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International Baccalaureate®
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**GLOBAL POLITICS
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Thursday 22 May 2014 (morning)

2 hour 45 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions, each from a different unit of study. Each question is worth *[25 marks]*.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[75 marks]*.

Answer **three** questions, each from a different unit of study.

Each question is worth [25 marks]. Marks are awarded for demonstrating understanding of relevant political concepts, making reference to specific relevant examples, and for justifying your points and exploring and evaluating counter-arguments.

Power, sovereignty and international relations

1. Examine the claim that the significance of military power is diminishing in contemporary global politics.
2. Discuss the impact of NGOs, MNCs, and international organizations on state sovereignty.

Human rights

3. Compare and contrast an institutional approach to the ratification and enforcement of human rights (for example, through the Hague Courts) with non-institutional approaches (for example, through human rights NGOs, such as Amnesty International).
4. To what extent do the complex realities and relationships of power in global politics make the concept of human rights an unachievable ideal?

Development

5. Evaluate the claim that development through aid relies heavily on a stable government and a lack of corruption.
6. The fundamental weakness of development goals (such as the Millennium Development Goals) is their lack of focus on how targets are actually to be achieved. To what extent do you agree with this claim?

Peace and conflict

7. “Transforming armed conflict towards peace relies on an interrelationship of peacemaking, peace keeping and peace building.” Discuss.

8. “If a person died from tuberculosis* in the eighteenth century it would be hard to conceive of this as violence since it might have been quite unavoidable, but if he dies from it today, despite all the medical resources in the world, then violence is present” (Galtung). To what extent do you agree with the view that those in power have an obligation to identify and prevent structural violence?

* tuberculosis: a common, and in many cases lethal, infectious disease which can now be prevented by vaccination
