



*Leaders in social, political,
civics and citizenship education.*

GLOBAL POLITICS

VCE trial exam 2023

Marking guide

This teachers' guide includes questions, marking advice and high-scoring sample responses. Marking advice for Section B incorporates a rubric, essay plan scaffolds and sample prompts.

This trial exam is intended for practice purposes only. It is not to be delivered as an assessment. It does not reflect the opinions of Social Education Victoria but is developed by experienced teachers of the study and incorporates their viewpoints, experiences and insight.

Question 1	3
Question 2	5
Question 3	7
Question 4	4
Question 5	5
Question 6	6
Question 7	7
Question 8	8
Question 9	7
Question 10	8

Total for Section A 60 marks

Students answer one:

Question 1	20
Question 2	20
Question 3	20
Question 4	20

Total for Section B 20 marks

Total for exam 80 marks

SECTION A**Question 1** (3 marks)

Explain how the IMF has used **one** of its roles to promote stability.

Marking advice

Correctly identifies one role of the IMF	1 mark
Provides specific evidence to show how the role was used	1 mark
Provides clear explanation of the link between the role and how it promoted stability	1 mark

Sample response

The IMF has used its role of lending to promote stability in Ukraine. More specifically, in March 2023 the IMF board approved the provision of a 48-month extended arrangement of US\$15.6 billion, as part of a broader \$US115 billion support package for Ukraine. According to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Ukrainian economy contracted in size by 30% in 2022. The purpose of this package is to promote financial stability in Ukraine, and to assist the state in dealing with the current economic challenges it has been experiencing.

Question 2 (5 marks)

Analyse how contested borders have challenged the sovereignty of **one** state.

Marking advice

Correctly identifies one example of contested borders	1 mark
Demonstrates understanding of sovereignty	1 mark
Uses specific evidence to demonstrate how the example has challenged the sovereignty of one state	2 marks
Considers at least one reason why the challenge may not be absolute	1 mark

Sample response

Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022 significantly challenged the sovereignty of Ukraine. According to the Institute for the Study of War, by Feb 2023 Russia was controlling 40,000 sq miles of Ukrainian land. This impacted on Ukrainian sovereignty because it prevented Ukraine from exercising effective control over its territory, specifically Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson and Zaporizhia. However, international condemnation of Russia's actions reinforced Ukraine's sovereign claims to the territory. In October 2022, the General Assembly passed a resolution supported by 143 member states which condemned Russia's annexation of four regions in Ukraine. Despite the significant influence that Russia now exercises in the east of Ukraine, the international community's response to the crisis demonstrates how many states still recognise Ukraine's sovereign rights over the territory that is being occupied.

Question 3 (7 marks)

Evaluate the effectiveness of **one** non-state actor in achieving its aims.

Marking advice

Correctly identifies two aims (1 mark per aim)	2 marks
Uses evidence to demonstrate successes in relation to aim(s)	2 marks
Uses evidence to demonstrate limitations in relation to aim(s)	2 marks
Includes overall judgment about effectiveness	1 mark

Students do not need to show successes and limitations for each aim. For example, if a student wrote about successes in relation to one aim, and limitations in relation to a second aim, that approach would be acceptable. Alternatively, some students may prefer to address successes and limitations for both aims.

Sample response

While Amnesty International has been able to occasionally protect human rights and demand justice for those whose rights have been abused, the extent to which they have been able to achieve these aims has been significantly limited by weak enforcement mechanisms.

As an example of their effectiveness, in 2019, Amnesty created a 'Write for Rights' campaign to advocate for the release of Hakeem al-Araibi who had been detained in Thailand. Amnesty was able to attract about 53,000 signatures calling for his release, ultimately leading to justice being achieved for al-Araibi when he was released by Thai authorities in Feb 2019. This demonstrates positive advances Amnesty has made in achieving its aims of preventing abuses of human rights and demanding justice for those whose rights have been abused.

However, Amnesty's effectiveness is significantly undermined by their lack of strong enforcement mechanisms and reliance on states to agree to change their behaviour. This was demonstrated by their inability to force Iran to stop using the death penalty. In Nov 2022, Amnesty International released a report calling on Iran to end its use of the death penalty. Despite this pressure from Amnesty, however, Iran has not changed its policy. For example, in May 2023, three men who had been arrested for participating in protests in Esfahan city were executed. This response from Iran demonstrates how despite its best efforts, Amnesty was not able to end grave abuses of human rights in Iran or achieve justice for those who have been sentenced to death in Iran.

Overall, given that Amnesty lacks more powerful enforcement mechanisms, the extent to which it has been able to achieve its aims is frequently undermined by the power of states.

Question 4 (4 marks)

Describe how pragmatism has influenced one Asia-Pacific state's use of political power in pursuit of a national interest.

Selected Asia-Pacific state: _____

Marking advice

Demonstrates understanding of pragmatism	1 mark
Includes specific evidence to show how political power has been used	1 mark
Clearly describes the connection between pragmatism and the use of political power	1 mark
Accurately connects with a specific national interest	1 mark

Suggested examples

- China's use of preventative repression in Xinjiang.
- Australia's use of section 189 of the Migration Act to enable mandatory detention.
- The United States' detention of migrants on arriving on their southern border.

Sample response

Pragmatism has influenced how China has used political power to maintain national security within the Xinjiang region. Pragmatism refers to a school of thought in which policy is influenced by practical considerations as opposed to a particular ideology. In this case, China has shown itself to be more concerned with the practical benefits associated with countering what it perceives to be separatist threats, above any ideological commitment to human rights and international law. This influence can be seen when in 2018 China used political power to amend article 33 of the Xinjiang region's regulations against extremism. These amendments enabled the CCP to set up 'educational transformation institutions' to 'correct' behaviour that China perceived was linked to extremism. While the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights released a report in 2022 accusing China of breaching international law and committing crimes against humanity, China dismissed such criticism and continued with its policy of what the CCP refers to as 'preventative repression'.

Question 5 (5 marks)

Analyse different interpretations of your selected Asia-Pacific state's national interest in regard to regional relationships.

Marking advice

Uses evidence to outline one interpretation	1 mark
Attributes that interpretation to a specific actor	1 mark
Uses evidence to outline a second interpretation	1 mark
Attributes that second interpretation to a specific actor	1 mark
Includes analysis that goes beyond a simple description of two views	1 mark

Suggested examples

- China – Competing views between CCP and USA.
- Australia – Competing views on regional relationships revolving around the AUKUS deal.
- USA – Competing domestic views between Democrats and Republicans in relation to the USA's engagement with regional neighbours in south-east Asia.

Sample response

One interpretation of the national interest of regional relationships comes from the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), who assert that China puts positive regional relationships at the top of its foreign relations, and is focused on, 'building a neighbourhood community with a shared destiny' (Yunling Zhang, Shandong University, 2022). One way they have been doing this is through increased diplomatic cooperation with regional neighbours. For example, in 2022, China participated in the ASEAN +3 meeting in an effort to build strong connections with other regional neighbours. Conversely, representatives from the US have expressed the view that China's actions in the region have gone beyond a mere desire to improve regional relationships and are instead focused upon creating a platform to expand their own power. As Republican Senator Marco Rubio stated in 2022 when referring to China's actions in the region, 'Their goal is to rise at the expense of the United States.' This scepticism is shared by the Biden administration, who since taking office have attempted to reorient NATO towards confronting China, and also approved nearly \$1 billion in arms sales to Taiwan. Ultimately, these views reflect the reality that within the Asia Pacific region, there is a high level of distrust between China and the US, and their competing priorities mean that they frequently interpret their actions in very different ways.

Question 6 (6 marks)

With reference to **one** Asia-Pacific state's use of one foreign policy instrument, explain how there can sometimes be a difference between the intentions and results.

Selected Asia-Pacific state: _____

Marking advice

Describes how a specific foreign policy instrument was used	2 marks
Uses evidence to explain link to relevant intentions	2 marks
Uses evidence to explain link to unintended results	2 marks

Suggested examples

- China: the impact of the Bilateral Security Cooperation Agreement with Solomon Islands.
- Australia: the impact of the AUKUS deal.
- USA: the impact of Nancy Pelosi's visit to Taiwan.

Sample response

While China's use of diplomacy with the Solomon Islands was intended to contribute to greater regional security, it has arguably damaged the former's relationship with Australia. Diplomacy as a foreign policy instrument involves the use of effective negotiations between states without arousing hostility. In April 2022, following diplomatic discussions between China and the Solomon Islands, they signed a bilateral security cooperation agreement. According to the Council on Foreign Relations, a clause in this agreement may potentially allow China to establish a permanent military base in the region. The Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) view is that this action was undertaken by China in an effort to maintain stability within the region. According to Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Wang Wenbin, the deal was part of a, 'normal exchange and cooperation between two sovereign and independent countries.' However, immediately after the agreement was signed, the former Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Marise Payne signed a statement expressing that Australia was 'deeply disappointed' by the deal. The contrasting responses to this deal demonstrates that when foreign policy instruments like diplomacy are utilised, there are often differences between the intentions and results.

Question 7 (7 marks)

From the list below, select **one** ethical issue you have studied this year:

- human rights
- people movement
- development
- arms control.

Selected ethical issue: _____

Evaluate the extent to which **one** actor's response to this ethical issue reflects their obligations under international law.

Marking advice

Correctly identifies two obligations under international law	2 marks
Uses evidence to demonstrate compliance with international law	2 marks
Uses evidence to demonstrate limitations in relation to complying with international law	2 marks
Includes overall judgment about extent to which actor has complied with obligations under international law	1 mark

Suggested examples

- Human rights – Saudi Arabia's response (see below)
- People movement – Turkey's acceptance of large numbers of refugees, but determination to relocate many of them to territory it is claiming in northern Syria
- Development – State compliance with the ICCPR (including articles 1, 11, 12, and 13)
- Arms control – USA's sale of weapons and whether their decision to provide cluster munitions to Ukraine violates obligations under international laws.

Sample response

In relation to the ethical issue of human rights, and more specifically, preventing the use of torture, Saudi Arabia's response reflects its obligations under the Convention Against Torture (CAT) to a limited extent.

Article 2 of the Convention Against Torture requires that states take effective measures to prevent torture within their territory, and article 4 requires that states include torture as a specific crime in their national law. While Saudi Arabia is a signatory to CAT and has criminalised torture in accordance with article 4, it does not define the term torture, so consistent enforcement of this law would be very difficult. Additionally, in accordance with article 2, the government ended flogging as a criminal sentence in 2020. Despite this recent reform, Saudi Arabia continues to persecute and detain people who are critical of the regime or seek to express themselves in a way that clashes with the priorities of the state. For example, according to a report published by Human Rights Watch on March 2022, 10 Egyptian Nubians have been arbitrarily detained on abusive speech and terrorism charges and held in a manner that violates the Convention Against Torture.

Despite some positive steps, Saudi Arabia's recent actions reflect a realist prioritisation of the strict maintenance of order and only comply with obligations under international law to a limited extent.

Question 8 (8 marks)

From the list below, select **another** ethical issue you have studied this year. The ethical issue selected must be different from the one selected in Question 7.

- human rights
- people movement
- development
- arms control.

Selected ethical issue: _____

- a. Explain how **one** global actor's response to your selected issue may be guided by a particular ethical perspective. (3 marks)

Marking advice

Demonstrates understanding of ethical perspective of realism or cosmopolitanism	1 mark
Uses specific evidence to demonstrate response of one actor	1 mark
Provides clear explanation of the connection between the relevant ethical perspective and the actions of the global actor	1 mark

Suggested examples

- Human rights – UN Committee on the Rights of the Child's criticism of Bangladesh
- People movement – Germany's support to Ukrainian refugees (see below)
- Development – Australia's provision of aid in the South Pacific
- Arms control – North Korea's response to the UN nuclear proliferation program.

Sample response

Germany's collaborative response to the Ukrainian refugee crisis demonstrates how an actor's response can be guided by the ethical perspective of cosmopolitanism. Cosmopolitanism reflects a desire among global actors to cooperate to reach common goals and outcomes to meet challenges that are presented to the global community. This was on display when Germany collaborated with UNHCR and other EU states to provide support to Ukrainian refugees. More specifically, by May 2022, more than 945,000 Ukrainian refugees had been granted temporary protection status. By working collaboratively with other global actors to support refugees and address challenges associated with Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Germany has demonstrated how its response has been guided by a cosmopolitan ethical perspective.

Question 8 (continued)

- b. Analyse the ethical debate listed below that corresponds with the second ethical issue you selected. (5 marks)

Ethical issue		Debate
human rights	→	state sovereignty versus 'Responsibility to protect'
people movement	→	obligations to asylum seekers and other refugees versus national interests including border security
development	→	economic growth versus sustainable development
arms control	→	arms control versus disarmament.

Marking advice

Clear explanation of cosmopolitan side of the debate and use of specific evidence	2 marks
Clear explanation of realist side of the debate and use of specific evidence	2 marks
Use of analysis that acknowledges the complexity of the debate (students should go beyond merely describing the two different side of the debate)	1 mark

Suggested examples

- State sovereignty versus 'Responsibility to protect' – Contrast different perspectives on the Security Council relating to proposed humanitarian intervention in Syria
- Obligations to asylum seekers and other refugees versus national interests including border security – Contrast different approaches from Poland and Iran (see below)
- Economic growth versus sustainable development – Contrast different views expressed by the UN and China
- Arms control versus disarmament – Contrast the competing views expressed by UNODA and the USA.

Sample response

In relation to people movement, there is a tension that exists between the cosmopolitan view that states have an obligation to support refugees and the realist view that states should always prioritise their own national interests. The cosmopolitan side of the debate is demonstrated through the extensive recent support that Poland has provided to refugees. Following collaboration with UNHCR, by May 2023, there were 1.6 million registered Ukrainian refugees in Poland. Those refugees have been provided with a variety of supports including full access to the Polish labour market in accordance with article 17 of the Refugee Convention. Conversely, states like Iran have demonstrated a realist desire to prioritise border security above obligations under international law. In 2021 Iran was accused of expelling approximately one million refugees back to Afghanistan in violation of article 33 of the Refugee Convention (International Organisation for Migration, 2021). Amnesty International also reported that in 2022, Iranian security forces have been militarising their border ('They Don't Treat Us Like Humans', Amnesty International, 2022). The contrast in response from these two states demonstrates that in practice, not all states comply with their obligations under international law in relation to the treatment of refugees.

Question 9 (7 marks)

From the list below, select **one** global crisis you have studied this year.

- climate change
- armed conflict
- terrorism
- economic instability.

Selected global crisis: _____

Evaluate the effectiveness of crisis diplomacy in contributing to the resolution of your selected global crisis.

Marking advice

Demonstrates understanding of crisis diplomacy and use of correct example	2 mark
Uses evidence to demonstrate successes of response	2 marks
Uses evidence to demonstrate limitations of response	2 marks
Provides overall judgment about effectiveness	1 mark

Suggested examples

- Climate change: UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow (COP26)
- Armed conflict: Security Council efforts in response to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine (see below)
- Terrorism: UN Security Council Resolution 2170
- Economic instability: G20's response to post covid economic crisis.

Sample response

In relation to the resolution of armed conflict, and more specifically the war in Ukraine, crisis diplomacy has been largely ineffective in bringing about an end to the war; however, it has helped to bolster international support for Ukraine. Crisis diplomacy refers to negotiations between actors in the global political arena in response to an immediate crisis. Following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, the UN Security Council member states met in February of that year and attempted to pass a resolution calling on Russia to cease its use of force and withdraw from Ukraine. Russia used its veto power to block the passage of this resolution, so this instance of crisis diplomacy had an extremely limited impact. More recently, however, NATO members met in July 2023 in Vilnius and agreed on a multi-year assistance program to help rebuild Ukraine's security. NATO's use of crisis diplomacy appears to have had a more direct and positive impact upon Ukraine; however, it has not led to a cessation of hostilities. The mixed success of crisis diplomacy in relation to the war in Ukraine reflects the difficulties the international community faces when attempting to use diplomacy to bring about the resolution of a crisis involving armed conflict.

Question 10 (8 marks)

From the list below, select a **second** global crisis that you have studied this year. The global crisis selected must be different from the one selected in Question 9.

- climate change
- armed conflict
- terrorism
- economic instability.

Selected global crisis: _____

- a. Describe the impact of **one** key aspect of this crisis. (3 marks)

Marking advice

Accurately identifies one key aspect	1 mark
Uses specific evidence to show understanding of key aspect	1 mark
Demonstrates understanding of impact	1 mark

Suggested examples

- Climate change: Resource exploitation – Brazil and mining in the Amazon
- Armed conflict: Prosecuting war crimes in international law – ICC's arrest warrant for Putin
- Terrorism: terrorism as an instrument of state policy (see below)
- Economic instability: Globalisation – consideration of how globalisation expanded the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sample response

One key aspect of terrorism is its use as an instrument of state policy. For example, Iran has used the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps to provide support to terrorist organisations like Hezbollah. As Hezbollah Secretary General Hassan Nasrallah stated in 2016, 'Hezbollah's budget, everything it eats and drinks, its weapons and rockets, comes from the Islamic Republic of Iran.' By providing support to Hezbollah, Iran is supporting terrorist groups as part of its state policy to protect Iranian political interests in the region.

Question 10 (continued)

b. Analyse **one** unilateral response to this crisis. (5 marks)

Marking advice

Demonstrates understanding of unilateralism	1 mark
Uses evidence to show use of unilateralism (only award 1 mark if the example is correct, but lacks detail)	2 marks
Demonstrates sophisticated consideration of impact	2 marks

Suggested examples

- Climate change: US withdrawal from Paris Climate Accord
- Armed conflict: Russia exercising veto power to block UN Security Council resolutions
- Terrorism: Executive Order 13780 (see below)
- Economic instability: Unilateral rejection of IMF bailout packages.

Sample response

One example of a unilateral response to terrorism was the US use of Executive Order 13780 in 2017 which led to a travel ban on people from Syria, Iran, Yemen, Somalia and Sudan from entering the USA. Unilateralism is when a state acts alone in regards to upholding their national interests, with little or no regard for the views or interests of other global actors. This Executive Order was introduced without consulting with the US allies, and Trump asserted that the decision was made to prevent potential terrorists from entering the US and said that it was therefore justified on national security grounds. When criticising this unilateral response, Rebecca Wolfe from Yale University asserted that using profiling to identify terrorists is inherently unreliable and does not keep countries safe from terrorism. The ineffectiveness of this unilateral response can also be seen by the fact that Islamic State's influence has continued to expand in other parts of the world as they have shifted to a more decentralised command structure. Between 2019-2020, violence associated with terrorist groups like Islamic State has increased by 43% in Africa (African Centre for Strategic Studies).

SECTION B**Question 1** (20 marks)

'The ongoing need for states to pursue security and stability has brought about increased examination of the role of global governance.' Discuss.

Marking advice

Students should:

- demonstrate an understanding of how different institutions of global governance have been used to assist states to pursue security and stability.
- demonstrate an understanding of the different roles of those institutions.
- use specific evidence to explore the impact those institutions have had and consider the successes and limitations that have been experienced.
- make a clear overall judgment about the role of global governance.
- connect with key terms such as nation, state, sovereignty, power, multilateralism, globalisation

Suggested contention

Institutions of global governance have been able to provide valuable support to states in order to promote security and stability; however, their overall effectiveness continues to be limited by weak enforcement mechanism and state self-interest.

Essay plan scaffold

Paragraph 1: The ICC has attempted to prosecute accused war criminals in order to promote security and stability within states, however their effectiveness has been undermined by weak enforcement mechanisms.

- *Examples of successful prosecutions (e.g., conviction of Bosco Ntaganda in 2019,*
- *Examples of limited influence (Ongoing delays with prosecuting Omar al-Bashir, issuing of arrest warrant for Putin in 2023)*

Paragraph 2: The UN has also attempted to promote security and stability in states through the use of diplomacy and humanitarian aid, however structural flaws and resource constraints have hampered their success.

- *Use of Security Council to facilitate transfer of aid into Syria.*
- *Temporary ceasefire in Yemen.*
- *Ongoing influence of veto power.*
- *Resource constraints related to the provision of humanitarian aid to refugees fleeing conflict.*

Paragraph 3: Finally, the IMF has also used its role of lending in an attempt to promote financial stability and security within states that have experienced balance of payment difficulties, however they have not always been successful.

- *Examples of successful interventions: Initial provision of loans to Ukraine following annexation of Crimea, and more recent lending announced in 2023.*
- *Limitations: Failed interventions in Argentina and Sri Lanka.*

Question 2 (20 marks)

'Idealism has had a more significant impact on states' foreign policy decisions than pragmatism.' Discuss this statement with reference to the actions of **one** of the following Asia-Pacific states: Australia, China, Indonesia, Japan, United States of America.

Marking advice

Students should:

- demonstrate an understanding of the influence of both idealism and pragmatism.
- use specific evidence to show how idealism and pragmatism have influenced the use of FPIs in pursuit of national interests.
- include a clear overall judgment about whether idealism has had a more significant impact than pragmatism.
- connect with other relevant key terms such as sovereignty, national interests, power, security.

Suggested contention

While pragmatism has certainly influenced China's use of foreign policy instruments, the expansive influence of Xi Jinping's signature ideology, the Chinese Dream, shows that idealism has had a more significant impact on China's decisions.

Essay plan scaffold

Paragraph 1: The influence of idealism can be seen in the way that the desire to achieve the Chinese Dream has been used to justify the expansive role out of the Belt and Road Initiative

- *Description of Chinese Dream.*
- *Specific reference to BRI projects, use of trade, and direct reference to how this will help with the Twin Centenary Goals.*
- *Links to relevant national interests.*

Paragraph 2: China's focus on the practical benefits that military expansion in the South China Sea will bring, above any ideological commitment to the liberal international order, proves that pragmatism has also had an impact on China's decision making.

- *Refer to militarisation in South China Sea and military exercises with other states (eg. Cambodia, Russia).*
- *Dismissal of criticism from the Permanent Court of Arbitrations, United States, and other regional neighbours.*
- *Links to relevant national interests.*

Paragraph 3: The theoretical assumption these schools are mutually exclusive overlooks the fact there are times when it is arguable that one decision may have been influenced by both schools of thought.

- *The impact of China's use of aid in the Pacific proves that it is arguable that principles relating to both idealism and pragmatism may have influenced China's decision making.*
 - *Influence of idealism: Use of aid helps to build support for infrastructure projects, which in turns helps with the attainment of the Chinese Dream, and overlooks and negative practical consequences.*
 - *Influence of pragmatism: China is focused on the practical benefits of improving influence with recipient states, beyond any criticisms that may be linked to ideology.*

Question 3 (20 marks)

'The cosmopolitan perspective is not accepted universally.' Discuss with reference to **two** ethical issues you have studied this year.

Marking advice

Students should:

- demonstrate an understanding of the influence of the ethical perspective of both realism and cosmopolitanism.
- use specific evidence to prove how these ethical perspectives have influenced the responses of global actors to TWO ethical issues.
- include a clear overall judgment about whether the cosmopolitan perspective is universally accepted.
- connect with other relevant key terms such as ethics, justice, international law.

Suggested contention

In relation to the ethical issues of people movement and human rights, the extent to which the realist priorities of states have restricted the impact of international law proves that the cosmopolitan perspective is not universally accepted.

Essay plan scaffold

Paragraph 1: In relation to the ethical issue of people movement, the recent support that states like Poland and Czechia have provided to refugees demonstrates the cosmopolitan principles have had a significant recent influence on the actions of some states.

- *Refer to specific evidence to show Poland and Czechia have collaborated with UNHCR and provided support to refugees.*
- *Refer to obligations under the Refugee Convention and any other relevant international laws.*

Paragraph 2: Economic challenges to the universality of human rights demonstrates that in circumstances where resource constraints exist, the cosmopolitan perspective is not universally accepted.

- *Resource constraints in Afghanistan have meant that less emphasis has been placed on promoting respect for human rights.*

Paragraph 3: The inability of the UN Committee Against Torture (UNCAT) and UNHCR to force states to change their actions is another demonstration of that fact that cosmopolitanism is not universally accepted.

- *Refer to attempts by UNCAT and UNHCR, who are both influenced by cosmopolitan principles, to change state behaviour.*
- *Refer to examples of states who refuse to sacrifice national interests and change their behaviour.*

Question 4 (20 marks)

'Responses can at times exacerbate the original crisis.' Discuss with reference to **one** global crisis you have studied this year.

Marking advice

Students should:

- refer to at least two responses within their essay.
- demonstrate an understanding of the impact that responses have had on the chosen global crisis and whether they have made them worse.
- include a clear overall judgment about whether response can at times exacerbate the original crisis.
- connect with other relevant key terms such as international cooperation, crisis diplomacy, globalisation, unilateralism.

Suggested contention

As responses to the global crisis of terrorism have demonstrated, while they have had some positive impacts on the crisis, at times they have also exacerbated the original crisis.

Essay plan scaffold

Paragraph 1: International cooperation did reduce the power of Islamic State in Iraq and Syria, however it is arguable that the use of military intervention has motivated similar attacks around the world and therefore at times exacerbated the crisis.

- *Refer to the impact of multilateral military intervention targeting terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria*
- *Consider how military responses to IS have led to a more decentralised power structure and enabled them to reemerge in other conflict zones such as the Sahel region in Africa, and also in Afghanistan.*

Paragraph 2: Diplomatic efforts that have avoided the use of military force have not necessarily exacerbated the crisis, and have arguably had a positive impact on the crisis.

- *Security Council efforts to promote a global response to IS.*

Paragraph 3: Unilateral responses to terrorism have arguably inflamed ethnic divisions and exacerbated the crisis.

- *Consider impact of unilateral drone strikes in the Iran and Iraq.*
- *Consider how the use of the military perpetuates conflict and contributes to a cycle of violence that attracts further recruits.*

Extended response marking advice

The essay in Section B will be assessed against the following criteria:

- development of a coherent and relevant argument that addresses the specific demands of the essay question
- demonstration of political knowledge that is accurate and appropriate for the essay question
- accurate use of key political terms and concepts
- use of contemporary examples and case studies to support explanations, points of view and arguments.

18-20	– Responds to the full complexity of the prompt – Utilises a range of specific evidence to support a clear, precise and challenging contention – Sustains a high level of argument throughout – Expertly engages with the language and concepts of the study design, and demonstrates an understanding of broader international relations theory
15-17	– Demonstrates a clear understanding of, and response to, the prompt – Argues a clear and consistent contention – Utilises a range of specific evidence to support relevant arguments – Engages with the key terms and concepts of the study design in some detail
11-14	– Some understanding of the requirements of the prompt demonstrated – A clear contention provided, but not fully supported – Uses broad evidence, or the evidence provided does not fully support the arguments presented – Satisfactory engagement with the terms and concepts within the Study Design
7-10	– Shows sporadic links to, or understanding of, the prompt – An imprecise contention and line of argument presented – Includes some supporting evidence – Displays some engagement with the material in the study design
4-6	– Some attempt made, may include vague links to prompt – May show some evidence of engagement with the study design
1-3	– Some attempt made, but essay unfinished or not relevant to prompt
0	– No valid attempt made.