

TESTPREP: GLOBAL POLITICS

PAPER 1 (SL & HL)

Test yourself with this free mock Paper 1! Make sure you set your timer and follow all the instructions carefully.

When you're done, you can check your answers against the ones at the end of the Paper.

There are **three full sets of** Paper 1 and Paper 2 questions in our excellent *Global Politics: TestPrep Workbook*. Go to www.extendededucation.co.uk to buy your copy and find books for your other subjects.

The best way to check how you are getting on with your revision is to practise in exam-style conditions. GOOD LUCK!

Bonus Paper 1: Standard and Higher Level

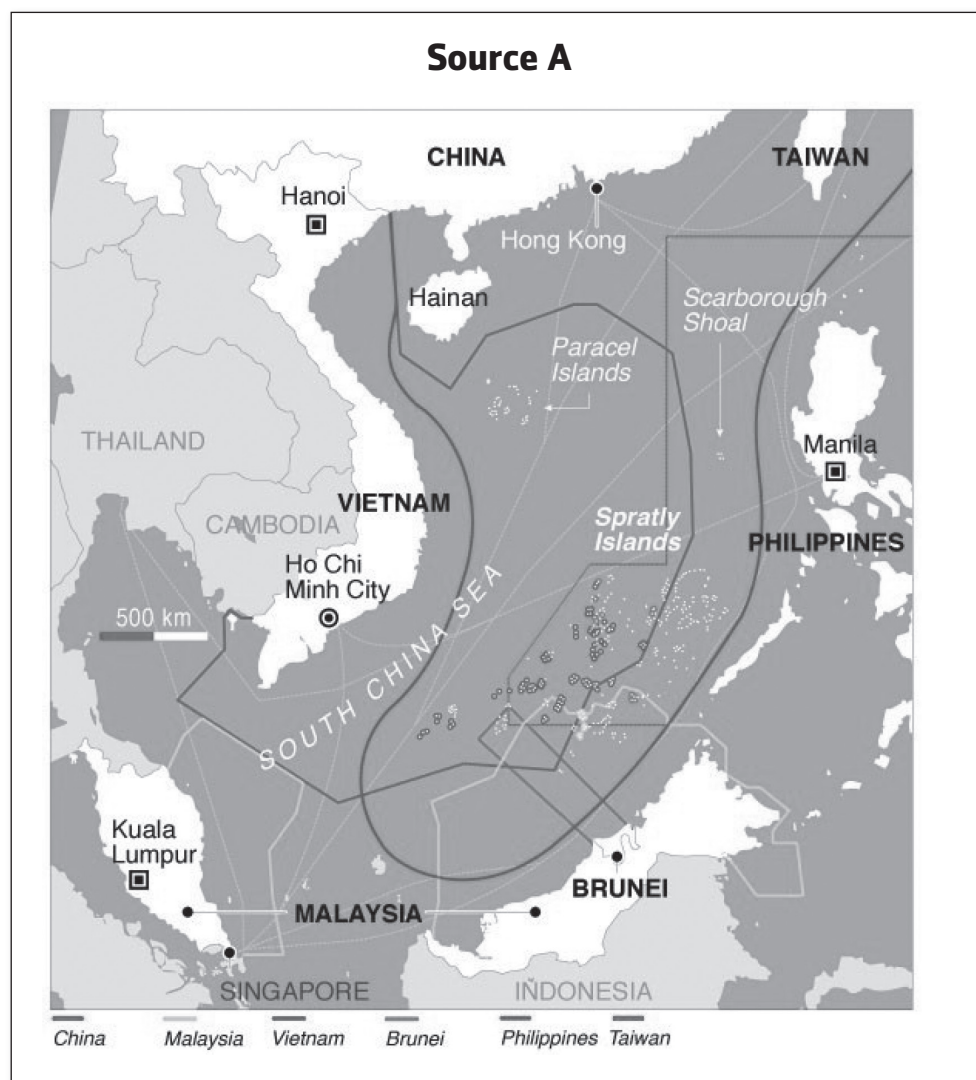
- Set your timer for **1 hour and 15 minutes**
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is 25 marks
- Answer ALL the questions

You will be allowed five minutes of reading time where you are **not** allowed to write or highlight!

Unit 4: Peace and conflict

Read all the sources carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

Source A



[Source: Voice of America, www.voanews.com/terms-use-and-privacy-notice. Accessed on: 05 December 2019]

Source B

Territory is central to some of the most vexing cases of conflict, especially where different groups lay claim to the same ground. Jerusalem, for example, has momentous significance for Christians, Jews, and Muslims alike. Each group is equally unwilling to yield control. The mere presence of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon at the Temple Mount in 2000 sparked the second intifada. Abkhaz and Georgians both view Abkhazia as their homeland, just as Serbs and Albanians see parts of Kosovo as theirs. In Northern Ireland's pubs, discussions of the 1690 Battle of Boyne can still be heard 'like it was last week's hurling match,' with flags representing each side continuing to decorate and demarcate the different neighbourhoods.

[Source: Johnson, D. D. P. and Toft, M. D. (2014), "Grounds for War: The Evolution of Territorial Conflict", *International Security*, Volume 38, Issue 3, pp. 7–38]

Source C

The most intractable civil wars in the last half of the twentieth century were not ethnic civil wars or ideological civil wars. The most intractable conflicts were those fought over territory. Between 1940 and 1996, combatants fighting territorial civil wars were 70 percent less likely to initiate peace negotiations than combatants fighting any other type of civil war (Walter 2002). And once begun these negotiations rarely brought peace. In only 17 percent of the cases in which a government faced rebels who sought independence or greater regional autonomy did the government agree to accommodate the rebels in any way. This pattern also exists in the international arena. Evan Luard (1986), K J Holsti (1991), Gary Goertz and Paul Diehl (1992), and John Vasquez (1993) each found that territorial issues are one of the more frequent sources of war between states and competing governments are less likely to resolve disagreements over territory than any other issue. Paul Hensel (1996) found that territorial disputes between states are more likely to escalate, to produce a greater number of fatalities, and to be more conflictual than nonterritorial confrontations. Unlike most other issues, governments show a surprising unwillingness to negotiate over land in order to avoid or end otherwise costly conflicts.

[Source: Walter, B. F., (2003), "Explaining the Intractability of Territorial Conflict", *International Studies Review*, Volume 5, Issue 4, pp. 137–153, JSTOR www.jstor.org/stable/3186399] [Accessed on: 05 December 2019]

Source D

[...] there were 11 conflicts reaching the level of war in 2014, an increase of five compared to 2013. This is the largest relative increase witnessed since the early 1960s although the total number of wars is still lower than during most of the 1980s and 1990s, with a peak in 1988 when 16 wars were recorded by the UCDP. The large number of wars witnessed in 2014 also translated into an increase in the number of battle-related deaths, 7 with 101,400 fatalities as a best estimate, which makes it the most violent year in the entire

VEXING

To cause frustration and problems.

YIELD

To give up the responsibility or control of something.

INTIFADA

An uprising of the Palestinians against the Israelis.

DEMARCATE

To create a boundary and separate neighbourhoods.

INTRACTABLE

Uncontrollable and difficult to manage.

COMBATANTS

A person who fights in war.

AUTONOMY

For a country to be independent and to govern their own country.

REBEL

The people opposing laws and fighting for things they want to change.

UCDP

Uppsala Conflict Data Program - collection of data on organized violence.

Answers

Bonus set

Paper 1

1. • The dispute is over territory in the South China Sea.
 • The state claiming the largest area is China.
 • There are multiple states competing for control of the region, including China, Brunei, Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia and Taiwan.
 • The area contains many significant shipping routes and strategic islands.

Award yourself [1] for each relevant point up to a maximum of [3]. Other relevant points not listed can also be rewarded. **[3 marks]**

2. Answers may include but are not limited to:
- Territory is a key issue when it comes to control of sensitive areas.
 - Disputes over territory have the potential to escalate into wide-scale conflict.
 - Disputes over territory are not easily resolved and can lead to historical grievances.
 - Territorial conflicts may be characterized by an unwillingness to compromise.

You don't need to make four different points for this question. Each correct point will gain you [2] marks to a total of [4]. To be awarded [2] a point must be well developed; for example, simply making the point that territorial conflicts are hard to solve would be awarded [1], whereas developing this point into a comment such as 'territorial conflicts can be difficult to resolve due to the underlying belief in both camps that areas form part of a homeland or cherished area' would be awarded [2].

You can get a maximum of [3] without referencing an example studied. **[4 marks]**

3. Responses could include the following points of contrast:
- Source C refers to how territorial conflicts make up the majority of conflict globally, whilst Source D uses examples of past interstate conflicts that were focused on territory to show that instances of war are decreasing.
 - Source C refers to how territorial issues frequently lead to war whereas Source D presents the example of civil war in Somalia to show how the intensity of war may be linked to other issues.
 - Source C states that 'territorial disputes between states are more likely to escalate' whereas Source D identifies controlling territory as a less important aim in the Somali conflict.
 - Source C describes how governments are less willing to negotiate over land in comparison to other issues, whereas Source D identifies how it is not only governments but international peacekeeping operations (AMISON) that have been important in helping to end the war in Somalia.
 - The message of Source D is that war generally has become less common more recently, whereas C does not focus on this and puts forward the view that war is still common over territory.

Discussing the view of only one source is worth a maximum of [4]. If two sources are discussed separately with no linking between them, your maximum is [4]. If you focused mostly on one source with only minimal reference to the other source, your maximum is [5]. You gain [2] marks per effective point of contrast, up to a maximum of [8].

An [8] response answer should present a detailed running contrast and can contain answers different from those above. A running commentary is a sustained argument supporting a perspective.

[8 marks]

4. Question 4 is assessed according to the generic IB mark bands, in conjunction with these marking notes.

Source material may include, but is not limited to:

Source A:

- Importance of territorial conflict in the South China Sea (SCS) could be threatening to peace.
- There is little evidence that the SCS dispute is a conflict rooted in ideological or identity conflict.
- The number of states involved in the SCS and their claims for territory would imply that territorial control is the major threat to peace.

Source B:

- 'Territory is central to some of the most vexing cases of conflict.'
- Examples used of the temple mount and Abkhazia show how disputed territory can often lead to violent conflict.
- The discussion of 'different neighbourhoods' and 'flags' suggests that potentially some disputes, although initially about territory, may lead to identity conflict.
- Examples of Serbs and Albanians show how although they are threatening peace by claiming territory the identity of those involved may lead candidates to conclude that this is also an identity conflict.

Source C:

- The source is clear that civil wars 'were not ethnic civil wars or ideological civil wars', implying that territory was the greatest threat to peace.
- Territorial wars are harder to solve and actors involved are less willing to engage in peace talks.
- Issues over territory are 'one of the more frequent sources of war between states'.
- Students may identify that although territory is a key cause of war, the implication is that it is not the only one.

Source D:

- The general overview on the trends in warfare is not clear on what the causes of these wars is, therefore, territory may not be the leading reason for the outbreak of war.
- The example of al-Shabaab, a group with a distinct ideology and identity, may show that these are greater threats to peace.
- In Somalia, territory is less significant to the combatants.

Own knowledge may include, but is not limited to:

Arguments that territorial conflicts are the most threatening to peace:

- That disputes over territory are one of the contradictions Galtung discusses in his conflict triangle.
- That territorial claims and disputes over territory can lead to large-scale interstate wars.
- Territorial disputes may lead to the development of other less-significant disputes that challenge peace, such as identity or ideological conflicts.

Arguments that territorial conflicts are not the most threatening to peace:

- Conflicts can emerge due to disputes in attitudes and assumptions, which may be more severe underlying problems.
- That ideology, identity and interest are other causes for conflict that could be applied to contemporary examples.
- That challenges to peace are dynamic and may involve a combination of factors, of which territory may or may not be a significant factor.

You might have made other valid points or examples. You won't have time to make as many points in your answer as the example points listed.

You should use evidence from the sources **and** your own knowledge of key concepts **and** from your own study. If you have **only** used source material **or** own knowledge then you can get a maximum of [6] marks.

To achieve all [10] marks, you must refer to all four sources. **[10 marks]**