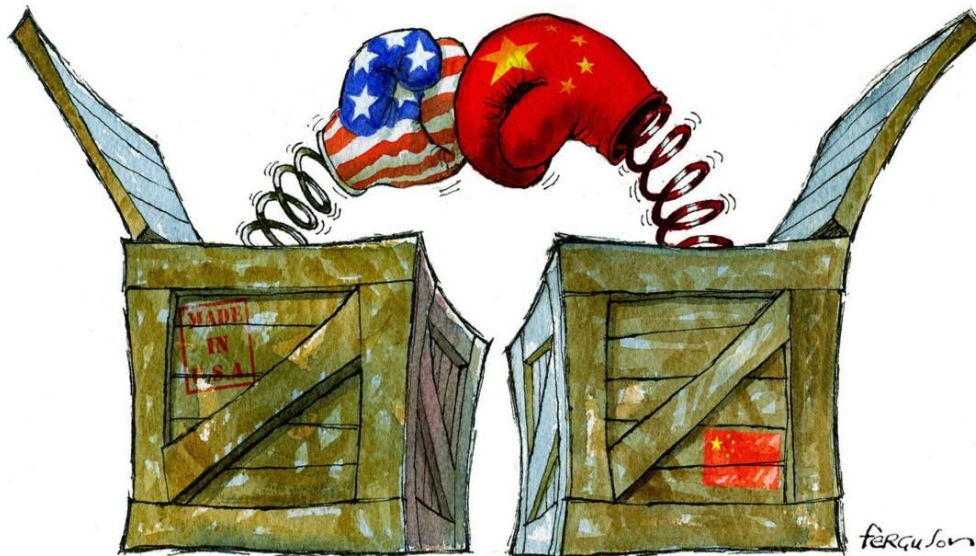


Politics A-Level

Component 3 Revision booklet



Component 3 – Global Politics

- a. The State and Globalisation
- b. Global Governance: Political and economic
- c. Global Governance: Human rights and Environmental
- d. Power and Developments
- e. Regionalism and the EU
- f. Comparative theories

Component 3 – UK Politics

2-hour paper

1 x 12-mark question – (choice of 2)

1x 12-mark theory question – (no choice)

2 x 30 mark question – (choice of 3)

Total 84 marks

Questions

The state and Globalisation

Key themes – What is driving globalisation? Is globalisation making the state irrelevant? Is globalisation a positive or negative thing?

12 markers

1. Examine the ways in which globalisation challenges the nation state 12
2. Examine the issues around nationhood and statehood. 12
3. Examine the factors driving globalisation -12
4. Examine the positives of both economic and political globalisation. 12
5. Examine the differences between economic and political globalisation. 12
6. Examine why both cultural and economic globalisation have been criticised 12

30 Markers

1. Evaluate the extent to which globalisation has made the state redundant -30
2. Evaluate the extent to which the impact of globalisation on the state system has been exaggerated -30
3. Evaluate the extent to which globalisation brings more good than bad -30
4. Evaluate the extent to which globalisation has reshaped international politics--30
5. Evaluate the extent to which globalisation has increased inequality -30
6. Evaluate the extent to which globalisation has increased conflict-30
7. Evaluate the extent to which cultural globalisation has had a greater impact on the world than any other form of globalisation-30

Global Governance Political and Economic:

Key themes – What are forces pushing and limiting global political governance? What are forces pushing and limiting global economic governance? How effective is political governance in preventing conflict? How effective is economic governance at ending poverty

Political

12 marks

1. Examine the main controversies relating to the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly
2. Examine the effectiveness of both the international courts and tribunals in protecting human rights. [12]
3. Examine the effectiveness of international courts and tribunals in protecting human rights.12
4. Examine the differences between current NATO operations and its founding objectives. 12
5. Examine the strengths and weaknesses of the Economic and Social Council-12
6. Examine the factors which undermine the effectiveness of the UN 12
7. Examine the reasons for calls for the reform of the UN Security Council 12
8. Examine the main criticisms of NATO 12

30 marks

1. Evaluate the extent to which the UN a successful institution-30

2. Evaluate how successful the UN has been in alleviating global poverty. 30 marks
3. Evaluate the extent to which the UN is now an outdated body-30
4. Evaluate the extent to which the UN is effective at reducing conflict. 30.
5. Evaluate the extent to which there is a continuing role for NATO - 30
6. Evaluate the extent to which NATO has returned to its original purpose - 30

Economic

12 marks

1. Examine the main criticisms of the IMF and World Bank 12
2. Examine the divisions that exist between neo-classical development theory and world systems theory 12
3. Examine the main criticisms that have been made of the World Trade Organisation. 12
4. Examine the reasons why definitions of poverty are problematic 12
5. Examine how effective the IMF is in promoting global prosperity 12
6. Examine how the ways global economic governance could be reformed
7. Examine the main criticisms of the Group of Eight (G8) and the G20 12

30 marks

1. Evaluate the extent to which global economic governance is effective/ ineffective 30
2. Evaluate the extent to which the Bretton Woods system continues to provide stability for the world economy. 30
3. Evaluate the extent to which global economic governance conquers poverty and brings prosperity to all 30
4. Evaluate the view that the United Nations is a successful organ of global governance.
5. Evaluate the view that global governance has been more effective in addressing economic issues rather than human rights issues. 30 marks

Global governance: Human rights and environment

Key themes – What are the main forces behind and limitations to enforcing human rights around the world? What are some of the successes in protecting the global environment and why is more not done?

12 marks

1. Examine the effectiveness of both the international courts and tribunals in protecting human rights. [12]
2. Examine why it is difficult to enforce a universal standard of human rights 12
3. Examine the reasons why some humanitarian interventions have been more successful than others 12
4. Examine the controversies surrounding humanitarian intervention 12

30 marks

1. Evaluate the extent to which significant progress has been made to limit temperature increase-30
2. Evaluate the view that the United Nations is a successful organ of global governance. 30
3. Evaluate the view that global governance has been more effective in addressing economic issues rather than human rights issues. 30 marks

4. Evaluate the extent to which human rights have become more important in world politics
5. To what extent is humanitarian intervention an abandoned project.
6. Evaluate the view that 'international law will always be undermined by state sovereignty'.
7. Explain why some humanitarian missions are more successful than others
8. Evaluate the view that "The concept of human rights is a form of Western cultural imperialism."30 marks

Environment

12 markers

1. Examine the reasons why states find it difficult to cooperate over environmental issues 12
2. Examine the main factors that prevent states from cooperating over climate change.12
3. Examine the criticisms that have been made of shallow and deep ecologists over tackling global environmental issues. 12

30 markers

1. Evaluate the extent to which the international community progress on environmental policies has been blocked by conflict between developed and developing states- 30
2. Evaluate the extent to which the international community has failed to take concerted action over climate change. 30
3. Evaluate the extent to which significant progress has been made to limit temperature increase-30

Power and Developments

Key themes – to know the difference between hard and soft power. What are the differences between super, great and emerging powers? What is the current state of global power and development?

12 marks

1. Examine the factors that account for the increased use of soft rather than hard power in global politics [12]
2. Examine the differences between a super power and a great power [12]
3. Examine the differences between democracies and other states 12
4. Examine the effectiveness of bipolarity and multi-polarity in encouraging global stability 12

30 mark

1. Evaluate the extent to which it is important for nation states to exert soft power in order to achieve their objectives 30
2. Evaluate the extent to which hard power is the most important power in global politics 30
3. Evaluate the view that China can be considered a superpower 30

4. Evaluate the extent to which Russia is a re-emerging superpower 30
5. Evaluate the extent to which that the global system is now multipolar 30
6. Evaluate the extent to which the rise of emerging powers has fundamentally altered the nature of world order 30
7. Evaluate the extent to which that the USA is a power in decline 30
8. Evaluate the extent to which the rise of other states has diminished the US as the global hegemonic power.
9. Evaluate the extent to which the nature of a state impacts upon world order 30

Regionalism and the EU

Key themes – What are the key driving factors behind the growth of regionalism? What are the strengths and weaknesses of regional blocs? What makes the EU unique as a regional organisation?

12 marks

1. Examine the links between regionalism and globalization. 12
2. Examine the main obstacles to greater integration within regions. 12
3. Examine the various reasons for the growth in regionalism around the world. 12
4. Examine the various reasons why regional organisations have been established.12
5. Examine the criticisms of the EU. 12
6. Examine the intergovernmental and supranational elements of the EU. 12

30 marks

7. Evaluate the extent to which the EU is a successful organisation 30
8. Evaluate the extent to which the EU is a unique form of regionalism 30
9. Evaluate the extent to which the EU is a significant global player 30

Politics check list Component 3

The state and globalisation	Poor	Good	Excel lent
What are the key features of a nation			
Describe difference between and nation and a state			
what are some of the issues facing nation states			
What are the key factors driving globalisation			
What is political globalisation with examples			
What is economic globalisation with examples			
What is cultural globalisation with examples			
Be able to evaluate which forms of globalisation are most significant and why			
Evidence that globalisation is making the nation state irrelevant			
Evidence that the state is still important			
Be able to describe how globalisation effects poverty			
Be able to describe how globalisation effects human rights			
Be able to describe how globalisation effects conflict			
Evaluate whether globalisation is positive or negative			
Describe theoretical approaches to globalisation including, liberals, realists, sceptics, hyper globalisers and transformtionalists.			

Key terms
Sovereignty, Nation state, Non-state actors, Globalisation, Economic globalisation, Political globalisation, Cultural globalisation Homogenisation and Monoculture, Interconnectedness, World government, Global governance

Global governance: Political and economic	Poor	Good	Excel lent
Describe what political governance is			
Describe factors behind political governance			
Strengths and weaknesses of UN general assembly			
Strengths and weaknesses of UN security council			
Strengths and weaknesses of UN social and economic council			
Strengths and weaknesses of NATO			
Strengths and weaknesses of UN as a whole			
Evaluate how effective UN is in resolving and preventing global conflict			
Evaluate the role of NATO in respect to its relevance and efficiency			
Knowledge of suggested reforms to institutions of political governance			
Describe what economic governance is			
Describe factors behind economic governance			
Strengths and weaknesses of IMF			
Strengths and weaknesses of World bank			
Strengths and weaknesses of WTO			
Strengths and weaknesses of G7/8			
Strengths and weaknesses of G20			
Knowledge of theories of development			
Evaluate how far economic governance alleviates poverty			
Awareness of theories of liberalism and realism in relation to the topic			
Awareness of role played by NGOs in governance			

Key terms
NGOs, Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), The United Nations, Security Council, NATO, International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, World Trade Organization (WTO), G7(8)/G20, North-South divide, Dependency theory

	Poor	Good	Excellent
Global governance: Rights and environmental			
Awareness of the origins of human rights law			
Strengths and weaknesses of UN special tribunals			
Strengths and weaknesses of ICC			
Strengths and weaknesses of UDHR			
Strengths and weaknesses of ECtHR			
Awareness of factors that limit acceptance of Human Rights law around the world			
What is humanitarian intervention			
Awareness of why humanitarian intervention increases in the 1990s			
Awareness of limits to humanitarian intervention since in the last 15 years including the experiences in Iraq			
Evaluate the debates around humanitarian intervention –including sovereignty, special interests, western imperialism and double standards			
Awareness of origins of global environmental governance, including the treaties			
Be able to describe and apply deep and shallow green thinking			
Describe the tragedy of the commons			
Be able to describe some successes of environmental co-operation			
Evaluate the barriers to co-operation on the environment – especially between developed and undeveloped states			
Awareness of theories of liberalism and realism in relation to the topic			

Key terms (key principles/ Tensions/ Thinkers)

International law, International Court of Justice (ICJ), International Criminal Court (ICC), International tribunals, Human rights/ Universal human rights, Humanitarian intervention

Power and development	Poor	Good	Excel lent
Describe differences between hard and soft power			
To describe great powers with examples and be able to evaluate which states could be classified as great powers			
To describe super powers with examples and be able to evaluate which states could be classified as super powers			
To describe emerging powers with examples and be able to evaluate which states could be classified as emerging powers			
Describe polarity in the international system – Bi-polar/ Uni-polar and Multi-polar			
Describe differences between realist and liberal perspectives on significance of polarity			
Describe different systems of government and how they affect peace and security – with examples			
Evaluate how far liberal democracy, human rights and economics have spread around the world (Fukuyama and End of History eg liberals versus realists)			
How does power and developments affect contemporary issues like poverty and human rights			
Awareness of theories of liberalism and realism in relation to the topic			

Key terms (key principles/ Tensions/ Thinkers)
Hard power, Soft power, Great power, Superpower, Emerging power, Polarity/Unipolarity/ Bipolarity/ Multipolarity, Democratic state, Semi-democratic state/nondemocratic state, Autocratic state, Failed states, Rogue states

Regionalism and the EU	Poor	Good	Excellent
Understand the forces behind the development of regionalism			
Describe the different forms of regionalism – intergovernmental and supranational			
Describe the African Union, reasons behind it and its successes and limitations			
Describe the Arab League, reasons behind it and its successes and limitations			
Describe NAFTA, reasons behind it and its successes and limitations			
Describe the effect of regionalism on sovereignty			
Describe the development of EU, key treaties and effect on sovereignty			
Describe the EU, reasons behind it and its successes and limitations			
Evaluate the strength of the EU on the world stage			
Evaluate how regionalism affects contemporary issues like rights, poverty, conflict and the environment			
Awareness of theories of liberalism and realism in relation to the topic			

Key terms
Regionalism, European Union (EU) European integration, Sovereignty, Supranationalism, Intergovernmentalism, Federalism, Global actor, Widening-deepening

Comparative theories	Poor	Good	Excel lent
Understand and describe the key concepts of realism as described:			
-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.			
Understand and describe the key concepts of liberalism as described:			
-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.			
-The significance of morality and optimism on human nature.			
Understand and describe the key concepts of anarchical society and the society of states theory as a fusion between realism and liberalism			
To be able to analysis the differences in the approaches of both theories to: (important – likely to be 12 marker)			
-human nature and power			
-order and security and the likelihood of conflict			
-impact of international organisations and the significance of states			

Key terms
Realism, Liberalism, International anarchy, Security dilemma, Complex interdependence, Global governance, Anarchical society and society of states