

THE NEW WORLD ORDER



Checklist

Make sure you:

- revise the relevant content and context for this topic
- know how to analyse different types of sources
- are able to construct a coherent argument for an extend writing question



Exam Questions

Question 1

(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 2, Question 3.1)

Read Source 1A.

- 1.1 Define the concept globalisation in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2 What, according to the source, are TWO positive results of globalisation? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3 In what ways do you think businesses like McDonald's and Starbucks could:
- (a) Assist less economically developed countries (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) Exploit less economically developed countries (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4 Explain whether McDonald's can be used as an example of how typical businesses operated in the global economy. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5 What, according to the source, is the roles of less economically developed countries (LEDCs) in a globalised economy? (2 x 1) (2)

Question 2

(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 2, Question 3.2)

Use Source 1B.

- 2.1 Name the TWO countries that did business with the USA as depicted in the source. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.2 Explain the messages that are conveyed in the cartoon. Use the visual clues in the source to support your answer. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3 What can you conclude about Kerry's intention to leave America for Canada? (1 x 2) (2)

Question 3

(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 2, Question 3.3)

Compare Sources 1A and 1B. Explain how the information in Source 1B confirms what is being referred to in Source 1A regarding economic practices in a globalised world. (2 x 2) (4)

Question 4

(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 2, Question 6)

The fall of the Soviet Union in 1989 had a significant impact on South Africa's political future.

Explain to what extent this statement is valid. Support your answer by using relevant examples.

[50]



Source 1A

This source focuses on the results of globalisation for both rich and poor nations.

Globalisation has resulted in: increased international trade; a company operating in more than one country; greater dependence on the global economy; freer movement of capital, goods and services; recognition of companies such as McDonald's and Starbucks in less economically developed countries (LEDC).

Although globalisation is probably helping to create more wealth in developing countries, it is not helping to close the gap between the world's poorest countries and the world's richest. Globalisation has resulted in many businesses setting up or buying operations in other countries. Companies that operate in several countries are called multinational corporations (MNCs) or trans-national corporations (TNCs). The US fast-food chain McDonald's is a large MNC – it has nearly 30 000 restaurants in 119 countries.

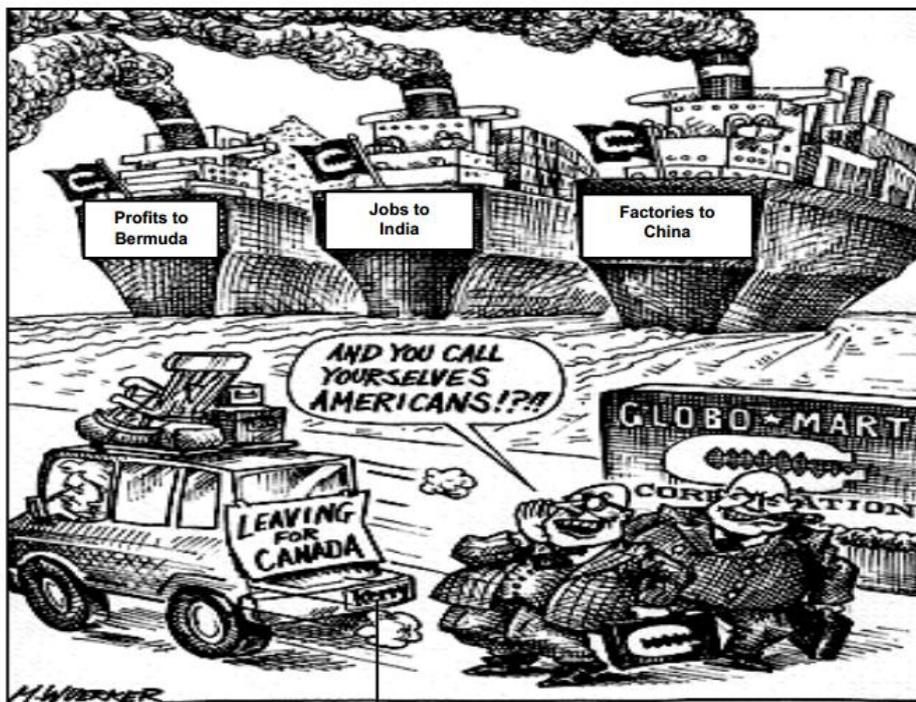
Globalisation operates mostly in the interests of the richest countries, which continue to dominate world trade at the expense of developing countries. The role of LEDCs in the world market is mostly to provide the North and West with cheap labour and raw materials. There are no guarantees that the wealth from inward investment will benefit the local community. Often profits are sent back to the more economically developed country where the TNC is based. Trans-national companies may drive local companies out of business. If it becomes cheaper to operate in another country, the TNC might close down the factory and make local people redundant.

An absence of strictly enforced international laws means that TNCs may operate in LEDCs in a way that would not be allowed in a more economically developed country. They may pollute the environment, run risks with safety or impose poor working conditions and low wages on local workers.

[From: http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/globalisation/globalisation_rev5.shtml.
Accessed on 20 September 2013]

Source 1B

The cartoon below was drawn by M Wuerker on 8 December 2004. It portrays how multi-national companies in the United States of America did business in the globalised world.



KERRY



Answers

Exam Questions

Question 1

(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 2, Question 3.1)

- 1.1 It is a global network of economic, communication and trade which has monopolised the global village.
Any other relevant answer
- 1.2 Increased international trade
A company can operate in more than one country
Greater dependence on the global economy
Free movement of capital, goods and services
Recognition of companies such as McDonald's and Starbucks
- 1.3 a) Provide work in less economically developed countries
Cheaper products
Provide income for local communities
Access new products
Access new technology
Investment in less economically developed countries
Any other relevant answer
- b) Fast food not a healthy option
Exploitation of natural resources in less economically developed countries
Exploitation of labour
Polluting the environment
Any other relevant answer
- 1.4 **YES**
McDonald's is a multi-national company and it shows its economic power and control
McDonald's has 30 000 restaurants in 119 countries. This shows its domination
Any other relevant response
- 1.5 To provide cheap labour
To provide raw materials
Any other relevant answer

Question 2

(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 2, Question 3.2)

2.1 China

India

Bermuda

2.2 Devastated as they could be without a job in the near future (Factories to China)

Begrudged because economic activities were outsourced (Jobs to India)

Resentment against the capitalist bosses for not investing profits in the developed countries

Resentment towards Kerry for leaving America for Canada as he became one of the richest politicians that benefitted from a globalised economy

Ordinary people who were patriotic may view this cartoon as an insult to their government and therefore could be malicious and biased

Any other relevant answer

2.3 He wanted to create an impression that he disagreed with the manner in which the capitalist did business in America

His action is questionable as he is leaving for another more economically developed country

John Kerry is in fact one of the richest paid politicians in America and benefitted greatly from globalisation

Emissions from the three ships as seen in the cartoon are polluting the environment -Kerry is a politician who campaigned for clean air (Clean Air Act) in the USA

Any other relevant answer

Question 3

(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 2, Question 3.3)

Both sources refer to the globalisation of the economy

Both sources refer to the setting up of MNCs and TNCs in developing countries

Both sources refer to the creation of employment opportunities in developing countries

Both sources refer to the pollution of the environment by MNCs and TNCs

Both sources refer to the wealth that is generated by MNCs and TNCs that would not benefit local communities

Any other relevant answer

Question 4

(Adapted from Exemplar 2014, Paper 2, Question 6)

SYNOPSIS

Candidates should explain to what extent the fall of the Soviet Union in 1989 influenced change in South Africa. They should argue (with examples) whether the collapse was the only factor that paved the way for negotiations between the National Party and the African National Congress or not. They need to take a line of argument and support their response with historical evidence.

MAIN ASPECTS

Candidates should include the following aspects in their response:

- Introduction: Candidates should state to what extent the fall of the Soviet Union in 1989 influenced change in South Africa and support their line of argument with relevant examples.

ELABORATION

In stating that the fall of the Soviet Union had a significant impact on South Africa's political future, candidates should include the following points in their answer:

EXTERNAL FACTORS

- The fall of the Berlin Wall affected the reform process in South Africa
 - South Africa could no longer use the threat of communism to gain support
 - It could no longer rely of Western support for its 'anti-communist' stance
 - The National Party's fear for a communist-controlled ANC also disappeared
 - The National Party was now prepared to negotiate with the ANC
 - The collapse of the Soviet Union also affected the ANC
 - After the demise of communism the Soviet Union was no longer prepared to support the ANC
 - This forced the ANC to negotiate with the National Party
 - Influential South Africans began to believe that talks with the ANC were necessary in order to end the turmoil in South Africa
 - After the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola the ANC could no longer operate from there
 - The ANC had to redefine its position and began to seek recognition from Western countries
 - Granting of independence to Namibia also encouraged both the NP and ANC to pursue peaceful negotiations
 - The NP saw that majority rule did not mean the introduction of communism
 - The collapse of communism was a critical factor that led to change in South Africa
 - De Klerk's speech of 2 February 1990 brought an end to apartheid
 - Any other relevant response
- Conclusion: Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion with regard to how the collapse of the Soviet Union led to change in South Africa or how external and internal pressure led to this change.

In stating that the fall of the Soviet Union influenced political changes in South Africa to a lesser extent, candidates should include the following points in their answer:

INTERNAL FACTORS

- In the 1980's the South African government faced a transformed world order
- South Africa became isolated/most neighbouring states had attained independence
- By the end of 1989 the Soviet Union was disintegrating/The Berlin Wall had fallen
- Changes in the world contributed to the end of apartheid
- The collapse of the USSR deprived the ANC of its main source of support
- The National Party's claim to be protecting South Africans from a communist onslaught became unrealistic
- Western world powers supported the move that South Africa resolve its problems peacefully and democratically
- The government started to believe that reform is needed to include the development of a strong black middle class which would act as a 'bulwark against revolution'



- The PW Botha 'total strategy' did not work
 - PW Botha suffered a stroke and was succeeded by FW De Klerk
 - FW De Klerk started to accept that the black struggle against apartheid was not a conspiracy directed from Moscow
 - This enabled De Klerk to engage in discussions with the liberation organisations
 - On 2 February 1990 De Klerk announced 'a new and just constitutional dispensation'
 - He was declaring the end of apartheid
 - Any other relevant response
- Conclusion: Candidates should tie up their argument with a relevant conclusion.

Candidates can also indicate that it was both the internal and external factors that contributed to change in South Africa.

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