Solutions

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

2.1

- old assumptions about race, class, gender and religion

2.2

- access to education and participation in new political and professional roles became more inclusive in terms of race, class, gender and religion

2.3

(a)

- "in much of the world", which stops short of claiming universality

(b)

- the inequality of the environmental and economic consequences of global integration

3.1 B

- widespread, with a limit

3.2 A

- global integration

3.3

(a)

- the objection is to distribution, not to integration

(b)

- describing it as opposition to globalisation misstates its demand, which is a different distribution rather than an end to the process

3.4

(a)

- for example: the African National Congress and international sanctions against apartheid in South Africa, ending in elections in 1994; or the US civil rights movement and the Civil Rights Act (1964)

(b)

- for example: women's suffrage spread (Britain 1918 and 1928, India at independence); women became heads of government, such as Indira Gandhi (1966) and Golda Meir (1969)

(c)

- for example: the protests against the World Trade Organization in Seattle (1999); or Wangari Maathai's Green Belt Movement in Kenya, linking deforestation to poverty and women's rights