

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2014

Pearson Edexcel GCE in
Government & Politics
(6GP03)

Paper 3B: Introducing Political
Ideologies

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General Marking Guidelines

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

No. 1	Why and how have liberals supported the fragmentation of government power?
Indicative content (<i>this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points</i>)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberals have supported the fragmentation of political power because of concerns about power and, in particular, concentrated power. Liberals believe that power tends to corrupt because human beings are essentially self-seeking creatures and so will use any position of power to pursue their own interests, probably at the expense of others. The greater the concentration of power, the greater the incentive people have to both benefit themselves and use others to this end. Fragmenting power therefore has two benefits. First, it ensures that those in power have only a limited ability to influence others; and second, it creates a network of checks and balances, ensuring that power is a check on power. • In this light, liberals have supported various devices to fragment power. Examples include the separation of powers, in which the legislature, executive and judiciary act as both independent and interdependent bodies. Other examples include federalism, based on the principle of shared sovereignty, devolution, parliamentary government and cabinet government. <p>A threshold Level 2 response will typically exhibit the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited understanding of government power. • Limited understanding of how <i>or</i> why liberals have supported the fragmentation of government power. <p>A threshold Level 3 response will typically exhibit the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear understanding of government power. • Clear and accurate understanding of how and why liberals have supported the fragmentation of government power. 	
LEVELS	DESCRIPTORS
Level 3 (11-15 marks)	<p>Good to excellent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary.

<p>Level 2</p> <p>(6-10 marks)</p>	<p>Limited to sound:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 1</p> <p>(0-5 marks)</p>	<p>Very poor to weak:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary.

No. 2	On what grounds have conservatives defended authority?
Indicative content (<i>this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points</i>)	
<p>Authority refers to the right to influence the behaviour of others; that is, 'power cloaked in legitimacy'.</p> <p>Conservatives have extolled the virtues of authority in a number of ways, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authority engenders order and discipline, protecting society from the forces of lawlessness and anarchy. For authoritarian conservatives, who prioritise order over all other values, therefore portray authority as absolute and unquestionable. • Authority develops naturally, arising out of the need for those who do not know what is good for themselves (for instance, children and the poorly educated) to receive guidance and support. Authority is thus rooted in the nature of society and all social institutions. • Authority is a source of security and belonging, giving people a sense of who they are and 'where they stand' in society. <p>A threshold Level 2 response will typically exhibit the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited understanding of authority. • Limited understanding of at least one ground on which conservatives have defended authority. <p>A threshold Level 3 response will typically exhibit the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear understanding of authority. • Clear and accurate understanding of the grounds that conservatives have used to defend authority. 	
LEVELS	DESCRIPTORS
Level 3 (11-15 marks)	<p>Good to excellent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary.

<p><i>Level 2</i></p> <p>(6-10 marks)</p>	<p>Limited to sound:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p><i>Level 1</i></p> <p>(0-5 marks)</p>	<p>Very poor to weak:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary.

No. 3	Explain the link between anarchism and collectivism
Indicative content (<i>this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points</i>)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collectivism is the belief that collective human endeavour is of greater practical and moral value than individual self-striving. It reflects the idea that human nature has a social core, and implies that social groups, whether social classes, nations, races or whatever, are meaningful political entities. • In the collectivist anarchist tradition, collectivism is attractive because it stresses the human capacity for social solidarity, or what Kropotkin termed 'mutual aid'. Human beings are, at heart, sociable, gregarious and co-operative creatures, the relationship between and amongst them being one of sympathy, affection and harmony. When people are linked together by the recognition of a common humanity, they have no need to be regulated or controlled by government. Not only is government unnecessary but, in replacing freedom with oppression, it also makes social solidarity impossible. Collectivism has influenced mutualism, anarcho-syndicalism and anarcho-communism. <p>A threshold Level 2 response will typically exhibit the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited understanding of collectivism. • Limited understanding of the link between anarchism and collectivism. <p>A threshold Level 3 response will typically exhibit the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear understanding of collectivism. • Clear and accurate understanding of the links between anarchism and collectivism. 	
LEVELS	DESCRIPTORS
Level 3 (11-15 marks)	<p>Good to excellent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary.

<p><i>Level 2</i></p> <p>(6-10 marks)</p>	<p>Limited to sound:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p><i>Level 1</i></p> <p>(0-5 marks)</p>	<p>Very poor to weak:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary.

No. 4	Why has social class played such an important role in socialist analysis?
Indicative content (<i>this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points</i>)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A social class is a group of people who share the same socio-economic position, whether this is based on the ownership of wealth or on occupation. • Socialists use social class as an analytical tool, viewing classes as the principal actors in history and the main source of economic and social change. This is most evident in the Marxist belief that class conflict is the motor of history, capitalist society being doomed because the propertyless proletariat are destined to rise up and overthrow the 'ruling class', the property-owning bourgeoisie. • All forms of socialism are characterised by the desire to reduce or overthrow class divisions. In the Marxist view, the overthrow of capitalism through a proletarian revolution will lead to the creation of a classless communist society. From a social democratic perspective, socialism is associated with narrowing of divisions between the middle class and the working class brought about through economic and social intervention. This leads to social amelioration and class harmony. <p>A threshold Level 2 response will typically exhibit the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited understanding of social class. • Limited understanding of the importance of social class in socialist analysis. <p>A threshold Level 3 response will typically exhibit the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear understanding of social class. • Clear and accurate understanding of the importance of social class in socialist analysis. 	
LEVELS	DESCRIPTORS
Level 3 (11-15 marks)	<p>Good to excellent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary.

<p><i>Level 2</i> (6-10 marks)</p>	<p>Limited to sound:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p><i>Level 1</i> (0-5 marks)</p>	<p>Very poor to weak:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary.

No. 5	On what grounds have modern liberals defended the principle of social welfare?
Indicative content (<i>this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points</i>)	
<p>Modern liberals are sometimes referred to as social liberals, reflecting their support for welfare and redistribution. This is based on two main arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern liberals support welfare on the grounds of ‘positive’ freedom, freedom as empowerment and opportunity. In that sense, welfare safeguards people from the social evils that may blight their lives. It therefore promotes personal growth and development, and allows people to realise their potential. • A second modern liberal argument in favour of welfare is based on the idea of equality of opportunity. For liberals, justice requires a level playing field. If people have an equal start in life, where they end up is a reflection of the individual merit, a combination of their ability and willingness to work. Whether they succeed or fail, people thus get what they deserve. <p>A threshold Level 2 response will typically exhibit the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited understanding of social welfare. • Limited understanding of at least one ground on which modern liberals have defended the principle of social welfare. <p>A threshold Level 3 response will typically exhibit the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear understanding of social welfare. • Clear and accurate understanding of the grounds on which modern liberals have defended the principle of social welfare. 	
LEVELS	DESCRIPTORS
<p>Level 3</p> <p>(11-15 marks)</p>	<p>Good to excellent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary.

<p>Level 2 (6-10 marks)</p>	<p>Limited to sound:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates.• ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations.• ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 1 (0-5 marks)</p>	<p>Very poor to weak:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates.• ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations.• ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary.

No. 6	To what extent is anarchism a single doctrine?
Indicative content (<i>this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points</i>)	
<p>Anarchism is a single doctrine in a key sense: all anarchists oppose the state and all forms of political authority. In that sense, anarchists are united in their support for unrestricted freedom, believing a stateless society to be both viable and attractive. Other themes that unite anarchists include a tendency towards anti-clericalism and support for economic freedom, although this is based on very different conceptions of what a free economy would look like.</p> <p>However, anarchism encompasses very significant differences. Some view anarchism less as a single doctrine and more as a point of overlap between two quite different doctrines, liberalism and socialism, the point at which both reach anti-statist conclusions. If anarchist is really a form of both ultra-liberalism and ultra-socialist, it is divided fundamentally by a commitment, respectively, to individualism and collectivism. This is reflected in very different visions of the future anarchist society.</p> <p>A further level of difference is that individualist anarchism and collectivist anarchism are both internally divided. The former encompasses mutualism, anarcho-syndicalism and anarcho-communism, while the latter encompasses egoism, libertarianism and anarcho-capitalism. Although mutualism and some forms of libertarianism have much in common, anarcho-communism and anarcho-capitalism differ starkly, especially over matters such as wealth ownership and economic organisation.</p> <p>A threshold Level 2 response will typically exhibit the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited understanding of how anarchism is not regarded as a single doctrine or • Limited understanding of how anarchism is regarded as a single doctrine. <p>A threshold Level 3 response will typically exhibit the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and accurate understanding of the ways in which anarchism is not regarded as a single doctrine. • Clear and accurate understanding of the ways in which anarchism is regarded as a single doctrine. 	
AO1	Knowledge and understanding
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates

Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
AO2	Intellectual skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
AO2	Synoptic skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and/or clear insight into how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and/or a reliable awareness of how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and a little awareness of how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
AO3	Communication and coherence
Level 3 (7-9 marks)	Good to excellent ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary
Level 2 (4-6 marks)	Limited to sound ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary
Level 1 (0-3 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary

No. 7	'Conservatism is defined by its support for free market capitalism.' Discuss.
Indicative content (<i>this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points</i>)	
<p>The argument that conservatism is defined by a commitment to free market capitalism is based on the ascendancy, in recent decades, of liberal New Right, or neoliberal, thinking. This is based on a form of market fundamentalism that holds an absolute faith that unregulated market competition offers solutions to all economic and social problems. The market is seen to be morally and practically superior to the 'dead hand' of government or any form of political control. Free market capitalism therefore delivers widespread prosperity and assured growth. Key neoliberal policies include privatisation, spending cuts, tax cuts and the 'rolling back' of welfare provision.</p> <p>However, the ascendancy of neoliberal thinking within conservatism is of relatively recent origin and has been challenged by paternalistic thinking, reflected in One Nation conservatism and Christian Democracy. Both of these have advocated a balance between the market and the state that allows for some measure of social and economic intervention, This balance is based not so on principle or economic theory, as on pragmatism - 'what works'.</p> <p>Others would argue that, instead of being defined by support for free market capitalism, the core themes within conservatism are, for instance, a desire to conserve, often based on support for tradition, a belief in human imperfection, or the theory of the organic society.</p> <p>A threshold Level 2 response will typically exhibit the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited understanding of free market capitalism. • Limited understanding of why some Conservatives support free market capitalism or why Conservatism may be defined in a different way. <p>A threshold Level 3 response will typically exhibit the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and accurate understanding of how Conservatism may be defined by its support for free market capitalism. • Clear and accurate understanding of how Conservatism could be defined by its support for free market capitalism, or in other ways. 	
AO1	Knowledge and understanding
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates

Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
A02	Intellectual skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
A02	Synoptic skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and/or clear insight into how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and/or a reliable awareness of how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and a little awareness of how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
A03	Communication and coherence
Level 3 (7-9 marks)	Good to excellent ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary
Level 2 (4-6 marks)	Limited to sound ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary

Level 1
(0-3 marks)

Very poor to weak ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary

No. 8

To what extent have socialists disagreed over the means of achieving socialism?

Indicative content (*this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points*)

Major divisions have long existed within socialism over the means through which socialism can, and should, be achieved. In simple terms, this relates to rival revolutionary and reformist 'roads to socialism'.

The revolutionary 'road' to socialism envisages an abrupt and complete break with established, usually brought about through a mass uprising and the exercise of political violence. Socialists opted for revolution on a variety of grounds, including the following:

- Before political democracy had arrived, revolution was the only practicable way of bringing about political change.
- Because it was believed that the state responds only to the interests of the economically dominant class, a peaceful and constitutional transition to socialism through reform is impossible.
- Revolution allowed all vestiges of the capitalist system, and its supporters, to be removed.

The alternative democratic 'road' to socialism has been supported by socialists for a variety of reasons, including the following:

- The arrival of political democracy led to the certain victory of social democracy, because the working class constituted the majority in society.
- The working class would vote for socialist parties because socialism is in their interests.
- Once elected, socialist parties would bring about a gradual, peaceful and perhaps inevitable transition from capitalism to socialism..

However, socialist disagreements about the means of achieving socialism have largely been abandoned. Revolution has had declining significance within socialism since the late nineteenth century, particularly in more developed capitalist societies. After 1945, the revolutionary road was widely considered to be unviable, which led Marxist parties towards Eurocommunism. The collapse of communism in the revolutions of 1989-91 effectively led to the demise of revolutionary communism, meaning that socialists have largely ceased to disagree about the issue of means.

A threshold Level 2 response will typically exhibit the following features:

- Limited understanding of why some socialists support a gradual or evolutionary 'road' to achieving socialism.
- Limited understanding of why some socialists support a revolutionary 'road' to achieving socialism.

A threshold Level 3 response will typically exhibit the following features:

- Clear and accurate understanding of why some socialists support a gradual or evolutionary 'road' to achieving socialism.
- Clear and accurate understanding of why some socialists support a revolutionary 'road' to achieving socialism.

AO1	Knowledge and understanding
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
AO2	Intellectual skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations

AO2	Synoptic skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and/or clear insight into how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and/or a reliable awareness of how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and a little awareness of how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
AO3	Communication and coherence
Level 3 (7-9 marks)	Good to excellent ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary
Level 2 (4-6 marks)	Limited to sound ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary
Level 1 (0-3 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary

SUMMARY A2 MARKING GRIDS

These grids should be used in conjunction with the fuller Level descriptors.

PART A - SHORT QUESTIONS (15 marks)

Level 3	Excellent	15
	Very good	13-14
	Good	11-12
Level 2	Sound	10
	Basic	8-9
	Limited	6-7
Level 1	Weak	4-5
	Poor	2-3
	Very poor	0-1

PART B – ESSAY QUESTIONS (45 marks)

<i>A01 / A02 / Synopticity</i>	
Level 3 (Good to excellent)	9-12
Level 2 (Limited to sound)	5-8
Level 1 (Very poor to weak)	0-4

<i>A03</i>	
...Level 3 (good to excellent)	7-9
...Level 2 (Limited to sound)	4-6
...Level 1 (Very poor to weak)	0-3

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