6.12 Marxist and Feminist Perspectives on Power and the State: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8192 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. For longer answers write in full sentences. There is one levels-marked evaluation question at the end.

1 Refer to a plausible example such as low female appointment rates to senior judicial roles or Cabinet reshuffles where few women are promoted.

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

2 Explain two Marxist ways that multinational corporations and global finance can influence national political decisions in Britain.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 6.12 Marxist and Feminist Perspectives on Power and the State: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

identifies a plausible example, e.g. low rates of female appointments to senior judiciary or few women promoted in a Cabinet reshuffle	**B1**
explains how gendered norms influence this, e.g. expectations about leadership styles or perceptions that men are more authoritative affect selection	**B1**
links the example to structural barriers, e.g. bias in promotion, networking and selection criteria	**B1**
applies feminist reasoning to show how the example supports the argument about patriarchal power	**B1**

Answer: An example is low rates of female appointments to the senior judiciary or few women promoted in a Cabinet reshuffle. Gendered norms about leadership and authority can bias selection, with men seen as more authoritative, while promotion processes favour those with long networks and uninterrupted careers, disadvantaging women with childcare breaks; this shows how patriarchal expectations affect chances of reaching senior roles.

Question 2

identifies way one, e.g. threat of moving investment or jobs abroad	**B1**
explains way one, e.g. governments may avoid policies seen as hostile to investment to keep jobs and tax revenue	**B1**
identifies way two, e.g. lobbying and revolving-door relationships between business and government	**B1**
explains way two, e.g. direct lobbying and former business leaders advising government shape policy in favour of business interests	**B1**

Answer: One way is the threat by multinationals to move investment or jobs abroad, so governments may avoid policies hostile to investment to protect jobs and tax revenue. A second is lobbying and revolving-door relationships where business influence and ex-industry leaders shape policy, steering it towards business friendly outcomes.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk