

Year 13 Government and Politics Work

Clear Presentation of classwork with the date and title neatly underlined with a ruler. Sub-titles are encouraged to be used to break down work within a lesson into understandable sections.

Robert Keohane → 'After Hegemony' → introduced/proponent of complex interdependence.

	Realism → Waltz → Meusheimer → Morgenthau → Machiavelli → Meusheimer	Liberalism [developed later than realism] ↳ reaction to deficiencies in realism
Definition - nation states are the legitimate and powerful actors in global politics (Realism) • Meusheimer → offensive realist (maximisation of power) Waltz → Defensive realist; emphasis on power for security.	Wide school of thought in international relations theory that believe that world politics will remain a field of conflict among also pursuing power. States are the most authoritative and important actors in global politics and their primary goal is to protect their own national interests.	Liberalism is a wide school of thought in international relations theory that rejects power politics as the sole outcome of international relations and emphasises mutual benefits and cooperation. States' interests in global politics are mixed and interdependent and best advanced through a states acting closely together with each other and non state actors in order to achieve a common political goal/objective.
Models that link with theory Nice case study for Realism: US involvement in Iraq 2003 → USA accused Iraq of WMDs + helping po Qaeda with 9/11 hence we invaded Iraq and removed Saddam Hussein's govt. Realists say that they did this to gain power and security [Iraq war was to send a clear message that they do not tolerate such states] and national interest [got UN resolution on poise/involvement here]	Prisoner's Dilemma → International anarchy (amoral, rational, self-interest) Meusheimer → "Though achieving hegemony by any state is not likely in today's international system, but is no such thing as a status quo and the world is condemned to perpetual great power competition" - security dilemma [check box 4]. Billiard Ball model.	Rousseau's Stag Hunt Scenario Growth in world trade, growth in number of IGOs, rise in democracy and decline in conflict all points towards liberalism. Hume's moving boat and drowning a meadow scenario. complex interdependence → Coburn's model → states are inextricably linked (EU). ↳ Great financial crisis is liberally viewed - G20 summit in London held by Gordon Brown + IMF financial stimulus.
Human Nature Rational → Russia is selfish/rational, not allowing Ukraine to enter NATO as then all world's in NATO would be declaring war on Russia. USA + Vietnam was selfish/rational because they wanted to prevent states from falling into communism. Machiavelli Amoral → morality is irrelevant → selective intervention.	Selfish human nature leads to selfish states classical realists like Thucydides to Morgenthau have agreed that human beings are fundamentally self-centred - states are ruled by people and therefore promote national interest. → no means of guaranteeing cooperation. Not working together to best strategy even if it is sub-optimal. E.g. Russian invasion of Ukraine 2022, 2014 Russian invasion of Crimea. Selective intervention - USA protect Kuwait in Gulf war.	Polar opposite view on human nature - liberals argue that humans are altruistic and capable of a selfless concern for others. This is because selfishness is beneficial for everyone. Human nature thus is not fixed. Humans and by extension states, are committed to individual liberty and freedom. It is possible to impose order through international law. Values are important - not amoral. It allows liberals to do free trade, have human rights movements. Also important is that they are a liberal democracy → realists do not care.
Order, Security and the Likelihood of conflict Amoral → power/self interest is the only thing that matters CMC	States are unitary actors and the principal actors. Therefore, nation states are part of an international anarchical world order - the international system is like Hobbes' state of nature. → security dilemma - provokes conflict. [DK Indent and the arms race during the cold war North Korea and Iran have nuclear weapons] → conflict is inevitable and a feature of global politics and it is necessary to protect national interest/seek power as power is finite → conflict can only be avoided by a balance of power or global hegemony → Meusheimer (quote above in box 2)	The international system is one of complex interdependence. This brings order and security as it lessens the chance of conflict between states. There are channels to resolve disputes and the loss of conflict in an interdependent world outweighs the benefits. States are focused on trade not conflict. ↳ IGOs make economic interdependence easier. ↳ conflict becomes mutually harmful with economic interdependence. ↳ IGOs are constraints on conflict. Cuban Missile Crisis cooperation post security dilemma.

Summary Sheets are provided to the students to consolidate at the end of a Key Area of content to demonstrate the depth and breadth of their understanding of the differences between the two key theories in Global Politics.

<p><u>Theory Recap and Anarchical Society (6.4)</u> 10/9/24</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realists believe in the inevitability of conflict, due to their pessimistic view that humans are selfish → and because states are unitary actors so cannot trust other states. - Liberals state believe that there are no unitary actors due to their altruistic view of human nature - humans have the capacity to cooperate to achieve achieve an internationally accepted goal of peace. <p><u>Anarchical society</u> (Billiard ball model) → hard (sovereign) state shells ↳ cannot merge and balls do not force other balls to do things</p> <p>↳ <u>Termed by Hedley Bull</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the idea that global politics is in a state of disorder as there is no higher authority than nation-states with the power to control global politics. • Anarchy in this context is: "absence of an over-arching authority or government." <p>Therefore the most powerful actors are states, and no other actor can compel states to do anything against their will.</p> <p><u>Security Dilemma</u> → idea that as one state builds up its defences to protect its own national interest, others respond by building up theirs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Cold War e.g. CMC 1962, US new Virginia class subs = China Type 091 subs → Russia/Ukraine → North Korea / Rest of the world → Iran Nuclear missiles → India → Irs Vikirot → Pakistan buy new F16s / Migs → Warsaw formed reaction to nato. <p>↑ tensions between states</p> <p>no international body can force states to de-escalate tensions.</p>	
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Opportunities are provided for the students with a clear structure to gather up to date information on the key countries that are referred to throughout the key areas of the Global Politics specification. This data can then be included into their 12 and 30 mark questions.

Pillar of Power	USA	China	Russia	India	Brazil
Economic Power- GDP, GDP per capita and growth rate	\$76,329 per capita 1.9% growth rate 25.44 billion GDP 2.3% inflation	17.46 billion USD 3% growth rate	5.516 trillion 3.6% growth 2023 \$39,800 GDP per capita 28.9% expenditure on R&D 465 bn USD exports 2023	3.95 trillion nominal 14.59 trillion PPP 7.2% growth rate	\$4.016 billion via PPP-real GDP \$18600 GDP/capita via PPP 26% China, 11% US partnership of trade Soybeans, crude oil, iron exports 2.9% growth rate
Military Power- military budget, size of army, possession of nuclear weapons	800 billion military budget 1.5 million active personnel 500 nuclear warheads	Largest military → 2 million active personnel 3rd number of troops 2nd airways	1.1-1.3 million armed personnel 350K plus general national guard PMC in Ukraine, Syria, Africa	1.5 million active personnel 172 nuclear weapons \$75 billion	Budget - 24.8 billion 334,500 active duty troops + officers Treaty of Tlatelolco 1967 means Latin America is denuclearised 2nd largest military force in world behind the US
Cultural Power- Global TNCs, Language and Global Presence	2500 US based TNCs English McDonalds Coca-Cola Americanisation - lingua franca	Multinational Food Dresses Clothes - 'Made in China'	Papaganda Basket Nurse Tobacco	Tata operates steel mills in the UK 35.4 million overseas of Indian origin 2nd largest English speaking popl, 125 million	Petrobras - TNC Portuguese, Spanish largest, most populous country in Latin America, active member of UN, leading soybean and beef producer
Political Relationships and Memberships to IGOs	NATO UNSC BRICS G7	APEC Investment Region IMF, World Bank	G8 6 post-soviet states one of 5 members at UNSC (permanent) UN Breton Woods orgs BRICS	Commonwealth of nations BRICS G20	Political relationship with EU - trouble, largest recipient of Russian aid Russia is their primary trade partner
Natural/Human Resources-size of population, literacy rate	92% literacy rate 345 million	1.4 billion population 99.83% literacy rate World's largest hydropower potential	140,820,810 99.7% literacy rate Gas/natural gas	1.417 billion 85.3% literacy rate	min iron, phosphate, No significant oil reserves, 213 million - 6th largest country 94% literacy rate
Overall Judgement on Power	Soft power - Obama Hard - Reagan - Trump Smart - Obama	Hard power	Hard power - Russia annexation of Crimea in 2014, Ukraine 2022, Gorbachev was soft power less diplomatic Soft power - Consensus	Overall, regionalised power Smart power Hard - wars with China	2nd largest military of 345,000 after the US + Mediators role Soft power related to Ukraine-Russia invasion Diplomatic on Israel-Hamas, Initial support against Hamas, then neutral

Summary Sheets are provided to the students to take notes during in class presentations on a Key Area of content to demonstrate the depth and breadth of their understanding of the differences between influences of a key theme in the Global Politics course.

	Type of Globalisation demonstrated	Positive Impact of globalisation + examples	Negative Impact of globalisation + examples	How would globalisation thinkers view this issue.	What would realists and liberals say about this issue.	Overall judgement on globalisation being positive or negative
Conflict	Political globalisation → USA and NATO involvement in Ukraine. Also ICC issuing arrest warrant for Putin. Economic globalisation: conflict lead to oil protests → middle East and Russia. Cultural globalisation →	• Increased flows of money and ideas → countries can join together. E.g. Post WW2 industrial production was higher than before due to inflow of capital. • UN formed after WW2 + British model. • EU formation has seen alot of peace. • NATO formed due to conflict. • Complex interdependence.	• Local/regional conflict can lead to wider implications. • Russia - Ukraine caused oil prices to surge to over 120 \$/barrel. • Leads to imposition of trade restrictions. • Allows trading weapons. • Internet (spread of misinformation). • Proxy war.	Hyperglobalisers - conflict can be stopped with a world government. This allows for a more efficient world. Sceptics → globalisation has failed to create a new global community. Transformationalists → new types of conflict are. E.g. technology, cyber warfare mean that states should adapt and not protect their sovereignty.	Realists → conflict is inevitable. UNSC unable to hold perpetrators accountable. States are unitary actors → Russia. Conflict arising from globalisation → means conflict has to be more. Liberals → conflict is not inevitable. Complex interdependence.	Overall, positive impact on this issue by adding up greater economic links between countries. Due to complex interdependence, this has reduced the likelihood of conflict. However, 11-09, spread of ideas can actually lead to disagreement / conflict in the pursuit of self-interest.
Human Rights	Political globalisation, E.g. ECHR. Economic globalisation → TNCs have exploited cheap labour.	Increased frameworks of protection of human rights like ECHR. Human rights courts like the ICC and ICJ. ICC is individual warrants like on Putin but ICJ	Exploitation of labour in Pakistan by Nike → 353 cases of child labour. Human trafficking easily facilitated through internet, spread of ideas and encryption.	Hyperglobalisers → likely to support the globalising of human rights. Sceptics → globalising human rights has little effect as states remain sovereign. E.g. Saudi Arabia have not signed UDHR. Transformationalists - accept the effects as long as it is regional. E.g. ECHR.	Realists: Human rights are being exploited for a more competitive state in global market would disagree with ECHR as it loses some sovereignty. Liberals: Human rights are being exploited for a more competitive state in global market would disagree with ECHR as it loses some sovereignty.	Human rights are protected more than undermined by the globalisation of human rights. Increased global frameworks have protected people from exploitation from TNCs. State law easily undermined.
Environment	Political → States must cooperate to resolve the collective security dilemma that is climate change through UN IPCC global conferences and agreements. Economic globalisation → Environmental → global supply chains exist where natural resources traded over various countries. Cultural → values, behaviours and traditions. E.g. Earth Day.	Globalisation offers treaties and agreements. E.g. 2005 Kyoto Protocol → 39 industrialised countries and the EU committed to reducing their emissions by an average of 5% below 1990 levels. First global treaty to impose legally binding targets. E.g. Apple committed to a carbon neutral supply chain by 2030 → 100% renewable. China is the largest producer of solar panels.	Global environmental agreements are weakly enforced and not legally binding. Paris Agreement to tackling climate change - soft law however and its targets are voluntary. 2017 - US decided to withdraw from the Paris agreement. Globalisation has created complex supply chains → inefficiency and increased waste. In SS Africa, 37, food is lost	Hyperglobalisers - globalisation has the potential to create solutions via cooperation. Sceptics → environmental problems date back to industrial periods. Transformationalists - globalisation reduces state sovereignty - states must now negotiate complex interdependencies and international agreements.	Realists - self interest so will ignore environmental issues as long as international pressure is perceived as an infringement of sovereignty. Globalisation → human competition between states for natural resources could lead to conflict and environmental degradation. Liberals → cooperate on environmental issues → UN would be a natural place for it to be taken up with environmental challenges.	Overall, positive impact - technology transfer leads to better environmental issue management.

ISIS has a better page as well so that's a negative as news spread.

Spread of globalisation means that global terror has increased.

A key part of SIL is for students to create case studies on the key institutions within Global Politics that are then applied into lessons throughout the course to develop analysis of their effectiveness on key issues.

Case Study on the World Bank and the WTO

The World Bank

- 1) When did the World Bank form?
 - a) It was formed in the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944
- 2) What was the purpose of the World Bank when it formed?
 - a) To focus on reconstruction of states whose infrastructures and economies in WW2 had been destroyed and much of it complemented the Marshall Plan in which the US government funded reconstruction and recovery in war-damaged western Europe.
- 3) How many member countries are there in the World Bank?
 - a) There are 189 member states of the World Bank
- 4) How does voting work in the World Bank?
 - a) The world bank agrees new loans, programmes and budgets and priorities and these decisions are put to a member vote. As with the IMF voting power is weighted according to the amount that states contribute to the bank. The U.S., Japan, China, Germany and the U.K. have the most voting power. The bank aims loans at developing countries to help reduce poverty. The USA carries 16% and no other state has more than 5% voting power.
- 5) Who appoints the head of the World Bank?
 - a) Ajay Banga was appointed as the 14th head of the world bank. He was the president and CEO of Mastercard. They are nominated by the USA as most of the world bank is under their jurisdiction.
- 6) What are the key objectives of the World Bank?
- 7) What are the two key institutions within the World Bank and what is their purpose?
 - a) The IBRD provides loans and assistance to middle-income countries and some of these loans include conditionality and elements of SAPs.
 - b) The international development association provides loans to the poorest countries. These loans tend to have very low interest rates and sometimes no interest rates at all.
- 8) Describe the 5 focuses of the World Bank in tackling development and poverty reduction.
 - a) Loans and technical and financial assistance to support reconstruction and development.
 - b) It has a growing emphasis on reducing poverty.
 - c) Funds specific development projects.
 - d) Provides technical assistance to states with this advice focusing on human and social development [which is different to the IMF where the technical focus is focused on economic growth and management of public finance]
- 9) State three differences between the IMF and the World Bank in their purposes in economic global governance and include evidence to support these differences.
 - a) 1 Difference is that the IMF emphasises global and national economic growth while the World bank emphasises social, human development and ending extreme poverty.
 - b) The IMF assists state governments with loans, often to enable them to pay their debts to private banks; however the world bank provides grants to state governments for specific development projects.
 - c) The IMF provides states with technical assistance on how to more effectively manage their economies as a whole while the world bank provides technical assistance to states on specific development needs, including health and education.
- 10) Provide 3 specific examples of World Bank funded development projects from 2020-2024.
 - a) Tajikistan: Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management Project (2020) This project aimed to enhance climate resilience by investing in flood management and strengthening early warning systems. It has significantly improved Tajikistan's capacity to manage flood

- risks, reducing the vulnerability of communities in flood-prone areas contributed to better disaster preparedness and response measures benefiting over 1.2 million people in affected regions
- b) India: Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation Through this initiative, the World Bank supported India's effort infrastructure. The project aimed at enhancing water supply, transportation, especially in smaller cities. By upgrading infrastructure benefited millions of urban residents by improving access to more reliable transport networks
 - c) Côte d'Ivoire: Agricultural Productivity and Market Access Project This project focuses on improving agricultural productivity in the adoption of more resilient agricultural practices. It has helped smallholder farmers enhance their yields, increase their market with climate-related shocks.
- 11) Explain three benefits of the World Bank in its role on economic global governance.
 - a) Programmes have contributed to millennium development goals
 - b) It focuses on direct grants to poorer states, rather than loans of additional debt pressures on poorer states.
 - 12) Explain three criticisms of the World Bank in its role on economic global governance.
 - a) Imbalance of power - USA essentially controls it.
 - b) Contributions are dwarfed by those of private investors.

The World Trade Organisation (WTO)

- 1) What was the GATT and when was it created?
 - a) The general agreement on tariffs and trade was the third of institutions created by the Bretton Woods Conference
- 2) When was the WTO formed and why was it created?
 - a) In 1995 this agreement became the WTO post WW2.
- 3) How many members does the WTO have and how much of global trade does it account for?
 - a) The WTO has 166 members and accounts for 98% of world trade
- 4) Who is currently applying for membership of the WTO and why have their applications not been allowed?
 - a) Algeria Andorra Azerbaijan Bahamas Belarus Bhutan Bosnia and Herzegovina Comoros Curaçao Equatorial Guinea Ethiopia Holy See Iran Iraq Lebanese Republic Libya Sao Tome and Principe Serbia Somalia South Sudan Sudan Syrian Arab Republic Timor-Leste Turkmenistan Uzbekistan. These countries do not have a membership.
- 5) Who is not a member of the WTO and what impact does this have on the countries and global trade?
- 6) When did the USA, the EU, China, India, Russia and Brazil join the WTO?
 - a) USA joined:
- 7) Explain two reasons as to why economic global governance is important for international trade.
 - a) Ensuring stability and predictability in Trade Rules so the WTO makes sure that there are rules governing tariffs, trade barriers and trade resolution to ensure global trade wars do not occur.
 - b) Facilitating cooperation
- 8) What are the key goals of the WTO and what role does it play in economic global governance on trade?
 - a) Checks states are following trade agreements

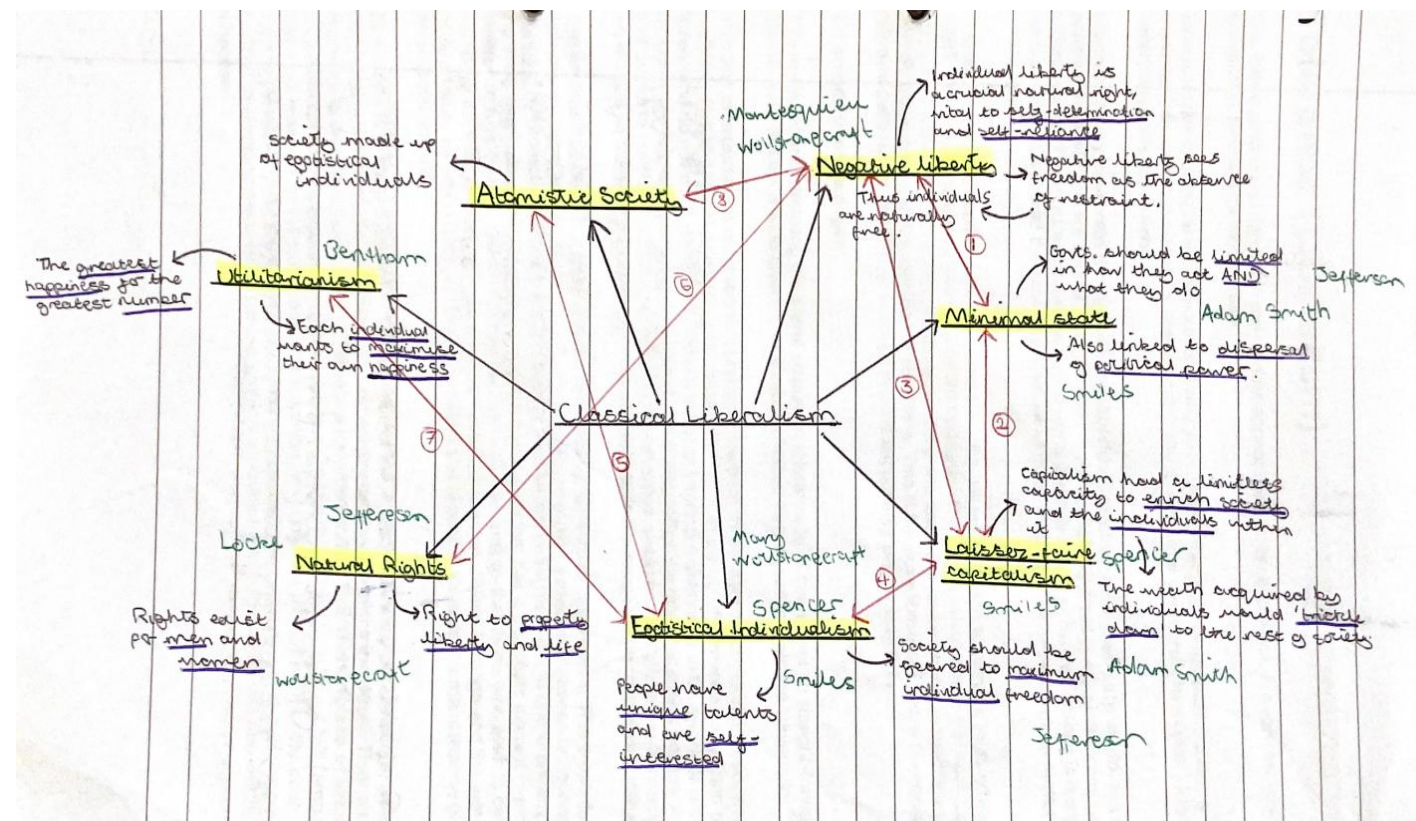
Political Source	What source did I choose?	Summary of the core message / event / issue	Where does it link with my specification?
Political Podcast	The New Statesman	<p>Discussion over decline in enthusiasm to support Ukraine in their war- support accelerated before Trump takeover- missiles from USA used in striking Russia- proxy war</p> <p>Trump does not want to continue aid to Ukraine, which could tip the balance in favour of Russia</p>	<p>4.2 Differing significance of states in global affairs and how and why state power is classified. • State power classifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - great powers - emerging powers, including BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) - superpowers, including the USA

An essential part of SIL is for students to read and listen to the news of that week as examples included in class discussions and extended written answers must be up to date to achieve an A* Grade.

Targeted feedback is provided to students on their timed written work to show areas for development and green pen feedback must be engaged with by the students as an opportunity to respond to this feedback.

↑ in what way - be specific

Economically, it can be argued that China is becoming a global superpower as it is able to increasingly influence other countries to act in ways favouring its interests. China's influence - contrary to US interests potentially. The Chinese Development Bank provides an alternative source of financing for Africa - particularly in Africa - outside of Western (mainly US-led) Bretton Woods organisations. This is because structural adjustment policies (SAPs) from the IMF can be seen as interfering with nations' sovereignty - which the Chinese Development Bank does not do as extensively. This allows China to become a superpower as it is able to exert influence over countries which are turning away from US liberal ideology towards more leftist China aligned policies such as Beijing, Iran, Mali and Niger. This is illustrated by all African countries receiving Chinese aid and supporting the PRC against from the UN in favour of the PRC. Therefore, it is evident China is becoming a superpower because economic assistance from it has changed other countries' foreign policy. However, lack of a global payments system to rival SWIFT means it cannot control international transactions the way the US can, so cannot be the superpower. This is because China is subject to the will of the US when making exports and can have access to global financial systems set off by the US. As a consequence, despite increasing economic influence in Africa, China is not a superpower as its interactions with the global financial system are reliant on the USA, which means that —



The use of mind maps is encouraged as a form of note taking/revision for the students to demonstrate the interconnections between different aspects of the same ideology to support explanation and analysis.