

**X235/301**

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NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2008

MONDAY, 9 JUNE  
9.00 AM – 10.00 AM

POLITICS  
HIGHER  
Paper 1

Answer **both** questions.



**Study the sources below and answer the questions which follow.**

The first elections to the **Northern Ireland Assembly** were held on **June 25, 1998**. Six members were elected by **Single Transferable Vote** from each of Northern Ireland's eighteen **Westminster Parliamentary** constituencies, giving a total of 108 MLAs, or Members of the Legislative Assembly.

**Source A: 1998 Result (first preference votes only):**

<b>Party</b>	<b>Seats</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% of vote</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP)	24	177,963	21.99	1
Ulster Unionist Party (UUP)	28	172,225	21.28	2
Democratic Unionist Party (DUP)	20	145,917	18.03	3
Sinn Féin (SF)	18	142,858	17.65	4
Alliance Party of Northern Ireland (APNI)	6	52,636	6.5	5
UK Unionist Party (UKUP)	5	36,541	4.52	6
Independent Unionists	3	24,339	3.0	7
Progressive Unionist Party (PUP)	2	20,634	2.55	8
Northern Ireland Women's Coalition (NIWC)	2	13,019	1.61	9
<b>Total</b>	108	786,132	100.0	

**Source B: 2003 Result (first preference votes only):**

Party	Seats	+/-	Number	% of vote	Rank
Democratic Unionist Party (DUP)	30	+10	177,944	25·7	1
Ulster Unionist Party (UUP)	27	-1	156,931	22·7	2
Sinn Féin (SF)	24	+6	162,758	23·5	3
Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP)	18	-6	117,547	17·0	4
Alliance Party of Northern Ireland (APNI)	6	+0	25,372	3·7	5
Progressive Unionist Party (PUP)	1	-1	8,032	1·2	6
UK Unionist Party (UKUP)	1	-4	5,700	0·82	7
Northern Ireland Women's Coalition (NIWC)	0	-2	5,785	0·83	8
Others	1	-2	31,959	4·6	
<b>Total</b>	108	0	692,028	100·0	

**Question 1**

*Use only the information in Sources A and B.*

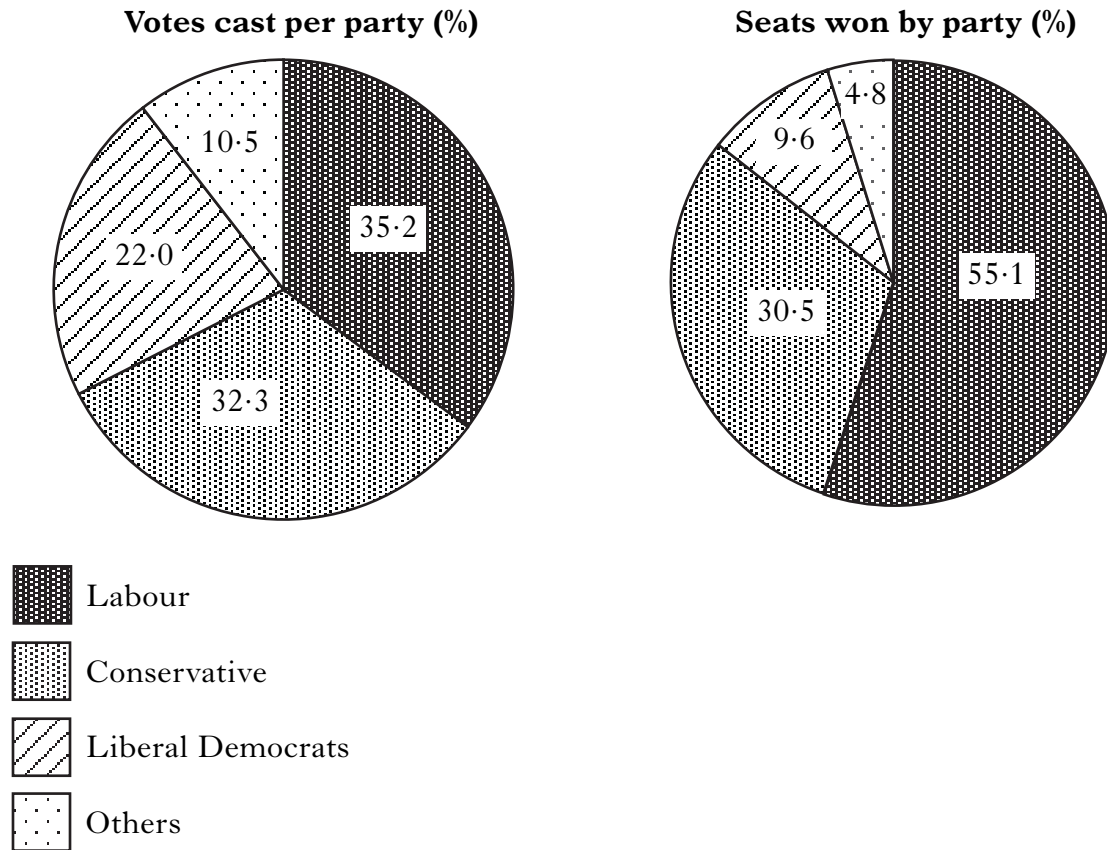
Despite the turmoil in Northern Ireland between 1998 and 2003 the electoral results saw little change.

To what extent does the information in Sources A and B support this viewpoint?

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**[Turn over**

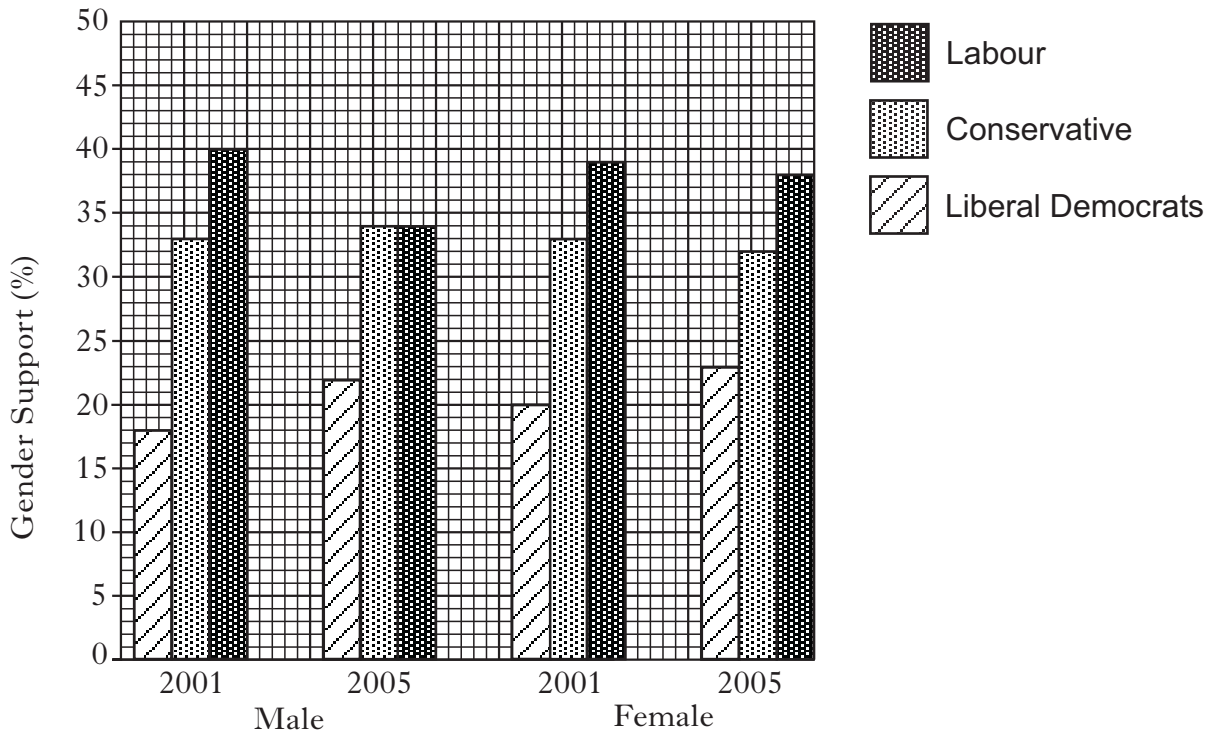
**Source C: UK General Election 2005 – percentage (%) of votes and seats won by parties**



**Source D: Social Class and Party Support (%)**

Social Class	2001			2005		
	Con (%)	Lab (%)	Lib Dem (%)	Con (%)	Lab (%)	Lib Dem (%)
AB	39	30	25	37	28	29
C1	36	38	20	37	32	23
C2	29	49	15	33	40	19
DE	24	55	13	25	48	18

**Source E1: Gender support (%)**



**Source E2: Age and Party Support (%)**

Party	18 – 34		35 – 54		55 plus	
	2001 (%)	2005 (%)	2001 (%)	2005 (%)	2001 (%)	2005 (%)
Labour	46	38	43	35	38	33
Conservative	26	24	30	30	40	40
Liberal Democrats	22	29	19	24	17	19

**[Turn over**

**Source F: Percentage (%) Change in Share of Votes between 2001 and 2005  
UK General Elections (by Region)**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Conservative</b>	<b>Labour</b>	<b>Liberal Democrats</b>	<b>Nationalist</b>
London	+1.4	-8.4	+4.4	
South East	+2.1	-5.0	+1.7	
South West	+0.1	-3.4	+1.4	
East	+1.5	-6.9	+4.4	
East Midlands	-0.2	-6.1	+3.1	
West Midlands	-0.1	-5.9	+3.9	
Yorkshire & Humberside	-1.1	-5.0	+3.5	
North West	-0.6	-5.6	+4.6	
North East	-1.8	-6.6	+6.7	
Wales	+0.4	-5.9	+4.6	-1.7
Scotland	+0.3	-4.4	+6.3	-2.4

**Question 2**

*Use only the information in Sources C, D, E1, E2 and F.*

The 2005 General Election confirmed Labour's continued popularity with the public. Both the 2001 and 2005 elections reinforced Labour support across all sections of society and regions of the United Kingdom.

To what extent does the information contained in Sources C, D, E1, E2 and F support this viewpoint?

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*[END OF QUESTION PAPER]*

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# **X235/302**

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NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2008

MONDAY, 9 JUNE  
10.20 AM – 12.00 NOON

POLITICS  
HIGHER  
Paper 2

Candidates should answer **THREE** questions.

- ONE** from Section A—Political Theory
- ONE** from Section B—Political Structures
- ONE** from Section C—Political Representation

Each question carries 20 marks.



**Section A—Political Theory**

**Answer ONE question from this section.**

*Marks*

**A1.**

The defining feature of the state is sovereignty—its absolute and unrestricted power.

Discuss, using the work of Marx, Lenin and Hobbes to illustrate your answer.

**(20)**

**A2.**

Max Weber's classification of types of legitimacy is still seen as relevant today but it also has its limitations.

Discuss.

**(20)**

**A3.**

The key elements of Liberalism and Conservatism are very similar.

Discuss using the work of Burke and Locke.

**(20)**

**Section B—Political Structures**

**Answer ONE question from this section.**

*Marks*

- B4.** Compare and contrast the links between elected representatives and their constituents in the UK Parliament with those in **either** the Scottish Parliament **or** the US Congress. (20)
- B5.** Compare and contrast the role of the judiciary in the UK with that of **either** Scotland **or** the USA. (20)
- B6.** Compare and contrast the checks and balances that exist to control the power of the UK Prime Minister with those of **either** Scotland's First Minister **or** the President of the USA. (20)

**[Turn over for Section C on Page four**

**Section C—Political Representation**

**Answer ONE question from this section.**

*Marks*

- |            |  |             |
|------------|--|-------------|
| <b>C7.</b> | Explain the main theories of representation, illustrating your answer with examples from the UK.                                       | <b>(20)</b> |
| <b>C8.</b> | Explain the main theories of voting behaviour, illustrating your answer with examples from the UK.                                     | <b>(20)</b> |
| <b>C9.</b> | Explain and illustrate the key advantages and disadvantages of using the Additional Member System in Scottish Parliamentary elections. | <b>(20)</b> |

[*END OF QUESTION PAPER*]