# 1.11 Liberal Democrats, Greens and Reform UK: Minor and Emerging Parties: 10-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 9PL0 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

**Answer ALL questions. Short answer questions may be answered in note form. For levels-marked questions write a well-structured extended response in full sentences and support arguments with accurate political knowledge and named examples. Spend about 10 minutes on this paper.**

**1** This question tests basic knowledge of the Green Party's core ideological priority. State the Green Party's core ideological priority.

**(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)**

**2** State four differences between the tactical use of referendums by minor parties and by major parties in the UK context since 2010, and give a brief example or consequence.

**(Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)**


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**3** State two features of the Liberal Democrats' role in the 2010 to 2015 coalition government that affected how minor parties can exert influence.

**(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)**

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**4** This question is about the Green Party's decentralisation policy.

**(a)** Explain briefly what is meant by decentralisation in the Green Party context. **(2)**

**(b)** Give one possible advantage of decentralisation according to Greens. **(1)**

**(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)**


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# Mark scheme · 1.11 Liberal Democrats, Greens and Reform UK: Minor and Emerging Parties: 10-minute Pack

## Question 1

one accurate identification of the Green Party's core priority, e.g. environmental protection and sustainability cao **B1**

**Answer: Environmental protection and sustainable policies.**

## Question 2

one accurate difference, e.g. minor parties use referendums to force agenda on single issues whereas major parties may use referendums to resolve internal divisions **B1**

second accurate difference, e.g. minor parties often call for referendums as a mobilisation tool, major parties may call them for legitimacy or to settle policy **B1**

third accurate difference, e.g. impact differs as minor parties rarely have power to trigger national referendums and instead influence major parties to do so **B1**

fourth accurate difference, e.g. referendums can provide minor parties with publicity disproportionate to their seat totals, whereas major parties rely on referendums to secure formal authorisation **B1**

brief example or consequence, e.g. UKIP pressure contributed to the 2016 EU referendum, a major-party enacted referendum **B1**

**Answer: Minor parties use referendums to force attention on single issues and mobilise supporters, often lacking direct power to trigger one and so pressuring major parties to act; major parties use referendums to resolve internal divisions or secure legitimacy for big decisions. UKIP's pressure contributed to the Conservative decision to call the 2016 EU referendum.**

## Question 3

one accurate feature, e.g. they held Cabinet minister positions and junior minister posts **B1**

a second accurate feature, e.g. they secured specific policy concessions via coalition agreements (e.g. tuition fees pledge and AV referendum) or acted as a moderating influence **B1**

**Answer: They held Cabinet and junior minister posts, and they obtained policy concessions through the coalition agreement such as a referendum on AV and influence over some legislation.**

## Question 4

(a) identifies decentralisation as shifting powers from central government to local communities and local authorities **B1**

(a) development showing link to Green aims, e.g. localism to increase community control over resources and sustainable local economies **B1**

**(a) Answer: Decentralisation means shifting powers from central government to local communities and councils to increase community control over resources and encourage sustainable local economies.**

(b) one plausible advantage, e.g. decisions better reflect local environmental priorities and encourage democratic participation **B1**

**(b) Answer: Decisions better reflect local environmental priorities and encourage greater democratic participation.**


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