



2015 Politics

Higher Paper 1

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for: Politics Higher Paper 1

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the specific Marking Instructions for each question.

- (a)** Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
- (b)** Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Politics Higher Paper 1

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	<p>Award up to 3 marks for arguments for and up to 3 marks for arguments against the use of opinion polls.</p> <p>For full credit candidates must make use of both sources A and B. If only one source is used a maximum of up to 4 marks may be awarded.</p> <p>For</p> <p>Source A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opinion polls provide a picture of likely voting intentions and an accurate indication of the popularity of key policies allowing the parties to adapt their campaigns and policies to represent the views of the voters. • Polling organisations have adapted their methodologies to accurately reflect public opinion, and are committed to a high level of transparency and publish full details of their surveys. • Opinion polls can accurately capture the public mood, on major issues, such as Iraq, thus allowing parties to respond to the preference of the electorate. <p>Source B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all cases, opinion polls accurately reflected public opinion on key issues (eg final opinion polls very accurately predicted support for Scottish Devolution). 	6	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	<p>(cont.)</p> <p>Against</p> <p>Source A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opinion polls may give a misleading picture of the level of support for parties as some voters may not express their true feelings or beliefs (eg Shy Tories), perhaps feeling under pressure to give a particular response to the pollsters. • Some people may just refuse to respond to questions from pollsters or answer calls from strangers. As a result, some opinion polls may have a non-response bias that will produce flawed results. • The methodology used by the pollsters may also produce misleading results due to sampling errors. (eg. in the 2012 US Presidential Election, it was claimed that many polling organisations had underestimated support for President Obama because their telephone polls did not sample those who only had a mobile phone). <p>Source B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opinion polls in the 2010 General Election did not accurately reflect the level of support for the Liberal Democrats and Labour (eg the Angus Reid poll significantly underestimated support for Labour, COMRES significantly overestimated Lib Dem support). <p>Credit any other relevant points.</p>		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	<p>For full credit candidates must make use of Sources C and D for this part of the statement.</p> <p>Source C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although Barack Obama was re-elected, he won less votes in 2012 (65,910,437) than he did in 2008 (69,498,516). • Obama won 26 states in 2012 but won 28 states in 2008. • In 2012 he won 332 Electoral College votes but in 2008 he won 365 Electoral College votes. 	14	
	<p>Source D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2008, Barack Obama easily raised more money than John McCain (\$778.6m compared to \$383.9m). • Obama’s campaign spent significantly more amounts than the McCain campaign (\$760.3m compared to \$358m). • Obama also out spent McCain significantly in advertising and other expenditure. • In 2012, although Obama did raise more money than Romney (\$1072.6m compared to \$992.5m) it was not as significant a difference as in 2008. • Romney actually spent more money in total than Obama did (\$992m compared to \$985.7m). • Although Obama spent more money than Romney on advertising, Romney spent more money than Obama on other expenditure. <p>Credit any other relevant point.</p> <p>Overall, the evidence does not support the statement as Obama won fewer states and had fewer votes than he did in 2008. Although he did significantly outperform the Republican candidate in 2008, he did not significantly outperform the Republican candidate in 2012.</p>		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	<p>(cont)</p> <p>In the 2012 Presidential Election, he comprehensively defeated his Republican rival Mitt Romney in all areas and in all sections of society.</p> <p>For full credit, candidates must make use of Sources E, F and G.</p>		
	<p>Source E:</p> <p>Racial groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barack Obama comprehensively defeated Romney in some racial groups but not in every racial group. • Obama defeated Romney comprehensively among Black (93%) Hispanic (71%) and Asian (73%) voters. • Romney comprehensively defeated Obama with white voters. (59% of white voters opted for Romney, compared to 39% for Obama). <p>Source F:</p> <p>Gender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obama was victorious among females (55% of the vote compared to 44% of females who supported Romney). • Obama was defeated in the male vote (52% for Romney, 45% for Obama). <p>Source G:</p> <p>Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the North East and Pacific West regions, Obama easily defeated Romney, (58·93% to 39·5% and 52·60% compared to 39·50%). • In some areas (such as the Midwest), the result was much closer. • In the South and Inner Midwest, Romney easily defeated Obama. <p>Community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obama was triumphant in both the big and mid-sized cities (leads over Romney of 40% and 18% respectively). • Obama was not the winner in all areas as he was defeated in the suburbs and the towns. Romney significantly defeated Obama in the rural areas where he gained 61% of the vote, compared to Obama's 37%. 		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Source G:</p> <p>Age:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Younger voters favoured Obama, Obama did significantly defeat his rival in the 18-24, 25-29 and 30-39 categories. • Romney tended to gain support from older voters. Romney defeated Obama in every category aged over 40 (eg65+). <p>Income:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obama had very strong support from less well-off voters. Obama defeated Romney comprehensively in the under \$30,000 group, with 63% voting Obama compared to 35% for Romney. Also in the \$30,000 - \$49,999 group, where 57% opted for Obama and 42% for Romney. • Affluent voters were more likely to support Mitt Romney, in every other category, Romney actually defeated Obama (eg over \$250,000). <p>Overall, the evidence does not support the view that Obama comprehensively defeated Mitt Romney in all areas and sections of society. Obama did comprehensively defeat Romney in some groups (minorities, voters in large cities and the less affluent). Romney however defeated Obama in other groups (whites, voters in rural areas and voters over 65).</p> <p>Credit any other relevant points.</p>		

(END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS)



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Higher Paper 2

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Part One: General Marking Principles for: Politics Higher Paper 2

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- (a)** Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
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GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Politics Higher Paper 2

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

“Pass” and better answers must feature both knowledge and understanding of the issues and analysis of and balanced comment on, the issues being addressed.

If the answer merits a “pass” or better, you should now grade it. “Pass” and better answers are graded taking into account such criteria as the relevancy, accuracy and extent of detailed, exemplified description and analysis.

The marks available for each grade are:

C 10-11 B 12-13 A 14-20

Use the full range of marks, up to and including 20.

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Section A – Political Theory

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
			Answer ONE question from this Section.		
A.	1.		<p>Candidates are more likely to use an historical approach in referring to direct and representative democracy. They must use appropriate theorists and examples to illustrate their point's eg Greek City States.</p> <p>It is important that candidates do not just describe, explain and exemplify the key features but must compare and contrast in order to gain 14 or more out of 20.</p> <p>Many different theorists could be used in the answers so credit appropriately (eg Plato, Aristotle, Locke, Rousseau, Paine, Schumpeter, De Tocqueville, and Dahl).</p> <p>Credit references to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Direct democracy – people or citizens make the decisions and are expected to participate fully in in the political process – sometimes considered as “pure” democracy. Removes the need for legitimacy as the people make the law themselves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It heightens the control of citizens. • It creates a better informed and more politically knowledgeable group of citizens. • Public can express a view and interest without having to rely on self-serving politicians. • Ensures rule is legitimate – decisions will be accepted since the people made them. 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A.	1.	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some would argue that direct democracy is impractical in modern society – given the millions of people and many issues on which to decide – society would probably cease to function if attempts were made to run it as a direct democracy. <p>Representative democracy – is a limited and indirect form of democracy. Popular participation in government is infrequent and brief – eg through voting in elections, the most important feature of representation. The public do not exercise power themselves, they select those who will rule on their behalf. Should therefore be a link between government and governed – the electoral mandate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is more practicable than direct democracy given the numbers involved now – still possible to have direct democracy in small communities. Ordinary citizens do not have to be involved in decision making – division of labour created in politics. It allows government to be in the hands of those with expert knowledge, experience and perhaps better educated. Maintains stability – distances ordinary citizens from politics and encourages compromise. Accountability is an important feature. Some would argue that the government should reflect the society it seeks to represent – in terms of political opinion and in terms of social, ethnic and gender groups in society. <p>Credit any other relevant points.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A.	2.	<p>Candidates must refer to the quote and structure a robust and relevant answer around it and develop links to the relevant theorists Locke and Marx in order to gain 14 or more out of 20.</p> <p>Credit appropriate historical background/contexts used by candidates. It is important that candidates do not just describe or explain each theorist's work in turn: they must compare and contrast their ideas appropriately in order to gain high marks and address the central issue in the quotation – are their ideas very similar or are there significant differences?</p> <p>Credit references to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Liberalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individualism – core principles of liberalism – a belief in the supreme importance of the human individual as opposed to any social group. • John Locke supported the Parliamentarians during the War of the Three Kingdoms and supported the Glorious Revolution of 1688 – and he contributed to the development of Liberal principals as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consent – willing agreement – “consent of the governed” aware of dangers of tyranny – developed into a need for democracy and representation including a bill of rights and written constitution. • Toleration – to think, act and speak (within some limits). Locke advocated religious toleration for all except Roman Catholics. Toleration leads to social enrichment – pluralism is healthy: natural balance and harmony – no such thing as irreconcilable difference. • Freedom – individual freedom or liberty is a core value of Liberalism: arises naturally from belief in individual. 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A.	2.	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reason – world has rational structure and humans have ability to reason – believe in progress and the capacity of individuals to resolve their differences through debate not war. Equality – “born equal” – liberals have a commitment to equal rights especially before the law and in politics, eg one person, one vote, favour equality of opportunity – meritocracy – rather than equality of outcome. Any other relevant points. <p>Socialism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community – the core of socialism is the importance of community – human beings are social creatures and have a common humanity. Marxists divide socialists into “utopian” and “scientific” – Marxism claims to be scientific socialism on the grounds that socialism is tied in an empirically demonstrable way to the material interest of workers. Fraternity or comradeship – socialists prefer co-operation to competition and collectivism over individualism. Co-operation enables people to harness their collective energies – competition leads to individuals against individuals, may breed resentment, conflict. Socialism has the capacity to create perfect human beings. Social equality – a central value of socialism – equality of outcome (not opportunity) – this is the basis for the exercise of legal and political rights. Material benefits should be distributed on the basis of need rather than merit or work. Karl Marx’s “<i>from each according to his ability, to each according to his need</i>”. This requires people to be motivated by moral incentives rather than material ones. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A.	2.	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social class – socialism analyses society in terms of the ownership of the means of production, distribution of income or wealth and social class is significant in this. Socialism is usually associated with the interests of the oppressed and exploited class and that class is the agent of change, even social revolution. • Common ownership – a feature with some socialists seeing it as an end of socialism itself, others as a means of generating broader equality. A means of harnessing material resources for the common good. Private property promotes social division and selfishness. <p>Credit any other relevant points</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A.	3.	<p>Credit highly candidates who refer to the “state debate” and its key questions in their answer by comparing and contrasting the Marxist and pluralist approaches, ie – What is meant by the state? What is the nature of state power? What should be done by the state and what should be left to private individuals and associations? What is the state and how can it be distinguished from government.</p> <p>Marxism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although Karl Marx is an obvious source here candidates may also use Lenin. Marx did not provide a coherent, detailed analysis of the state but his writings have been interpreted widely by many and extended by Lenin (amongst others). • State power is about the economic base and an individual’s relationship to the means of production – proletariat/bourgeoisie; worker/capitalist. The state regulates conflict and tries to maintain order and stability. • State acts as an instrument of class rule – to protect and maintain the interests of the dominant economic/political class. The state is a set of political institutions which reflects the nature of class divisions in society. State is a product of historical class struggle – state is not neutral but plays a key role in representing and operating in the interests of the dominant class. Candidates could choose UK and illustrate the argument put forward by some that a single, coherent ruling class exists – power is due to its ownership and control of capital – credit appropriate examples and explanations, particularly to materialism and the economic system as the basis of society. 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A.	3.	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superstructure and substructure and their relationship to policy and power. Candidates may use USSR or China or Cuba and show how Lenin or others extended Marx's ideas. Notion of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the fact that there will be no need for a state when the lower phase of socialism moves on to the higher phase of communism. <p>Pluralism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumption that society is made up of many groups. A comparative process where a plurality of organised interests tries to control or influence government policy. • State is politically neutral – power is widely and evenly distributed. Comes from a liberal tradition – state acts as umpire in society. No single group or elite dominates but in reality political access and power are unevenly distributed. • Pluralists concentrate on government therefore not the state – with the state being discussed and the courts, the civil service and military being seen as political actors in their own right rather than the elements of a broader state machine. Some theorists believe the role of the state is to respond to external pressures – reactive role. Others believe the state should create the framework for society to operate effectively but be able to respond to social pressures – proactive role. • State action must be in response to the needs and demands of ordinary citizens – good examples in UK in terms of the economy, living standards and the development of the welfare state. Government bodies act within constraints of election and re-election. This means popular control, choice and participation for individuals. <p>Credit any other relevant points.</p>		

Section B – Political Structures

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
			Answer ONE question from this section.		
B.	4.		<p>It is important that candidates do not just describe, explain and exemplify the nature and status of the constitution in both countries but must compare and contrast in order to gain 14 or more out of 20.</p> <p>Credit references to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature of the constitutions in the UK and USA eg are based on different philosophical principles – the UK is essentially conservative in nature while the USA’s is predominantly a liberal document; the implications of this difference are far-reaching. • Liberal ideas – limited government, government by consent, the separation of powers, safeguarding individual rights and establishing legal and political equality are all fixed within the American Constitution. • In the UK by contrast the conservative traditions have demanded that the system should not be subject to such unchanging, abstract principles. The constitution for a conservative is part of the living, changing society and culture; it is rooted in them and need to grow and develop with social change. This means it cannot have a fixed set of principles but needs to reflect change. The UK constitution is therefore seen as more flexible and less rigid than that of the USA. Fundamental political change is more difficult to achieve in the USA than in the UK. 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
B.	4.	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The status of constitutions is very different. The USA constitution is absolutely supreme – all laws and acts of government are subordinate to the constitution; where there is conflict the constitution must prevail. In the UK it is accepted that constitutional principles are important but they cannot be subordinated to the needs of government and the wishes of Parliament. • Candidates should compare and contrast the codification of the constitutions – the USA’s is laid out in one main document with a number of amendments and covers the major aspects of the political system; the UK’s is not codified and there is a single document. It is not quite correct to say that the USA has a written constitution while that of the UK is unwritten eg there are statutes and many other important documents which are considered part of the constitution. • Some parts of both constitutions are conventions eg even in the USA the relationship between the Executive and the Legislative branches is based on convention; there are many more examples from the UK candidates should refer to. The UK’s closer involvement with the European Union leads to more codification eg Treaty of Rome, the Maastricht Treaty and the Lisbon Treaty. • The USA constitution is seen as entrenched and stubbornly safeguarded whereas the UK situation is very flexible – the sovereignty of the British Parliament, its inability to bind its successors to constitutional principles makes it flexible. A new statute can be passed quickly and change things in the UK. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
B.	4.	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are some similarities in the processes of change; a formal amendment is more difficult in the USA than in the UK but less formal processes are similar eg judicial interpretations, provides opportunities in both systems for the constitution to be interpreted and reinterpreted according to circumstances; Parliament plays a greater role than Congress but both systems rely heavily on judges to ensure the system remain up to date. • The constitutional arrangements in Scotland although exhibiting many aspects of the UK constitution as part of unitary state, do have a distinctly Scottish dimension. The Scotland Act 1997 established a devolved Scottish Parliament. This devolved a range of key powers to the Scottish Parliament. The UK Government has indicated it will devolve further powers. <p>Credit any other relevant points.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
B.	5.	<p>It is important that candidates do not just describe, explain and exemplify the powers of the UK Prime Minister, US President or First Minister but must compare and contrast in order to gain 14 or more out of 20.</p> <p>Credit references to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing the UK's Prime Minister with either US President or Scotland's First Minister will lead to similarities and differences and interpretations/conclusions about which is more or less powerful in one area or another – if Scotland is chosen it should be clear the First Minister lacks power in several critical areas and these should be named. • The UK and USA examples, if chosen could point to a number of similarities eg extensive powers of patronage; chief policy-makers; role of Commander – in-Chief – critical in US especially. • Variations in power tend to be more subtle – the President dominates his Cabinet and unlike the PM he/she cannot be outvoted by them – the Cabinet played a key role in the resignation of Margaret Thatcher and Brown's cabinet was described as "divided"; patronage is derived from the President for the whole of the administrative services – he does not share this with Cabinet members; the President cannot be removed from office for political reasons by the legislature whereas the PM depends on parliamentary support. 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
B.	5.	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PM though is not limited by an entrenched constitution and is not constrained by a checks and balance system as exists in the USA; PM's patronage does not need the approval of the legislature like the President does; PM usually has strong control of his/her party and of the House of Commons. Party system much weaker in US and mid-term elections in the USA can weaken the President's position as happened to Bush in 2006 and Obama in 2010. UK more unitary therefore less problems than President who has to deal with strong regional forces and he/she has limited jurisdiction among the states. Credit candidates who refer to the Coalition Government in UK and Obama's Presidency or the SNP majority Government in Scotland. <p>Credit any other relevant points.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
B.	6.	<p>It is important that candidates do not just describe, explain and exemplify the role of the political assemblies in scrutinising the executive but must compare and contrast in order to gain 14 or more out of 20.</p> <p>Credit references to aspects of the following:</p> <p>The UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the UK the House of Commons and House of Lords can examine and criticise policy proposals, executive actions and to a greater or lesser extent the expenditure of government. • HM Opposition and the Government's own party are involved in scrutinising policy through Question Time – PM and Ministers. • The Committee System – Select, Standing and Scrutiny committees have become very important – calling ministers, MP's and even civil servants before them. Examples of "cash for questions" or resignations of ministers due to such scrutiny and media coverage could be given and credited. • Other relevant points. <p>Scotland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through First Minister's Question Time and questions to other Ministers. • Through scrutinising Executive bills during the legislative process. • The Committee System – distinguish between subject committees and mandatory committees and the work of the Private Bills Committee and how government policy can be scrutinised through these means. 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
B.	6.	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committees play a central part in the work of the Parliament – taking evidence from witnesses, scrutinising legislation and conducting inquiries. Most committees meet weekly or fortnightly, usually on Tuesday or on Wednesday mornings, in one of the Scottish Parliament’s committee rooms – or in locations around Scotland. Most meetings are in public. • Other relevant points. <p>The USA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congressional committees have wide powers to call witnesses and see papers – Freedom of Information Act ensures the right to see official documents. • Important hearings are well publicised. Congressional Committees have significant budgets and staffing for investigations and can subpoena witnesses and documents. • There is no doctrine of collective responsibility so members of government can be more frank than in the UK or Scotland. • Public officials are free to express their views – unlike the Scottish Executive or civil servants in the UK. • Appointment of government members and Supreme Court Judges is subject to Senate approval. <p>Credit any other relevant points.</p>		

Section C – Political Representation

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
			Answer ONE question from this section.		
C.	7.		<p>Candidates must refer to the quote and structure a robust and relevant answer around the quotation in order to gain 14 or more out of 20.</p> <p>Credit candidates who refer to a range of theories of voting behaviour and who provide relevant exemplification.</p> <p>Credit references to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Psephology – the scientific study of voting behaviour – is still very important despite major problems with prediction of election results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sociological model links voting behaviour to group membership eg social class membership. In 1997 the political scientist PJ Pulzer declared: “class is the basis of British party politics: all else is embellishment and detail”. Evidence from links between occupational class and support for parties, middle class support for Conservatives and working class support for Labour (but also limits ie working class Conservative support has not been insignificant), absolute class voting and limited support for other parties. • Pattern of class de-alignment since 1970’s: C2 support for Conservatives in ‘80s and C1 support for Labour under Blair. Growth of New-working class as opposed to traditional working class proposed. Other sociological factors such as region, age, housing, union membership. 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C.	7.	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However there is certainly evidence of such links being considerably weakened over the years – there are various models/theories here to use; the party-identification model – electors seen as people who identify with a particular party as long-term supporters, voting is therefore partisan rather than influenced by other factors mentioned above. • Candidates should be aware of partisan de-alignment – a general fall in party identification and habitual voting patterns over recent years. • The dominant-ideology model is similar to the sociological model but concentrates on how information is presented to voters through education, the media and the government. • The rational-choice model is about voting according to self-interest – a means to an end; Short term influences are specific to a particular election and do not allow conclusions to be drawn about voting patterns in general – candidates may refer to the state of the economy as a major influence here; this reflects the important link between unemployment, inflation and income and a government’s popularity – many UK PMs have won elections on the strength of the economy eg Tony Blair, Margaret Thatcher. Both were accused of creating pre-election booms – using the budget to reduce taxes and increase disposable income – in order to improve their chances of re-election. This also shows the importance of the PM being able to choose the date of the election (though now limited). 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C.	7.	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The personality and public standing of the party leaders is critical – media exposure and the “branding” of politicians and their policies have increased over the years. This may lead to parties ditching one leader for another who is considered more electable eg Margaret Thatcher was ousted and replaced by John Major in 1990 who then led the party to an unexpected victory in 1992. Criticism of Blair over Iraq war was an important factor in his decision to resign. Brown’s popularity was low and there was division within the Labour Party, impact of credit crunch. Impact of leaders debates in 2010 election and effect of Clegg’s performance in surge of Lib Dem support in opinion polls. • Style and effectiveness of the parties electoral campaigning. • The mass media can have a significant effect as claimed by some eg in 1992 when The Sun newspaper was credited with ensuring people voted the Conservatives back in rather than Neil Kinnock’s Labour Party, and again in 1997 when The Sun switched to New Labour. However SNP won the 2007 Scottish Parliament elections despite hostility of the popular press. <p>Credit any other relevant points.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C.	8.	<p>In order to gain 14 or more out of 20 the candidate must have used appropriate illustrations/examples from the UK.</p> <p>Credit references to aspects of the following:</p> <p>The Trustee and Delegate Models were developed before the emergence of modern political parties and therefore they view representatives as individual actors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trustee theory suggests that the role of a representative is to act in the interest of his or her constituents. • This theory presents a solution to the problem of uninformed constituents that do not have the necessary knowledge on issues to take an educated position on issues. The representative is “entrusted” with the position to make decisions that will benefit the district he or she represents. • This position also allows for the representative to take into consideration other benefactors such as the state or nation as a whole. • This definition is put forward by Edmund Burke and is clearly based on a historical period where mass education did not take place and illiteracy was rife. It has been criticised as being anti-democratic. • Expected to exercise “mature judgement” and “enlightened conscience” – to act in the interests of others; an elitist approach believing that the masses do not know their best interests; possibilities of pursuing self-interests if they’re allowed to exercise their own judgement. 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C.	8.	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The delegate theory of representation counters this ideal of representation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegate – a person who is chosen to act for another on the basis of clear guidance or instructions. • Expected to convey the views of others with little capacity to exercise personal judgement or preferences eg TU official. • Requires regular elections and constituency meetings to ensure dialogue between delegate and electors/party members. • Possibility of recall to give more control. • Closer to popular sovereignty and helps check self-interest (to some extent) but it is argued that it limits the scope for leadership and it may lead to narrow thinking (local issues) and conflict between local and national issues. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C.	8.	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandate – this theory/model was developed to reflect the growth of importance of the modern political party in getting individuals elected – there are few independent representatives any more. • This is based on the “doctrine of the mandate” – on winning an election a party gains a popular mandate that authorises it to carry out the policies and programmes it campaigned on during the election. Since it is the party and not the individual that is the agency of representation in this theory/model party unity and party discipline become more important and justified. Reps are therefore more loyal to the party that helped them get elected. • Candidates may mention some criticisms of the mandate – voters do not always act rationally in choosing a party/rep on the basis of policies; they may be swayed by one or two manifesto policies but not support many others. • The Resemblance Theory refers to whether those elected are in fact a representative cross-section – the extent to which they typify or resemble the group they claim to represent. Many would argue this is too narrow or exclusive a view of representation to be useful. <p>Credit any other relevant points.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C.	9.	<p>Credit highly candidates who consider the impact of the new system on the fortunes of the political parties and control of local councils in local government elections in Scotland. For example in 2007 Labour influence declined, SNP had 363 councillors to Labour's 348; only five of the 32 Councils had a majority party in control.</p> <p>Candidates must refer to both advantages and disadvantages in order to gain 14 or more out of 20.</p> <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All votes count – voters are added up and reallocated. Voter can rank in order of preference or if they wish only vote for one candidate. • Greater voter choice-elections give opportunity of selecting between and within candidates from different parties. • Gives smaller parties a greater chance of being elected – greater representation of Greens for example. • Maintains link between representative and electorate. In AMS regional lists chosen by party leaders – electorate have no influence. • Encourages more voters to vote as FPTP created one party dominance in cities for example Glasgow, Labour had over 90% of councillors with less than 60% of votes under FPTP. • Introduction of STV led to a significant number of new councillors (48% elected for first time). In Aberdeen City a new broom of young councillors have entered politics. 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C.	9.	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AMS has a smaller threshold than STV. It takes about 4% of votes to elect an MSP under the list system, but takes about 7% to elect a representative under STV. More difficult to maintain the link between representative in rural areas which have larger geographic multi-member constituencies. Again voters can be confused as they have more than one local representative. STV has created numerous unstable coalition administrations across Scotland. Small parties can have disproportionate influence on decision-making. <p>Credit any other relevant points.</p>		

(END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS)