

Examiners' Report
June 2016

GCE Government & Politics 6GP04 4B

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June 2016

Publications Code 6GP04_4B_1606_ER

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Introduction

The overall standard of responses in Unit 4B was broadly in line with that in previous exam sessions. There were relatively few examples of candidates misunderstanding or misinterpreting questions although in some cases candidates did not make explicit their understanding of the key concepts within a question by providing a concise definition. A small minority of candidates opted to only answer two questions from section A; either through choice or time constraints, and this should be strongly discouraged. An important discriminator, as in previous years, was the extent to which candidates focused on the specific question set. Candidates who did this were able to perform better. Some good advice to candidates preparing for exams is to spend time thinking about the question, identifying the key words or terms and, for essays in particular, planning their answer before starting to answer the question.

Question 1

A number of candidates focused on the various divisions within feminism, rather than on criticisms of feminism as such. Stronger responses focused specifically on the grounds on which feminism has been criticised, with most covering at least the conservative critique.

Indicate your first question choice on this page.
You will be asked to indicate your second question choice on page 6.

Put a cross in the box indicating the first question that you have chosen. 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 Question 2 Question 3
Question 4 Question 5

Feminism is a movement which seeks to promote social advancement of women, who were marginalised and oppressed due to their sex. At different times feminism was criticised at a number of grounds from liberal, ~~radical~~^{conservative} and socialist perspectives.

Liberals are largely defined by its desire to endorse greater individual liberty and toleration. Although feminists sought to achieve women emancipation from patriarchal rule, i.e. male dominance, liberals argue that first wave feminists have already achieved greater political and legal equality. Radical feminists' goal to overthrow patriarchy with the whole long ago historically established family structures and destroy the divide between public and private spheres has led to liberal criticism that they threaten individual freedom and choice. Moreover,

Moreover, conservatives - the greatest critics of feminism - highlight that feminist core aim to abolish patriarchy means to abolish the traditional structure of organic society.

As it is known, conservatives value authority from above and paternalistic structure of society. Feminists destroy this structure and, thus, breed chaos and disorder. Furthermore, feminists, ~~embr~~ particularly, radical feminists, embrace optimistic view of women nature in a sense implying that ~~they or~~ women are naturally, cooperative, sensitive and creative, which also goes against core conservative belief of human imperfection and provides grounds for feminist criticising feminism.

Additionally, socialist criticise feminists on the grounds that they divide society by sex gender belonging onto small battles and give them a goal of gender equality and female emancipation. Marxists argue that such an approach disguises true enemy - capitalism, or even further promotes capitalist ideology. Hence, marxist-socialists argue that instead of fighting in small battles, men and women must unite to overthrow the real enemy - capitalism. Conjointly, radical feminists, who ~~to~~ emphasise the importance of sex politics, i.e. sexual conflicts being the most crucial divisions of society, undermine core socialist value of class politics, which considers class divisions as the most controversial issue. Hence, socialists criticise feminism arguing that they have too emphasised patriarchy over capitalism.



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Examiner Comments

This answer is accurate throughout. There are well developed points with criticisms of feminism from a liberal, conservative and a socialist perspective. This is an example of a strong level three response.

Question 2

This was a popular question with the majority of candidates identifying several relevant key ideas. Stronger responses tended to have a wider range of ideas with accurate explanation of each one.

Indicate your first question choice on this page.
You will be asked to indicate your second question choice on page 6.

Put a cross in the box indicating the first question that you have chosen. 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 Question 2 Question 3
Question 4 Question 5 ^{not} ₁₁₀₁

Eco-socialism is a form of social ecologism which mixes ecologist ideas with the political tradition of socialism.

It has links to pastoral socialism lead by William Morris which is based around the ideas of having decentralised, collective communities where individual self striving is kept to a minimum.

The main theme of eco-socialism is that capitalism is the enemy of the environment and socialist values are a friend ^{to} the environment.

Rudolph Bahro, an eco-socialist, believed that capitalism was at fault for environmental degradation for ~~2~~ three main reasons.

First Bahro claimed that capitalism was at fault for turning nature into a 'commodity' and therefore didn't see resources from the limited stock of nature as anything more as something to be bought or sold. This in turn ~~results~~ results in a lack of respect for nature and seeing it as only ~~see~~ being used as a profit.

making material.

Secondly the institution of private property has been criticised on the grounds that it ~~leads~~ generates anthropocentric thinking due to the fact that it ~~also~~ implies men are the masters of nature in that they own it and therefore can do as they please with it.

Thirdly Capitalism has been condemned for breeding materialism in the modern world and has equated the happiness of people with their consumption of goods. ~~Therefore~~

^{eco-}socialists have also argued that the social bonds between people have been suppressed by the competitive and self seeking nature of capitalism ~~and therefore the bonds of sympathy that bind~~ ~~the~~ ~~base~~ which has effected the 'glorification' of human nature and ~~also~~ inhibited the bonds of sympathy between people and their naturally cooperative nature.

Therefore eco-socialists have often believed the way to stop the destructive nature of capitalism is to remove it through social revolution. As in a collective environment the natural ~~and~~ cooperative behaviour of humans will shine through and people will exhibit signs of 'mutual aid'. In this way socialists believe that ~~as~~ as a collective force,

humans can overcome any social or economic barriers including that of overconsumption, entropy and environmental degradation through collectively implementing sustainable methods of living.

Also Socialists believe that through the common ownership of wealth it is easier to combat environmental issues by using controlled wealth to develop sustainable technologies such as renewable energy sources and reducing emissions.

This form of ecologism is still at its heart ~~of~~ anthropocentric as its main goal is social change to better humankind and ~~an~~ form a classless society. Thus eco-socialism has often been committed to the fight against class oppression and ~~actively~~ a social revolution to reform society into a socialist one and with this change environmental sustainability will come with it. Some eco-socialists however have followed themselves away from this goal, focusing more on just achieving environmental sustainability through collective means rather than fighting towards the overall socialist goal of class emancipation. An example of this is the German Greens who claim they are neither 'left' or 'right' only.



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Examiner Comments

This answer is very wide ranging. It is clear and accurate throughout and is a strong level three response.

Question 3

This was a reasonably popular question choice in this section. Stronger responses gave a range of criticisms, with accurate explanation of each. A few candidates went on to explain why some liberals support multiculturalism, which was not required for this question.

Indicate your first question choice on this page.
You will be asked to indicate your second question choice on page 6.

Put a cross in the box indicating the first question that you have chosen. 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 Question 2 Question 3
Question 4 Question 5

One reason why some liberals have criticised multi-culturalism is because it focuses more on people as a collective, as opposed to as individuals. Liberals have criticised the idea of group minority rights (over as Kymlicka's) as 'block-thinking' due to their assumption that all individuals within the same culture have the same needs and desires. Liberals disagree believe all individuals are rational (Aristotle) and self-seeking, therefore are able to develop and understand their own desires (as ~~Kant~~ said men have passions). They therefore believe that by imposing group cultural rights, the individual is being ignored and is only able to opt out of the rights^{if they opt out of the culture}. They also disagree with the right due to the presence of positive discrimination, a concept which opposes their endorsement in meritocracy.

Secondly, liberals have criticised multi-culturalism's pluralistic approach to

allowing illiberal practices. Liberals disagree with Berlin's ~~to~~ idea of 'live and let live', instead only supporting diverse practices within an illiberal framework (as Rawls said, 'other practices against state laws will not be accepted'). They disagree with the allowances of cultural traditions, such as ~~forced~~ ^{forced} marriage due to its violation of an individual's freedom (thus opposing liberal ideas). They ^{therefore} subscribe to a more shallow form of diversity than multiculturalists, ~~and~~ unwilling to tolerate practices they deem 'illiberal'.

Finally, liberals criticise multiculturalism as they believe it to hold a 'solipsistic' approach. They endorse Sen's criticism that multi-culturalism's belief that individuals are so deeply embedded in a sole culture (the 'encumbered self' - MacIntyre and Sandel) leads to the 'miniaturisation' of society. They believe this idea will lead to an absence of cross-cultural understanding and respect, results in the segregation and ghettoisation (the 'balkanisation' (Hegwood) of society leading to increased tension and as a result more conflict (which liberals strive to prevent).



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This answer gives several points which are well developed with clear and accurate explanations. This is an example of a strong level three response.

Question 4

The majority of candidates were able to make a clear or reasonably clear distinction between the two terms and were able to give at least one example of how they differ. Stronger responses tended to give more accurate definitions and were more able to explore how far they differ.

Indicate your first question choice on this page.
You will be asked to indicate your second question choice on page 6.

Put a cross in the box indicating the first question that you have chosen. 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 Question 2 Question 3
Question 4 Question 5

~~Eco-socialism~~ Racialism is the belief that people are divided by biological differences. ~~The~~ Racialists believe that humans are innately different due to their ethnicity ~~to~~ and this is reflected in intellectual and moral characteristics. Racialism advocates division into ethnic groups as they believe humans naturally form bonds to those who share a similar appearance and common values to themselves. Racialism can take a politically charged form often linked to the idea of chauvinistic nationalism, for example under Hitler. Indeed, racialism can imply racial segregation for example the apartheid movement in South Africa. Therefore, racialism is exclusive and ~~is not~~ assumed to be based upon scientific analysis such as the theory of social darwinism which advocates competition between groups.

By contrast, Patriotism is not based upon assumed scientific analysis but more so on an emotional or mystical feeling. Patriotism can be described as a social construct and is often reflected in the strand of conservative nationalism. It can be compared to the national Volkgeist as described by

Herder. Patriotism can be reflected in cultural nationalism whereby a cultural groups seeks to reinvigorate their ~~to~~ traditions and reestablish their position. However, unlike racialism patriotism arguably tends not to promote a feeling of superiority and inferiority ~~over~~ of one's nation. Patriotism, unlike racialism can also be viewed as inclusive as those who are patriots are united by loyalty to their country not by biological differences, as in racialism.

Despite this it can be argued racialism and patriotism can be implicitly combined in order to encourage loyalty to one's nation. Patriotism can become a feeling associated with one racial group, for example the BNP implicitly, and sometimes explicitly, uses racist arguments ~~for~~ to convey populist patriotic messages. Therefore, racialism and patriotism can be employed together by political parties to stir up intense emotion or as Maurras describes in extreme cases 'integral nationalism'. However, generally, patriotism is separate and different to racialism.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This answer is clear and accurate throughout. It is well written and addresses the 'how far' part of the question expertly. This is an example of a strong level three response.



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Examiner Tip

Make sure that you can provide clear definitions of key terms. This helps to ensure that you focus on addressing the question.

Question 5

This was one of the less popular questions in this section. Most candidates were able to provide relevant criticisms, with stronger responses usually providing a wider range and clearer explanation.

Indicate your first question choice on this page.
You will be asked to indicate your second question choice on page 6.

Put a cross in the box indicating the first question that you have chosen. 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 Question 2 Question 3
Question 4 Question 5

Deep ecologists criticise sustainability as the doctrine of anthropocentrism, - the prioritizing, morally and philosophically, of human needs and interests. This clashes ~~is~~ with their ecocentric view that nature has an intrinsic value irrelevant of its usefulness to human ends. Sustainability is the ability of a system to survive over a long period of time, and advocates sustainable development ~~the~~ development that provides for current needs while not limiting the ability of future generations to provide for their own needs, clearly an anthropocentric definition. More particularly, deep ecologists criticise the humanist ecologist's use of weak sustainability, which would still increase economic growth, merely at a slower pace, substituting human capital for natural capital. Deep ecologists believe themselves to be enlightened ~~with~~ with the buddhist doctrine of 'no self' and nihilism and, as such, this type of sustainability may slow down entropy, but it does not allow the transcending above ~~the~~ the egoism of materialism and consumerism that ~~is~~ their 'strong' sustainability would, which advocates zero industrial growth and absolute priority of natural capital.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This response has a good definition of sustainability. There is a well-developed point on anthropocentrism and an additional point about zero growth. This is an example of a strong level three response.

Question 6

This was a less popular question choice. The majority of responses addressed both sides of the question and were able to provide a range of points, with explanation and development. Stronger responses addressed the 'to what extent' part of the question throughout.

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 6

Question 7

Question 8

Multiculturalism is a descriptive term and promotes the existence of ~~two~~ ~~one~~ a range of cultures to co-exist or these foster a sense of collective identity and diversity. Many argue that multiculturalism promotes division rather than unity as it divides groups instead of uniting them, it threatens individual freedom, perpetuates female subordination and is detrimental to the societal cause of social equality, weakening groups that campaign for redistribution and welfare. Although, many multiculturalists argue instead that ~~the~~ multiculturalism provides the basis for civil and social harmony through the positive endorsement of cultural diversity and thus serves as the antidote to social tension.

Firstly, liberals argue that multiculturalism promotes division and hostility rather than

unity as it threatens the individual and creates cultural balkanisation. Liberals attack the multiculturalist ideology as it poses a threat to individual rights, favouring minority or group rights, subordinating the interests and rights of individuals. In this sense, cultural belonging suggests a form of captivity rather than belonging. Jen, in his 'Souturishi' theory argued that multiculturalism leads to hostility and divide rather than pre-empted unity. His 'Souturishi' theory was based on the idea that the multiculturalist belief of individual identity being formed ~~through~~ through the ~~social~~ social group promotes hostility and not only leads to the miniaturisation of humanity, but also makes violence more likely and leads to 'ghettoization'. This occurs as groups identify only with their ~~own~~ own culture and fail to recognise the rights and integrity of other cultures. Thus, liberals would argue that multiculturalism provides divide rather than unity.

Secondly, conservatives critique multiculturalism as it threatens society, social order and even the 'host' community. Conservatives see multiculturalism as flawed because they believe that a shared ^{values} ~~values~~ and common culture is a necessary ~~prerequisite~~ precondition for a stable and ~~some~~ successful society and that arises from the belief that humans naturally desire to live with others who possess the same views, habits and appearance as themselves. Multicultural societies are therefore conflict ridden societies, in which hostility and violence are accepted as everyday occurrences. For example, David Cameron in his 2016 speech argued that 'state multiculturalism is dead' emphasising that uni-allegiance and public order is threatened by multiculturalism as people come to embrace inward-looking and fossilised cultural identities which diminishes rather than broadens cross-cultural understanding. Multiculturalism also provokes resentment among the majority community while also perpetuating a ~~new~~ new, albeit

reverse set of injustices by different cultures associating the ~~the~~ majority community with racism and colonialism while the cultures and interests of minority groups are favoured through 'positive discrimination' and the allocation of special rights:

However, multiculturalists would argue that cultural repression is solved by the pursuit of recognition. Diversity and a variety of cultures ~~promotes~~ promotes unity as it creates political stability, reduces social tension and creates greater social stability. This is because cultural recognition provides the basis for ~~personal~~ personal autonomy, autonomy and individual self-respect. Multiculturalists argue that diversity and unity are not opposing forces and can indeed be amalgamated with one another. Taylor, for instance argued that through the pursuit ~~of~~ recognition of different groups through immigration and positive discrimination, civil and social harmony

can be created. Furthermore, in the form of representation rights, Kyambika justified 'reverse' or 'positive discrimination' on the grounds that it ensures the full and equal participation of different groups in society through addressing the rights and interests of diverse groups and people. Thus, through positive ~~or~~ discrimination, special rights and diversity, ~~not~~ multiculturalism ~~pro~~ ~~pro~~ promotes unity instead of division.

Furthermore, multiculturalism provides the basis for unity as it benefits the individual and society, providing the basis for social stability. This is because multiculturalism allows different groups to choose cultural practices and adopt different beliefs which provides freedom and diversity. Comparative multiculturalists stress the benefits of ~~not~~ cultural diversity through Waldron's 'pick and mix' ~~not~~ multiculturalism which ~~pro~~ promotes unity because of the prospects of personal self-development and diversity.

That is ~~opposed~~ offered by a word of cultural opportunism and opinionism. Thus, multiculturalism promotes unity instead of divide or a variety of ~~author~~ ~~not~~ cultures and cultural mixing provide the basis for civic and social harmony.

However, feminists have argued that multiculturalism promotes ~~division~~ ^{division} as it has led to the continued female subordination. Through minority rights and cultural recognition, feminists have objected to multiculturalism preserving the continuation of patriarchal and traditionalist beliefs that systematically disadvantage women. ~~The~~ Female dress codes, forced managers and access to elite positions have perpetuated female subordination as ~~not~~ multiculturalism allow these continue and be recognised as 'legitimate' practices.

Furthermore, the cultural authenticity that ~~not~~ multiculturalism breeds allow for the preservation of practices that continue to hinder the feminist cause.

Indeed, feminists argue that ~~not~~ multiculturalism is a bolstered attempt to

increase male power and subordinate women or it allows for the continuation of practices that oppress women.

Furthermore, socialists have also argued that multiculturalism creates division as it hinders the process of social reform.

Socialists argue that people are not disadvantaged because of their lack of cultural recognition, but their lack of social status and economic power. Barry, for example argues that by virtue of its emphasis on cultural distinctiveness, multiculturalism tends to weaken and therefore divide groups that have a common economic interest in alleviating poverty and achieving social justice. ~~For~~ Furthermore, through the provision of rights and immunities for different cultural groups, multiculturalism ~~to~~ weakens people's sense of social responsibility or goodwill has expressed. Thus, multiculturalism promotes division instead of unity as it hinders social reform by dividing and weakening groups that seek social reform and advocate

redistributive policies.

To conclude, while multiculturalism advocates cultural diversity, civil and social harmony through a recognition of different cultures and beliefs of minority groups, beneath the veneer of its theoretical merit, it promotes hostility and divide. This is because it leads to ghettoization, threatens the individual, incites racial and ethnic conflict as well as continuing the process of female subordination and weakening support for social reform and redistributive policies. Multiculturalism does in many ways promote unity through a positive endorsement of cultural diversity but, to a larger extent, promotes division and hostility.



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Examiner Comments

This answer is clear and accurate throughout. It addresses the question and is wide ranging and balanced. It is also comprehensive. This is an example of a strong level three response.

Question 7

This was a popular question choice. The majority of candidates were able to provide a number of relevant points addressing both sides of the question. Stronger responses considered both sides of the argument and generally had a wider range of points with stronger evaluation throughout.

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 6 Question 7 Question 8

The Origins of Nationalism date back to the French Revolution. Middle classes wanted a change in the political system as they believed the feudal and autocratic nature of France needed to change. The liberals believed in Individualism, which was an idea that all people have equal moral worth and perhaps most importantly self-determination. This was the idea that states should be able to govern themselves by the virtue of free will. Liberal Nationalism presents the first side of its progressive nature.

We can see this further, in the liberals belief that they should no longer be 'Subjects of the Crown' but instead 'Citizens of France'. Liberal nationalism also believed that all nations are sovereign and should be made up of a nation which governs itself. This was most evident in ~~the~~ Woodrow Wilsons 14 points which he set out after the Great War to achieve a continent made up of independent nation-states, as he thought the war started because of Autocratic style of country which he reacted to, showing the progressive nature of nationalism. This can also be said in the liberal nationalists approach of ~~now~~ supporting supranational bodies made up of nations to promote peace.

between the individual nation-states, an example of this would be seen through the likes of the EU today.

The progressive nature of nationalism is also seen through post colonial nationalism. This nationalism rose out of the dying empires after the Second World War in which, heavily influenced by liberal nationalism, wanted to achieve independence. This is seen through the British and French empires falling, in which they lost territory. It also came about through violence, seen in India and Pakistan. The belief that a nation should govern itself was a very large part of this movement. 'Popular Sovereignty' and 'Independence' largely led this form of progressive nationalism as it sought to bring mainly non-western, under developed, and unindustrialised countries in line with the rest of the world. Imperialism from Europe and an idea of Eurocentrism meant culture was lost, ~~and~~ and people of nations such as Uganda and Nigeria began to develop a national self consciousness and looked to the future in order to develop itself.

It must be mentioned that the nature of progressiveness within nationalism walks on a thin line. Nationalism adopts many forms and has been encompassed by right

Wing Reactionary Forces.

Conservative nationalism was developed in the 19th Century by leaders such as Bismarck and Disraeli. Conservatives originally believed nationalism was a dangerous belief, and was sensibly avoided. However nationalism in the mid 19th Century was aided by the growing economy of states and was beginning to be sympathized with by leaders. Nationalism could create social harmony between classes, which for one nation conservatives in the UK was a very useful tool. This was achieved by becoming attached to their nation, having a ~~an~~ mystical relationship, which was also linked with patriotism. This was found through looking at the monarch with pride, thinking back to national glories such as the German liberation war of 1813 or even WW1 for modern day conservatives. The nature that this took meant this type of nationalism was backward looking, and effectively maintained the status quo. This gave way for ^{an} extreme form of nationalism, and xenophobia and jingoism which made this an even more reactionary force depending on circumstances.

The most reactionary type of nationalism is seen through expansionist nationalism. This is in some ways

the Cause of Conservative Nationalism. Expansionists adopt a bottom-up approach of nationalism which looks for legends, tales and traditions. The Architect of this was the German Philosopher Herder who believed that each state had a *Volksgeist* which was essentially the spirit of the nation. The Grimm Brothers wrote a book on Germanic Folklore which depicts the whole meaning of this nationalism. This type doesn't look towards a Spiritual nature of their country but instead forms an aggressive and imperialistic form which is fueled by Social Darwinism. This looks back to previous times and believes strength and might is represented by empires, which is their desire. As seen in 1933 when the Nazi party came to power, the Germans were promised a great nation, with great lands which caused a racial hatred of all who were not the same as your race. This is fundamentally the most reactionary force showing nationalism as not just progressive.

Nationalism has been called a Chameleon doctrine because of the large variety of forms it takes. Original nationalism seen through the liberalism was certainly progressive as they looked towards a modern state. This is certainly true for post-colonial countries. The reason for this being same after nearly a 100 year gap, is due to

these countries essentially being in the same situation as countries such as France in the late 18th century. However, Nationalism presents itself as the thin edge of the wedge when it boils down to nationalism as in the modern world most countries are independent, giving not a huge need for liberal nationalism, but organisations such as the EU, and immigration into countries keep reactionary forms of nationalism alive. ^{which} ~~there~~ means that overall nationalism is essentially more reactionary than progressive.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This answer is wide-ranging with a number of well-developed points which are clearly and accurately explained. There is a strong focus on the question throughout, with appropriate balance. It is very well structured and well argued. This is an example of a strong level three response.

Question 8

This was a popular question. The majority of candidates were able to explain the divisions within feminism, linking these to the question throughout. Stronger responses addressed the 'to what extent' part of the question well, and sustained a clear argument from beginning to end.

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 6 Question 7 Question 8

Feminism arose in reaction to Wollstonecraft's first text concerning women's rights. The women's movement established widespread female demand for equality in the 19th century, more specifically political and legal. This sparked what came to be known as 'first-wave' feminism. Feminism was renewed in the 1960's by Betty Friedan, who wrote 'The Feminine Mystique', addressing the ~~female~~ women's unhappiness due to confinement to domestic roles, thus also demanding equality. ~~in terms of~~ Later, ~~James~~ Greer wrote 'The Female Eunuch' and Mullett's 'sexual politics' acted as a catalyst for the reemergence of feminism focusing on equality ^{within} ~~of~~ personal psychological and sexual aspects of life.

Feminism is often considered as a single doctrine due to its firm demand for equality, regardless of what aspect is focused on, of men and women as both are of equal worth. Despite biological distinctions, most feminists regard gender to be an irrelevant and unnecessary social construct as human nature is mostly androgynous. Thus, for this reason, ^{all} feminists suggest that women and men ought to earn ~~the~~ equal treatment.

Moreover, all feminisms address the female oppression and

subjugation caused by men and the patriarchal society. While radical feminists use this term to ~~highlight the~~ central refer to the ~~systemic~~ process of systematic oppression caused by dominating role of the father. Socialists refer to the conventional structure of family as a result of ^{patriarchy as} capitalism. Yet liberals, use the term to highlight the unequal distribution of rights. Nonetheless, all feminists agree that females are universally subjugated and exploited by the dominant roles of men in both public and private spheres.

Consequently, all feminists hope for liberation through equality, whereby, the woman can enjoy political and legal competition as equal as men, the woman can hold the same amount of responsibilities in terms of childrearing as the man, and the woman can be as sexually driven and free as a man, to choose what to do with her body, her voice, her mind and her abilities as equally as a man. Despite the focus, all feminists aspire to achieve full emancipation.

Nonetheless, it is evident that to see that feminism has three significant and different strands, which ~~entails that~~ ~~feminism~~ refutes the concept of feminism as a single ideology.

Liberal feminism is concerned with the political and legal rights and status of women as equally as men since both are of equal worth. ^{→ following the liberal principle of individualism} This entails that political competition is equal and as accessible to women, thus hoping for ~~the~~ more women in senior roles and ~~the~~ ~~domination~~ significant reduction of ~~the~~ male dominance within the public sphere, as supported by Wollstonecraft, Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst of the suffragette movement and J.S. Mill.

Socialist, ^{feminists such as Engels} on the contrary, are more concerned with the socio-economic equality of men, suggesting that it does not mean much for women to be equal to men if they do not share equal economic power. This belief is rooted in pre-capitalist societies ~~which~~ which embraced women however as a result of capitalism dominance of men was encouraged through private property and barriers of public versus private were constructed.

Radical feminists, however are more centred on aspects excluded by liberal and socialist feminists. ~~Thatcher~~ Radical Thinner Greer raised concerns of sexual liberation as women accustomed to a passive sexual role and thus were castrated and turned into sexless beings. Millet drew attention to the 'social constant' aspect of patriarchy, encouraging girls from a young age to wear pink and play with dolls while boys wear blue and play with cars. therefore challenging socially constructed

impositions of femininity and masculinity. ~~Further more,~~ ^{To conclude *}
Radicals stress the importance of the 'personal as political'
implying that all oppression is rooted in the familial structure
as oppression/patriarchy operates in all walks of life. Thus,
in order to establish genuine emancipation the ~~public~~
private sphere must be reformed. Socialist feminists
however emphasises that capitalism is the cause of all
oppression and exploitation. Yet ~~the~~ gender division is not
the most important division in society instead it is class
however female emancipation will ~~be achieved~~ be a
product of social revolution, which will abolish capitalism.
Liberals on the other hand ~~stagger~~ acknowledge the dangers
of politicising the private sphere ~~and~~ as radicals claim
and believe that all equality will arise out of political
equality which has not yet been achieved. Thus, while
all agree on the aims, they dispute on the means which
is arguably the most fundamental principle of feminism.

* ~~feminism is not a single a single doctrine~~
upon prima facie, one might see feminism as one
simple new yet it is not...



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This response is clear and accurate throughout. It is well balanced and very strong on what feminists have in common, as well as covering the various divisions within feminism. It contains some very good comparative and evaluative points and addresses the question throughout. This is an example of a strong level three response.

Paper Summary

Based on the performance on this paper, candidates should:

- Time themselves carefully on each question so as to avoid having to rush any answers and to ensure that they answer all the questions required;
- Ensure that answers remain focused on the specific question that has been asked;
- Avoid lengthy introductions when answering section A questions;
- Provide balance where required, but only where required;
- Provide short definitions of key concepts as appropriate.

Grade Boundaries

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