



Topic Assessment System

Anarchism

for Component 2: Non-Core Ideas

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Teacher's Introduction

This Quiz, Test, Essay pack contains 164 questions split between two subtopics, each with a paired assessment which mirrors the first, for Edexcel A Level Politics Component 2: UK Government (9PLO/02); Section B; Non-core Political Ideas: Anarchism.

This ideology is divided between two subtopics. The first subtopic covers the core beliefs of anarchism (and in particular its view of human nature, economy, society and the state), and the similarities and differences between various branches of anarchism. The second subtopic covers the five key thinkers of anarchism as identified in the examination specification.

Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

- **Four multiple-choice quizzes**, primarily testing AO1 knowledge.
 - ✓ Quiz A: a 30-mark multiple-choice quiz with answers for each subtopic.
 - ✓ Quiz B: a second 30-mark multiple-choice quiz for each subtopic, covering the same content as Quiz A, allowing students to try again after completing the first quiz.
 - ✓ The intention is that these quizzes can be used in a variety of ways. For example:
 - Set Quiz A immediately after teaching the content, then use Quiz B later on in the course to check knowledge retention.
 - Set Quiz A as an in-class assessment, discussing the answers afterwards and focusing on those that most students got wrong. Then set Quiz B as a follow-up homework exercise – the questions are different enough that students won't have learnt the answers by rote, but they should have a better understanding from the discussion and correction of answers in class, and score more highly on the second quiz.
 - Students revise as homework using Quiz A before doing Quiz B in class under test conditions.
 - Students work through Quiz B with teacher input to consolidate knowledge in areas of weakness identified from completing Quiz A under test conditions in class.
- **Four short-answer tests** of 40 marks each, designed to take up to 1 hour. These are 4-mark explanation questions, focused primarily on AO2 skills.
 - ✓ These tests could be used one after the other, but they are designed to be more effective spaced out throughout the one-year course (e.g. use Test A to consolidate knowledge and provide a standard assessment during the delivery of the course content, and use Test B to identify weaknesses in knowledge and analysis skills prior to revision sessions).
 - ✓ Each 4-mark question includes four possible answers, double the amount required by the question.
- **Four exam-style questions**, designed to cover the most likely types of questions to come up. They are based on a review of past examinations and sample materials, and the author's knowledge of the specification and examination focus.
 - ✓ Set A come with a full model answer for students to compare with their own.
 - ✓ Set B come with a possible answer which is indicative rather than exhaustive.
 - ✓ The intention is that these can be used in a variety of ways. For example:
 - Create an essay plan for a Set A question, then compare this to the model answer; did yours miss any key points? Then, adapt your essay plan for a Set B question and write that essay for homework.
 - Reverse-engineer an essay plan from a Set A model essay, then adapt that plan for a Set B question and complete the essay for homework.

April 2023

Anarchism – Quiz A

1. Which of the following is the anarchist view of human nature?
 - ☐ a) People are rational and are best placed to make their own decisions
 - ☐ b) People are selfish and unreliable and require authority
 - ☐ c) People are rational and highly socially malleable
 - ☐ d) People seek to be unified around common themes and identities
2. Which of the following is the anarchist view of society?
 - ☐ a) A sphere in which conflicting groups and interests compete
 - ☐ b) Determined by ethnic or cultural similarities and differences
 - ☐ c) Social order and organisation occurs naturally, but power corrupts
 - ☐ d) An organic structure with a natural hierarchy that should be respected
3. Which of the following is the anarchist view of the economy?
 - ☐ a) A preference for state planning, self-sufficiency and exporting
 - ☐ b) A preference for the removal of rules which govern the economy
 - ☐ c) There should be low taxation and high property ownership
 - ☐ d) The marketplace is a positive force for humanity
4. Which of the following is the anarchist view of the state?
 - ☐ a) Defence, maintenance of order and the protection of property are its functions
 - ☐ b) The state is immoral and corrupting and should be abolished
 - ☐ c) An institution through which a unifying common identity can be generated
 - ☐ d) Can be used to redistribute wealth and power
5. What is meant by the key anarchist concept of autonomy?
 - ☐ a) People should have a say in the type of social relations they enter into
 - ☐ b) Coherent social organisation occurs naturally when hierarchies are abolished
 - ☐ c) Conducting political acts of civil disobedience in order to effect social change
 - ☐ d) The ability to self-organise without pressure from external structures
6. What is meant by the key anarchist concept of order?
 - ☐ a) People should have a say in the type of social relations they enter into
 - ☐ b) Coherent social organisation occurs naturally when hierarchies are abolished
 - ☐ c) Conducting political acts of civil disobedience in order to effect social change
 - ☐ d) The ability to self-organise without pressure from external structures
7. What is meant by the key anarchist concept of consent?
 - ☐ a) People should have a say in the type of social relations they enter into
 - ☐ b) Coherent social organisation occurs naturally when hierarchies are abolished
 - ☐ c) Conducting political acts of civil disobedience in order to effect social change
 - ☐ d) The ability to self-organise without pressure from external structures
8. What is meant by the key anarchist concept of direct action?
 - ☐ a) People should have a say in the type of social relations they enter into
 - ☐ b) Coherent social organisation occurs naturally when hierarchies are abolished
 - ☐ c) Conducting political acts of civil disobedience in order to effect social change
 - ☐ d) The ability to self-organise without pressure from external structures
9. Which of the following describes utopianism?
 - ☐ a) A reciprocal exchange of resources
 - ☐ b) An idealised vision of a future society
 - ☐ c) A system of co-operation
 - ☐ d) Opposition to the state
10. Which of the following describes mutual aid?
 - ☐ a) A reciprocal exchange of resources
 - ☐ b) An idealised vision of a future society
 - ☐ c) A system of co-operation
 - ☐ d) Opposition to the state

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11. Which of the following describes direct democracy?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) A reciprocal exchange of resources	<input type="checkbox"/> c) A system of co
<input type="checkbox"/> b) An idealised vision of a future society	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Opposition to
12. Which of the following describes libertarianism?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) A reciprocal exchange of resources	<input type="checkbox"/> c) A system of co
<input type="checkbox"/> b) An idealised vision of a future society	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Opposition to
13. What is meant by solidarity?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) People are motivated by their desire to help others
<input type="checkbox"/> b) People actively demonstrating their common beliefs and interests
<input type="checkbox"/> c) Communities of people sharing living space, resources and work co
<input type="checkbox"/> d) The abolition of private property and the creation of a shared proce
14. What is meant by altruism?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) People are motivated by their desire to help others
<input type="checkbox"/> b) People actively demonstrating their common beliefs and interests
<input type="checkbox"/> c) Communities of people sharing living space, resources and work co
<input type="checkbox"/> d) The abolition of private property and the creation of a shared proce
15. What is meant by collectivisation?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) People are motivated by their desire to help others
<input type="checkbox"/> b) People actively demonstrating their common beliefs and interests
<input type="checkbox"/> c) Communities of people sharing living space, resources and work co
<input type="checkbox"/> d) The abolition of private property and the creation of a shared proce
16. What is meant by communes?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) People are motivated by their desire to help others
<input type="checkbox"/> b) People actively demonstrating their common beliefs and interests
<input type="checkbox"/> c) Communities of people sharing living space, resources and work co
<input type="checkbox"/> d) The abolition of private property and the creation of a shared proce
17. Which of the following describes egoism?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) The view that society is nothing more than separate and largely dis
<input type="checkbox"/> b) The view that people are not naturally social and individuals should
<input type="checkbox"/> c) The collapse of moral standards in social interaction or public life
<input type="checkbox"/> d) The view that the state and all social relations restrict the freedom
18. Which of the following describes nihilism?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) The view that society is nothing more than separate and largely dis
<input type="checkbox"/> b) The view that people are not naturally social and individuals should
<input type="checkbox"/> c) The collapse of moral standards in social interaction or public life
<input type="checkbox"/> d) The view that the state and all social relations restrict the freedom
19. Which of the following describes anarchy?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) The view that society is nothing more than separate and largely dis
<input type="checkbox"/> b) The view that people are not naturally social and individuals should
<input type="checkbox"/> c) The collapse of moral standards in social interaction or public life
<input type="checkbox"/> d) The view that the state and all social relations restrict the freedom
20. Which of the following describes atomism?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) The view that society is nothing more than separate and largely dis
<input type="checkbox"/> b) The view that people are not naturally social and individuals should
<input type="checkbox"/> c) The collapse of moral standards in social interaction or public life
<input type="checkbox"/> d) The view that the state and all social relations restrict the freedom

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21. Which of the following describes anarcho-capitalism?
- ☐ a) An ideology proposing immediate abolition of the state and private property
 - ☐ b) Revolutionary trade unionism in which industries cooperate for mutual benefit
 - ☐ c) A stateless society which is organised by the free market and contract law
 - ☐ d) An economic system in which groups of independent workers trade
22. Which of the following describes anarcho-communism?
- ☐ a) An ideology proposing immediate abolition of the state and private property
 - ☐ b) Revolutionary trade unionism in which industries cooperate for mutual benefit
 - ☐ c) A stateless society which is organised by the free market and contract law
 - ☐ d) An economic system in which groups of independent workers trade
23. Which of the following describes anarcho-syndicalism?
- ☐ a) An ideology proposing immediate abolition of the state and private property
 - ☐ b) Revolutionary trade unionism in which industries cooperate for mutual benefit
 - ☐ c) A stateless society which is organised by the free market and contract law
 - ☐ d) An economic system in which groups of independent workers trade
24. Which of the following describes mutualism?
- ☐ a) An ideology proposing immediate abolition of the state and private property
 - ☐ b) Revolutionary trade unionism in which industries cooperate for mutual benefit
 - ☐ c) A stateless society which is organised by the free market and contract law
 - ☐ d) An economic system in which groups of independent workers trade
25. Which of the following applies only to anarcho-communism?
- ☐ a) Primary focus on the organisation of trade unions
 - ☐ b) Only small producers should be allowed to freely engage in markets
 - ☐ c) Capitalism and authority must be replaced by mutual aid and solidarity
 - ☐ d) The free market is the only form of social organisation that should be used
26. Which of the following applies only to mutualism?
- ☐ a) Work should be shared among the commune
 - ☐ b) Only small producers should be allowed to freely engage in markets
 - ☐ c) Capitalism and authority must be replaced by mutual aid and solidarity
 - ☐ d) The free market is the only form of social organisation that should be used
27. Which of the following applies only to anarcho-syndicalism?
- ☐ a) Primary focus on the organisation of trade unions
 - ☐ b) Believes that morality conflicts with humanity's innate selfishness
 - ☐ c) Only small producers should be allowed to freely engage in markets
 - ☐ d) The free market is the only form of social organisation that should be used
28. Which of the following applies only to egoism?
- ☐ a) Primary focus on the organisation of trade unions
 - ☐ b) Believes that morality conflicts with humanity's innate selfishness
 - ☐ c) Capitalism and authority must be replaced by mutual aid and solidarity
 - ☐ d) Work should be shared among the commune
29. Which of the following applies only to anarcho-capitalism?
- ☐ a) Primary focus on the organisation of trade unions
 - ☐ b) Work should be shared among the commune
 - ☐ c) Only small producers should be allowed to freely engage in markets
 - ☐ d) The free market is the only form of social organisation that should be used
30. Which of the following applies only to anarcho-communism?
- ☐ a) Primary focus on the organisation of trade unions
 - ☐ b) Work should be shared among the commune
 - ☐ c) Only small producers should be allowed to freely engage in markets
 - ☐ d) The free market is the only form of social organisation that should be used

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Key Anarchist Thinkers – Q

1. Who was Max Stirner?
 - ☐ a) A former Russian prince who founded London's *Freedom Press*
 - ☐ b) A radical French politician who coined the term 'anarchist'
 - ☐ c) An early radical feminist and Russian émigré to the USA
 - ☐ d) A German philosopher who emphasised individualism
2. What branch of anarchism did Max Stirner belong to?
 - ☐ a) Anarcho-communism
 - ☐ b) Mutualism
 - ☐ c) Egoism
 - ☐ d) Anarcho-capitalism
3. What was a core belief of Max Stirner?
 - ☐ a) A federation of voluntary communes will return humanity to its natural state
 - ☐ b) Capitalist social relations should be replaced by a reciprocal exchange
 - ☐ c) Liberty can be achieved if all individuals pursue their own self-interest
 - ☐ d) A new society can emerge transitionally from the old
4. Which of the following key ideas is associated with Max Stirner?
 - ☐ a) The advantage of sociability
 - ☐ b) The union of egoists
 - ☐ c) Property is theft
 - ☐ d) The 'cold money' of the market
5. Which of the following key terms is associated with Max Stirner?
 - ☐ a) Mutual aid
 - ☐ b) Mutualism
 - ☐ c) Federalism
 - ☐ d) Insurrection
6. Which of the following is a Max Stirner quote?
 - ☐ a) 'I want freedom, the right to self-expression, everybody's right to liberty'
 - ☐ b) 'My concern is not the divine, the human, the true, good, just or free'
 - ☐ c) 'Competition is always injurious to the species, and you have plenty of time to be a socialist'
 - ☐ d) 'Every government, no matter who controls it, is an instrument of oppression'
7. Who was Mikhail Bakunin?
 - ☐ a) A former Russian prince who founded London's *Freedom Press*
 - ☐ b) A revolutionary who clashed with Karl Marx at the First International
 - ☐ c) An early radical feminist and Russian émigré to the USA
 - ☐ d) A German philosopher who emphasised individualism
8. What branch of anarchism did Mikhail Bakunin belong to?
 - ☐ a) Anarcho-communism
 - ☐ b) Mutualism
 - ☐ c) Egoism
 - ☐ d) Anarcho-capitalism
9. What was a core belief of Mikhail Bakunin?
 - ☐ a) A federation of voluntary communes will return humanity to its natural state
 - ☐ b) Anarchy is the only true and final liberation from all oppressive social forces and institutions
 - ☐ c) Liberty can be achieved if all individuals pursue their own self-interest
 - ☐ d) A new society can emerge transitionally from the old
10. Which of the following key ideas is associated with Mikhail Bakunin?
 - ☐ a) Propaganda by deed
 - ☐ b) The union of egoists
 - ☐ c) The advantage of sociability
 - ☐ d) The 'cold money' of the market
11. Which of the following key terms is associated with Mikhail Bakunin?
 - ☐ a) Mutual aid
 - ☐ b) Mutualism
 - ☐ c) Federalism
 - ☐ d) Insurrection

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12. Which of the following is a Mikhail Bakunin quote?
- ☐ a) 'I want freedom, the right to self-expression, everybody's right to freedom'
 - ☐ b) 'My concern is not the divine, the human, the true, good, just or free'
 - ☐ c) 'Competition is always injurious to the species, and you have plenty of it'
 - ☐ d) 'Every government, no matter who controls it, is an instrument of oppression'
13. Who was Peter Kropotkin?
- ☐ a) A former Russian prince who founded London's *Freedom Press*
 - ☐ b) A revolutionary who clashed with Karl Marx at the First International
 - ☐ c) An early radical feminist and Russian émigré to the USA
 - ☐ d) A German philosopher who emphasised individualism
14. What branch of anarchism did Peter Kropotkin belong to?
- ☐ a) Anarcho-communism
 - ☐ b) Mutualism
 - ☐ c) Egoism
 - ☐ d) Anarcho-capitalism
15. What was Kropotkin's view of anarchism?
- ☐ a) Anarchy must mean liberation from all oppressive social forces and institutions
 - ☐ b) Capitalist social relations should be replaced by a reciprocal exchange of goods and services
 - ☐ c) Order can be achieved if all individuals pursue their own self-interest
 - ☐ d) A new society can emerge transitionally from the old
16. Which of the following key ideas is associated with Peter Kropotkin?
- ☐ a) Propaganda by deed
 - ☐ b) The union of egoists
 - ☐ c) The advantage of mutual aid
 - ☐ d) The 'cold monster' theory
17. Which of the following key terms is associated with Peter Kropotkin?
- ☐ a) Mutual aid
 - ☐ b) Mutualism
 - ☐ c) Federalism
 - ☐ d) Liberation
18. Which of the following is a Peter Kropotkin quote?
- ☐ a) 'I want freedom, the right to self-expression, everybody's right to freedom'
 - ☐ b) 'My concern is not the divine, the human, the true, good, just or free'
 - ☐ c) 'Competition is always injurious to the species, and you have plenty of it'
 - ☐ d) 'The social revolution is seriously compromised if it comes through the hands of the state'
19. Who was Pierre-Joseph Proudhon?
- ☐ a) A former Russian prince who founded London's *Freedom Press*
 - ☐ b) A revolutionary who clashed with Karl Marx at the First International
 - ☐ c) A radical French politician who coined the term 'anarchist'
 - ☐ d) A German philosopher who emphasised individualism
20. What branch of anarchism did Pierre-Joseph Proudhon belong to?
- ☐ a) Anarcho-communism
 - ☐ b) Mutualism
 - ☐ c) Egoism
 - ☐ d) Anarcho-capitalism
21. What was Proudhon's belief of anarchism?
- ☐ a) A federation of voluntary communes will return humanity to its natural state
 - ☐ b) Anarchy must mean liberation from all oppressive social forces and institutions
 - ☐ c) Order can be achieved if all individuals pursue their own self-interest
 - ☐ d) A new society can emerge transitionally from the old
22. Which of the following key ideas is associated with Pierre-Joseph Proudhon?
- ☐ a) Propaganda by deed
 - ☐ b) The union of egoists
 - ☐ c) Property is theft
 - ☐ d) The 'cold monster' theory

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23. Which of the following key terms is associated with Pierre-Joseph Proudhon?
- ☐ a) Liberation ☐ c) Federalism
- ☐ b) Mutualism ☐ d) Insurrection
24. Which of the following is a Pierre-Joseph Proudhon quote?
- ☐ a) 'I want freedom, the right to self-expression, everybody's right to be free'
- ☐ b) 'My concern is not the divine, the human, the true, good, just or free'
- ☐ c) 'Competition is always injurious to the species, and you have plenty of it'
- ☐ d) 'The social revolution is seriously compromised if it comes through the state'
25. Who was Emma Goldman?
- ☐ a) A radical French politician who coined the term 'anarchist'
- ☐ b) A revolutionary who clashed with Kropotkin at the First International
- ☐ c) An early radical feminist and Russian émigré to the USA
- ☐ d) A German philosopher who emphasised individualism
26. What branch of anarchism did Emma Goldman belong to?
- ☐ a) Anarcho-communism ☐ c) Egoism
- ☐ b) Mutualism ☐ d) Anarcho-capitalism
27. What was a core belief of Emma Goldman?
- ☐ a) Anarchy must mean liberation from all oppressive social forces and structures
- ☐ b) Capitalist social relations should be replaced by a reciprocal exchange
- ☐ c) Order can be achieved if all individuals pursue their own self-interest
- ☐ d) A new society can emerge transitionally from the old
28. Which of the following key ideas is associated with Emma Goldman?
- ☐ a) The advantage of sociability ☐ c) Property is theft
- ☐ b) The union of egoists ☐ d) The 'cold money' theory
29. Which of the following key terms is associated with Emma Goldman?
- ☐ a) Liberation ☐ c) Federalism
- ☐ b) Mutualism ☐ d) Mutual aid
30. Which of the following is an Emma Goldman quote?
- ☐ a) 'I want freedom, the right to self-expression, everybody's right to be free'
- ☐ b) 'My concern is not the divine, the human, the true, good, just or free'
- ☐ c) 'Competition is always injurious to the species, and you have plenty of it'
- ☐ d) 'Every government, no matter who controls it, is an instrument of oppression'

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Anarchism – Quiz A Answer

Question	Answer	Explanation
1	C	Anarchists are optimistic about humans' cooperative nature by hierocracies.
2	C	Opposition to individuals exerting power over others is central to anarchism.
3	B	Anarchists view the capitalist economy upheld by the state as a barrier to cooperation and self-advancement.
4	B	Anarchists believe that participation in the state will always result in the state becoming more powerful.
5	D	Anarchists believe that people will choose to organise themselves without being pressured by external forces.
6	B	Anarchists view hierarchy as disruptive to the natural social order.
7	A	Anarchists believe that people should not be forced into certain forms of state or capitalism.
8	C	Anarchists view direct action as integral to dismantling the state.
9	B	
10	A	
11	C	
12	D	The ideology of libertarianism first emerged from within anarchism and is associated with the political right.
13	B	
14	A	
15	D	
16	C	Communes are units of social organisation which some anarchists have organised into.
17	D	
18	B	Nihilism may appeal more to individual anarchists than to collective anarchists.
19	C	
20	A	
21	C	
22	A	
23	B	
24	D	
25	C	Anarcho-communism is primarily focused on the abolition of the state which upholds them.
26	B	Mutualism advocates for limited market relations in an ideal society.
27	A	Anarcho-syndicalism is a political ideology which promotes direct action to assert the power of workers.
28	B	Egoism is a philosophical perspective which conflates self-interest with the interests of others.
29	D	
30	B	

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Preview of Answers Ends Here

This is a limited inspection copy. Sample of answers ends here to stop students looking up answers to their assessments. See contents page for details of the rest of the resource.

Anarchism – Test A

1. Explain **two** arguments in favour of utopianism.

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2. Explain **two** reasons why anarchism can be considered utopian.

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3. Explain **two** conservative criticisms of anarchism.

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4. Explain **two** differences between collectivist anarchism and individualist anarchism.

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5. Explain **two** similarities between egoism and anarcho-capitalism.

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6. Explain **two** differences between anarcho-communism and anarcho-syndicalism.

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7. Explain **two** similarities between anarcho-communism and egoism.

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8. Explain **two** differences between mutualism and egoism.

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9. Explain **two** similarities between mutualism and anarcho-communism.

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10. Explain **two** ways in which mutualism can be described as collectivist anarchism

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Anarchism – Test A

1. Explain **two** arguments in favour of utopianism.
2. Explain **two** reasons why anarchism can be considered utopian.
3. Explain **two** conservative criticisms of anarchism.
4. Explain **two** differences between collectivist anarchism and individualist anarchism.
5. Explain **two** similarities between egoism and anarcho-capitalism.
6. Explain **two** differences between anarcho-communism and anarcho-syndicalism.
7. Explain **two** similarities between anarcho-communism and egoism.
8. Explain **two** differences between mutualism and egoism.
9. Explain **two** similarities between mutualism and anarcho-communism.
10. Explain **two** ways in which mutualism can be described as collectivist anarchism.

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Key Anarchist Thinkers – T

1. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers can be considered collectivist.

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2. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers opposed collectivisation.

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3. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers advocated communes.

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4. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers supported the possession of property.

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5. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers supported 'propaganda by deed'.

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6. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers were sympathetic to socialism.

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7. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Max Stirner and those of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon.

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8. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon and Mikhail Bakunin.

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9. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Emma Goldman and those of Max Stirner.

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10. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Emma Goldman and those of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon.

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Key Anarchist Thinkers – T

1. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers can be considered collectivist.
2. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers opposed collectivisation.
3. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers advocated communes.
4. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers supported the possession of property.
5. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers supported 'propaganda by deed'.
6. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers were sympathetic to socialism.
7. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Max Stirner and those of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon.
8. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon and Mikhail Bakunin.
9. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Emma Goldman and those of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon.
10. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Emma Goldman and those of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon.

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Anarchism – Quiz B

1. 'Order occurs naturally, but power corrupts' refers to the anarchist view of

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Human nature	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Economy
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Society	<input type="checkbox"/> d) State
2. 'Immoral, corrupting and must be abolished' refers to the anarchist view of

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Human nature	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Economy
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Society	<input type="checkbox"/> d) State
3. 'People are rational and highly socially malleable' refers to the anarchist view of

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Human nature	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Economy
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Society	<input type="checkbox"/> d) State
4. 'The state should not interfere in the exchange of resources' refers to the anarchist view of

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Human nature	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Economy
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Society	<input type="checkbox"/> d) State
5. What is the anarchist term for the ability to self-organise without external pressure?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Direct action	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Consent
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Order	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Autonomy
6. What is the anarchist term for people being able to have a say in the type of society?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Direct action	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Consent
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Order	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Autonomy
7. What is the anarchist term for political acts of civil disobedience designed to change society?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Direct action	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Consent
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Order	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Autonomy
8. What is the anarchist term for social organisation that occurs naturally when people are free?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Direct action	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Consent
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Order	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Autonomy
9. What is the term for opposition to the role of the state in society?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Utopianism	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Direct democracy
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mutual aid	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Libertarianism
10. What is the term for a system of consensus decision-making?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Utopianism	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Direct democracy
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mutual aid	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Libertarianism
11. What is the term for an idealised vision of a future society?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Utopianism	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Direct democracy
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mutual aid	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Libertarianism
12. What is the term for a reciprocal exchange of resources?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Utopianism	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Direct democracy
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mutual aid	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Libertarianism
13. What is the term for the abolition of private property and the creation of a shared community?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Altruism	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Solidarity
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Collectivisation	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Commune
14. What is the term for people being motivated by their desire to help others?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Altruism	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Solidarity
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Collectivisation	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Commune
15. What is the term for people actively demonstrating their common beliefs and values?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Altruism	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Solidarity
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Collectivisation	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Commune

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16. What is the term for a community of people sharing living space, resources
☐ a) Altruism ☐ c) Solidarity
☐ b) Collectivisation ☐ d) Commune
17. What is the term for the view that the state and society restrict the freedom
☐ a) Nihilism ☐ c) Atomism
☐ b) Anomie ☐ d) Egoism
18. What is the term for the collapse of moral standards in social interaction or
☐ a) Nihilism ☐ c) Atomism
☐ b) Anomie ☐ d) Egoism
19. What is the term for the view that society is nothing more than disconnected
☐ a) Nihilism ☐ c) Atomism
☐ b) Anomie ☐ d) Egoism
20. What is the term for the view that people are not social and should not be
☐ a) Nihilism ☐ c) Atomism
☐ b) Anomie ☐ d) Egoism
21. Which of the following ideologies proposes revolutionary trade unions and
☐ a) Mutualism ☐ c) Anarcho-capitalism
☐ b) Anarcho-syndicalism ☐ d) Anarcho-communism
22. Which of the following ideologies proposes the immediate abolition of the state
☐ a) Mutualism ☐ c) Anarcho-capitalism
☐ b) Anarcho-syndicalism ☐ d) Anarcho-communism
23. Which of the following ideologies proposes an economic system in which individuals
☐ a) Mutualism ☐ c) Anarcho-capitalism
☐ b) Anarcho-syndicalism ☐ d) Anarcho-communism
24. Which of the following ideologies proposes a stateless society organised solely
☐ a) Mutualism ☐ c) Anarcho-capitalism
☐ b) Anarcho-syndicalism ☐ d) Anarcho-communism
25. 'Capitalism and authority must be replaced by mutual aid and solidarity' applies to
☐ a) Egoism ☐ c) Anarcho-communism
☐ b) Mutualism ☐ d) Anarcho-capitalism
26. 'Only small producers should be allowed to freely engage in markets' applies to
☐ a) Anarcho-communism ☐ c) Anarcho-syndicalism
☐ b) Mutualism ☐ d) Anarcho-capitalism
27. 'Primary focus on the organisation of trade unions' applies to which anarchist
☐ a) Anarcho-syndicalism ☐ c) Mutualism
☐ b) Egoism ☐ d) Anarcho-capitalism
28. 'Believes that morality conflicts with humanity's innate selfishness' applies to
☐ a) Anarcho-syndicalism ☐ c) Anarcho-communism
☐ b) Egoism ☐ d) Mutualism
29. 'The free market is the only form of social organisation that should exist' applies to
☐ a) Anarcho-syndicalism ☐ c) Mutualism
☐ b) Anarcho-communism ☐ d) Anarcho-capitalism
30. 'Work should be shared among the commune' applies to which anarchist ideology
☐ a) Egoism ☐ c) Mutualism
☐ b) Anarcho-communism ☐ d) Anarcho-capitalism

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Key Anarchist Thinkers – Q

1. Which of the following was a radical French politician who coined the term 'anarchy'?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Max Stirner	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mikhail Bakunin	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Peter Kropotkin
2. Which of the following was an early radical feminist and Russian émigré to the UK?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Max Stirner	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mikhail Bakunin	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Peter Kropotkin
3. Which of the following was a German philosopher who emphasised individualism?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Max Stirner	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mikhail Bakunin	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Peter Kropotkin
4. Which of the following was a French-Russian prince who founded London's 'Anarchy Club'?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Max Stirner	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mikhail Bakunin	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Peter Kropotkin
5. Which of the following clashed with Karl Marx at the First International?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Max Stirner	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mikhail Bakunin	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Peter Kropotkin
6. Which of the following is the founder of mutualism?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Max Stirner	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mikhail Bakunin	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Peter Kropotkin
7. Which of the following can be regarded as a foundational voice in collectivist anarchism?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Max Stirner	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mikhail Bakunin	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Peter Kropotkin
8. Which of the following is the founder of egoism?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Max Stirner	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mikhail Bakunin	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Peter Kropotkin
9. Which of the following is an anarcho-communist with a strong conviction to abolish the state?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Max Stirner	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mikhail Bakunin	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Peter Kropotkin
10. Which of the following claims to have discovered a scientific basis for anarchism?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Max Stirner	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mikhail Bakunin	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Peter Kropotkin
11. Which of the following had a core belief that anarchism must mean liberation?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Max Stirner	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mikhail Bakunin	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Peter Kropotkin
12. Which of the following had a core belief that freedom can only be achieved through mutual aid?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Max Stirner	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mikhail Bakunin	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Peter Kropotkin
13. Which of the following had a core belief that society should be organised into voluntary associations?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Max Stirner	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mikhail Bakunin	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Peter Kropotkin
14. Which of the following had a core belief that society should be based on altruism?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Max Stirner	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mikhail Bakunin	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Peter Kropotkin
15. Which of the following had a core belief that a new society can emerge through direct action?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Max Stirner	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Mikhail Bakunin	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Peter Kropotkin

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16. The advantage of sociability is a key concept associated with which thinker?
☐ a) Max Stirner ☐ c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
☐ b) Mikhail Bakunin ☐ d) Peter Kropotkin
17. The cold monster of the state is a key concept associated with which thinker?
☐ a) Max Stirner ☐ c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
☐ b) Mikhail Bakunin ☐ d) Peter Kropotkin
18. The claim that 'property is theft' is a key concept associated with which thinker?
☐ a) Max Stirner ☐ c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
☐ b) Mikhail Bakunin ☐ d) Peter Kropotkin
19. The union of egoists is a key concept associated with which thinker?
☐ a) Max Stirner ☐ c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
☐ b) Mikhail Bakunin ☐ d) Peter Kropotkin
20. Propaganda by deed is a key concept associated with which thinker?
☐ a) Max Stirner ☐ c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
☐ b) Mikhail Bakunin ☐ d) Peter Kropotkin
21. Mutualism is a key term particularly associated with which thinker?
☐ a) Max Stirner ☐ c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
☐ b) Mikhail Bakunin ☐ d) Peter Kropotkin
22. Insurrection is a key term particularly associated with which thinker?
☐ a) Max Stirner ☐ c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
☐ b) Mikhail Bakunin ☐ d) Peter Kropotkin
23. Liberation is a key term particularly associated with which thinker?
☐ a) Max Stirner ☐ c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
☐ b) Mikhail Bakunin ☐ d) Peter Kropotkin
24. Federalism is a key term particularly associated with which thinker?
☐ a) Max Stirner ☐ c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
☐ b) Mikhail Bakunin ☐ d) Peter Kropotkin
25. Mutualism is a key term particularly associated with which thinker?
☐ a) Max Stirner ☐ c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
☐ b) Mikhail Bakunin ☐ d) Peter Kropotkin
26. Who wrote the following? 'Every government, no matter who controls it, is a tyranny.'
☐ a) Max Stirner ☐ c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
☐ b) Mikhail Bakunin ☐ d) Peter Kropotkin
27. Who wrote the following? 'The social revolution is seriously compromised if it is not a revolution.'
☐ a) Max Stirner ☐ c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
☐ b) Mikhail Bakunin ☐ d) Peter Kropotkin
28. Who wrote the following? 'My only concern is not the divine, the human, the true, but what is mine.'
☐ a) Max Stirner ☐ c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
☐ b) Mikhail Bakunin ☐ d) Peter Kropotkin
29. Who wrote the following? 'Competition is always injurious to the species, and we must avoid it!'
☐ a) Max Stirner ☐ c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
☐ b) Mikhail Bakunin ☐ d) Peter Kropotkin
30. Who wrote the following? 'I want freedom, the right to self-expression, even if it means the sacrifice of radiant things.'
☐ a) Max Stirner ☐ c) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
☐ b) Mikhail Bakunin ☐ d) Peter Kropotkin

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Anarchism – Test B

1. Explain **two** arguments against utopianism.

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2. Explain **two** reasons why anarchism may not be considered utopian.

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3. Explain **two** liberal criticisms of anarchism.

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4. Explain **two** similarities between collectivist anarchism and individualist anarchism.

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5. Explain **two** differences between egoism and anarcho-capitalism.

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6. Explain **two** similarities between anarcho-communism and anarcho-syndicalism.

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7. Explain **two** differences between anarcho-communism and egoism.

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8. Explain **two** similarities between mutualism and egoism.

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9. Explain **two** differences between mutualism and anarcho-communism.

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10. Explain **two** ways in which mutualism can be described as individualist anarchism

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Anarchism – Test B

1. Explain **two** arguments against utopianism.
2. Explain **two** reasons why anarchism may not be considered utopian.
3. Explain **two** liberal criticisms of anarchism.
4. Explain **two** similarities between collectivist anarchism and individualist anarchism.
5. Explain **two** differences between egoism and anarcho-capitalism.
6. Explain **two** similarities between anarcho-communism and anarcho-syndicalism.
7. Explain **two** differences between anarcho-communism and egoism.
8. Explain **two** similarities between mutualism and egoism.
9. Explain **two** differences between mutualism and anarcho-communism.
10. Explain **two** ways in which mutualism can be described as individualist anarchism.

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Key Anarchist Thinkers – T

1. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers can be considered individualist.

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2. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers advocated mutual aid.

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3. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers advocated contracts.

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4. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers opposed property rights.

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5. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers opposed 'propaganda by deed'.

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6. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers were opposed to socialism.

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7. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Max Stirner and those of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon.

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8. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon and Mikhail Bakunin.

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9. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Peter Kropotkin and those of Peter Dinklage.

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10. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Emma Goldman and those of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon.

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Key Anarchist Thinkers – T

1. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers can be considered individualist.
2. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers advocated mutual aid.
3. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers advocated contracts.
4. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers opposed property rights.
5. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers opposed 'property by deed'.
6. Explain how **two** key anarchist thinkers were opposed to socialism.
7. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Max Stirner and those of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon.
8. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon and Mikhail Bakunin.
9. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Peter Kropotkin and those of Emma Goldman.
10. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Emma Goldman and those of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon.

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Essays – Set A

1. To what extent do individual and collective anarchists agree upon the concept of equality?
You need to refer to relevant thinkers as well as cover both sides of the argument.
2. To what extent do anarchists agree upon the concept of equality?
You need to refer to relevant thinkers as well as cover both sides of the argument.

Essays – Set B

1. To what extent do anarchists agree upon the means of social change?
You need to refer to relevant thinkers as well as cover both sides of the argument.
2. To what extent do anarchists have similar views towards the economy?
You need to refer to relevant thinkers as well as cover both sides of the argument.

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24-mark Essay Checklist

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AO	Marks	Level description
AO1 Knowledge	8	Students portray accuracy with a visible attention to detail in knowledge and understanding of theories and concepts. This wealth is integrated consistently to support analysis. The result is convincing general points throughout the answer.
	6–7	Students portray detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of theories and concepts of political ideas, which are used effectively to relevantly support analysis and evaluation. Points are made.
	4–5	Students portray accurate knowledge and understanding of theories and concepts of political ideas. Knowledge is used effectively to support analysis and evaluation. Mostly relevant points are made.
	2–3	Students portray some knowledge and understanding of theories and concepts of political ideas, which are sometimes used to support analysis or evaluation. Some relevant general points are made.
	1	Students portray surface knowledge and understanding of theories and concepts of political ideas, with little to no analysis or evaluation.
	0	No content worthy of marking.
AO2 Analysis	8	Students show strong perception in formulating a reasoned analysis of political concepts or theories, making consistent links between material and concepts.
	6–7	Students show consistently good, reasoned analysis of political concepts or theories, making multiple reasoned links between material and concepts.
	4–5	Students show mainly reasoned analysis of political concepts or theories, making relevant links between material and concepts.
	2–3	Students show some signs of analysing political concepts or theories, making some relevant links between material and concepts.
	1	Students show little to no reasoned analysis of political concepts or theories, making simple links between material and concepts.
	0	No content worthy of marking.
AO3 Evaluation	8	Students engage in building an entirely relevant evaluation on political concepts or theories, making strongly effective and reasoned judgements and arguments. Conclusions are entirely reasoned as a result.
	6–7	Students build an almost fully relevant evaluation on political concepts or theories, making strong judgements and arguments throughout. This results in reasoned conclusions.
	4–5	Students build a mostly relevant evaluation, making good judgements and arguments throughout. This leads to generally reasoned conclusions.
	2–3	Students engage in formulating some evaluative work, making some relevant judgements. Some of these arguments are still in content leading to poorly reasoned arguments.
	1	Students engage in little to no evaluative work, making little to no judgements. Many of these arguments are only descriptive leading to poorly reasoned arguments.
	0	No content worthy of marking.
Balance	The answer must be balanced and consider other points of view to achieve above a level 2 (2–3 marks per AO).	
Thinkers	The answer must reference key thinkers on the topic or it cannot achieve above a level 2 (2–3 marks per AO).	

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Indicative Content – Section 1

1. To what extent do individual and collective anarchists agree upon the concept of autonomy?

Indicative content

AO1	AO2	
Agreement		
The autonomy of the individual is a central anarchist principle which is commonly asserted.	The belief that individuals should be free from external constraints underpins all anarchist tendencies.	Very common
Opposition to the state is a consensus within anarchism and critical to autonomy.	All anarchists agree that the state is a corrupting, restrictive authority which must be abolished.	Very common
Common understandings of human nature underpin the commitment to autonomy.	All anarchists view people as rational and equal and their nature restricted by authorities.	Very common
Disagreement		
Not all anarchists agree upon what constitutes individual autonomy or external constraints.	Some contend that collectives are external constraints, while others argue they are emancipatory.	Disagreement
Whether state abolition is sufficient to create an autonomous society is an open question in anarchism.	Collectivists believe that capitalist social relations must also be abolished, but many individualists disagree.	Disagreement
The natural state of humanity may be either collective autonomy or individual autonomy.	Anarchist divisions on autonomy are highlighted by conflicting views of people as either selfish or altruistic.	Unsettled

Model answer

Autonomy is a key concept in anarchism – however, different anarchist tendencies view it in different ways. This essay will argue that there is a general commitment to autonomy in both collectivist and individualist – however, beneath that broad commitment, anarchists in very different ways.

One area upon which all anarchists are in agreement is the importance of the individual. Collectivist anarchists argue that in an anarchist society, direct democracy and mutual aid ensure that no individuals are being forced to comply with social relations which are against their interests. Instead, social relations would be both consensual and mutually beneficial for individuals. Individuals can choose to leave a community and form their own if they have strong reservations. Individualist anarchists argue that fully autonomous individuals are those who enter into voluntary associations for mutual benefit and are free to maximise their own utility according to their own terms. Here then we see the divide between anarchist tendencies towards the importance of individual autonomy. While collectivist anarchists see individuals as engaged consensually in entering into mutually beneficial social relations, individualists see surface definitions thereof as hiding fundamental differences. While collectivist anarchists see autonomy achieved through participation in communal units, individualists see autonomy as a restriction on individual autonomy. The egoist key theme of individualism is that collective social arrangements are the greatest impediment to individual autonomy and further that to ensure autonomy individuals should aim to atomise themselves and their interests rather than rely on others. This is in stark contrast to collectivist anarchists who see the group within which an individual finds themselves is emancipatory rather than restrictive. Here then we can see that while anarchists do agree on the importance of individual autonomy, they are not all agreed on how it can be achieved, and for this reason, there is a clear divide between collectivist and individualist lines.

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Another area in which all anarchists are in agreement is the need for autonomy. Individualist anarchists alike argue that the state is an oppressive force which forces individuals into engaging in exploitative and non-consensual social relations. The description of the state as a 'cold monster' which must be abolished to enable autonomy is broadly representative of the attitude of all anarchists. Opposition to state power and creeping authoritarianism it creates, can thus be regarded as the cornerstone of anarchist autonomy. However, the extent to which simply abolishing the state is sufficient to ensure autonomy is an area of greater dispute among anarchist tendencies. Anarcho-capitalists, for example, argue that once the state has been removed, individuals will be free to enter into economic relations on their own self-interest on the free market. For anarcho-capitalists, it is only the state and rates of taxation – which prevents this autonomous economic expression. On the other hand, go much further, arguing that both the state and capitalist social relations engender autonomy in society, and that true autonomy depends on complete abolition of the market, rather than complete freedom to engage in it. We can, therefore, contend that all anarchists agree that autonomy is dependent on the removal of the state, but do not agree on whether the dismantling of the capitalist system is also required.

One further area of agreement is that all anarchists justify their belief in autonomy on the basis of human nature. For the foundational anarchist thinker Mikhail Bakunin, humans are naturally free and malleable depending on their environment. Bakunin contends that it is the state which corrupts and distorts the nature of humans, and regaining autonomy from the state is the way by which humans can rediscover their nature and way of life. This is a formulation of human nature that most anarchist tendencies would broadly agree, with individualist anarchists similarly believing that the removal of state constraints allows humanity to express itself more naturally. However, once again, there is disagreement regarding exactly what is considered the 'natural' state of humanity. For a collectivist anarchist, humans are naturally altruistic, communal and cooperative. He argues that throughout the history of humanity, which operated along these lines before being corrupted by the state. In this sense, autonomy can be justified on the grounds that it enables people to express their natural nature. Individualist like Stirner, however, holds the opposite view, believing humanity is naturally competitive, and operating on the basis of individual moralities rather than a communal one. In this sense, autonomy can be justified on the grounds that it enables individuals to express their individual nature. Here, then, we can see how human nature underpins the anarchist belief in autonomy, and also how it shapes different understandings of what autonomy means, and what is required to achieve it.

Overall, we can contend that all branches of anarchism share a clear commitment to the principle of autonomy as a fundamental principle; however, there is little agreement between collectivist and individualist anarchists as to what autonomy actually means in an anarchist society, with the two often taking different views regarding their understanding of the concept.

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2. To what extent do anarchists agree upon the concept of equality?

Indicative content

AO1	AO2	
Agreement		
All individuals should be treated equally within society.	Individualist focus present among both individualist (Stirner) and collectivist (Goldman) anarchists.	
Society should be collectivised to ensure total economic equality in society.	Both Bakunin and Goldman seek complete economic and social equality for all.	
Equality between men in insufficient – it must mean female empowerment too.	Goldman and Kropotkin argue for a society in which women are freed from domestic slavery.	
Disagreement		
Society should work collectively to achieve their common goals.	Anarchists such as Bakunin place more emphasis on the community than on individuals.	
Some economic inequality within society is tolerable and collectivisation is mistaken.	Proudhon and Stirner argue that some equality is inevitable and perhaps even desirable.	
Patriarchy is a fundamental part of society and men will assert themselves over women.	Proudhon supports patriarchy strongly, arguing that men will be rewarded more for their strength.	

Model answer

Equality is a key concept in anarchism; however, anarchist thinkers interpret it differently, which result in considerable difference in worldview and ideological approach. Whilst equality is a long way from being the most contested concept within anarchism, and these divisions do not always neatly map on to the collectivist/individualist divide, it would expect.

The fundamental principle of equality is one which all anarchists would claim. Despite theoretical differences, all anarchists believe that their preferred society is one of equal treatment than they presently enjoy. Despite this, we can see differences in how to achieve equality. For some, achieving equality on an individual basis is a primary aim. For others, the ability for one to express their individuality was key to emancipation, and the freedom of individuals should be free to express themselves equally, and without constraints. According to Goldman, the state was the 'cold monster' of state authority, which facilitated inequality. Similarly, Max Stirner places emphasis on the individual. When discussing equality, unconventional equality is the ability of individuals to express their own self-interests, and the unequal outcomes this may produce. Goldman and Stirner, however, see these disparate philosophies as achieved with the individual as the primary unit of focus. In contrast, however, the collectivist school have a different view of equality. Thinkers such as Kropotkin believe that society should be organised communally in order to achieve common goals, and that the community, rather than the individual, is the primary unit of focus. Both thinkers believe that this is the best way to achieve equality, and as such, questions of inequality would fade as people become more socialised, and prioritise the common good over individual interests. On the one hand, while all anarchists do agree in some sense that equality is of importance, there are significant differences in emphasis between those who see the social world as restricting the equality of individuals, and those who see the social world as enabling it.

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Disagreements over the extent of equality within anarchism also extend to the issue of property. As Bakunin believe in collectivisation – the full abolition of private property and the means of production. In this way, Bakunin argues that equality of outcome can be achieved. Goldman also argues for total economic equality for all, stating her belief that economic inequality is morally unjustifiable. According to Kropotkin, this collectivised mode of production is a natural organisation in the pre-industrial era, when authority and hierarchy played a minimal role. However, the view that total equality of outcome must be achieved is not shared by all anarchists. Notably, the idea is rejected by Proudhon, whose system of Mutualism still retains private property and market relations. Proudhon did not believe that full equality of outcome was necessary. He believed the hard working deserved greater reward. Rather, under mutualism, everyone has a "right to occupancy" within a cooperative, but would be rewarded on a labour basis. This view is strongly opposed by Stirner, who sees inequality as a natural consequence of economic activity and economic equality. As we can see, the anarchists have different views on the form that an idealised utopian society – and whether or not equality means equal material conditions – should take.

In addition to the disagreement over the extent to which equality is expected, there is also disagreement as to what form this should take. A notable example is in regards to women's liberation, which Goldman is a pioneer in. She can be described as an early feminist who advocated contraception long before it was widely accepted. She criticised the institution of marriage as a means of social control. Kropotkin also argued that equality to be achieved in any meaningful sense, women must be freed from what he saw as slavery or servitude. Bakunin similarly argued against the family unit, which he saw as a system that subordinated women to men. All three criticised patriarchal society as an obstacle to meaningful social equality. Notable disagreement in this area comes from Proudhon, who argues passionately in favour of patriarchy. Proudhon believed that a woman's place was in the family unit, in domestic servitude and in submission to a man. Proudhon was opposed to women's liberation, instead arguing that women should practice chastity. Though outspoken, Proudhon's views were not as truly widespread among anarchist thinkers, but they do indicate another point of disagreement among thinkers when it comes to the central concept of equality.

Overall, we can contend that anarchists broadly speaking support equality in some form, but there is no consensus on what form this should take in an idealised society: either on a theoretical level or in practice. As a result, we cannot say that anarchists are in agreement regarding equality.

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Indicative Content – Se

1. To what extent do anarchists agree upon the means of social change?

Indicative content

AO1	AO2	
Agreement		
Anarchists should not participate in the oppressive institutions such as the state.	Anarchists such as Goldman strongly believe that participating in the state is corrupting.	G
'Propaganda by deed' and random acts of direct action are the most effective way to trigger revolution.	Goldman, Bakunin and Stirner are all agreed on the need for a strategy of propaganda by deed.	
A peaceful revolution is preferred but violence is almost inevitable and is expected.	Bakunin and Goldman were convinced violence was likely and worthwhile for meaningful change.	lik
Disagreement		
A new society can be formed from within the old, and a new state can coexist with an old one.	Proudhon accepts a transitional arrangement, and was a French parliamentarian for a period.	
Organising a mass movement of workers is more effective than random acts of violence.	Kropotkin became convinced over time of the need for labour unions instead of individual acts.	
There can be a peaceful transition to an anarchist society which avoids social change.	Proudhon believed his system of mutualism could be brought about gradually and peacefully.	co

2. To what extent do anarchists have similar views towards the economy?

Indicative content

AO1	AO2	
Agreement		
Capitalist social relations are fundamentally exploitative and must be destroyed.	Most anarchists agree that capitalism creates inequality and oppression and cannot continue.	
Private property creates hierarchies and uneven power relations, and leads to exploitation and competition.	Collectivist anarchists generally seek the abolition of private property.	for
An anarchist economy is based on mutual aid over exchange and the collectivisation of resources.	An economic model encouraging shared work and resources and reciprocal social relations.	Th an
Disagreement		
A totally unrestricted capitalist free market is the only way for true freedom to be obtained.	This is a view taken by anarcho-capitalists, though it remains fringe within broader anarchism.	De o
There is a place for some property ownership in a future anarchist society.	Mutualists in particular argue that some property can be justified as reward for work carried out.	
Collectivisation is another limit on the individual, and people should be free to work for themselves.	Both mutualists and egoists argue that individual freedom requires some exchange and reward.	W v

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