Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- family and work responsibilities; economic changes; feminism

2.2

- they worked for expanded civil rights, in some cases obtaining the goals they sought and in others facing strong opposition

2.3

(a)

- any two, e.g. 5.4 citizenship restricted to men; 8.10 involvement in mobilisation and production

(b)

- the objective spans two centuries, so a snapshot cannot answer it

2.4

- Britain: the 1920s (equal franchise in 1928, after women over 30 gained the vote in 1918)
- France: the 1940s (1944)

3.1 B

- the CED weights both outcomes

3.2 B

- feminism supplies the political register

3.3

(a)

- the justification offered for the role

(b)

- the work itself, which shows the description tracked what was needed rather than what was true

3.4

(a)

- for example: with men at the front, women took jobs in munitions factories, transport and offices; this visible contribution helped win the vote for women over 30 in Britain in 1918

(b)

- “One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman”: she argued that femininity is shaped by society, which treats woman as “the Other” defined in relation to men, rather than by nature

(c)

- for example: legal abortion in Britain (Abortion Act 1967) or France (Veil law 1975); legal access to the contraceptive pill (France 1967); equal pay laws such as Britain’s Equal Pay Act (1970)