4.4 Feminist Thinkers: Kate Millett and Sylvia Walby: 10-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 9PL0 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Write full sentences for extended responses (questions worth 4 marks or more).

1 State the year Kate Millett's book Sexual Politics was first published, as it is used in A-level discussions of radical feminist critique.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 State one public policy implication that follows from Sylvia Walby's account of public patriarchy, and give a brief explanation of how it addresses a structural cause.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 State two features of Kate Millett's argument in Sexual Politics about how literature and culture support male power, giving the context of Millett's literary and cultural analysis.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 Explain, with brief development, Sylvia Walby's claim that patriarchy shifted from being primarily private to being increasingly public in late twentieth century societies.

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 4.4 Feminist Thinkers: Kate Millett and Sylvia Walby: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

states the year 1970 cao **B1**

Answer: 1970.

Question 2

states a plausible policy implication, e.g. equal pay legislation, family support services, or policing reform to address male violence **B1**

briefly explains how it addresses a structural cause, e.g. equal pay reduces economic dependence and tackles the paid work structure **B1**

Answer: One implication is stronger equal pay and employment equality measures, which address the paid work structure by reducing economic dependency and barriers to womens progression, thereby targeting a structural source of patriarchal inequality.

Question 3

one accurate feature, e.g. that literary texts reproduce male sexual dominance through characterisation and narrative voice **B1**

a second accurate feature, e.g. that culture normalises male authority and eroticises female subordination **B1**

Answer: Any two of: literary texts reproduce male sexual dominance via characterisation and narrator perspective; cultural myths and representations normalise male authority; eroticisation of female submission in literature helps legitimize unequal sexual relations.

Question 4

identifies that Walby argued patriarchy moved beyond the household into public institutions such as paid labour and the state **B1**

develops that this shift means inequalities are produced by employment practices, legal systems and state policies as well as by family relations **B1**

further development, e.g. cites late twentieth century indicators such as increasing female labour market participation and persistent pay gaps as reasons why public structures matter **B1**

Answer: Walby argued patriarchy shifted from being mainly private, located in family relations, to being also public, embedded in paid work, the state and culture; this means inequalities are produced by employment practices, legal frameworks and policy as well as by the household, and is illustrated by rising female labour force participation coupled with persistent pay gaps and exclusion from power.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk