

AS Government and Politics mark-sheet.

Name: Isabella Long date: 23/4/11

Question / topic areas covered: New + Old Labour

Personal pride in your essay, please circle your mark out of 10:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

?

The skills you demonstrated (for 25 / 40 mark questions)

Effective writing	1	2	3	4	5	Ineffective writing
Effective planning / coherent structure of longer questions		x				Poor structure suggesting lack of full understanding
Marks gained from line one of essay		x				Ineffective start
Sufficient content			x			Insufficient content
All relevant political debates addressed			x			No political debates included
Key examples / data utilised			x			No examples / data utilised
Effective use of academic writers and quotations			x			No use of writers or quotations
All key debates related back to question			x			Debates not applied to the question
All theories/studies/ideologies evaluated		x				No evaluation
Clear explanation of key ideas		x				Poor interpretation
Examples are used to show similarities / differences between the UK and other systems				x		No drawing of connections, similarities and differences
Relevant political terms used		x				No use of political terms
Conclusion flows from arguments in essay				x		No conclusion
Comprehensive use of items (Unit 2)						No use of items
Good use of paragraphs				x		No use of paragraphs
Evaluative links/ flow between paragraphs			x			No evaluative flow between paragraphs
Good spelling using sophisticated terminology		x				Lots of spelling errors
Good punctuation and grammar		x				Poor punctuation and grammar

Your overall performance:

Not bad! ... you addressed some issues from the last essay
- you still need to focus more on ATWD.

Thank more carefully about summing - up the key debates in your conclusion.

Your actions:

Pick up to three areas from the skills box to the left and identify what you will do to improve your work below:

What you will do differently in planning / writing your next essay?	Do you need guidance from your teacher on how to achieve this?
IMPORTANT: WHEN YOU SUBMIT YOUR NEXT ESSAY HIGHLIGHT THE IMPROVEMENTS MADE SO YOUR TEACHER CAN SEE YOU HAVE ADDRESSED YOUR TARGETS	
ATWD	Y N
Conclusion	<u>Y</u> N
Examples	Y N

Your marks:

Grade boundaries

A = 23
B = 20
C = 18
D = 15
E = 13

question	Assessment Objective marks			totals
	Knowledge	Analysis	Clarity	
(a)	/5			/5
(b)	/7	/3		/10
(c)	5 / 8	5 / 9	5 / 8	15 / 25
Paper 2 essay	/20	/12	/8	/40
Total:				/40

You are working BELOW AT ABOVE your target grade

3

To what extent is New Labour different from Old Labour?

Isabell Long

November 23, 2011

Targets from last essay:

1. AQTD
2. Don't include irrelevant information
3. Less description, more evaluation and relevant examples

The Labour Party was founded in 1900 by trade unions who felt that the working classes were underrepresented and so wanted a political party who would support them and legitimately voice their concerns in Parliament. /

The Labour Party decided it needed to modernise in 1997, and did so under Tony Blair's leadership, forming what is now known as New Labour as opposed to the grass roots, union-led Labour Party now commonly referred to as Old Labour. /

Old Labour supported socialist principles of the welfare state, fair wages, fair rights to education, and social equality. Old Labour operated under a Keynesian economic model, which meant that they had to get involved in the economy by spending money, thereby stimulating it, unlike New Labour who were more *laissez-faire* with regard to the economy and indeed industry in general that they wished to privatise in order to give more control to the people. ✓

Both Old and New Labour support fair wages, emphasising male/female equality and the National Minimum Wage rising yearly in line with average earnings. With regard to health and welfare, both Old and New Labour believed in strengthening Disability Act, that benefits should be kept under the control of the welfare state which, itself, is under government control. In 1945, Old Labour stated that "good food and good homes [can] prevent /

ill-health", and that health services "should be freely available for all". New Labour, in 2010, had to consider current issues facing the country with regard to health and welfare, but still believed in the National Health Service, pledging to keep it freely available and improve the quality of care and patient experience. ✓

Of course, not everything is comparable between Old and New Labour, as Old Labour did not have all the same worries as New Labour—being more modern—did. Issues such as technology, the use of computers in schools for example, did not come into Old Labour's manifestos because they did not have the technology. Climate change was not an issue either. In 1974, Labour pledged to give the coal industry "new status and security", whereas, due to the drop in coal levels and the increase in climate change awareness, in 2010 they pledged to "achieve around 40% low-carbon electricity by 2020" and "ensure the presence of 100 000 electric car charging points", despite still supporting the creation of a new runway at Heathrow. ✓ good point ✓ good

Also impacted by the problem of modernisation are Labour's policies on immigration over the years. Old Labour, in their 1974 manifesto said nothing notable about immigration, whereas New Labour in 2010 stated that, if they were elected, English tests "would be made compulsory for public sector migrant workers", so that they would "possess an appropriate level of English", and this fits in with Labour's wishes to overhaul the education system and let "every young person" be guaranteed "education or training until the age of eighteen" with "75% of them going on to higher education". Many more people have migrated to Britain over the last few years, and this has made every Party have to stand up and think about their policies on immigration and how to ensure the safety and security of the country, particularly with regard to terrorism which is again a new problem that the 1979 Labour Party did not have to deal with. ✓ yes but now AIGD

Around the time of a General Election, political parties tend to publish manifestos that are centrally orientated, so as to appeal to the general public, as after an election political parties do not have to keep exactly to what they say they are going to do in their manifestos. After having been elected, or—more frequently—when in opposition, parties tend to revert to more traditional values. New Labour started in 1997 when Tony Blair realised that the Labour Party was not going to win votes in a Conservative-dominated government, so they had to modernise their policies if they were to have a chance of winning more than a small minority of the votes. This tactic stuck, and since then, Labour have strayed from their traditional values and undying support for trade unions, towards a more central-to-right-wing view. ✓

which ones?



This is v. important (12x?)

An example of this was when Ed Miliband, asked about the recent teachers' strikes, said that they were "wrong" to be striking. In the era of Old Labour, strikes would never have been labelled "wrong": they would have been seen by the Labour Party as a good thing as—being founded by the trade unions—Labour stood up for workers' rights and supported striking.

Overall, the Labour Party has strayed quite considerably from its original principles, but it has had to in some areas, ~~as I have explained~~. The modernisation was in-part forced, but required, for the Labour Party to survive.

✓
✓
The doesn't
mean the
whole &
so it should.

AS Government and Politics mark-sheet.

Name: Isobell Long date: 12/12/11

Question / topic areas covered: politics ideologies

Personal pride in your essay, please circle your mark out of 10:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

The skills you demonstrated (for 25 / 40 mark questions)

Effective writing	1	2	3	4	5	Ineffective writing
Effective planning / coherent structure of longer questions			X			Poor structure suggesting lack of full understanding
Marks gained from line one of essay			X			Ineffective start
Sufficient content				X		Insufficient content
All relevant political debates addressed				X		No political debates included
Key examples / data utilised			X			No examples / data utilised
Effective use of academic writers and quotations					X	No use of writers or quotations
All key debates related back to question				X		Debates not applied to the question
All theories/studies/ideologies evaluated				X		No evaluation
Clear explanation of key ideas			X			Poor interpretation
Examples are used to show similarities / differences between the UK and other systems					X	No drawing of connections, similarities and differences
Relevant political terms used			X			No use of political terms
Conclusion flows from arguments in essay.					X	No conclusion
Comprehensive use of items (Unit 2)						No use of items
Good use of paragraphs			X			No use of paragraphs
Evaluative links/ flow between paragraphs				X		No evaluative flow between paragraphs
Good spelling using sophisticated terminology			X			Lots of spelling errors
Good punctuation and grammar			X			Poor punctuation and grammar

Your overall performance:

There is some clear evidence that you understand the basics here, but lack of detail + inability to AT&D your bits you down badly. we must sit and discuss this - please see me.

Your actions:

Pick up to three areas from the skills box to the left and identify what you will do to improve your work below:

What you will do differently in planning / writing your next essay?	Do you need guidance from your teacher on how to achieve this?
IMPORTANT: WHEN YOU SUBMIT YOUR NEXT ESSAY HIGHLIGHT THE IMPROVEMENTS MADE SO YOUR TEACHER CAN SEE YOU HAVE ADDRESSED YOUR TARGETS	
	Y N
	Y N
	Y N

Your marks:

Grade boundaries

A = 23
B = 20
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question	Assessment Objective marks			totals
	Knowledge	Analysis	Clarity	
(a)	3 / 5			3 / 5
(b)	2 / 7	2 / 3		4 / 10
(c)	3 / 8	3 / 9	3 / 8	9 / 25
Paper 2 essay	1 / 20	1 / 12	1 / 8	3 / 40
Total: 16 / 40				

You are working BELOW AT ABOVE your target grade

(D)

What is meant by consensus politics?

Consensus politics is when two political parties, such as the one in power and the one in opposition, agree on things that they would not normally agree on. It is the opposite of adversary politics, where parties tend to disagree just to make a point or be an effective opposing party. Consensus politics is common in times of crisis, for example during wars when parties have to pull together for the good of their country and its citizens.

Has consensus politics become more or less evident in the UK since May 2010?

With the birth of the Coalition in 2010, politics has become more consensus-based as two parties—the Conservatives and the Liberal Democrats—have come together to form a government. They have had to agree and compromise on many things, the Conservatives predominantly leading (some would say legitimately because they received the most votes (and the most seats in Parliament)), to create a Coalition agreement. Consensus politics, therefore, has become more evident, but with the Labour Party, the official opposition, not seeming to have opposed much other than pure party politics: no concrete opposition that means something to the public (take Ed Miliband's recent 'attack' on the Coalition's plans to reduce the solar Feed-in-Tariff with such a short deadline), so the levels of adversary politics are dwindling.

To what extent are the major UK parties internally united over ideas and policies?

No political party can be entirely united: no body or group of people ever is. Political parties exist to enable people who have widely the same views to have an outlet and meet similar people: on their own out in the political world they would be unlikely to survive. Therefore, within political parties' representation in Parliament, people from all walks of life are represented, therefore there exist extreme and less extreme views in every party. As far as presenting themselves to the public, the main parties have to stay in the centre, as parties too far to the left or right of the spectrum will not receive many votes.

The Labour Party has been divided over the years. Before 1997, when a mass change occurred in order for it to win more votes in the election, it was very traditionally left-wing. Tony Blair took the Labour Party into the twenty-first century with the invention of what is known as New Labour, and now, with Ed Miliband leading, there is talk of him putting his own spin on the Labour Party. Old Labour's policies were much more traditionally left-wing and socialist, but New Labour had, and has, newer issues such as

✓ You missed the key idea here that 'consensus' politics describes the whole pol. culture.
 ⇒ your answer suggests it (consensus politics) is still not evident.

climate change to think about when setting up policies.

✓ you have offered a detail here on the ideological splits in Labour.

Thatcherite was a main division in the Conservative Party, although now a new version of the Conservative Party has emerged under David Cameron's leadership—a more modern, less traditional one: a version of the One Nation Conservatism which, for example, liked smaller governments. Thatcherite Conservatism refers to Margaret Thatcher's time as Prime Minister, her policies (including that people should rely less on the welfare state and a traditional Conservative policy of low taxes for the rich) and in which direction she led the Conservative Party, as the name suggests. One of David Cameron's ideas is that of the Big Society, where people in society come together and help each other out. This idea and its execution proves that the Conservative Party has moved on since Thatcherite times, when it was said that "there is no such thing as society".

✓ you have not recognised the big pro/anti EU split here.

The Liberal Democrats were seen as one of the three main parties until, in 2010, they entered into a Coalition with the Conservatives. This has made them have to compromise on many issues, such as tuition fees. Before the Coalition, however, the Liberal Democrats were seen to be in the middle-ground of Labour and Conservative, yet they supported many things including fair education, not raising tuition fees, so leaned more towards the left than the right.

✓ you are not ATWD here.

If parties did not come to an overall consensus internally on main issues and policies, or indeed seriously disagreed, they would crumble from the inside out and cease to lead (or hope to lead) effectively, and not have the public's support.

✓ This conclusion does not ATWD.

Electoral systems and the effects on results

Electoral System	e.gs of use	UK issues: effects on proportionality and 'strong' government formation (make sure you have stats for all highlighted elections)
Alternative Vote <div>Key statistic</div>	Select Ctee Chairs Lab and Lib Dem leadership Australian House of Reps.	Why would this be used for the highlighted elections? Why was AV rejected ... were the 'no' camp's arguments good ones and why did the 'yes' camp fail?
AMS <div>Key statistic</div>	Scottish Parliament Welsh assembly GLA Italy (both Houses) German Bundestag NZ House of Reps.	Why use AMS in Scotland and Wales? What are the surprises about the results of recent elections in Scotland and Wales given the system used?
FPP (second most Common worldwide)	UK USA India Canada	Quote example of disproportional results Are coalitions likely to continue (thus negating the key benefit of FPP)? <div>Key statistics</div>
STV <div>Key statistic</div>	Republic of Ireland (all except Pres.) NI: Assembly, Euro and Local Local elections in Scotland Australian Senate	Why is it used in NI? (but not in by-elections?) Does it work to achieve this?
Party List (most common worldwide) <div>Key statistic</div>	Britain for Europe (but not NI) Israel Netherlands' second chamber	Why do we use it for European elections? What is the effect on representation? Should this be used for the House of Lords?
Supplementary Vote	English Mayors	What are the advantages of using this for mayoral elections?

AS GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS: ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

Objectives: To fully understand the pros and cons of all of the electoral systems used in the UK

Instructions to students:

Complete the following exercises to the best of your ability. You will need all of the time shown below plus some homework time to complete it to a satisfactory standard.

- 1) Using the internet or textbook list the different types of electoral systems used in the UK

(30 mins)

The following exercises (but not Question 7) should be completed in table format:

- 2) Using the textbook/Moodle/internet: To what body (parliament/assembly) do the following elections vote representatives onto?

- i. General election
- ii. By-election
- iii. Local elections
- iv. European elections
- v. Elections specific to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

(20 mins)

- 3) Using the textbook or the net find out which electoral system is used in each of the above elections.

(30 mins)

- 4) For each of the electoral systems use in the UK produce a table or a flow-chart which maps out how the winning candidate/candidates become elected you should discuss this with a partner to check you have got it right

(60 mins)

- 5) Again in tables, list the pros and cons of the electoral systems used of the UK ... make sure you understand them by discussing them with a classmate ... if you still do not, make a note to ask me in this or a subsequent lesson

(60 mins)

- 6) Use the table overleaf to show how different elections produce variations in the composition of the parliaments to which they elect representatives

(60 mins)

- 7) **Summary questions** (to be answered in approx. 200 words)

- i. In your opinion, which of the voting systems in the UK is the most democratic?
- ii. Give reasons why/why not all elections in the UK should use this system?

(60 mins)

To be completed by:-