



Global Politics for the VCE: Revision Lecture

Session 1

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The outline

Session 1: Writing about concepts versus writing about examples/case studies

Session 2: Short answer questions, question types and traps in the exam

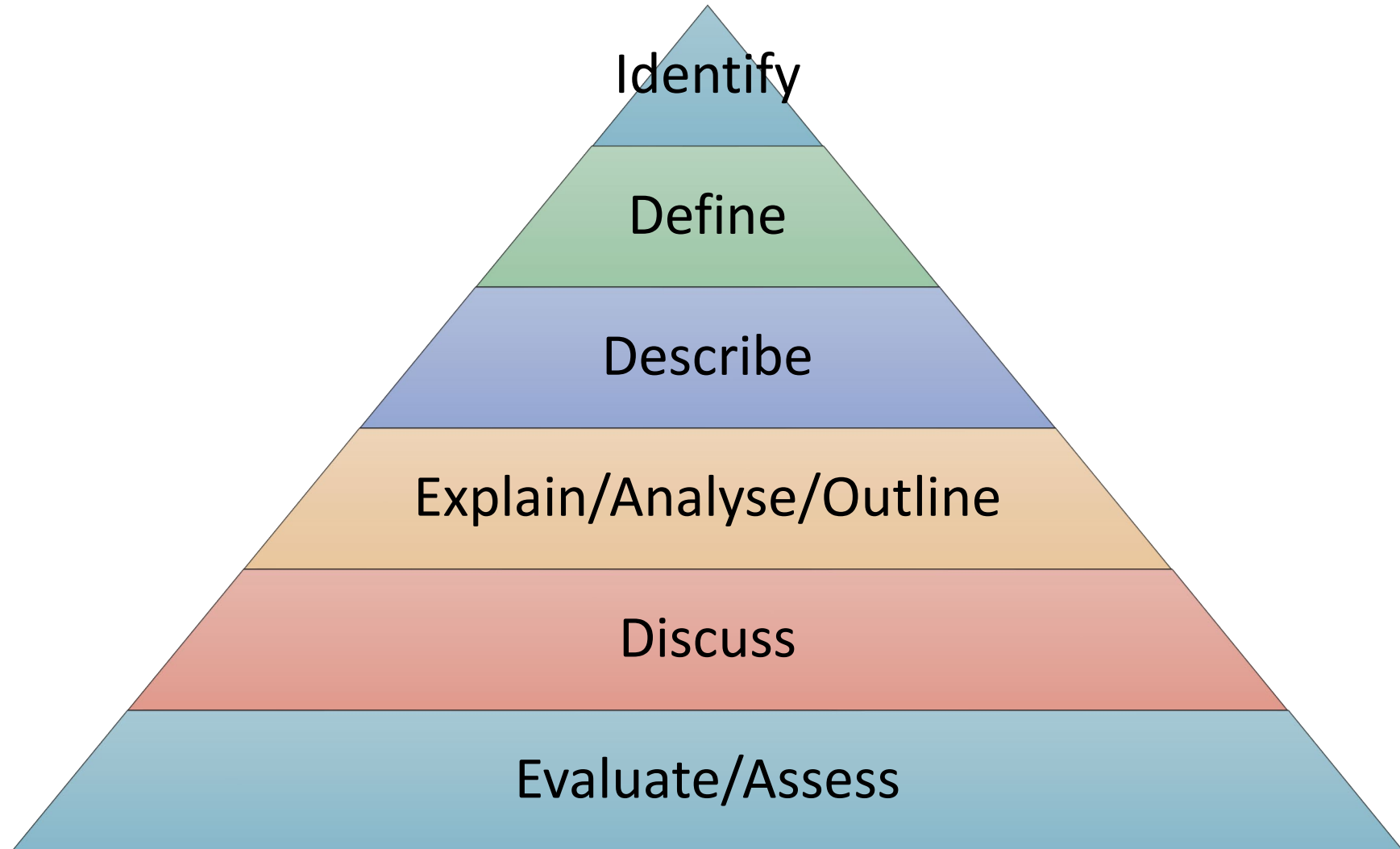
Session 3: The Essay



The Examination

Short Answer Questions (60marks)				Essay (20marks)
Global Actors	Power in the Asia-Pacific	An Ethical Issue	Crises and Conflicts	Choice of question
15 marks	15marks	15 marks	15 marks	20marks
20min	20min	20min	20min	40min

Question Types





The Content in an answer

The answer below contains two types of content.

Foreign policy instruments (FPIs) are tools used by states in relations with global actors outside of their borders in pursuit of their national interest. Trade is one type of FPI and typically involves trade agreements.

→ Writing about a concept

The foreign policy instrument of trade has allowed Australia to maintain economic prosperity. This has been clearly seen with the signing of ChAFTA, in 2015, a free trade agreement with China. This is a \$183bn two-way trade relationship with China, in which 95% of trade is tariff-free, allowing for 1/3 of Australian exports to be sold in China. This agreement has undoubtedly led to Australia being the wealthiest state in terms of medium wealth per adult (2018). Also, it contributed to Australia having a record twenty eight years of continuous economic growth.

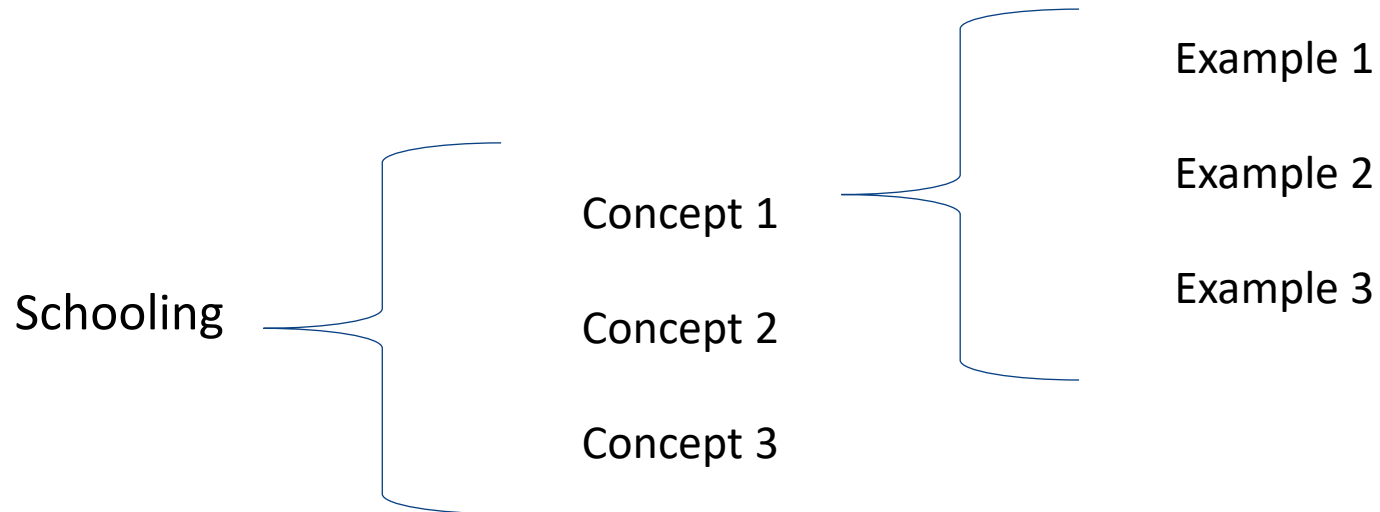
→ Writing about an example



The Content in an answer

Concept

- An abstract idea
- A fundamental building block





The Content in an answer

Concept

- An abstract idea
- A fundamental building block

(Multilateralism: the principle of participation by three or more parties)

(Sovereignty: the idea that states have power and authority over their territory)

versus

Examples

- Case studies or specific events that have taken place since 2012.

(The Paris Agreement: 195 States coming together to reduce emissions)

(China's militarization of the South China Sea)



Concepts in Unit 3: Area of Study 1

What are 3 important concepts in the Area of Study: Global Actors?

Key knowledge

- the key terms: nation, state, sovereignty, power, global governance, multilateralism, globalisation

States

- aims, roles and power of states
- the impact on state sovereignty of:
 - regional groupings
 - contested borders
 - issues that require multilateral resolution

Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs)

- aims, roles and power of:
 - the United Nations (UN)
 - the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - the International Criminal Court (ICC)

Non-state actors

- aims, roles and power of TWO non-state actors chosen from the following (both may be chosen from the category of legal organisations):
 - legal organisations, including human rights NGOs, environmental NGOs and/or organised religions
 - global terrorist movements

Transnational Corporations (TNCs)

- aims, roles and power of ONE Transnational Corporation.



Concepts in Unit 3: Area of Study 1

Question 1 (2 marks)

Explain why maintaining sovereignty is an important aim of states.

Example 1

Example 2

Example 3

Sovereignty (concept)



Key concepts: Global Actors

Sovereignty

Global Governance

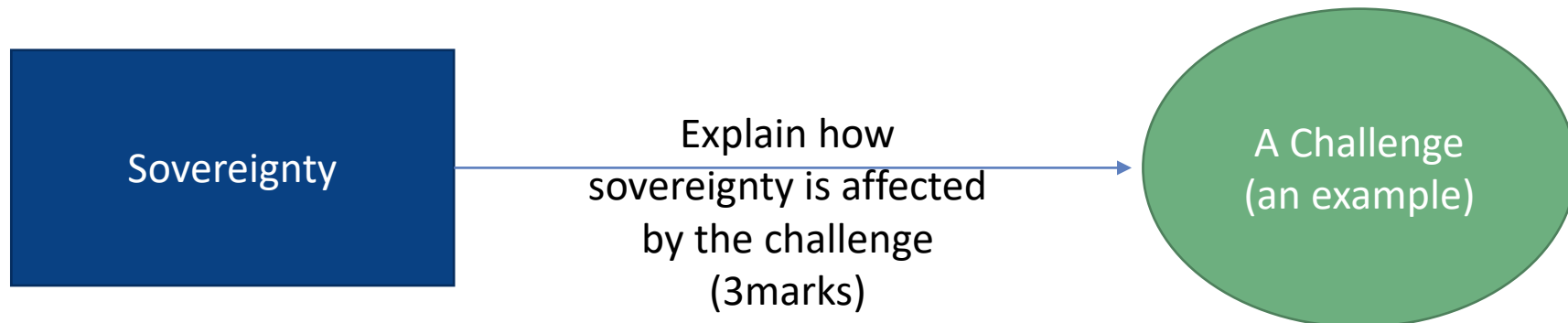
Globalisation

You need to be confident enough to write extensively on these ideas across a range of short answer questions.

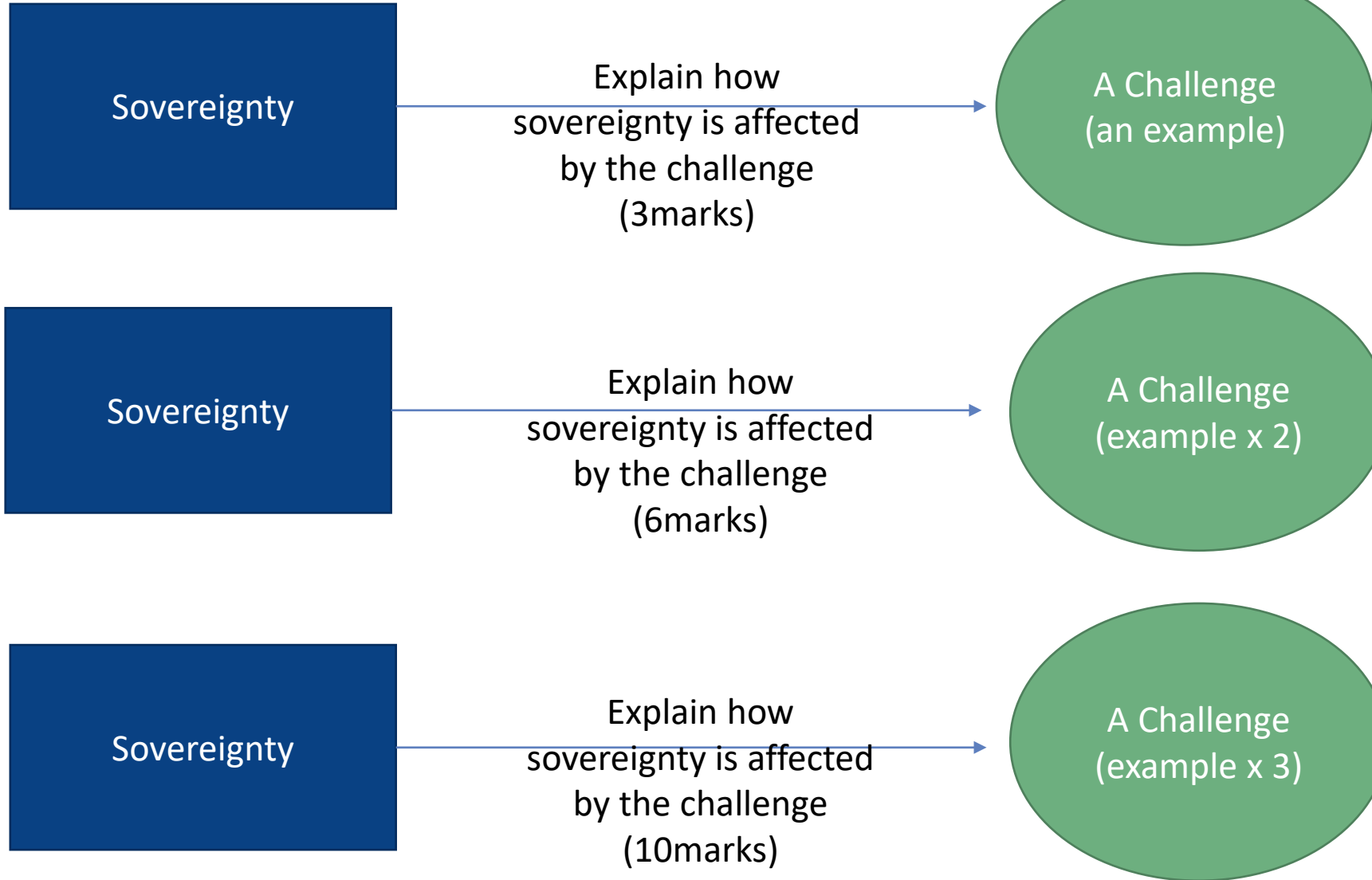
Concept: Sovereignty

Challenges to state sovereignty

- Changing and contested borders
 - South China Sea dispute, etc
- Regional Groupings
 - European Union, ASEAN, etc.
- Issues which require multilateral resolution
 - Refugees, nuclear weapons, climate change, etc.



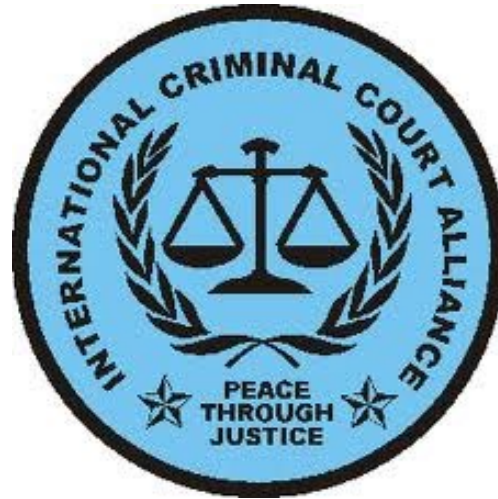
Concept: Sovereignty





Concept: Global Governance

Institutions, rules, norms and legal arrangements that seek to facilitate cooperation, and manage relations, between states.



International Laws





Concept: Global Governance

Something
states gain



Something
states give
up

International
community
(global actors
working
together)



State
sovereignty



Using concepts in short answer questions across the exam

Q1 Describe one way in which the United Nations (UN) encourages cooperative action among state actors.

Q4 Analyse the way in which one transnational corporation (TNC) has challenged state sovereignty.

Q6a. Explain a response by one global actor to this ethical issue.

Q8.a Using contemporary examples, analyse two key aspects of this global crisis.

Q9. Evaluate the extent to which international cooperation has promoted effective responses to this global crisis.

Using the concept of globalisation to support a range of questions (questions from 2018 Exam)



Key concepts in Area of Study 2: Power in the Asia Pacific – Your Turn

Key knowledge

- the key terms: sovereignty, national interests, power, security, idealism, pragmatism
- in relation to ONE of the following Asia-Pacific states: Australia, China, Indonesia, Japan, United States of America:
 - the factors that shape the following national interests: national security, economic prosperity, regional relationships, international standing
 - differing interpretations of national interests
 - types of power: hard, soft, military, economic, political, diplomatic, cultural
 - the main foreign policy instruments used to try to achieve national interests: diplomacy, trade, aid, military
 - the effectiveness of the state in achieving its national interests.

Identify between 3-5 key concepts



Key concepts in Area of Study 2: Power in the Asia Pacific

Explain how the concept of National Interest relates to Global Politics

National Interest
Militarisation of the South China Sea
Signing free trade agreements
Belt and Road Initiative

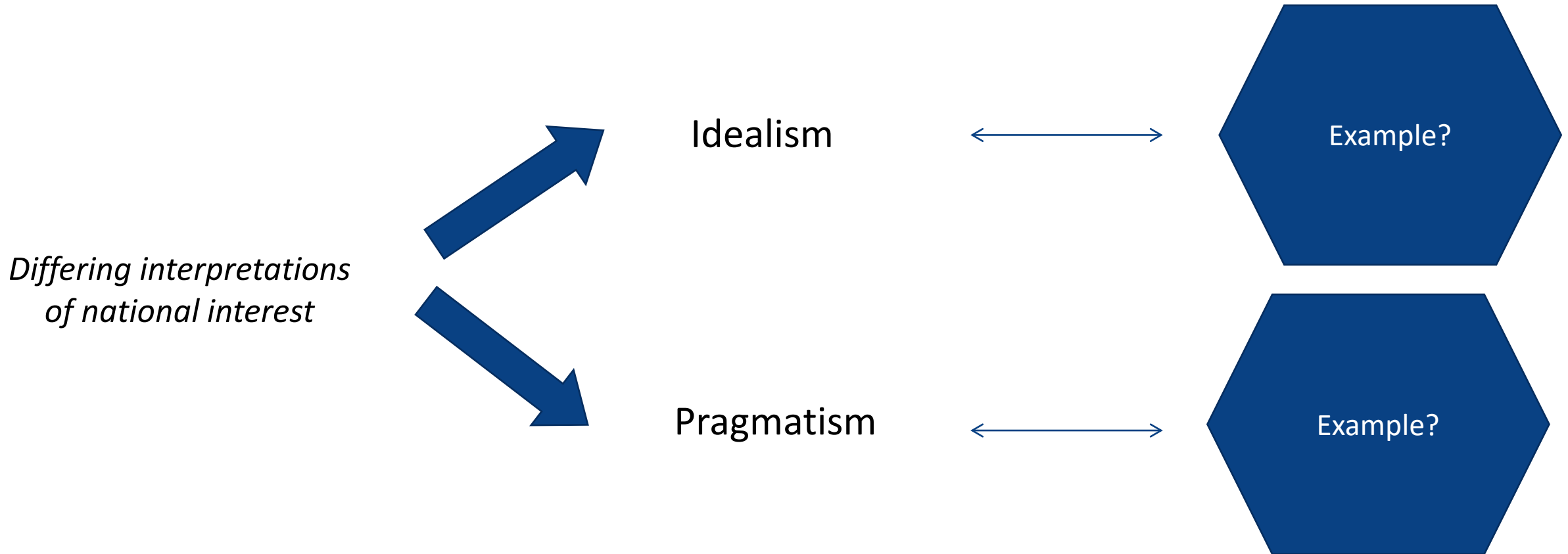
Power

Security

Foreign Policy Instruments

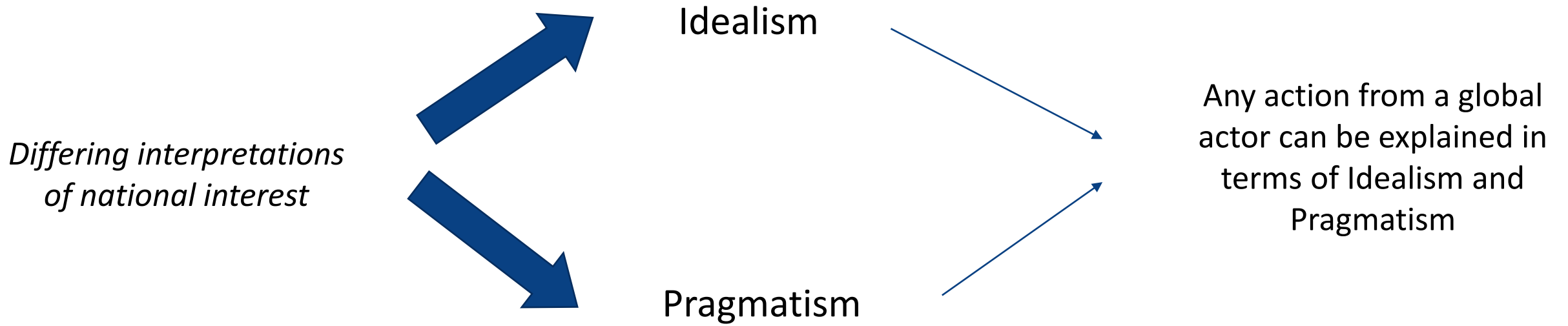


Key concepts in Area of Study 2: Power in the Asia Pacific

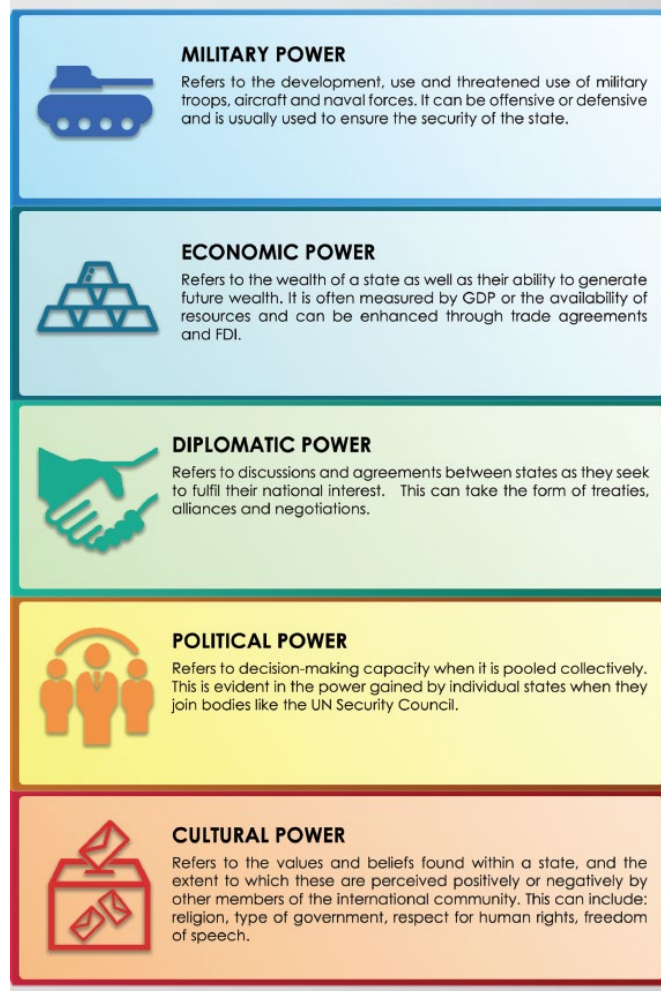




Area of Study 2 and Big Ideas – national interests



Key concepts in Area of Study 2: Power in the Asia Pacific



*Types
of
power*

Hard Power

Soft Power



Key concepts in Area of Study 2: Power in the Asia Pacific

*Foreign
Policy
Instruments*

- Diplomacy →
- Trade →
- Aid →
- Military →



Area of Study 2 and the concept of security

Security: free from danger or threats

Traditional security: Realist approach, exclusively refers to military issues and the use of force, born out of a Cold-war context, threats are considered in terms of the threat they pose to the sovereignty to the state.

Non-military security: environmental threats, irregular people movement, economic crises, globalisation.

Collective security: banding together to stop aggression, a mechanism for countering force, renouncing force and resolving conflicts peacefully, broadening the national interest to include the interests of the international community.





Question time

Write down 2 questions that you still have.