

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 21 May 2024

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

Paper reference **9PL0/01**

Politics

Advanced

PAPER 1: UK Politics and Core Political Ideas

You must have:
Source Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are **two** sections and you must answer **three** questions:
 - in Section A answer **either** 1(a) **or** 1(b) **and then either** 2(a) **or** 2(b)
 - in Section B answer **either** 3(a) **or** 3(b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 84.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Individual links to questions and texts can be found at the bottom of some pages and are shown by a link symbol .

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Political Participation

Answer ONE question from EITHER Question 1(a) OR Question 1(b) on page 2
and then answer ONE question from EITHER Question 2(a) OR Question 2(b) on page 10.

EITHER

Look at Source 1(a) in the Source Booklet.

- 1 (a) Using the source, evaluate the view that the policies and ideas of the established political parties have now radically changed from their historical origins.

In your response you must:

- *compare and contrast the different opinions in the source*
- *examine and debate these views in a balanced way*
- *analyse and evaluate **only** the information presented in the source.*

(30)

OR

Look at Source 1(b) in the Source Booklet.

- (b) Using the source, evaluate the view that referendums since 1997 have not supported democracy but have been used for other political purposes.

In your response you must:

- *compare and contrast the different opinions in the source*
- *examine and debate these views in a balanced way*
- *analyse and evaluate **only** the information presented in the source.*

(30)

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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 1(a)** ☐ **Question 1(b)** ☐

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	Source 1(a)		Question 1(a)
	Source 1(b)		Question 1(b)

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	Source 1(a)		Question 1(a)
	Source 1(b)		Question 1(b)

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(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)



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QUESTION 2 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.



AND EITHER

- 2 (a) Evaluate the view that think tanks, lobbyists and corporations have greater influence than pressure groups.

You must consider this view and the alternative to this view in a balanced way.

(30)

OR

- (b) Evaluate the view that the outcomes of general elections are mostly decided by election campaigns and manifestos.

You must consider this view and the alternative to this view in a balanced way.

(30)

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

Chosen question number: **Question 2(a)** ☐ **Question 2(b)** ☐



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(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 60 MARKS



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SECTION B BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.



SECTION B

Core Political Ideas

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

EITHER

- 3 (a) To what extent is liberalism divided over its approach to the economy?

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 there more agreement than disagreement within conservatism?

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

(24)

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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)** ☐

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SECTION B
Question 3

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SECTION B
Question 3

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(Total for Question 3 = 24 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 24 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 84 MARKS



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PAPER 1: UK Politics and Core Political Ideas

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Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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SECTION A

Political Participation

Source 1 (a)

The following two articles seek to explain if the established political parties are defined by their historical origins or rather now characterised by new policies and ideas. Article 1 claims that nothing much has changed in the established parties' policies and ideas. Article 2 argues that previous policies and ideas are no longer relevant today.

Article 1

To understand the established political parties in the UK we have to appreciate how they evolved. The Conservative Party remains influenced by the One Nation and New Right ideas. This has delivered Thatcherism and also policies set in the One Nation mould. Liberal Democrats' policy contains elements of classical liberalism and attributes of modern liberalism reflecting its ideas and policies. Finally, the Labour Party is a mixture of Old Labour and New Labour which means the policy of the party looks in two opposing directions and allows it to shape its agenda by application of both privatisation and nationalisation.

Therefore the established parties continue on a left- or right-wing basis in line with their original ideas.

Article 2

Descriptions of the established parties in the UK can no longer be defined by their historical origins. The Conservative Party has claimed both the title of One Nation and a link to the New Right but neither title fits any longer. The Conservative Party in recent years has been shaped by its attitude to Europe and immigration. The Liberal Democrat Party is not defined by the ideas of classical liberals or modern liberals but strives to be as independent as possible on policy and on ideas from the other two established parties – taking the party in multiple directions: quite often being strong on green policies. Finally, for the Labour Party, the influence of Old Labour is now irrelevant as recent revisions on policy show.

The established parties aim to catch as many votes as possible from as wide an audience as they can, they crave success and no longer feel any sense of duty to their historical roots, ideas and policies. The left- and right-wing bases no longer apply.



Source 1 (b)

The following two paragraphs give two sides of a contested debate considering whether referendums since 1997 have promoted democracy or instead have really served other political purposes.

The case for referendums promoting democracy

Referendums since 1997 have had a positive impact on political life and widened democracy. They have given a definitive answer on contested topics shaping the direction that the UK takes, be that devolution, membership of the EU or the rejection of alternative voting systems. Referendums add legitimacy to major constitutional changes. In Scotland 16- and 17-year-olds voted making choices about their future in referendums, thus widening participation. They have re-invigorated political life and opened up honest debate with their high turnouts and renewed activity in current events. They are a source of political education that engage the public and are a true injection of direct democracy.

The claims against the use of referendums

Referendums have been held for the benefit of the governing political parties, often settling their internal disputes, never for public benefit. New Labour liked to be popular and a series of 'yes' votes added to the idea of popularity. New Labour wanted to ensure its dominance in Scotland where it drew a large number of seats. New Labour later tired of referendums. The Conservatives agreed to a referendum on voting reform – not much of a choice as the vote was not about proportional representation. In reality, the referendum was a price to pay for the support of the Liberal Democrats to enter the coalition. Then the EU referendum.

This was not a democratic move for the people of the UK. The referendum was an outright attempt by the Conservative Party to stop UKIP in its tracks. In the end it was a battle fought over false claims. Such a close result as the one on the EU has limited legitimacy. A leading Brexiter, Steve Baker, accepts that major referendums should require 60% approval to be effective and valid.

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