Cornwallis Academy
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Year 13 Politics

The State and Globalisation

Learning Objectives

AO1 - Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues.
AO2 - Analyse aspects of politics and political information, including in relation to parallels, connections, similarities and differences.
AO3 - Evaluate aspects of politics and political information, including to construct arguments, make substantiated judgements and draw conclusions.

What previous knowledge is required?

Links to UK Politics learned in Year 12

How will this term's content help with future learning?

The content will be examined in Paper 3

Common Misconceptions

"Globalisation affects all states in the same way."
Different states experience and respond to globalisation differently depending on their economic and political power.

Specification

The State And Globalisation

1. **The state: nation-state and of national sovereignty.**

• Nation-state – political community bound together by citizenship and nationality.
• National sovereignty – the state's absolute power over citizens and subjects.

1.2 Globalisation.
• complex web of interconnectedness – the factors driving globalisation are the interlinking of people (social), countries, institutions, culture, economics, technology and politics.
• Growth of regionalism and regionalism in different forms, including economic, security and political**.**

Debates about and the reasons for and significance of regionalism.

• The relationship between regionalism and globalisation.
• Prospects for political regionalism and regional governance.
• The impact on state sovereignty

Development of regional organisations, excluding the EU.

• North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)
• African Union (AU)
• Arab League
• Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Factors that have fostered European integration and the major developments through which this has occurred.

• Formation, role, objectives and development of the European Union (EU).
• Establishment and powers of its key institutions and the process of enlargement.

- Key treaties and agreements.
- Economic and monetary union.
- Debates about supranational versus intergovernmental approaches.

Global Governance

Learning Objectives

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AO3 - Evaluate aspects of politics and political information, including to construct arguments, make substantiated judgements and draw conclusions.

What previous knowledge is required?

Links to UK Politics learned in Year 12

How will this term's content help with future learning?

The content will be examined in Paper 3

Common Misconceptions

- "Global organisations can force states to do whatever they want."

States remain sovereign and often choose whether and how to comply with global organisations.

"Human rights are protected equally across the world."

Protection and enforcement of human rights vary greatly between countries.

Specification -

Global Governance: Political

2.1 Political

2.1.1 The United Nations (UN).

- Origins and development of the UN, including its 1945 charter.

Role and significance of the UN to include the Security Council, General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, International Court of Justice including their strengths and weaknesses.

2.1.2 North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

- Role and significance of NATO including its changing role, particularly since the end of the Cold War, and strengths and weaknesses.

Global governance: human rights

3.1 Human rights

3.1.1 Origins and development of international law and institutions (International Court of Justice, International Criminal Court, special UN tribunals and European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) in creating the concept of global politics.

- Sources of authority, including the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights**.**

3.1.2 The key issues of these institutions in dealing with human rights:

- impact on state sovereignty
- rise of humanitarian interventions and growth in 1990s, with examples of successful and unsuccessful intervention
- reasons for selective interventionism, development of responsibility to protect and conflict with state sovereignty
- examples of alleged Western double standards/hypocrisy.

Global Governance: Economic

2.2 Economic

2.2.1 International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.
• Role and significance of these institutions, including their strengths and weaknesses**.**

2.2.2 The World Trade Organisation (WTO) and G7/G8 and G20.
• Role and significance of these institutions, including their strengths and weaknesses**.**

2.2.3 Significance of how global economic governance deals with the issue of poverty, including:
• The North-South divide and other measurements to include world-systems theory, dependency, orthodox and alternative measurements of poverty.
• Classical economic development theory, structural theory, neo-classical development theory**.**

2.3 The ways and extent to which these institutions address and resolve contemporary global issues, such as those involving
2.3.1 In particular to focus on:
• how the following prevents the UN Security Council from effectively addressing and resolving the issues above:
o the membership and structure
o the use of veto
• how the following prevents the IMF and World Bank from effectively addressing and resolving the issues above
• pressure for reform and criticism, including Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs), global economic crisis.

2.3.2 The role and significance of the global civil society and non-state actors, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in addressing and resolving the issues above
Global governance: environmental
3.2 Environmental
3.2.1 The role and significance of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
• The creation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and its role and significance**.**

3.3 The ways and extent to which these institutions address and resolve contemporary global issues, such as those involving conflict, poverty, human rights and the environment.

3.3.1 How the following issues affect international law from effectively addressing and resolving the issues above:
• debate about the effectiveness and implications for state sovereignty and the extent to which international law is accepted and enforced
• performance of the international courts, including controversies.

3.3.2 How the following issues affect global environmental governance from effectively addressing and resolving the issues above:
• competing views about how to tackle environmental issues to include:
o shallow-green ecology versus deep-green ecology
o sustainable development and tragedy of the commons.
• Strengths and weaknesses of international agreements, including key highlights from Rio, Kyoto, Copenhagen, Paris.
• Obstacles to international co-operation and agreement,
including sovereignty, developed versus developing world division and disagreement over responsibility and measurement.

3.3.3 The role and significance of the global civil society and non-state actors, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in addressing and resolving the issues above.

Power & Developments

Learning Objectives

AO1 - Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues.
AO2 - Analyse aspects of politics and political information, including in relation to parallels, connections, similarities and differences.
AO3 - Evaluate aspects of politics and political information, including to construct arguments, make substantiated judgements and draw conclusions.

What previous knowledge is required?

Builds on knowledge gleaned from previous topics

How will this term's content help with future learning?

All areas of this paper will be tested in Paper 3

Common Misconceptions

- "Power means only military strength."
Power can be **hard power** (military/economic) or **soft power** (culture, diplomacy, values).
"Superpowers can always get what they want."
Even powerful states face constraints from international organisations, other states, and global events

Specification

4.1 Different types of power.
• The use and effectiveness of the following types of power: hard: military and economic soft: diplomatic and cultural.
4.2 Differing significance of states in global affairs and how and why state power is classified.
• State power classifications: great powers o superpowers, including the USA emerging powers, including BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa).
4.3 Polarity.
• The implications of the following polar structures: unipolarity/hegemony bipolarity multipolarity
• Consideration of the changing nature of world order since 2000 to include: the shift from US unipolarity to multipolarity return of spheres of influence (e.g. Russia, USA, China) decline of global institutions/rise of bilateralism and nationalism.
4.4 Different systems of government.
• The characteristics, examples and consequences for global order of: democratic, semi-democratic, non-democratic, autocratic states, failed states and rogue states.
4.5 Development and spread of:
• liberal economies
• rule of law
4.6 The ways and extent to which the changing relationships and actions of states in relation to power and developments address and resolve contemporary global issues, such as those involving conflict, poverty, human rights and the environment.

Regionalism & The EU

Learning Objectives

AO1 - Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues.
AO2 - Analyse aspects of politics and political information, including in relation to parallels, connections, similarities and differences.
AO3 - Evaluate aspects of politics and political information, including to construct arguments, make substantiated judgements and draw conclusions.

What previous knowledge is required?

Builds on knowledge learned throughout Year 13

How will this term's content help with future learning?

This unit will be examined in Paper 3

Common Misconceptions

- "The EU is a fully-fledged sovereign state."
The EU is a **supranational organisation**, with member states retaining sovereignty in many areas.
"Regionalism always weakens the nation state."
Regionalism can challenge central authority, but it can also strengthen governance by bringing decision-making closer to citizens.

Specification

5.1 Regionalism
5.1.1 The different forms.
• Growth of regionalism and regionalism in different forms, including economic, security and political.
5.1.2 Debates about and the reasons for and significance of regionalism.
The relationship between regionalism and globalisation.
• Prospects for political regionalism and regional governance.
• The impact on state sovereignty Supranationalism Intergovernmentalism Federalism Global actor Widening-deepening
5.2 Development of regional organisations, excluding the EU.
• North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)/United States Mexico Canada Agreement (USMCA)
• African Union (AU)
• Arab League
• Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).
5.3 Factors that have fostered European integration and the major developments through which this has occurred.
• Role and objectives of the European Union (EU).
• Debates about supranational versus intergovernmental approaches.
• Powers of its key institutions and the process of enlargement.
• Key treaties and agreements.
• Economic and monetary union.
5.4 Significance of the EU as an international body/global actor, including the constraints and obstacles affecting:
• its political, economic, structural and military influence in global politics.
5.5 The ways and extent to which regionalism addresses and resolves contemporary global issues involving conflict, poverty, human rights and the environment.

Comparative Theories

Learning Objectives

AO1 - Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues.
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AO3 - Evaluate aspects of politics and political information, including to construct arguments, make substantiated judgements and draw conclusions.

What previous knowledge is required?

Builds on knowledge learned throughout the course

How will this term's content help with future learning?

It will be examined in Paper 3

Common Misconceptions

- **"Comparative politics is just comparing facts about countries."**
  Comparative theories use concepts and frameworks to explain and analyse political systems, not just describe them.

- **"One political theory can explain every country equally well."**
  Different theories have strengths and limitations, and no single approach fully explains all political developments.

Specification

6.1 Main ideas of realism.
• States as key actors in global politics and the balance of power (state sovereignty).
• International anarchy and its implications.
• Inevitability of war.
• The security dilemma.
6.2 Main ideas of liberalism.
• The significance of morality and optimism on human nature.
• Possibility of harmony and balance.
• Complex interdependence.
• Likelihood of global governance.
• Impact and growth of international organisations.
6.3 Divisions between realism and liberalism in relation to:
• human nature and power
• order and security and the likelihood of conflict
• impact of international organisations and the significance of states.
6.4 Main ideas of the anarchical society and society of states theory.
• Acceptance that there is anarchy in the global system – absence of overarching authority.
• States have an informal understanding that ensures a degree of co-operation – based on norms and rules that increase levels of trust and reciprocal behaviour.
6.5 An evaluation of the extent to which realism and liberalism explain recent developments (since 2000) in global politics. This should be done through the study of relevant case studies that cover each of the other content sections:
• the state and globalisation
• global governance: political and economic
• global governance: human rights and environmental
• power and developments
regionalism and the EU.