



# Global Politics for the VCE Revision Lecture

Session 2

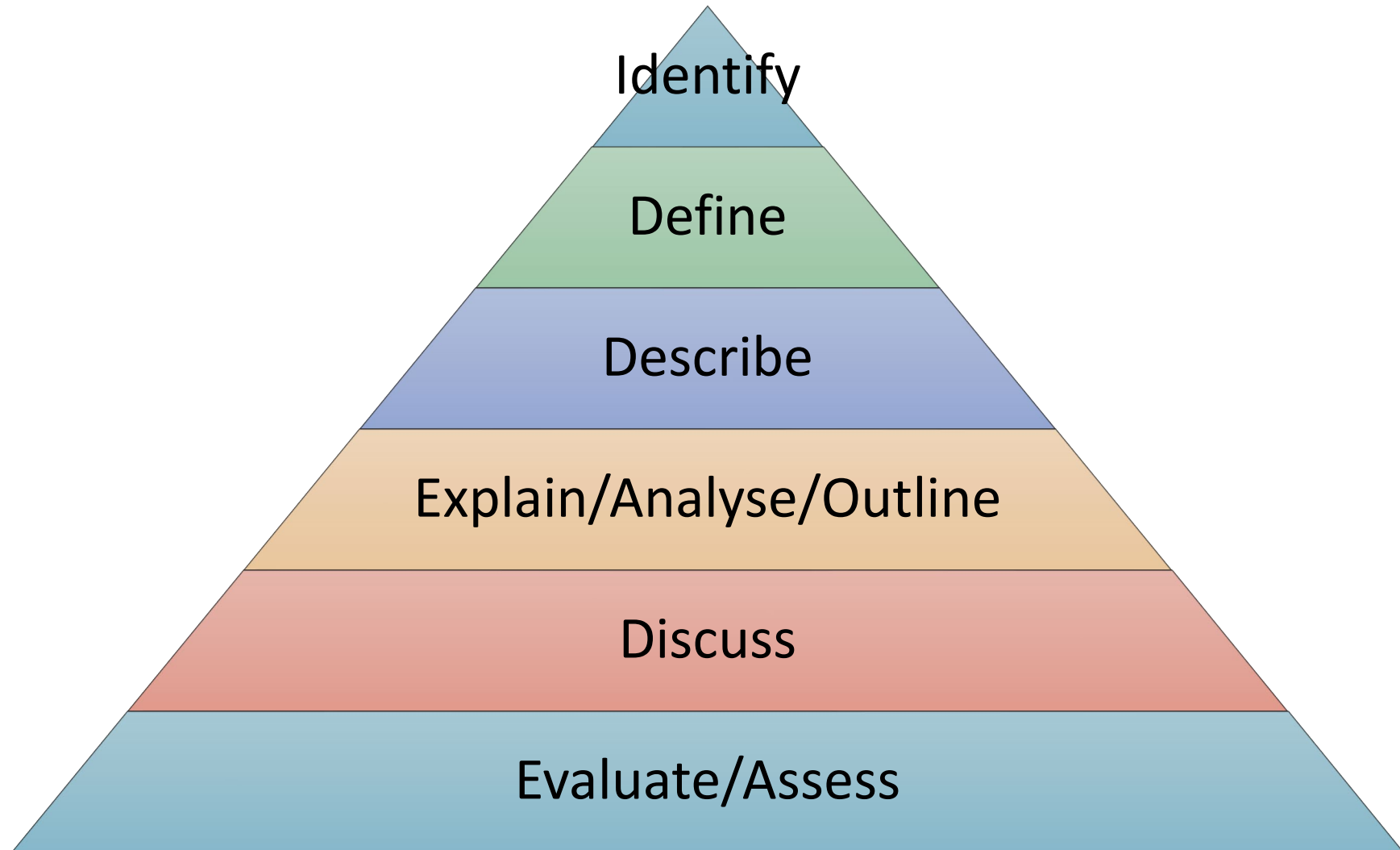
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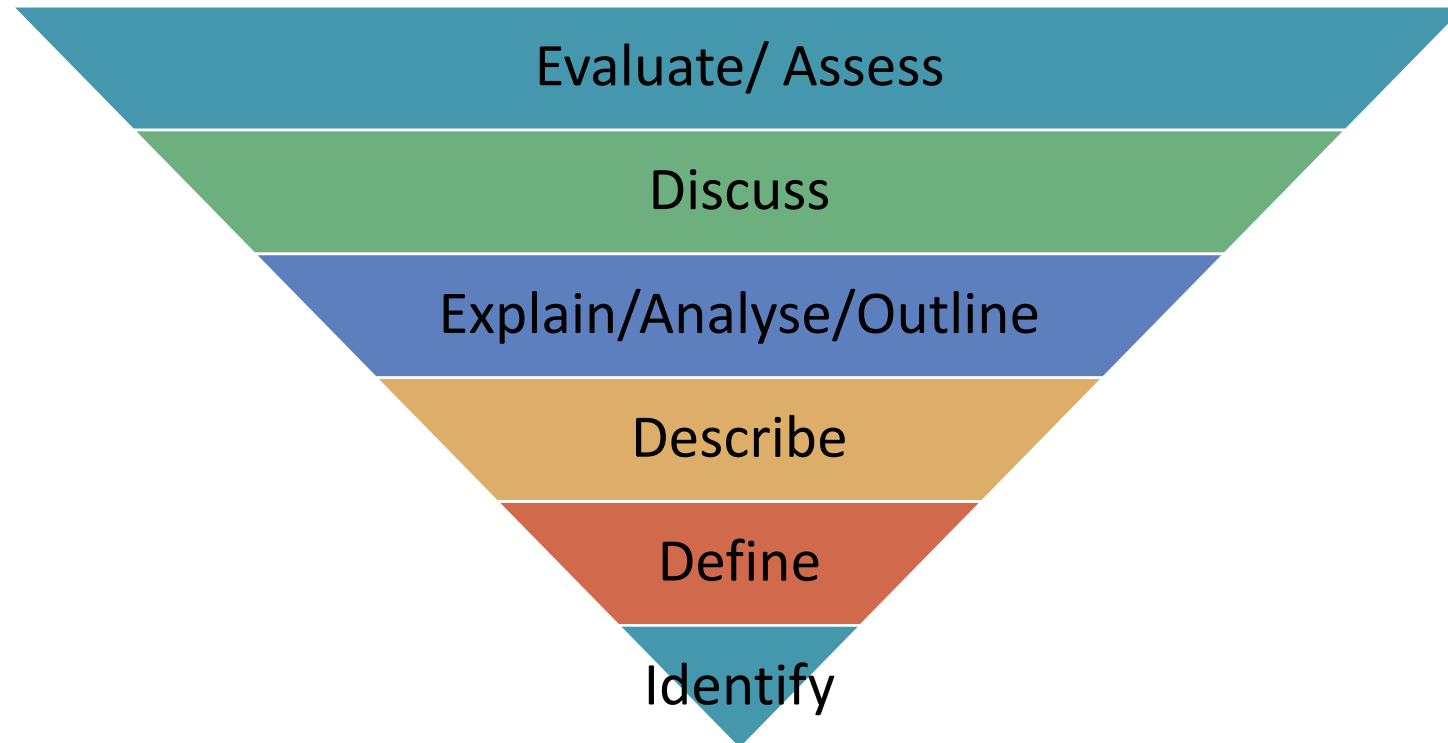




# Question Types



# Question Types



## Concept

- An abstract idea
- A fundamental building block

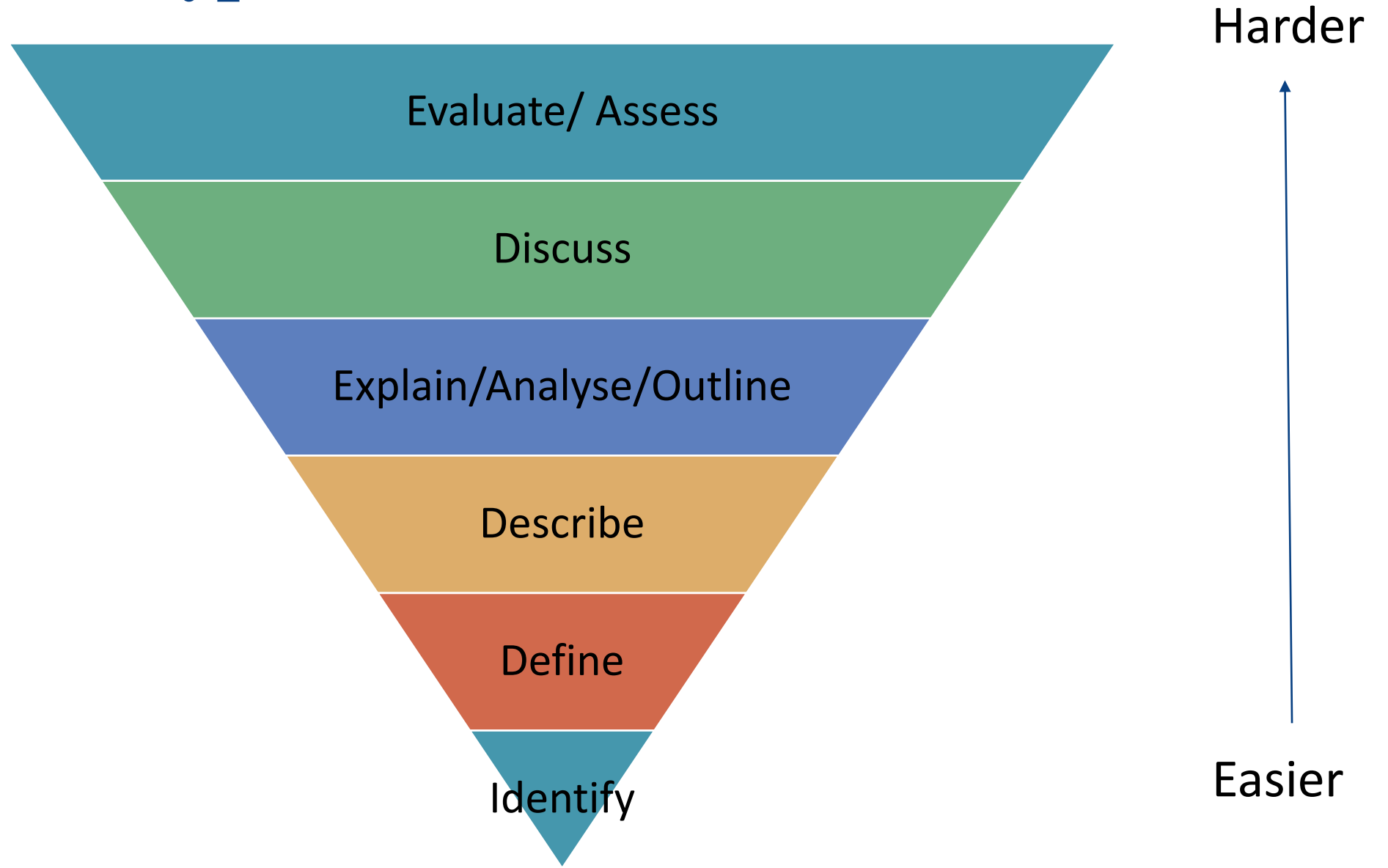


## Case Studies

- Examples or specific events that have taken place since 2010.



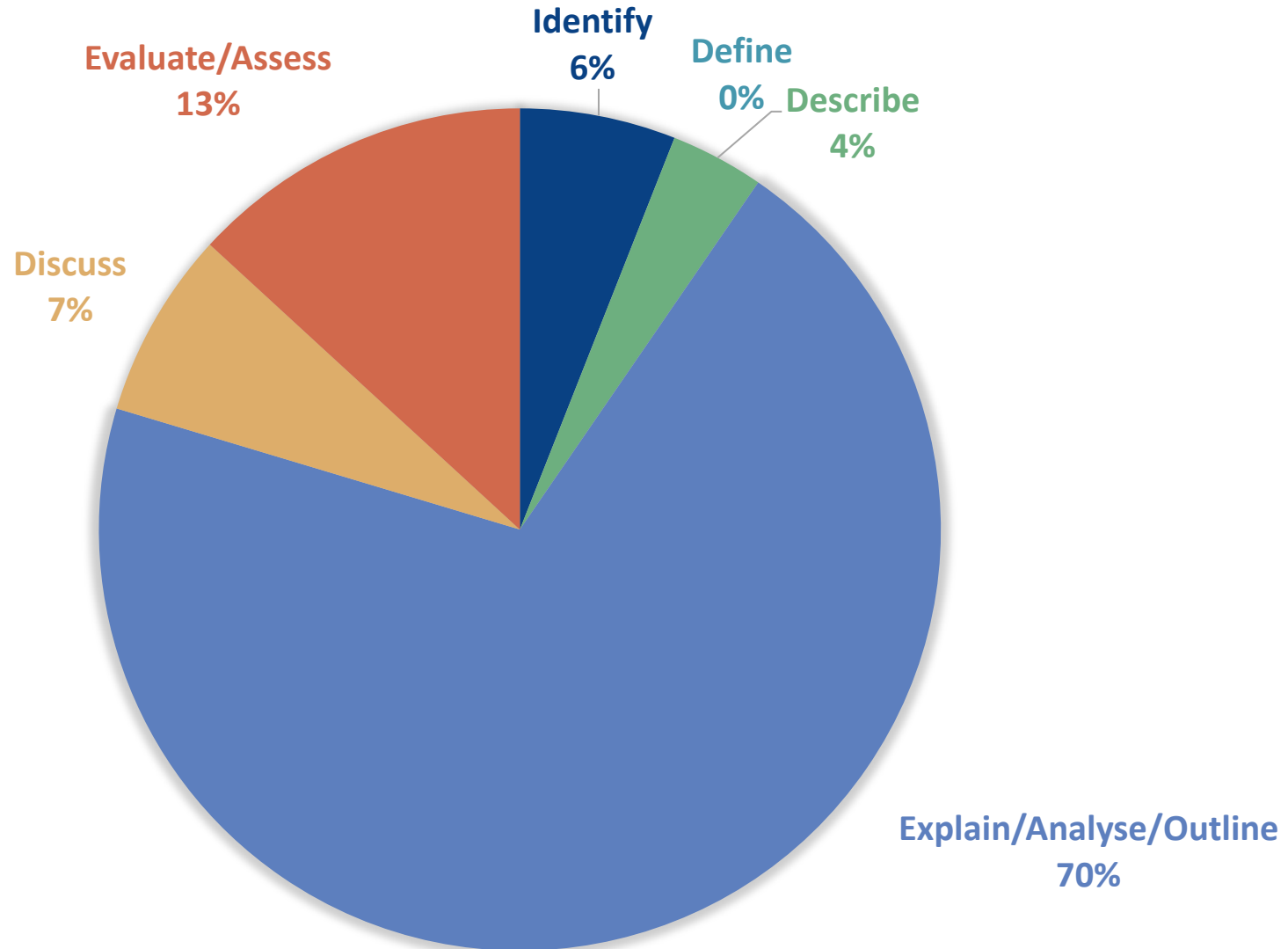
# Question Types





# Question Types

GLOBAL POLITICS QUESTION TYPES 2018-2019





# Identify

## Identify

- To highlight or recognise ‘something’ (a global actor, an international treaty, a type of power)
- Usually involves a one or two word answer
- Your turn:
  - Identify one item on your desk right now.
  - Identify one high-school in Melbourne
  - Identify one treaty related to an ethical issue you have studied.
- Example:
  - “Identify one aim of the International Monetary Fund” (2018 VCAA Sample Exam)
- However, often this is linked to one or more questions which relate to the identify question. Therefore, choose wisely.



# Define

## Define

- State the meaning of the term
- Answers should contain two parts: State the meaning of the term + provide a relevant example
- For example  
“Define sovereignty as it relates to Global Politics” (2 marks)

Bad: An example of sovereignty is when states use their military

Good: Sovereignty refers to the ability of states to exercise power and authority over their territory.

Excellent: **Sovereignty refers to the ability of states to exercise power and authority over their territory and affairs.** An example is evident in Australia’s Overseas Aid Program which provided over \$340m in 2019-2020 to support states throughout the Pacific Region.

Your turn: Define the globalisation as it relates to Global Politics (2 marks)



# Describe

To describe is to provide details about something.

Another simple type of question, so long as you have the required detail (if the question is worth 3marks, say 3 things in 3 sentences).

Describing can include:

- The features of a global actor
- Details about an event
- Figures or statistics
- Names of things or places
- Things people or global actors have said





# Describe

Consider how you organise your description by separating the detail into chunks or segments.

For example:

*Describe one global actor's response to armed conflict (3 marks)*

The UN responded to the conflict in Syria by dispatching former Secretary General Kofi Annan to the region so that he could devise the six-point peace plan and work with all the relevant parties to seek their support on this example of diplomacy which attempted to convince all sides to withdraw their forces and engage in dialogue.

The UN responded to the conflict in Syria by dispatching former Secretary General Kofi Annan to the region.

Annan devised the six-point peace plan and travelled to all the relevant parties to seek their support.

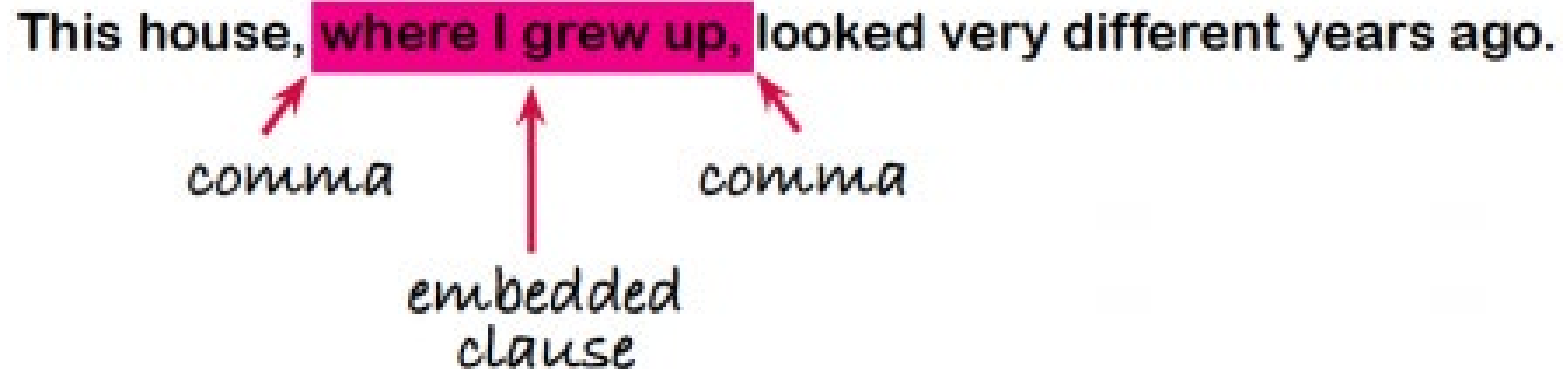
The UN's response included the use of diplomacy, in an attempt to convince all sides to withdraw their forces and engage in dialogue



# Describe

Improving your sentences through “Embedded Clauses”.

An embedded clause is information related to the sentence that is put into the middle of the sentence to give the reader more information and enhance the sentence.

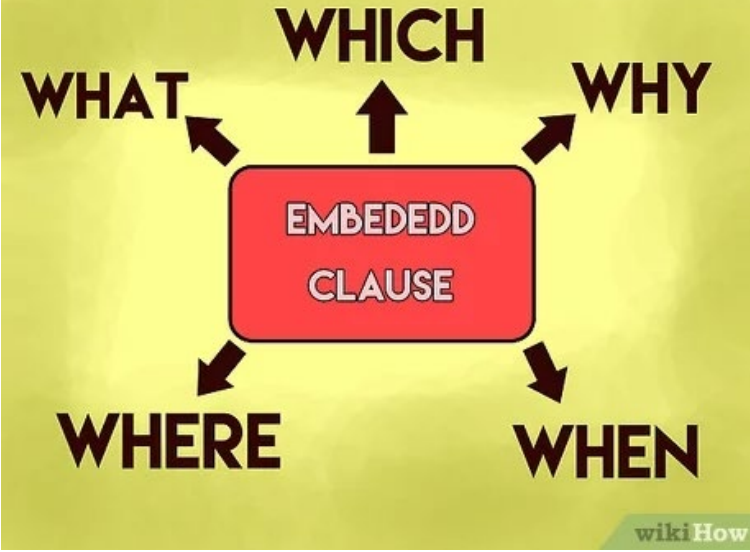


Embedded clauses allow you to pack in more information about: what, which, why, when, and where.



# Describe

Pre-2000  
example



For example:

The Coalition of the Willing responded by invading and occupying Iraq.

The Coalition of the Willing, **a collection of over 40 states led by the USA**, responded by invading and occupying Iraq.

For example:

China's deployment of its armed forces to the South China Sea was an attempt to exercise its sovereignty.

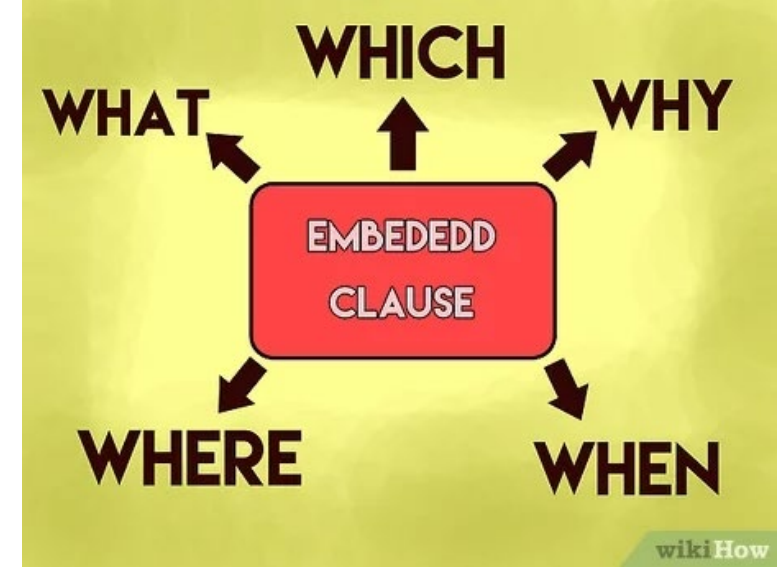
China's deployment of its armed forces to the South China Sea, **which was immediately condemned by the United States and her allies**, was an attempt to exercise its sovereignty.



# Describe

*Your turn.*

*Add embedded clauses to the following descriptions.*



The United Nations, [embedded clause], tries to use diplomatic power through the Security Council.

Non-state actors such as Amnesty International, [embedded clause], ultimately lack the power to effectively enact global change.

The efforts of states to maintain their security, [embedded clause], can sometimes lead to increased insecurity in a region.



# Explain, Analyse and Outline

Explain, analyse and outline questions represent at least 70% of the type of writing you should be doing in the Examination.

The purpose of explain, analyse and outline questions is to enable you to address 'why'.

Explain: To establish cause and effect of a subject/event.

Analyse: To study the factors of a situation or problem in order to determine the solution or outcome.

Outline: To examine and summarise the significant features of a subject

From what...



To why

Alex attended the revision lectures...

...so that he could be best prepared for the Examination

...because he wanted to be best prepared for the Exam



# Explain, Analyse and Outline

Explanatory language usually involves the following:

Since	Thus	This results in	Brought about
Because of	To this end	Consequently	Made possible
Due to	As a result (of )	Accordingly	As might be expected
Therefore	Hence	In effect	Was responsible for
Caused by	For this reason	Leads to	If ... then

Begin with describing the what...then explain the why.

- Say
  - Why an actor has done what it has done
  - Why a treaty is successful/unsuccessful
  - Why a global actor is influential
  - Why interstate conflict/terrorism is hard to resolve.



# Explain, Analyse and Outline

Your turn...

The United States introduced trade sanctions against China. This is because...

The United Nations failed to resolve the crisis in Sudan. This is because...

International laws are largely ineffective. This is because...

Globalisation has created interdependence between global actors. This is because...



# Discuss

To discuss something is to exchange views for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion.

Usually involves at least two perspectives or areas of focus.

It includes:

- Describing
- Explaining
- Concluding

## Examples from recent Examinations

Discuss two interpretations of national security within this Asia-Pacific state - (6marks) 2018 Exam

Discuss how advances in both technology and communication have expanded the power of one transnational corporation (TNC) – (6 marks) 2019 Exam





# Discuss

*Discuss how advances in both technology and communication have expanded the power of one transnational corporation (TNC) – (6 marks) - Sample answer from Examiner’s report (2019)*

*Advances in technology and communication have allowed the TNC Glencore to expand its mining business internationally, **with increased productivity due to advancements in machinery leading to increased profits** and **communication facilitating the creation of subsidiaries in other states such as Zambia**. As a result of these advances, which have been facilitated by globalisation, Glencore’s economic power has increased greatly and thus it is able to use this power to influence the policies and actions of states to suit its own interests, usually through the threat of withholding or withdrawing investments. This occurred in in Zambia when in January 2015, the Zambian government attempted to raise mining royalties from 4% to 20% in an attempt to make up for a budget shortfall caused by tax evasion by mining companies such as Mopani (Glencore’s subsidiary).*

*In response to this proposed tax increase Mopani cut off all investment and threatened to shut down all of its mining operations. As the economy in Zambia is dependent on its mining industry and investment by mining companies, by April 2015, the royalty increase was capped at 9%. **This shows that Glencore’s great economic power, which is facilitated by globalisation and the advancements of communication and technology, have allowed it to challenge even state sovereignty.***



# Evaluate and Assess

Evaluating always involves judging the extent to which something/someone has achieved its goals.

## Structure

- Describe what they sought to achieve/ their aims
- Describe what they do/did
- Explain the extent to which they were successful
- Explain the limitations to their success.

Example question 1. Evaluate the extent to which this lecture has been successful.

- What was the aim of the lecture?
- What did I do?
- Explain the extent to which it was successful
- Explain the limitations



# Evaluate and Assess

Your turn”

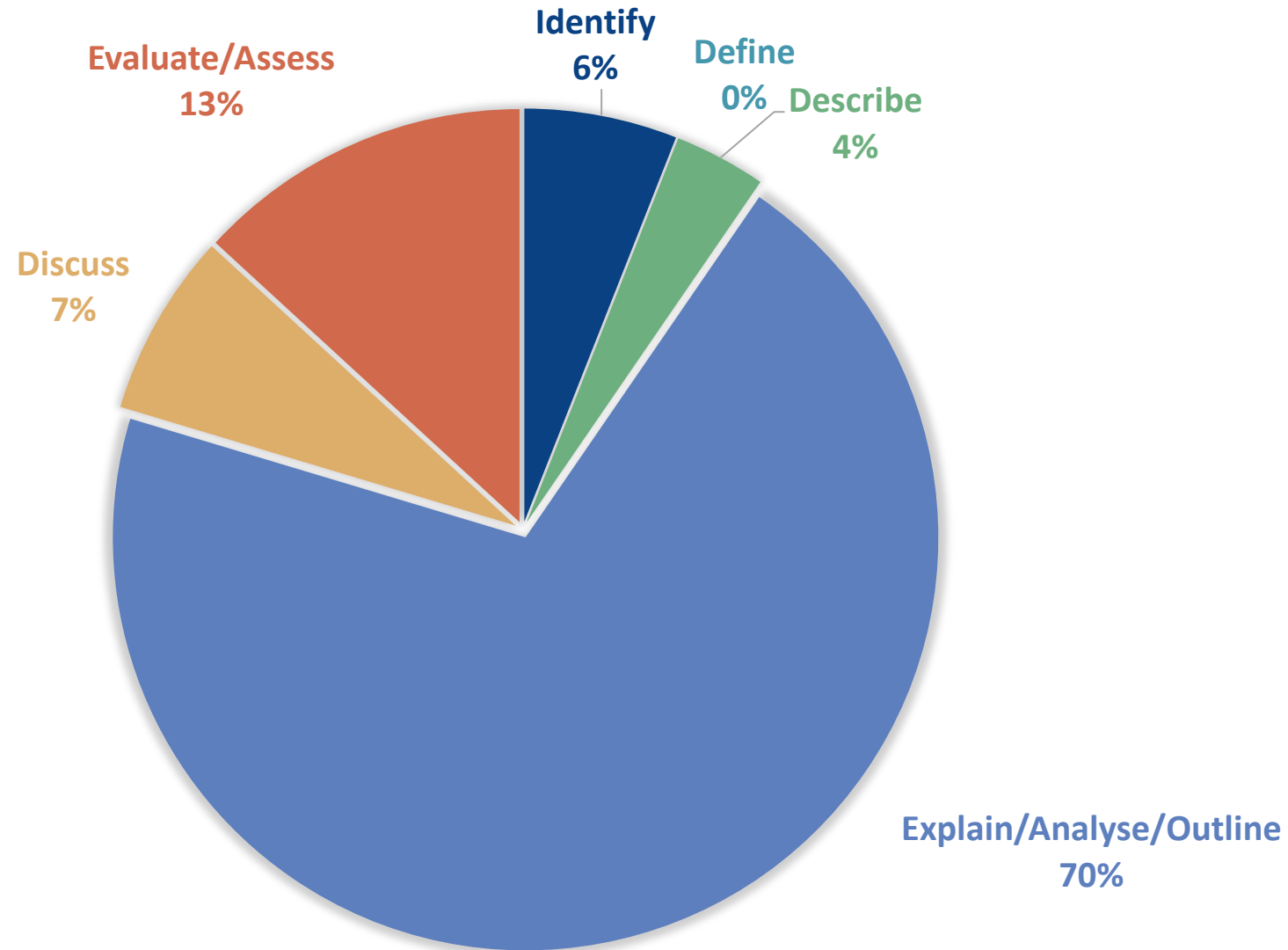
*Evaluate one global actor’s response to an ethical issue (4 marks)*

Describe one aim of the global actor	
Describe what action they took to achieve this aim	
Explain the extent to which the action was successful	
Explain the extent to which the action was limited in its success	



# Studying for the Exam

GLOBAL POLITICS QUESTIONS TYPES 2018-2019



What is the value of:

- Palm cards
- Notes
- Definition lists



# Organising long responses

Exam writers have been moving from medium length responses (4-6marks) to long responses (6-8 marks)

Two types of 'long' responses:

Analyse the debate relating to this ethical issue. (6 marks)

Analyse how the key aspect of one global crisis relates to this crisis. (6 marks)

Analyse the way in which **one** transnational corporation (TNC) has challenged state sovereignty. (6 marks)

Explain how two sides of an ethical debate about this ethical issue may be guided by different ethical perspectives. (8 marks)

Evaluate the power of states, referring to **at least two** challenges to sovereignty. (8 marks)

Evaluate the effectiveness of this Asia-Pacific state's use of diplomacy and the military in achieving regional relationships. (8marks)



# Organising long responses

Which questions are harder?

- A. 6 mark analyse questions
- B. 8 mark evaluate questions



# Organising long responses

5 and 6 mark questions that focus on explain and analyse are the hardest questions on the Exam.

Biggest mistakes include:

- Too much description
- Too much repetition
- A lack of connections to big ideas/concepts



# Organising long responses

Analyse the way in which **one** transnational corporation (TNC) has challenged state sovereignty. (6 marks)

Marks	Type of writing
1	Explain why TNCs are an important part of Global Politics (concept)
1	Describe an example (TNC)
1	Describe an example (elaborate)
1	Explain
1	Explain
1	Explain

Marks	Type of writing
1	Explain why Sovereignty is an important part of Global Politics (concept)
1	Describe an example (TNC)
1	Describe an example (elaborate)
1	Explain
1	Explain
1	Explain

Marks	Type of writing
1	Explain why Sovereignty is an important part of Global Politics (concept)
1	Describe an example (TNC)
1	Describe an example (elaborate)
1	Explain
1	Explain
1	Explain (with reference to security)





# Organising long responses

*Analyse the way in which one transnational corporation (TNC) has challenged state sovereignty. (6 marks)*

Mar ks	Type of writing
1	Explain why TNCs are an important part of Global Politics (concept)
1	Describe an example (TNC)
1	Describe an example (elaborate)
1	Explain
1	Explain
1	Explain

Explain (Security)

TNCs have become increasingly powerful in a globalised world due to their ability to easily move between states and because of their impact on economic activity.

Rio Tinto’s operation of mines throughout Papua New Guinea is a challenge to that state’s sovereignty.

These mines extract copper from numerous sites around Papua New Guinea, for which the TNC pays over \$1b in tax each year.

This places Rio Tinto in a position of power over the state because the state is dependent on this tax to pay for vital services.

As a result, the state continues to ignore the requests from local to clean up the pollution in local rivers which environmentalists claims is caused by the mines.

The ability of Papua New Guinea to respond to local concerns are limited because of the economic benefits associated with mining operations.

Rio Tinto’s operations are important to the economic security of the state, which <sup>25</sup> further increases their challenge to PNG’s sovereignty.



# Organising long responses (7 and 8 mark evaluate)

Explain how two sides of an ethical debate about this ethical issue may be guided by different ethical perspectives. (8 marks)

Evaluate the power of states, referring to **at least two** challenges to sovereignty. (8 marks)

Evaluate the effectiveness of this Asia-Pacific state's use of diplomacy and the military in achieving regional relationships. (8 marks)

What do you notice about these 8 mark questions?



# Organising long responses (7 and 8 mark evaluate)

Evaluate the effectiveness of this Asia-Pacific state's use of diplomacy and the military in achieving regional relationships. (8 marks)

Evaluate the effectiveness of this Asia-Pacific state's use of diplomacy in achieving regional relationships

Evaluate the effectiveness of this Asia-Pacific state's use of military in achieving regional relationships

Describe the state's goal
Describe what action they took
Explain the extent to which the action was successful
Explain the extent to which the action was limited in its success

Describe the state's goal
Describe what action they took
Explain the extent to which the action was successful
Explain the extent to which the action was limited in its success



# Organising long responses (7 and 8 mark evaluate)

Your turn.

Explain how two perspectives on the national interest can be used to understand the actions of states to achieve their national interests. (8 marks)



Rewrite the question

Rewrite the question





**Any questions**