

## Candidate 1 evidence

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SECTION 1. question (a)	
the first face of power discussed by Steven Lukes in his book "power: a radical view" is the decision making face also known as the open face.	
This face is open and transparent and the <del>people</del> people who hold the power is anyone involved in the decision making process, <del>include</del> examples of open face include voting, petitions and pressure groups. For example the assisted suicide bill that was debated in parliament is an example of the open face as MPs voted and <del>the</del> <sup>THE PROCESS</sup> was public to see, the outcome was 82:36 against the law and thus the outcome which side was in favour of holds the power.	
This is arguably the most democratic face as it is transparent, open and fair, the process is visibly measured. This face can also be seen in elections such as the 2019 general UK election where conservatives won 49% of the total	

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votes. This was a clear victory and the outcome was clear and open to the public. Decisions made with the first form of power can be seen as more legitimate and accepted even if it wasn't the outcome an individual was hoping because of the transparency of the process. Methods of this power can increase public trust in their government and its decision making. In conclusion ~~this the open face of power~~ <sup>in conclusion</sup> this face is still relevant today as it's seen ~~utilised~~ utilised throughout society and our democratic systems.

The second face of power is the non-decision making face A.K.A the agenda setting face. In this face the one who holds the power ~~can~~ can set agendas and decide what decisions can be made, they ~~control~~ <sup>control</sup> the discussion. For instance during











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	<p>           found as good investigations.            Furthermore US committees            can bring people in for hearings            like when Maxine Waters            heard of finance committee            questioned Trump's treasurer            for 3 hours, even urging him            to stay. This shows how powerful            chairs are and is an effective            form of scrutiny because leaders            and people of power can be asked  <del>questions</del> hard questions for their            actions. The UK has something            similar the Liaison committee -            which can question <del>you</del> executive            branch too. However effectiveness            is challenged because since            it is a select committee it reflects            makeup of parliament therefore            has government majority which            might not be as willing at            effective scrutiny of their own            party. <del>this shows this isn't like</del>  <del>US committee</del> This makes UK's         </p>

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Committees less effective  
at scrutiny than US ones  
to Furthermore US committees  
can ~~say~~ subpoena people  
(force people to attend hearing)  
and enforce penalties if not,  
UK ones can't do this and  
can only urge people to attend.  
This highlights the power imbalance  
between the two, showing  
US committees are far more  
powerful at scrutinising than  
UK committees.

Another form of scrutiny  
is Vote of no Confidence (VNC)  
in UK - If a Prime Minister (PM)  
is deemed incompetent they  
can be forced to step down  
if majority of MPs vote  
ago for VNC in parliament.  
An example of this is 2017  
Theresa May VNC where  
it was unsuccessful. This can

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21	<p>be argued ineffective because the outcome lies on the decision of only a few MPs, and since Parliament usually has a government majority it can lead to bias.</p> <p><del>Furthermore even though</del></p> <p>However PM's usually step down anyways. after VONC despite result, such as Theresa May after her VONC. This can be argued as effectively scrutiny, however <del>PM's</del> it isn't guaranteed they will, and there has only been 1 successful VONC.</p> <p>in 1979, minority government of James Callaghan.</p> <p><del>The</del> This was an extremely long time ago, VONC can be argued outdated and ineffective as it only been a success once - This is similar to US</p>

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Impeachment ~~where~~ a President ~~can be~~ taken out of ~~off~~ which takes place from a ~~president~~ misdemeanour from a president and if they are voted out in both House and Senate they are taken out of office. Donald Trump has been the only president impeached twice, both ~~unsuccessful~~ UNSUCCESSFUL, this shows the ineffectiveness of this method of scrutiny as he's been impeached twice yet he's still in office. - there has been no successful impeachments in history this only emphasising its fault and unsuccess at scrutinising government, which is consistent also in VQNC.

A further consequence of these two ~~unsuccessful~~ ineffectiveness is that it can diminish public trust ~~is~~

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and confidence in their  
~~the last method is flawed~~  
- government. However while both  
are ineffective at scrutiny  
U.O.N.C can be considered  
a little less ineffective as  
it can at least be seen to  
pressure PM to step down.

But the same issue about bias  
arises in US as before. Trumps  
impeachment he employed people  
onto the senate who were in support  
of him, this could be a factor  
in how despite his impeachment  
managing to pass the house, they  
were stopped by Senate.

The last method is flawed if  
For Prime ministers Question Time (PMQ)  
AMQs is on every Wednesday  
in the UK that allows MPs  
to ask the PM questions directly  
~~this is~~ and they have to answer  
them live - this is effective because



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the questions might not be as challenging or informative, making scrutiny less effective.

However a BBC documentary revealed ~~to~~ some questions in PMQs are planted by the PM within MPs by the PM, so for ~~maybe~~ incentive for promotions potentially. Kevin Stanger was found to be doing things with ~~other~~ <sup>Labour</sup> MPs. Thus it can be argued that PM's are orchestrated.

~~How~~ But they still answer questions at the end of the day so it's ~~not~~ <sup>still</sup> effective.

In conclusion, ~~the~~ UK is better at scrutinising government than US. Despite US questions being more powerful and better than UK ones. Vote of no confidence is slightly more effective than ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~US~~ <sup>US</sup> ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> it can have ~~left~~ <sup>left</sup> and PMQs are better at scrutinising government.



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## SECTION 3. (b)

Political parties utilize a number of methods in order to help gain voters during election. This essay will discuss 3 of these methods including ~~ad~~ Traditional grassroots and its impact on election performance.

Traditional grassroots remain a key method used by parties during election time. Under traditional grassroots the two most notable methods are leafletting and canvassing. Canvassing is when parties send volunteers to go door to door and talk to voters face-face.

For example in 2019 ~~elec~~ general election Liberal Democrats managed to reach 20,000 voters in the last two weeks of the election.

As a positive impact ~~parties~~ this allows parties to connect with ~~the~~ voters at a local



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its memorable and face to face. However ~~is~~ a study by Cambridge University revealed that ~~the~~ leafletting has a higher impact than canvassing at turning over votes by a small margin, so it can be concluded that both are just as effective in turning over votes and performance. However ~~major~~ ~~these~~ ~~not~~ compared to other methods like new technology, ~~the~~ ~~effectiveness~~ ~~can~~ ~~be~~ ~~chall~~ "tradition grassroots can be challenged as it is ~~simply~~ ~~just~~ ~~faster~~ and ~~cheaper~~ to these methods take too much time and manpower.

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	<p>Another method used is Media Campaigning - This includes newspapers and <del>Party</del> Political party broadcasts (PPB).</p> <p>Newspapers used to be the no. 1 source for circulating news, however it has now <del>steadily</del> decreased significantly. Although that doesn't mean it isn't still <del>influential</del> influential, as <del>mega</del> newspapers still set agendas for TV interviews and are reused online, so parties still want them <del>on</del> on their side -</p> <p>However, most newspapers are owned by the wealthy thus linking with the concept of representation as a disproportionate <del>representation</del> <del>of</del> media representation in newspapers coverage can be seen with right wing - Thus</p> <p>As a consequence the majority</p>





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	<p>voter targeting software, <del>the</del> with the rise of technological advancements and the ever increasing social media presence in society parties have entered apps like facebook and twitter and tiktok etc - to try and appeal a new audience.</p> <p>This is an important factor because in today's age this social media presence in the world will only grow and younger generations have become reliant on social media. This is backed by the fact that almost 95% of young people are on social media. This is a significant number emphasising the audience of new voters <del>is</del> available to reach online. During <del>lockdown</del> in 2019 <del>Conservative</del> <del>despite</del> <del>other</del> <del>parties</del> such <del>as</del> <del>labour</del> <del>and</del> <del>being</del> <del>successful</del> <del>at</del> a new man Jeremy Corbyn went viral on the internet made by data analysts. This attracted</p>

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alot of attention to the party but did not translate fully in votes. This suggests that ~~was~~ social media is ~~good~~ while maybe not impacting political party performance hugely ~~but~~ is good for gaining clout and portraying leaders in a certain way.

~~This is voter targeting~~

Furthermore it links with PPS, as it allows parties to speak directly to electors using their platforms, except they can do it whenever they want and post as much as they want, thus better. Voter targeting software allows parties to target specific voters and identify key potential supporters.

This is ~~similar~~ <sup>consistent</sup> to canvassing but ~~is~~ however ~~the~~ here they can do it much faster and cheaper

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and then send specific  
~~ads~~ ads to secure their  
vote, furthermore it is  
much cheaper to submit adverts  
than it is to physically  
do so, backed by the  
fact leaflets have been  
parties largest spending  
category since 2001.  
~~here~~

In conclusion grassroots  
have a significant impact  
on political party performance  
to a decent extent.

They are better than media  
campaigning as that is becoming  
obsolete and through grassroots  
parties can bond directly with  
voters and identify key ones,  
however New technology can  
also do this much cheaper  
and faster ~~at~~ with little manpower  
at all, thus in reality New

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Technology has a bigger  
impact than grassroots ~~however~~  
as ~~this~~ it is only becoming  
more relevant and efficient  
in today's ~~so~~ technological  
society. However grassroots  
is still relevant and has an  
impact ~~to~~ as shown by  
evidence but it is  
not the most significant.

## Candidate 2 evidence

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	<p>10. b) Analyse the key features of a political ideology you have studied. (12)</p>	
	<p>An ideology I have studied is conservatism, within this ideology there are 2 main branches neoliberalism and the nation conservatism. In my essay I will outline and compare the key principles/features of this ideology.</p>	
	<p>One of the key features of conservatism is its view on human nature. Conservatives believe humans are naturally selfish and easily corrupted. This is in contrast to a left wing ideology like socialism, where they believe humans are a product of their environment. This could explain why conservatives take a tougher approach to crime, the conservatives</p>	

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	Portray themselves as the	
	party of law and order.	
	For example in Boris Johnsons	
	2019 manifesto he pledged	
	to build new prisons and	
	recruit more police officers	
	in the UK. Reinforcing	
	the idea that Conservatives	
	take a tough approach	
	on law and order, prioritising	
	tough sentencing over rehabilitation.	
	Another key feature of	
	conservatism is their	
	<del>conservative</del> view on equality.	
	Edmund Burke one of the	
	founders of conservatism	
	believed that within the	
	human species there is	
	a natural hierarchy. we	
	can see this principle in	
	modern conservatism, which	
	emphasises personal responsibility	
	and social mobility to reduce	
	inequality. In contrast to	
	socialists who believe wealth	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	should be redistributed to	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	reach equality for all	
	in society. Conservatives	
	believe that through tax	
	cuts and emphasising	
	personal responsibility this will	
	give people the opportunity	
	to benefit from the free	
	market capitalist model.	
	However capitalism and	
	deregulation naturally create	
	winners and losers, so it	
	would be almost impossible	
	to reach equality under	
	this economic system.	
	For example we see	
	some of the most successful	
	and wealthy companies or	
	corporations in the UK <del>pay</del>	
	pay their workers the	
	minimum amount under UK	
	regulation law, trapping their workers	
	in low pay and in a cycle of poverty and	
	inequality.	

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	A further feature of	
	conservative ideology is	
	their belief in trickle	
	down economics = tax cuts	
	and deregulatory policies for	
	the wealthy will benefit all	
	in society. This was central	
	to the neo liberal ideology	
	of UK PM Margaret Thatcher and President	
	Ronald Reagan. They believed	
	deregulation would help	
	businesses to expand and	
	increase profits, leading to	
	economic growth benefiting	
	all of society. For example we	
	can see that economic growth	
	in the UK <del>was</del> was high during Thatcher's	
	time as PM. However	
	Thatcher's belief in deregulation	
	and the small state through	
	tax cuts is overshadowed by	
	workers strikes due to industry	
	closures and widening inequality	
	within these communities which	
	now are some of the most	

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	<p>deprived areas in the UK as a result of conservative economic policies. This could explain why historically the Conservatives have struggled to make gains and inroads in deprived and former industrial areas in the UK.</p>	
	<p>2. a) Constitutions are effective at protecting the individual rights of citizens. Discuss (20)</p>	
	<p>The US and UK Constitutions were founded on different principles. But they both have the aim of protecting the rights of individual citizens. In my essay I will outline <del>these</del> these 2 constitutions and evaluate their effectiveness at protecting the rights of individual citizens <del>within</del> within the political and democratic system.</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	The US Constitution is	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	a codified Constitution.	
	This means the US Constitution	
	is all in one document.	
	Codified constitutions usually	
	are written after the	
	formation of a new state,	
	civil war or revolution	
	within a country. One of	
	the key features of the	
	US Constitution is the	
	controversial right to bear	
	arms. Allowing citizens to	
	own a gun. This right	
	is controversial and divides	
	political opinion within	
	America. This right <del>is</del> is	
	part of the constitution to	
	allow citizens to rise up	
	and overthrow undemocratic	
	or dictatorship governments,	
	also allowing citizens to	
	protect themselves. Many in	
	America are calling for	
	reform to gun laws and	

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	<p>Some are calling for the abolition of this right, due to the mass shootings that frequently happen in America, ruining lives. For example the Sandy Hook School, mass shooting. However full abolition of this right is unlikely for many reasons. But the main reason <del>is</del> is that there have been few amendments ever made to the constitution by US Govt. In this sense the US constitution is effective at maintaining the individual rights of citizens set out in the creation of the <del>the</del> constitution.</p>	
	<p>The UK has a uncodified constitution. This means there is no single document containing the full UK constitution. Because of this naturally more amendments have been made to</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	enhance the rights of	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	citizens or protect the	
	rights and freedoms of	
	specific groups in the	
	UK. One of the principles	
	of the UK constitution is	
	that sovereignty ultimately	
	lies with the UK parliament.	
	This means <del>the state</del> power	
	and authority over decision	
	making lies with the	
	PM and house of commons,	
	allowing parliament to	
	protect or improve the	
	lives of UK citizens directly	
	through the passing of	
	legislation or amendments	
	to existing law. Through	
	this principle the UK	
	constitution can successfully	
	and effectively protect	
	the rights of citizens.	



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	3. a) The dominant ideas of political parties significantly impact their election performance. Discuss (20)	
	The ideology and principles parties were founded on inform their policies and attract voters. In my essay I will look in detail at how the ideas of civic nationalism <del>and</del> and Anti-Austerity have contributed to the success of the <del>SNP</del> SNP from 2011-2024.	
	The Scottish National Party or SNP were founded with the goal of independence for Scotland through separation from the <del>UK</del> UK. It can be argued that this is why they have had so much success over recent years particularly in	



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	Another dominant idea within	
	the SNP is their stance	
	of Anti-Austerity.	
	Austerity was a controversial	
	set of economic policies	
	introduced from 2010 onwards by	
	then PM David Cameron and George	
	Osborne. The aim of	
	Austerity was to reduce	
	public debt through spending	
	cuts and tax rises. Despite	
	Austerity being successful in	
	reducing public debt, it hit	
	the poorest and most vulnerable	
	in UK society hard and	
	especially people in Scotland.	
	The SNP's stance on	
	Anti-Austerity led them to	
	introduce socially progressive	
	policies aimed at reducing	
	inequality to combat these	
	spending cuts. This also	
	gave Nicola Sturgeon a	
	key theme for her 2015	
	General Election campaign.	

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	after the loss of the	
	independence referendum the	
	year before. This was	
	arguably a successful campaign	
	strategy as the SNP	
	won a majority of MP's	
	in Scotland in the 2015	
	General election. The SNP's	
	stance on Anti-Austerity has	
	contributed positively to their	
	performance in both Scottish	
	and UK elections and their	
	Progressive policies aimed at reducing	
	<del>inequality</del> and combating inequality	
	have had significant successes in	
	reducing poverty and	
	economic inequality in	
	Scotland. However it can	
	be argued that the	
	SNP's 2015 success is down	
	to the popularity of	
	their leader at the time	
	Nicola Sturgeon. Nicola	
	Sturgeon was a charismatic	
	and <del>popular</del> popular politician	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	M Scotland. She was	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	Scotland's first ever female	
	first minister, so was	
	very popular particularly amongst	
	younger women. With the	
	SNP's massive loss of	
	MP's in the 2024 General	
	election under John Swinney's	
	leadership, <del>the</del> the SNP	
	were reduced to 9 MP's, it	
	could be argued that it	
	was the popularity of their	
	former leader Nicola Sturgeon	
	that has contributed to	
	their great electoral	
	performances and success in	
	Scottish politics.	
	In conclusion the dominant ideas	
	of Civic (Scottish) nationalism	
	and Anti Austerity stances have	
	contributed to their success	
	in both Scottish parliament and	
	UK general Elections. Despite	
	the charisma and popularity	
	of Nicola Sturgeon, the	



## Candidate 3 evidence

1a. In order for a country to make political decisions there needs to be a form of power which is the ability to get someone to do something they might not choose to do. Theorist Steven Lukes argues through his key work *Power: A Radical View*, that power is separated into three faces of power. Steven Lukes' first face of power is the decision-making face of power. This is known as the "open" face of power as it can be seen to be used. This is because it is open and visible for anyone including the public to partake in through voting and joining pressure groups. An example of decision-making face of power was the 2019 general election when the Conservatives won 365 seats in parliament which gave them an overall of 56% of MPs which allowed the Conservatives to form a government. This shows that Steven Lukes' decision-making face of power does require legitimacy as the Conservatives came into power through a legitimate process through elections and campaigns which were decided by citizens in large numbers. This highlights how open and transparent the Conservatives were as a government.

Steven Luke's second face of power is non decision making. This is when power is exercised behind closed doors. Steven Lukes argues that an important source of power is the ability to decide what is being discussed or not discussed. An example of non-decision-making power was the prorogation of the UK parliament in September 2019. This is when parliament was shut down. During this period, there were no sittings in the House of Commons or Lords. This shows that non decision making is not legitimate as it's able to prevent and limit the chance of decisions being made and limit the amount of choices available as in this case MPs and peers were not able to hold debates and make laws which the Prime Minister Boris Johnson was able to use as an opportunity to minimise and block a no deal Brexit.

The third face of power is manipulating desires. This is when power is exercised through manipulation as Steven Lukes suggests that people in power have the ability to persuade and manipulate the public into believing that political decisions are made in their best interest and that it goes further than just setting a political agenda as the public's desires are being skilfully shaped. An example of the manipulating desires face of power was when Vladimir Putin was able to brainwash Russian citizens into believing that Ukraine was inevitably the enemy and that Russia had to attack first as he stated that "strength is not in defence but in attack". This shows that manipulating desire face of power is the least legitimate type of power as it allowed the Russian government to create a false narrative and justification for the war and not allowing Russian citizens to make informed decisions themselves based on reality and statistical facts due to the use of censorship over the Russian media and propaganda used by Putin.

2a. A constitution is a set of laws and principles that determine how a state should operate. It is the duty of the institutions of a state such as parliament and courts to uphold and protect the constitution of the nation. This essay will discuss the effectiveness of constitutions in protecting the individual rights of citizens through discussing the UK and US political system. This essay will discuss the types of constitution and the different amendment processes.

There are two types of constitutions which are codified and uncodified constitutions. The US constitution is codified. This means that the laws and principles of the US are written in one single document. This makes it easier and clearer for citizens to see and understand their rights as they are located in one document/place. Due to the US constitution being written in one document it is shorter than the UK constitution which makes it easier for citizens to quickly read and understand what rights they have the country. A benefit of a codified constitution is it defines the liberties of citizens. This helps citizens to clearly know their constitutional rights as Pew research identified in a survey that a majority around 56% of American citizens know their constitutional rights by memory and that they could identify the rights of the first amendment. This shows that American citizens are able to recall their rights by memory in times of need like the second amendment and plead the fifth in criminal cases when their rights are in jeopardy. A codified constitution also ensures fairness and equality regardless of your political status. An example that proves that a codified constitution helps to protect the rights and fairness of citizens was in the case *R v S Chaytor and others* 2010. This helped show that no one is above the laws as politicians were prosecuted for embezzlement fraud. However, a codified constitution can be quite inflexible compared to the UK constitution as the purpose of a codified constitution is to protect the rights of citizens with laws that are ingrained in the fabric of the nation. This in turn makes it very challenging and difficult to achieve amendments. This has caused more people to believe that these laws in the constitution are outdated and not modernised as there has only ever been 27 amendments approved in the US despite around 3000 thousand being proposed in congress. However, despite a codified constitution making it easier for citizens to locate and understand their individual constitutional rights, a codified constitution gives too much power to branches of government such as the US supreme court, as they have significantly more power than the UK parliament's as they are able to reject UK supreme courts decision. A survey carried out by Pew research in 2022 stated that 47% of Americans felt that the US supreme court has too much power. However, the UKs uncodified constitution allows the government to change the individual rights of citizens which allows the government/country to keep up to date with more recent political interests whereas the US constitution struggles to modernise rights as the amendments need to be approved by both the house of representatives and the senate with a vote of 2/3s majority. The UK constitution is uncodified this means that the country's laws and principles are written within more than one document. An uncodified constitution is

formed from multiple sources, statutes and tradition conventions. This makes it more difficult for citizens to find and understand their individual rights unlike a codified constitution as citizens may not be able to locate the right required to know. An example of one of the Amendments that the UK uncodified constitution has been able to adapt to the constitution was when the government introduced in 2015 the same sex marriage bill. This caused the government to help improve citizens rights and the country is able to develop into a modern constitution as due to the progression of LGBTQ+ right it helped protect many citizens rights that were historically discriminated against over the years due to the sexual identification and also improved citizens social welfare which caused more people to be content with the government in power and the political system in the UK. Also, another example of the UK constitution being able to change its principles and laws was after the Dunblane School Shooting in 1997. This caused a significant increase in popularity in the UK to ban guns. This allowed the UK government to introduce a new law that made them illegal without having to be checked and balance unlike an amendment would have to in the US as the right to bear arms is written in the constitution. This shows that the UK constitution is more flexible in protect individual's rights as they do not need to be challenged by other branches of government and put through a political process that would happen in the US through the house of representatives and the senate.

The amendment process is different in both the US and UK constitutions. In the UK, the amendment process is through changing statute law when a party must have a majority of 50% in parliament in order for an amendment or law to be passed. This allows the UK constitution to be able to react and respond to proposed amendments and current issues than the US constitution could react too because the US needs to go through a lengthen political process that involves other branches of government. The US constitution has two ways amendment process by either having a constitutional convention. That is called by a 2/3 of state legislative and ratified by 3/4 of state legislative. Or the second way to make amendments is by congress proposing an amendment. This needs to be approved and passed by both the house of representatives and the senate and have a super majority of 2/3 of both the house of representatives and senate. The US constitution amendment process is less flexible in protecting individual rights as it takes many years for a bill or amendment to be passed as the 5<sup>th</sup> amendment the right for all sexes to vote was passed in 1791 but wasn't written into the constitution like 1980s but this was proposed this bill many times since the late 1800s.

Overall, In conclusion, this essay has discussed the effectiveness of constitutions protecting individual rights of citizens through discussing the UK and US political system. The US constitution makes it easier for citizens to know, understand and effectively

locate their constitutional rights where as the UK constitution is able to protect citizens rights better than the US despite making it challenge for citizens to find their rights in the constitution as the government is able to make modern amendments which allow the country to stay up to date with social believes such as the right to marry a person of the same sex. This helps not only protect citizens rights it also protects people in society from discrimination. However, the US is less flexible than the UK as amendments need to be processed through a political process that required the house of representatives and the senate to give a majority vote in order for the bill to be passed which can be very time consuming and may result in people rights not being protected properly where as in the UK a party only need to gain a majority in parliament in order for a bill to be passed.

3b. traditional grassroots campaign methods focused on mobilising support from the general public, often at local or community levels. It typically involved party volunteers and relied on direct engagement with the voters through leafleting and door to door canvassing. This essay will argue that traditional grassroots was not the most significant impact on political parties' performance during election campaigns but was instead social media the main impact. This essay will discuss leafleting, door to door canvassing and social media campaigns.

Leafleting was a traditional grassroots campaign method that was used to convey a political party or candidate's key policies. This material featured bold, attention-grabbing headlines followed by more informative details in smaller text. This was used to persuade undecided voters to vote for the political party or candidate.. The cost of producing and distributing leaflets can be expensive and the political party may have to suffer a financial charge. For example, in 2015 political parties spend 15 million pounds on leafleting compared to only spending 1.7 million on social media campaigns of advertising. This shows that leafleting can be an extremely more expensive way to campaign compared to social media which means that the political party may need to budget a financial amount of money to be able to campaign using this method. A disadvantage of Leafleting is that many people find leaflets junk mail and may discard before reading which limits the effectiveness that leafleting had as a campaign method.

Door to door canvassing is another traditional grassroots campaign method. This is when party volunteers go from door to door and have a direct conversation with the voters. This campaign is used to persuade the undecided voters to vote for their political party or candidate by providing a friendly and informative discussion about the key policies they will provide to the public in the political system. A benefit of door-to-door canvassing is that allows the party or candidate to have a more personal experience with the voters and

see what it is the voters are interested in a politician or party they want to vote for. This is more personal than leafleting and social media as they are able to have a direct conversation with the voters whereas leafleting is just a piece of paper that has some information on it. Therefore, people are more inclined to vote for a party or candidate that use door to door canvassing as people can gauge what they are like as a person and where their values are what the voter believes themselves. However social media is more significant impact as door-to-door canvassing cannot reach a large-scale audience compared to social media which can be much less time consuming for the party will at the same time being able to campaign globally instead of locally.

#### Social media

In conclusion this essay has argued that this essay will argue that traditional grassroots was not the most significant impact on political parties' performance during election campaigns but was instead social media the main impact. Traditional grassroots are important in the impact on political parties as door to door canvassing allows public/ voters to have a more personal experience with the party or candidate unlike social media that is quite impersonal method of campaigning which many voters might not like not having spoken in person.

## Candidate 4 evidence

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	<p>1a. There are 3 faces of power according to Steven Luker's book. These are the open face / decision making, closed face / non-decision making and manipulating desires. This short essay will analyse these 3 faces of power.</p>	
	<p>The first dimension is the open face. Also known as decision making. This is when decisions made by the public government are open and can be viewed by the public. These decisions made by the government can be criticised by the public or praised by the public without any consequences. The public can openly protest about these decisions if they feel the need to. For example, in 2013 the same sex marriage law was passed through the UK parliament. UK citizens reacted well to this law and hardly any criticism of the government was shown. This shows that the open face can be positive to an extent however us</p>	

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the public can react well and not cause any riots.

The second face is the non-decision making face. This is when <sup>the</sup> government enforce laws that are not open to the public to vote on. This is a very secretive face and so often any decisions made are often excluded from parliamentary discussions. For example, ~~blinking her~~ <sup>being</sup> her time as PM, Margaret Thatcher didn't let anybody in parliament discuss Scottish independence. This caused an outrage in certain areas of the UK and protests were often held to get Thatcher out of power and demands for a new PM blew up. This shows that the second face does not ~~work well~~ <sup>work</sup> land well with the public and is the least effective face.

The third face of power according to Steven Lukes is manipulating desires. This is when those in power may lie or exaggerate an aspect of parliament to gain the

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	<p>public's support and make them favour the one's in charge. For example, during his time as PM, Tony Blair often spoke about how Iraq had nuclear weapons and how much of a threat they posed to the UK. However, when further investigated it turned out this wasn't the case and Tony Blair had lied about the whole thing. This shows that the 3rd face is a good way to gain support and backing from the public but can end horribly if the truth comes to light.</p>
16	<p>One way the legislative branch is successful at scrutinising the government is via a vote of <del>the</del> no confidence. A NOVC tends to occ</p>

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26. There are several ways that legislatures are successful at scrutinising the work of the government. These include a vote of no confidence, committees and the House of Lords. This essay will discuss these in detail.

One way legislatures are successful at scrutinising the work of the government is via a vote of no confidence. A VONC tends to occur when parliament loses trust in the PM. These votes are typically quite rare and don't tend to result in the PM losing their role. This shows that although they have the potential to be effective they aren't the most successful way of scrutinising the government. For example, a VONC was voted upon Theresa May in 2017 however the vote was unsuccessful and she remained prime minister. This further highlights the vote of no confidence's ineffectiveness as it failed to put Theresa May out of parliament. The

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vote of no confidence is also used to scrutinise the government in the USA. However, it is also rather ineffective in the USA with multiple failed attempts. For example, the only successful VONC in the USA came in 1979 when John Tower fell victim to a vote of no confidence and was voted out of parliament. This shows that although there has been a successful VONC it is still ineffective as the last successful one was 46 years ago and there hasn't been another successful one since then despite Multiple attempts.

Another way legislatures are successful at scrutinising the government is committees. These committees gather at events where the PM will be present to question decisions the government has made and put them on the spot by potentially bringing up an area of criticism and constantly ask questions about it. For example, in 2016 Theresa

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May attended a committee meeting & was questioned intensely by members of the Labour committee. May was unable to answer a few questions to a full extent leading to criticism faced by the committee & the general public. This shows that committees are an effective way of criticising the government as they demand answers from the PM on areas they disagree on or any wrong decisions the PM has made.

Another way legislatures are successful at scrutinising the government is PMQ's (prime minister questions). PMQ's are held once a week in parliament to allow legislatures the ability to ask the PM questions on any recent decisions made or areas of disagreement. PMQ's are also broadcasted on live TV to allow the public to watch and gather an insight of what is going on in parliament. For example, current

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PM in the UK Keir Starmer was continuously questioned on recent decisions he made regarding education in the UK. Starmer was unable to answer some of the questions to a full extent which led to criticism online. This shows that PMQ's are an effective way of critics scrutinising the government as it gives everyone watching a chance to gather an insight of the UK parliament.

In conclusion, I believe PMQ's are the most effective way of scrutinising the government as they offer members of parliament to question the PM about issues faced in the UK and gives the general public the opportunity to hear what will be done to prevent these issues that they themselves might face.

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3.	<p>There are several ways in which traditional grassroots methods have the most significant impact on a party's performance. These methods include leafleting, canvassing and party election broadcasts.</p> <p>One traditional grassroots method used by political parties is leafleting. Leafleting is a simple process. It is when members of a party go round their local constituency and post leaflets through people's doors which have their party leader on the front and information on them. These leaflets may include some ideas that the party leader for that area may bring into parliament. For example, leaflets which contained West Dumbartonshire leader of the Labour party Douglas McAllister were posted throughout West Dumbartonshire. This gave those who received these leaflets a chance to get to know a bit about Douglas to try and turn their vote in favour of him. This shows that leafleting</p>

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is an effective method and can have a significant impact as it turns people's heads in favour of their local candidate and may persuade them to vote for them.

Another traditional grassroots method used by political parties is canvassing. This is when a member of a party goes around their local constituency and speaks to people face to face at their door. This gives people the chance to listen to what their local candidate does and can do for the area. Those who canvass can ask the local people who they are planning to vote for to try and make them vote for who they are campaigning for. For example, in 2019 Amy Callaghan went round doors in West Dumbartonshire campaigning for the SNP and tried to get people to vote for the party she was campaigning for. This is an effective method as it allows campaigners to persuade

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members of the local area to vote in favour of their local candidate of a particular party.

In conclusion, the most effective grassroots campaigning method is canvassing as it allows members of a party to go round their local constituency and get a general idea of who people are voting for so they can then try and persuade them into voting for their party leader of the local area.

\* One other very traditional grassroots method used by parties is party election broadcast (PEB) - This is when a party puts together a short advert which includes ideas as to why you should vote for that particular party. For example, during the 2019 election, Boris Johnson and the conservative party put together a 'love actually' parody which included ideas as to why the

