



Topic Assessment System

Feminism

for Component 2: Non-Core Ideas

zigzageducation.co.uk

POD
11649

Publish your own work... Write to a brief...
Register at publishmenow.co.uk

Follow us on Twitter [@ZigZagPolitics](https://twitter.com/ZigZagPolitics)

Contents

Product Support from ZigZag Education	ii
Terms and Conditions of Use	iii
Teacher's Introduction.....	1
Quizzes and Answers (Set A)	2
Feminism – Quiz A.....	2
Key Feminist Thinkers – Quiz A	5
Feminism – Quiz A Answers	8
Key Feminist Thinkers – Quiz A Answers.....	9
Tests and Answers (Set A).....	10
Feminism – Test A (Write-on)	10
Feminism – Test A (Non-write-on)	14
Key Feminist Thinkers – Test A (Write-on).....	15
Key Feminist Thinkers – Test A (Non-write-on)	19
Feminism – Test A Answers.....	20
Key Feminist Thinkers – Test A Answers	22
Quizzes and Answers (Set B)	24
Feminism – Quiz B	24
Key Feminist Thinkers – Quiz B	26
Feminism – Quiz B Answers	28
Key Feminist Thinkers – Quiz B Answers.....	28
Tests and Answers (Set B).....	29
Feminism – Test B (Write-on)	29
Feminism – Test B (Non-write-on)	33
Key Feminist Thinkers – Test B (Write-on)	34
Key Feminist Thinkers – Test B (Non-write-on).....	38
Feminism – Test B Answers.....	39
Key Feminist Thinkers – Test B Answers	41
Essays	43
Essays – Set A	43
Essays – Set B	43
24-mark Essay Checklist	44
Set A: Indicative Content & Model Answers	45
Set B: Indicative Content.....	49

Teacher's Introduction

This pack contains 164 questions split between two topics, 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: Feminism. Each test has been designed to reflect the specification fully, including opportunities to assess AO1, AO2 and AO3.

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

Remember!

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

- **Four write-on 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 write-on 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. A non-write-on version follows each test for ease of use.
 - ✓ These tests could be used one after the other, but they are designed to be more effectively 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 comes with a full model answer for each question for students to compare with their own.
 - ✓ Set B comes with a possible answer for each question 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 Set A Question 1 or 2, then compare this to the model answer; did yours miss any key points? Then, adapt your essay plan for Set A Question 1 to Set B Question 1 (or Set A Question 2 to Set B Question 2) and write that essay for homework.
 - Reverse-engineer an essay plan from model essay Set A Question 1 or 2, then adapt that plan for Set B Question 1 or 2 and complete the essay for homework.

July 2023

Feminism – Quiz A

1. Which of the following is the feminist 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 highly socially malleable with freely determined characteristics
 - ☐ d) People seek to be unified around common values and identities
2. Which of the following is the feminist view of society?
 - ☐ a) Social order and organisation occur naturally, but power corrupts
 - ☐ b) Determined by ethnic or cultural similarities and differences
 - ☐ c) Universally dominated by patriarchal institutions
 - ☐ d) An organic structure with a natural hierarchy that should be respected
3. Which of the following is the feminist view of the economy?
 - ☐ a) A preference for state planning, self-sufficiency and exporting
 - ☐ b) Social inequalities are replicated in the economic sphere
 - ☐ 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 feminist view of the state?
 - ☐ a) Defence, maintenance of order and the protection of property are its main functions
 - ☐ b) Can engender greater equality but is treated with some scepticism
 - ☐ c) An institution through which a unifying common identity can be generated
 - ☐ d) The state is immoral and corrupting and should be abolished
5. What is meant by the key feminist concept of patriarchy?
 - ☐ a) The view that women have specific and innate characteristics
 - ☐ b) A social system which facilitates the dominance of society by men
 - ☐ c) Hatred of women and approval of their subjugation
 - ☐ d) The view that different types of discrimination overlap
6. What is meant by the key feminist concept of misogyny?
 - ☐ a) The view that women have specific and innate characteristics
 - ☐ b) A social system which facilitates the dominance of society by men
 - ☐ c) Hatred of women and approval of their subjugation
 - ☐ d) The view that different types of discrimination overlap
7. What is meant by the key feminist concept of essentialism?
 - ☐ a) The view that women have specific and innate characteristics
 - ☐ b) A social system which facilitates the dominance of society by men
 - ☐ c) Hatred of women and approval of their subjugation
 - ☐ d) The view that different types of discrimination overlap
8. What is meant by the key feminist concept of intersectionality?
 - ☐ a) The view that women have specific and innate characteristics
 - ☐ b) A social system which facilitates the dominance of society by men
 - ☐ c) Hatred of women and approval of their subjugation
 - ☐ d) The view that different types of discrimination overlap
9. What is meant by sex?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> a) A social categorisation <input type="checkbox"/> b) Traditional characteristics based on a social categorisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> c) A biological categorisation <input type="checkbox"/> d) Removable social characteristics
---	---
10. What is meant by gender?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> a) A social categorisation <input type="checkbox"/> b) Traditional characteristics based on a social categorisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> c) A biological categorisation <input type="checkbox"/> d) Removable social characteristics
---	---

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



11. What is meant by gender equality?
 - ☐ a) A social categorisation
 - ☐ b) Traditional characteristics based on a social categorisation
 - ☐ c) A biological categorisation
 - ☐ d) Removal of discrimination based on social or biological categorisation
12. What is meant by gender stereotypes?
 - ☐ a) A social categorisation
 - ☐ b) Traditional characteristics based on a social categorisation
 - ☐ c) A biological categorisation
 - ☐ d) Removal of discrimination based on social or biological categorisation
13. What is meant by discrimination?
 - ☐ a) The negative treatment of a person or a group of people due to their gender
 - ☐ b) The view that feminine values and attributes should be prioritised
 - ☐ c) The difficulty women have in reaching high-level management jobs
 - ☐ d) The full representation and participation of women as citizens
14. What is meant by the term 'glass ceiling'?
 - ☐ a) The negative treatment of a person or a group of people due to their gender
 - ☐ b) The view that feminine values and attributes should be prioritised
 - ☐ c) The difficulty women have in reaching high-level management jobs
 - ☐ d) The full representation and participation of women as citizens
15. What is meant by political equality?
 - ☐ a) The negative treatment of a person or a group of people due to their gender
 - ☐ b) The view that feminine values and attributes should be prioritised
 - ☐ c) The difficulty women have in reaching high-level management jobs
 - ☐ d) The full representation and participation of women as citizens
16. What is meant by cultural feminism?
 - ☐ a) The negative treatment of a person or a group of people due to their gender
 - ☐ b) The view that feminine values and attributes should be prioritised
 - ☐ c) The difficulty women have in reaching high-level management jobs
 - ☐ d) The full representation and participation of women as citizens
17. Which of the following describes the public sphere?
 - ☐ a) A part of society dominated by men in which female participation is low
 - ☐ b) Focused on the similarities between men and women
 - ☐ c) Focused on there being fundamental distinctions between men and women
 - ☐ d) A depoliticised part of society traditionally occupied by women
18. Which of the following describes the private sphere?
 - ☐ a) A part of society dominated by men in which female participation is low
 - ☐ b) Focused on the similarities between men and women
 - ☐ c) Focused on there being fundamental distinctions between men and women
 - ☐ d) A depoliticised part of society traditionally occupied by women
19. Which of the following describes equality feminism?
 - ☐ a) A part of society dominated by men in which female participation is low
 - ☐ b) Focused on the similarities between men and women
 - ☐ c) Focused on there being fundamental distinctions between men and women
 - ☐ d) A depoliticised part of society traditionally occupied by women
20. Which of the following describes difference feminism?
 - ☐ a) A part of society dominated by men in which female participation is low
 - ☐ b) Focused on the similarities between men and women
 - ☐ c) Focused on there being fundamental distinctions between men and women
 - ☐ d) A depoliticised part of society traditionally occupied by women

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



21. Which of the following describes first-wave feminism?
- ☐ a) A focus on social media activism
 - ☐ b) The struggle for female suffrage and civil rights
 - ☐ c) The belief that feminism must be inclusive and intersectional
 - ☐ d) The development of the idea that the personal is political
22. Which of the following describes second-wave feminism?
- ☐ a) A focus on social media activism
 - ☐ b) The struggle for female suffrage and civil rights
 - ☐ c) The belief that feminism must be inclusive and intersectional
 - ☐ d) The development of the idea that the personal is political
23. Which of the following describes third-wave feminism?
- ☐ a) A focus on social media activism
 - ☐ b) The struggle for female suffrage and civil rights
 - ☐ c) The belief that feminism must be inclusive and intersectional
 - ☐ d) The development of the idea that the personal is political
24. Which of the following describes liberal feminism?
- ☐ a) Seeks to highlight and liberate women from the private sphere
 - ☐ b) Particularly concerned with economic relations and the role of capital
 - ☐ c) Attempts to reconcile feminism with under-represented racial and ethnic groups
 - ☐ d) Primarily focused on achieving formal equality within the public sphere
25. Which of the following describes socialist feminism?
- ☐ a) Seeks to highlight and liberate women from the private sphere
 - ☐ b) Particularly concerned with economic relations and the role of capital
 - ☐ c) Attempts to reconcile feminism with under-represented racial and ethnic groups
 - ☐ d) Primarily focused on achieving formal equality within the public sphere
26. Which of the following describes radical feminism?
- ☐ a) Seeks to highlight and liberate women from the private sphere
 - ☐ b) Particularly concerned with economic relations and the role of capital
 - ☐ c) Attempts to reconcile feminism with under-represented racial and ethnic groups
 - ☐ d) Primarily focused on achieving formal equality within the public sphere
27. Which of the following describes postmodern feminism?
- ☐ a) Seeks to highlight and liberate women from the private sphere
 - ☐ b) Particularly concerned with economic relations and the role of capital
 - ☐ c) Attempts to reconcile feminism with under-represented racial and ethnic groups
 - ☐ d) Primarily focused on achieving formal equality within the public sphere
28. Which of the following applies only to liberal feminism?
- ☐ a) Promotes the idea of women as autonomous individuals
 - ☐ b) Developed the idea of patriarchy for the first time
 - ☐ c) Views patriarchy as a tool of capitalist oppression
 - ☐ d) Promotes an intersectional understanding of oppression
29. Which of the following applies only to radical feminism?
- ☐ a) Promotes the idea of women as autonomous individuals
 - ☐ b) Developed the idea of patriarchy for the first time
 - ☐ c) Views patriarchy as a tool of capitalist oppression
 - ☐ d) Promotes an intersectional understanding of oppression
30. Which of the following applies only to postmodern feminism?
- ☐ a) Promotes the idea of women as autonomous individuals
 - ☐ b) Developed the idea of patriarchy for the first time
 - ☐ c) Views patriarchy as a tool of capitalist oppression
 - ☐ d) Promotes an intersectional understanding of oppression

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Preview of Questions Ends Here

This is a limited inspection copy. Sample of questions ends here to avoid students previewing questions before they are set. See contents page for details of the rest of the resource.

Key Feminist Thinkers – Quiz

Question	Answer	Explanation
1	C	Gilman was both a fiction and non-fiction writer.
2	B	Gilman described herself as a humanist and expressed concern on the economic exploitation of women.
3	C	Gilman describes the position of women in her era as 'domestic slavery'.
4	D	Gilman believed that women must free themselves from financial shackles.
5		
6	D	Gilman advocated communal living to liberate women from domestic slavery.
7	B	de Beauvoir was an existentialist philosopher who wrote a book 'The Second Sex'.
8	B	For much of her life de Beauvoir identified as a socialist, though she moved away from socialism in her later years.
9	B	de Beauvoir was the first theorist to explicitly highlight the concept of 'the Other'.
10	D	
11	C	de Beauvoir highlighted the way in which women are 'othered' to justify male societal domination.
12	A	
13	D	Millett was also a sculptor but is mainly known for her academic work.
14	C	Millett would become a key voice in the second wave of feminism.
15	D	
16	C	Like other authors of her era, Millett argued that the personal is political and represented a needed interrogating.
17	B	The second wave of feminism moved beyond the liberal feminism of the first wave.
18	C	Millett argued that women needed to escape from traditional gender roles.
19	A	
20	B	Rowbotham uses an explicitly Marxist frame of analysis in her work.
21	A	Rowbotham argues that women's liberation depends on capitalism being dismantled.
22	B	For Rowbotham, the end of capitalism is not synonymous with the end of all systems of exploitation require confronting.
23	D	Rowbotham contends that women entering the workplace created a more exploitable supply of labour.
24	B	
25	D	
26	D	bell hooks is a foundational voice within the third-wave feminism.
27	B	The main critique put forward by bell hooks is that the second wave was not inclusive and did not consider the different types of exploitation experienced by women of colour.
28	A	
29	D	Though hooks did not coin the term intersectionality, she is now considered a key figure of third-wave feminism.
30	B	

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



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.

Feminism – Test A (Write

1. Explain **two** examples of discrimination in the public sphere.



2. Explain **two** advantages of formal equality.



3. Explain **two** reasons why some feminists take an essentialist position.



INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



4. Explain **two** differences between liberal feminism and radical feminism.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



5. Explain **two** similarities between socialist feminism and postmodern feminism.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



6. Explain **two** differences between liberal feminism and socialist feminism.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



7. Explain **two** similarities between radical feminism and postmodern feminism

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



8. Explain **two** differences between radical feminism and socialist feminism.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



9. Explain **two** similarities between postmodern feminism and liberal feminism

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



10. Explain **two** differences between equality feminism and difference feminism

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



INSPECTION COPY



INSPECTION COPY



INSPECTION COPY

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Feminism – Test A (Non-written)

1. Explain **two** examples of discrimination in the public sphere.
2. Explain **two** advantages of formal equality.
3. Explain **two** reasons why some feminists take an essentialist position.
4. Explain **two** differences between liberal feminism and radical feminism.
5. Explain **two** similarities between socialist feminism and postmodern feminism.
6. Explain **two** differences between liberal feminism and socialist feminism.
7. Explain **two** similarities between radical feminism and postmodern feminism.
8. Explain **two** differences between radical feminism and socialist feminism.
9. Explain **two** similarities between postmodern feminism and liberal feminism.
10. Explain **two** differences between equality feminism and difference feminism.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Preview of Questions Ends Here

This is a limited inspection copy. Sample of questions ends here to avoid students previewing questions before they are set. See contents page for details of the rest of the resource.

Key Feminist Thinkers – Test A

INSPECTION COPY

1. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Charlotte Perkins Gilman and Simone de Beauvoir.
 - Perkins' view that there is no female brain resembles de Beauvoir's expression of gender as a category separate from biological sex.
 - Both can be regarded as 'equality feminists' who believe that men and women perform different social roles.
 - Both are socialist feminists who expressed the view that economic dependence on patriarchy and prevented female emancipation.
 - Both rejected the traditional nuclear family, with Gilman advocating communal living and de Beauvoir advocating greater sexual freedom.
2. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Kate Millet and Sheila Rowbotham.
 - Rowbotham is a Marxist and a socialist feminist, whereas Millet is more closely associated with the radical feminist movement.
 - Rowbotham is heavily focused on the social history of women and their role in society's development, whereas Millet's work is more focused on domestic relations and gender constructionism.
 - Rowbotham argues that gender inequality is rooted in economic relations but de Beauvoir argues that it is rooted in social conventions and attitudes.
 - Rowbotham argues that women are doubly exploited by both capitalism and patriarchy, whereas Millet is primarily focused on the impact of patriarchy on society.
3. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Simone de Beauvoir and bell hooks.
 - Both focus on the social construction of gender and its role in upholding male dominance.
 - Both can be regarded as 'equality feminists' who believe that men and women perform different social roles.
 - Both have an understanding of exploitation being a larger problem than feminism.
 - The concept of 'othering' is highly influential to the development of intersectional feminism.
 - Some of de Beauvoir's writings express concern about a lack of racial diversity within the feminist movement.
4. Explain **two** differences between the writings of bell hooks and Kate Millet.
 - Millet is criticised by hooks and other postmodern feminists for avoiding the issue of race in her work.
 - hooks would strongly disagree with Millet's assertion that patriarchy is the main source of oppression, arguing that different exploitations intersect with each other to produce a complex system of oppression.
 - Millet argues that women must liberate themselves, whereas for hooks men must understand and dismantle patriarchy.
 - hooks does not believe the liberation of women is possible without the liberation of men, whereas Millet prioritises women.
5. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Sheila Rowbotham and Charlotte Perkins Gilman.
 - Both are considered part of the socialist feminist school of thought and are highly influential.
 - Both explore the economic structural rationale for female exploitation under capitalism, arguing that domestic labour conducted for free by women enabled the greater exploitation of men in the public sphere.
 - Both are focused on the public and private spheres, in the sense of women's role in the economy, and their domesticated familial role.
 - Both seek to expose the central but hidden role played by women in historical development, aiming to reverse the norm of history being written by men.
6. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Simone de Beauvoir and Kate Millet.
 - Millet articulated the concept of patriarchy more overtly than de Beauvoir.
 - Millet is a key second-wave feminist most closely attached to the radical feminist movement, whereas de Beauvoir was a socialist feminist of the first wave.
 - Millet wrote extensively on the politics of lesbianism, which de Beauvoir only touched upon.
 - Millet's controversial advocacy of 'political lesbianism' to challenge patriarchy is a key difference from de Beauvoir's more moderate views.

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



7. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of bell hooks and Sheila Rowbotham.
- Rowbotham's idea of a 'revolution inside a revolution' and double exploitation
 - intersectionality – the idea of a multitude of oppressions creating underclasses
 - Both believe that successfully dismantling patriarchy requires men to be aware of female oppression.
 - Both acknowledge in depth the way in which female oppression interacts and
 - Both seek to challenge key concepts within what they view as mainstream feminism
8. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Kate Millet and Charlotte Perkins Gilman
- Gilman is a famous novelist as well as an activist and a theorist, whereas Millet focuses on her academic work.
 - Gilman advocates a form of collective living in order to disrupt the traditional nuclear family. Millet does not overtly argue for.
 - Millet advocates a form of political lesbianism which Gilman does not argue for
 - Gilman was writing in a very different era from Millet, meaning her activist focus on public rights for women, and her views on issues such as race were highly outdated
 - Both Gilman and Millet argue that women's oppression is the most pervasive
9. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Sheila Rowbotham and Simone de Beauvoir
- Both can be considered part of the socialist feminist branch.
 - Both agree that women must be liberated from the domestic realm to become
 - Both are equality feminists seeking an equal position in society for men and women
 - Both are agreed that capitalism has weakened women's position in society and
10. Explain **two** differences between the writings of bell hooks and Charlotte Perkins Gilman
- hooks believes strongly that meaningful gender equality is not possible without racial equality. Gilman expresses opposition to racial equality in her writing.
 - hooks is highly critical of a feminist movement which is overly white, middle class, unreflective and unaccepting. These are criticisms that have often been made of Gilman
 - hooks views female oppression as linked to all other forms of oppression, meaning they only take place in a totally equal society. In contrast, Gilman explicitly prioritises
 - hooks may contend that patriarchy is the primary expression of women's problem being applicable to all races and classes but is specific to women like herself.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



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.

Feminism – Quiz B

1. 'Can engender greater equality but is treated with some suspicion' refers to the following?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Human nature	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Economy
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Society	<input type="checkbox"/> d) State
2. 'Universally dominated by patriarchal institutions' refers to the feminist view

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Human nature	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Economy
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Society	<input type="checkbox"/> d) State
3. 'People are socially malleable and gender is learnt' refers to the feminist

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Human nature	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Economy
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Society	<input type="checkbox"/> d) State
4. 'Social inequalities are reflected within this sphere' refers to the feminist view

<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 feminist term for a social system which facilitates the dominance

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Misogyny	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Patriarchy
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Essentialism	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Intersectionality
6. What is the feminist term for hatred of women and approval of their subjugation

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Misogyny	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Patriarchy
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Essentialism	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Intersectionality
7. What is the feminist term for the view that different types of discrimination

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Misogyny	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Patriarchy
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Essentialism	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Intersectionality
8. What is the feminist term for the view that women have specific and innate

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Misogyny	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Patriarchy
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Essentialism	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Intersectionality
9. Which of the following is a social categorisation?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Sex
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Gender inequality
10. Which of the following is a biological categorisation?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Sex
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Gender inequality
11. Which of the following means the removal of discrimination based on social

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Sex
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Gender inequality
12. Which of the following means traditional characteristics based on a social categorisation

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Sex
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Gender inequality
13. What is the term for the negative treatment of a person or a group of people

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Political equality	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Culture
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Glass ceiling	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Discrimination
14. What is the term for the full representation and participation of women as citizens

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Political equality	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Culture
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Glass ceiling	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Discrimination
15. What is the term for the difficulty women have in reaching high-level management

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Political equality	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Culture
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Glass ceiling	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Discrimination

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



16. What is the term for the view that feminine values and attributes should be
☐ a) Political equality ☐ c) Culture
☐ b) Glass ceiling ☐ d) Discrimination
17. What is the term for a part of society dominated by men in which female participation is limited?
☐ a) Difference feminism ☐ c) Private sphere
☐ b) Equality feminism ☐ d) Public sphere
18. What is the term for a depoliticised part of society, traditionally occupied by women?
☐ a) Difference feminism ☐ c) Private sphere
☐ b) Equality feminism ☐ d) Public sphere
19. What is the term for the branch of feminism focused on the similarities between men and women?
☐ a) Difference feminism ☐ c) Private sphere
☐ b) Equality feminism ☐ d) Public sphere
20. What is the term for the branch of feminism focused on fundamental distinctions between men and women?
☐ a) Difference feminism ☐ c) Private sphere
☐ b) Equality feminism ☐ d) Public sphere
21. Which wave of feminism focused on the belief that feminism should be more radical?
☐ a) First-wave feminism ☐ c) Third-wave feminism
☐ b) Second-wave feminism ☐ d) Fourth-wave feminism
22. Which wave of feminism focused on the struggle for female suffrage and civil rights?
☐ a) First-wave feminism ☐ c) Third-wave feminism
☐ b) Second-wave feminism ☐ d) Fourth-wave feminism
23. Which wave of feminism developed the idea that the personal is political?
☐ a) First-wave feminism ☐ c) Third-wave feminism
☐ b) Second-wave feminism ☐ d) Fourth-wave feminism
24. Which branch of feminism is particularly concerned with economic relations?
☐ a) Radical feminism ☐ c) Liberal feminism
☐ b) Socialist feminism ☐ d) Postmodern feminism
25. Which branch of feminism attempts to reconcile feminism with under-representation of women in politics?
☐ a) Radical feminism ☐ c) Liberal feminism
☐ b) Socialist feminism ☐ d) Postmodern feminism
26. Which branch of feminism is primarily focused on achieving formal equality?
☐ a) Radical feminism ☐ c) Liberal feminism
☐ b) Socialist feminism ☐ d) Postmodern feminism
27. Which branch of feminism seeks to highlight and liberate women from the patriarchy?
☐ a) Radical feminism ☐ c) Liberal feminism
☐ b) Socialist feminism ☐ d) Postmodern feminism
28. Which branch of feminism promotes an intersectional understanding of oppression?
☐ a) Radical feminism ☐ c) Liberal feminism
☐ b) Socialist feminism ☐ d) Postmodern feminism
29. Which branch of feminism promotes the idea of women as autonomous individuals?
☐ a) Radical feminism ☐ c) Liberal feminism
☐ b) Socialist feminism ☐ d) Postmodern feminism
30. Which branch of feminism developed the idea of patriarchy for the first time?
☐ a) Radical feminism ☐ c) Liberal feminism
☐ b) Socialist feminism ☐ d) Postmodern feminism

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Feminism – Test B (Write

1. Explain **two** examples of discrimination in the private sphere.



2. Explain **two** disadvantages of formal equality.



3. Explain **two** reasons why some feminists oppose an essentialist position.



INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



4. Explain **two** similarities between liberal feminism and radical feminism.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



5. Explain **two** differences between socialist feminism and postmodern feminism.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



6. Explain **two** similarities between liberal feminism and socialist feminism.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



7. Explain **two** differences between radical feminism and postmodern feminism

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



8. Explain **two** similarities between radical feminism and socialist feminism.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



9. Explain **two** differences between postmodern feminism and liberal feminism

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



10. Explain **two** similarities between equality feminism and difference feminism

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



INSPECTION COPY



INSPECTION COPY



INSPECTION COPY

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Feminism – Test B (Non-written)

1. Explain **two** examples of discrimination in the private sphere.
2. Explain **two** disadvantages of formal equality.
3. Explain **two** reasons why some feminists oppose an essentialist position.
4. Explain **two** similarities between liberal feminism and radical feminism.
5. Explain **two** differences between socialist feminism and postmodern feminism.
6. Explain **two** similarities between liberal feminism and socialist feminism.
7. Explain **two** differences between radical feminism and postmodern feminism.
8. Explain **two** similarities between radical feminism and socialist feminism.
9. Explain **two** differences between postmodern feminism and liberal feminism.
10. Explain **two** similarities between equality feminism and difference feminism.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Preview of Questions Ends Here

This is a limited inspection copy. Sample of questions ends here to avoid students previewing questions before they are set. See contents page for details of the rest of the resource.

Key Feminist Thinkers – Test 1

1. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Charlotte Perkins Gilman and Simone de Beauvoir.
 - de Beauvoir stressed the othering of women by men, highlighting that femininity. Gilman's emphasis was different, contending that the need for a biologically superior male.
 - Writing later than Gilman, de Beauvoir was the first to not only express the social as a category separate from biological sex.
 - de Beauvoir was more open to very early ideas of intersectionality than was Gilman, who focused on racial equality.
 - Though both famous novelists, de Beauvoir is better known for her existentialist philosophy.
2. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Kate Millet and Sheila Rowbotham.
 - Both argue that women must be liberated from the domestic realm in order to achieve equality.
 - Both were in agreement over the concept of the personal as political, and the importance of this in the public and private spheres.
 - Millet does address class dynamics in her writing, arguing similarly to Rowbotham that cheap labour to sustain male ownership, though this argument features less prominently in her work.
 - Both accept that ending capitalist social relations does not guarantee an end to patriarchy, which pervade all societies.
3. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Simone de Beauvoir and bell hooks.
 - bell hooks is a leading figure in the third-wave, postmodern feminist movement, whereas de Beauvoir wrote in a different era and her ideas are closest to socialist feminism.
 - bell hooks is a leading proponent of intersectionality and does not believe that patriarchy is the primary form of oppression, a view that de Beauvoir does express.
 - bell hooks focuses more on how women can build a cohesive movement for universal liberation, whereas de Beauvoir who emphasises the need for a woman to liberate herself in line with her existentialist philosophy.
 - bell hooks acknowledges a greater complexity to the feminist movement than de Beauvoir, with an awareness of overlapping discriminations.
4. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of bell hooks and Kate Millet.
 - Millet does demonstrate an awareness of how class dynamics can intersect with patriarchy, which is a key focus of hooks.
 - Millet's work also focuses on the liberation of people with different sexual orientations, which hooks argues that the liberation of various groups is interconnected.
 - Both contend that the personal is political, and hooks takes this approach to a more radical level, which is implicit in Millet's argument.
 - Both advocate sexual freedom as a means of women's liberation.
5. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Sheila Rowbotham and Charlotte Perkins Gilman.
 - Although both socialists, Rowbotham expresses her politics in Marxist terms and focuses on materialism, whereas Gilman expresses her socialism in more humanist terms.
 - Gilman expresses opposition to racial equality which is not shared by Rowbotham, who focuses on class.
 - Gilman's work includes many proposals, such as centralised childcare and communal living, whereas Rowbotham's work is less propositional.
 - Rowbotham is primarily an academic, whereas Gilman also wrote novels and was a public figure.
6. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Simone de Beauvoir and Kate Millet.
 - Both argue for a radical reformation of women's sexual lifestyles and family dynamics.
 - Millet occasionally discusses the overlap between female oppression and class oppression, which de Beauvoir – as a socialist – and through her concept of 'othering' – addresses in her work.
 - Millet's concept of 'the personal is political' chimes with de Beauvoir's focus on the importance of the individual's experience.
 - de Beauvoir is regarded as Millet's primary influence, and Millet is credited with popularising her ideas.

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



7. Explain **two** differences between the writings of bell hooks and Sheila Rowbotham.
- Rowbotham is a socialist feminist and conducts much of her analysis through the lens of materialism, whereas hooks is a postmodern feminist more concerned with the complexity of contemporary social relations.
 - hooks is highly critical of a lack of diversity within the feminist movement, saying that it is dominated by white, Western and middle class women. Rowbotham's writing does offer a critique, and instead attempts to generate class solidarity.
 - Rowbotham places economics and capitalist social relations at the root of exploitation, whereas bell hooks has relatively little to say about economics.
 - For hooks, women and men are trapped in an unhealthy social relationship with patriarchy. For Rowbotham this relationship is due to capitalism, with patriarchy providing the pressure of capitalist alienation.
8. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Kate Millett and Charlotte Perkins Gilman.
- Both recognise that women's oppression goes beyond the public sphere, and into the domestic sphere.
 - Both argue for non-traditional forms of domestic and family life in order to liberate women.
 - Millett does express some awareness of class dynamics and economic oppression, but this is not a central similarity to the focus of Gilman's work.
 - Both argue that women need to embrace greater sexual freedom in order to liberate themselves.
9. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Sheila Rowbotham and Simone de Beauvoir.
- Rowbotham is far more explicit about her socialism than de Beauvoir and writes about the role of capitalism.
 - Rowbotham is a social historian, whereas de Beauvoir's writing focuses more on the individual experience.
 - Rowbotham writes about the role of women in capitalist development, whereas de Beauvoir focuses on her era's position of women in the domestic sphere.
 - de Beauvoir argues that women must liberate themselves, whereas Rowbotham takes a more perspective that nobody is liberated until everyone is, and men must play a role in this.
10. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of bell hooks and Charlotte Perkins Gilman.
- Both are aware of the social construction of gender and its distinction from biological sex. As an early advocate of the concept only expresses it implicitly.
 - Both see the domination of public life as dependent on the suppression of women in the domestic sphere.
 - Both are critical of capitalism and the role that it plays in increasing social inequality.
 - Both are aware that the issue of gender equality is connected to broader social issues and that these require solving.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



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.

Essays – Set A

Set A

1. To what extent do feminists agree on 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 feminists agree on the concept of society?

You need to refer to relevant thinkers as well as cover both sides of the argument



Essays – Set B

Set B

1. To what extent do feminists have similar views towards patriarchy?

You need to refer to relevant thinkers as well as cover both sides of the argument

2. To what extent do feminists have similar attitudes towards the economy?

You need to refer to relevant thinkers as well as cover both sides of the argument



INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



24-mark Essay Checkli

INSPECTION COPY

AO	Marks	Level description
AO1 Knowledge	8	Student portrays accuracy with visible attention to detail. Knowledge and understanding of theories and concepts is integrated consistently to support analysis. The result is convincing general points throughout the answer.
	6–7	Student portrays accurate 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	Student portrays accurate knowledge and understanding of theories and concepts of political ideas. Knowledge is used effectively to support the broader analysis and evaluation. Mostly relevant points are made.
	2–3	Student portrays 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	Student portrays surface knowledge and understanding of theories and concepts of political ideas, with little or no analysis or evaluation.
	0	No content worthy of marking.
AO2 Analysis	8	Student shows strong perception in formulating a reasoned analysis of political concepts or theories, making consistent links between material and concepts.
	6–7	Student shows consistently good reasoned analysis of political concepts or theories, making multiple relevant links between material and concepts.
	4–5	Student shows mostly reasoned analysis of political concepts or theories, making relevant links between material and concepts.
	2–3	Student shows some signs of analysing political concepts or theories, making some relevant links between material and concepts.
	1	Student shows little or no reasoned analysis of political concepts or theories, making simple links between material and concepts.
	0	No content worthy of marking.
AO3 Evaluation	8	Student engages 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	Student builds an almost fully relevant evaluation on political concepts or theories, making strong judgements and arguments throughout. This results in reasoned conclusions.
	4–5	Student builds a mostly reasoned evaluation, making good judgements and arguments throughout. This leads to generally reasoned conclusions.
	2–3	Student engages in formulating some evaluative work, making some relevant judgements. Some of these arguments are still in content, leading to poorly reasoned arguments.
	1	Student engages in little or no evaluative work, making many poor 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).	

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Set A: Indicative Content & Model Answer

1. To what extent do feminists agree on the concept of equality?

Indicative content

AO1		
Agreement		
Equality feminism posits that the feminist movement should strive for total gender equality.	Underpinning this belief is the view that societal differences between men and women should be reduced.	View
Feminists view men as subordinate in the 'public sphere' of work, education, civil rights, etc.	Public equality is seen as an essential component of equality, and the focus for liberal feminism.	Focus
Feminists place particular emphasis on gender equality over other forms of social divide.	All branches of feminism are first and foremost concerned with the struggle for women's liberation.	View
Disagreement		
Difference feminism contends that there are fundamental differences between men and women.	As a result, attempting to reduce inequality by eradicating difference is counterproductive.	View
Some feminists also regard equality in the private sphere as critical to women's liberation.	Socialist, radical and postmodern feminists all highlight private sphere inequality in various ways.	View
However, focus on intersectionality emphasises race, class and sexuality as of equal importance.	For postmodern feminists, all social divides must be targeted for equality to be meaningfully achieved.	View

Model answer

Equality is a familiar concept within feminism, but one with crucially different meanings for different feminists. This essay will argue that while generational differences between feminists are clearly pronounced, most modern feminists are in general agreement towards the

The idea of 'equality feminism' is shared by most feminists. Equality feminism posits that society should strive for total gender equality across society by reducing the differences between men and women until they no longer exist. Equality feminism is clearly an approach embraced by liberal feminists to secure the same civil and formal rights for women as have been achieved for men. In contrast, socialist, radical and postmodern feminism, demonstrating the strength of a unifying understanding of equality within feminism. All feminists are in agreement upon which inequality between men and women can be justified, and many subscribe to the first set out by Simone de Beauvoir, which asserts that 'biological sex is objective and gender are socially constructed, with feminine traits being particular 'othered' in order to

As such, equality demands the deconstruction of gender as a means of ending women's oppression. However, there is some disagreement on this understanding of equality. 'Difference feminism' approach. Difference feminists assert that there are fundamental differences between men and women as a result of biology which cannot be reduced or eliminated. Some difference feminists argue that there can never be total equality as the sexes perform fundamentally different roles. Others argue that feminine traits of compassion and cooperation are superior to masculine traits and should hold a socially dominant position over men for the benefit of society as a whole.

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



associated with the principle of essentialism – that there are intrinsic qualities beyond constructed – and is particularly associated with second-wave radical feminism, the position within that school of thought. Nevertheless, difference feminists do highlight consensus among feminists towards ‘equality feminism’ being either achievable or desirable, and say that while the existence of difference feminism means that not all feminists have accepted this, it remains the case that the overwhelming majority of feminists – and particularly contemporary feminists – are ‘equality feminists’ and thus there is a high degree of agreement in this regard.

Another area in which all feminists are in agreement is with regard to the need for equality in the public sphere. Once again, this is a major priority within liberal feminism, which historically has focused on securing civil rights within the political system. All other branches of feminism agree that securing formal rights equal to those of men is an essential component of equality. Where feminists have differed is in regard to whether securing equality in the public sphere is sufficient for liberation. Radical feminists such as the academic Kate Millett argue that ‘the personal is political’ and that oppression must also be challenged in the private sphere of social relations. This relates to the argument of Charlotte Perkins Gilman, who argues that women are victims of domestic servitude and that this prevents the achievement of gender equality. Socialist, radical and postmodern feminists argue that without liberation within the private sphere of personal relations, women will remain oppressed in the public sphere – even with formally equal rights – as their participation in public life is dictated by the constraints of the household. This view is now broadly held by modern liberal feminists. On balance, then, we can say that while highlighting the need for equality in the public sphere was once a radical position, it is now largely accepted by all schools of thought.

One further area of agreement among many feminists is the prioritisation of gender equality. For many feminists – particularly those of the liberal and radical schools of thought – gender equality is the central goal of the social system (the patriarchy), which is unmatched in its pervasiveness, and thus gender equality is the central goal in terms of achieving equality. Such an attitude is reflected in the work of Charlotte Perkins Gilman and Kate Millett, who argue that there is no social system of oppression comparable to patriarchy. In this case that gender equality is fundamental to all feminist conceptions of equality, the question arises as to whether feminists with regard to whether gender equality is an exclusive goal or part of a wider struggle. For feminists, such as social historian Sheila Rowbotham, women are doubly oppressed by patriarchy and capitalism, and both social systems must be overcome – ‘a revolution in the social system’ – for women’s liberation and true equality to be possible. Similarly, the postmodern feminist argues that these various forms of exploitation overlap with each other and that a single system of oppression which can capture the complexity of multiple systems of oppression, and that all systems of oppression to be overcome, all must be overcome. In this sense, many postmodern feminists reject the prioritisation of gender equality, instead arguing that women’s unequal status is part of a wider system of racial inequality or class inequality. On balance, we can say that this is the most common view among feminists. It may be characterised as positioning different generations of feminists. The first wave may tend to prioritise gender equality as their primary struggle, while the second wave may tend to prioritise gender equality as part of a broader struggle against oppression.

Overall, we can say that all branches of feminism share a clear commitment to the principle of equality; however, how this concept is interpreted by feminists remains a matter of debate. While all can be considered equality feminists, and more still are likely to accept the need for equality, there are vocal minorities who may challenge these assumptions. And the issue of whether gender equality is possible in an otherwise unequal world – is one upon which feminists differ along generational lines.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



2. To what extent do feminists agree on the concept of society?

Indicative content

AO1	AO2	
Agreement		
A key feminist concept is the social construction of gender and its role in perpetuating a patriarchy.	This concept has broad support across the feminist generations and theoretical approaches.	g
The oppressive social system of patriarchy ensures that the dominated social can happen.	Feminists view patriarchy as a system ingrained over generations which must be dismantled.	Mo
Society can be reformed through laws and new forms of socialisation to overcome patriarchy.	Some feminists believe that women's liberation is a gradual process which will take time.	p
Disagreement		
Some radical feminists posit an immutable biological aspect to the sexes unaffected by social relations.	This essentialism is contrary to the nurture over nature understanding of society most feminists hold.	W
Socialists argue that it is not just patriarchy but also capitalism which exploits and suppresses women.	Socialists seek to expose economic causes of social divisions, and take a materialist approach.	A up
Society is fundamentally patriarchal and unequal and cannot be reformed in a gradualist process.	Some feminists argue that only a 'revolution within a revolution' will liberate women and others.	It

Model answer

The idea of society – what it consists of, how it is made, and how it can be transformed – is a central concept within feminism. Some feminists argue that society is in a constant state of knowledge and change, while others believe that society is a system of oppression. Other feminists argue that society and interests act to subdue women. Others still contend that there are immutable social forces. This essay will argue that divisions between feminists over the means of securing female liberation are clearly present.

One central innovation of feminist thinking to which most feminists subscribe is the idea that gender is a concept largely created through the process of socialisation. The idea that gender is a concept largely created through the process of socialisation, biology and nature – is one which finds broad support among feminists across different generations. Simone de Beauvoir was perhaps the most explicit in first setting out this idea, highlighting how society 'others' women, treating them as an aberration from the image of a woman on purely male terms. The concept of the social construct is widely supported by feminists such as bell hooks, who broadens the concept out from gender to apply to the basis of race, class, sexuality, disability or other characteristics. Here we can see a common thought with regard to society: that it is a social process which prevents female liberation. This is not a unified consensus among feminists, however. Some feminists with a radical perspective believe there are certain traits and characteristics which are inherently female and a product of biological rather than social formation. These difference feminists hold a belief in gender essentialism, qualities which do not change over time. Some argue that these female qualities are universal, while others argue that they are merely different and ultimately irreconcilable. This is contrary to feminism that gender is a social invention which can be unlearned or adapted to better fit society. On balance, then, we can say that the view of gender as a social construct is certain among feminists, but belief in essentialism among some feminist thinkers means we cannot

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Another area of contestation regarding the feminist view of society is the nature of the subjugation of women. For many feminists, it is the social system of patriarchy inferior social position. The American feminist academic Kate Millett describes patriarchy as the institutionalisation of male social dominance, both in politics and in culture. Millett argues that patriarchy is a historical formation which can be rejected and – much like de Beauvoir before her – sexual freedom and liberation from domestic servitude in order to overcome male domination. The social system of patriarchy is now broadly accepted across feminist thinking. However, the emphasis can be found within the socialist and Marxist school of thought. For socialist feminists, patriarchy which must be dismantled to achieve women's liberation, but rather the feminists contend that patriarchy is a product of economic interests and inequalities. The early feminist Charlotte Perkins Gilman argued that the domestic servitude of unpaid labour was necessary to sustain the productive labour force of her era, for longer hours. The British social historian Sheila Rowbotham argues that in the 19th century there was a reserve army of labour which is more easily exploited and often lower paid, to men. On balance, we can see that while most feminists accept the existence of a patriarchal system of male domination, socialist feminists go further in arguing that this system is underpinned by a capitalist system responsible for creating a variety of exploitative social structures.

One further area of contestation regarding the feminist view of society is the means. Some feminists argue that women's liberation can be achieved through a gradualist approach. For de Beauvoir it also meant economic reforms, such as free public contraception, which would allow women to escape from oppressive domestic environments. For postmodern feminists, this gradualist approach of societal transformation means overcoming isolation and solidarity between oppressed minority groups. As new knowledge is formed and public perception is renewed, it is the expectation that the liberation of all can gradually be achieved. However, not all feminists believe that society is structured in such a way that gradual change is required. Some radical feminists argue that to a patriarchal society is a matriarchal society in which women and feminine values are valued. Thus, they argue for a total transformation of society away from its present state. They oppose gradual change and argue that a socialist revolution is necessary to meaningfully change society because women remain exploited in a capitalist system as, even in a non-patriarchal system, they are alienated from their means of production and forced to enter the marketplace to survive. Rowbotham argues for a 'revolution within a revolution' in order to liberate women. While most feminists support a gradualist approach to women's liberation in working towards equality, a sizeable minority of feminists do not accept that equality can be achieved through gradualism. That societal transformation must be total and nothing short of revolution will be required.

Overall, we can contend that there are significant differences between feminists with notable disagreement over the extent to which gender is a social phenomenon, the requires challenging, and the extent to which society is capable of transformation. exist within generations and countries, amongst approaches. Not all socialist feminist radical feminists are essentialist, for example. As a result, we can say that not all of society.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Set B: Indicative Content

1. To what extent do feminists have similar views towards patriarchy?

Indicative content

AO1		
Agreement		
Patriarchy is the systematic and institutionalised framework which upholds male dominance.	Most feminists agree that it represents the primary obstacle to women's liberation.	View
Patriarchy perpetuates itself by restricting women's involvement in public life.	Emphasised by liberal feminists who point, for instance, to a 'glass ceiling' for senior public figures.	All
A focus of some early feminists is rejection of traditional family dynamics which uphold patriarchy.	Gilman, de Beauvoir and Millett all favour unconventional domestic arrangements as emancipatory.	dy
Disagreement		
Socialist feminists view patriarchy as a system of exploitation which overlaps with capitalism.	On this basis, women's liberation also requires an anti-capitalist perspective.	eco
Many feminists go further in arguing that the personal is political and patriarchy is all-pervasive.	Post first wave, more focus among feminists is on fighting patriarchal relations in the private sphere.	We
Increasingly, feminist challenges to patriarchy go beyond family and focus on shifting social attitudes.	Both Rowbotham and hooks argue for radical feminist formulations recognising the participation of men.	The

2. To what extent do feminists have similar attitudes towards the economy?

Indicative content

AO1	AO2	
Agreement		
Pervasive patriarchal social relations lead to unequal economic outcomes for men and women.	Feminists like Gilman argue that domestic servitude allows men to dominate the economic sphere.	As
Women must gain economic freedom to work in order to reduce financial dependence on men.	de Beauvoir argues that economic freedom and public services can help women escape the household.	
Equality can be achieved by women breaking the 'glass ceiling' and entering more senior positions.	Liberal feminists argue greater female economic participation will improve its performance.	For
Disagreement		
Socialist feminists may argue the reverse: that patriarchy is an outcome of capitalist economic relations.	Rowbotham contends that only in a society free from capitalist relations can patriarchy be challenged.	Dis
Socialist feminists contend that, rather than from the workplace, patriarchy represents further exploitation.	Rowbotham argues that women are double exploited under capitalism.	Soc
Domestic labour is critical to the economy and should be recognised as economic activity.	Some feminists argue that women already play a central role in economy but this is not recognised.	The

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**

