

Name:



Year 13 A Level Geography Paper 2 Unit 3 – Superpowers

EQ3 – What spheres of influence are contested by superpowers and what are the implications of this?

Workbook



Subject: Geography	Year: Y13	Topic: EQ3 What spheres of influence are contested by superpowers and what are the implications of this?		
This is the compulsory year 13 Human unit. It continues the study of economic and political Geography from year 12.				
Key terms Tension Acquisition Exploitation Intellectual property Counterfeiting	Spheres of influence Emerging powers Interdependence Economic restructuring Arab spring	Exclusive economic zone Instability Territorial Contested places Ideology	Sub-prime lending Debt crisis Assets Austerity Annexation	
Specification point	Pre-reading	In-class activity	Follow up (incl H/W)	Extension
7.7 Global influence is contested in a number of different economic, environmental and political spheres 7.8 Developing nations have challenging relationships with superpowers with consequences for people and the physical environment 7.9 Existing superpowers face ongoing economic restructuring, which challenges their power	Read The Almighty Dollar Prisoners of Geography BBC Foreign news The Economist Videos Ted talks BBC – The Chinese are coming Websites: On separate list sheet	Essay practice Discussion of key topics Analysis of graphs/ maps/ data Knowledge checks Case studies	Each week – completion of workbook tasks/ reading articles/ practice question	Read more of the Economic and Political geography Books in the study centre RGS Articles Available in the library - The Almighty Dollar Factfulness Population 10 Billion Prisoners of Geography

Superpowers

EQ3: What spheres of influence are contested by superpowers and what are the implications of this?

1. Tensions and conflict
2. China and the South China Sea
3. Changing global relationships
4. Economic problems
5. Superpower futures

Superpower	A state or organisation that is able to extend a dominant influence globally.
Emerging power	A state or organisation that is growing significantly in power and beginning to extend a more global influence.
Regional power	A state or organisation with a sphere of influence that tends to be continental rather than global.
Hegemony	Leadership or dominance, especially by one state or organisation.
Direct control	Maintaining control through 'hard' power, e.g. colonialism
Indirect control	Maintaining control through 'soft' power, e.g. neo-colonialism
Geopolitical	Referring to the influence of geographical factors on international relations
Blue water Navy	A navy that can be deployed into Open Ocean i.e. with large ocean-going ships.
Diplomacy	The negotiation and decision-making that takes place between nations as part of international relations, leading to international agreements and treaties.
Ideology	A set of beliefs, values and opinions held by the majority of people in a society e.g. 'Western Values' of free speech, individual liberty, free-market economics and consumerism.
Cold War	A period of tension between the two superpowers of capitalist ASA and communist USSR lasting from 1945 to 1990
Acculturation	A process of cultural change that takes place when two different cultures meet; it includes the transfer of a dominant culture's ideas on to a subordinate culture
Sphere of influence	The geographical area over which a powerful country can assert its authority
Dependency	The progress of a developing country is influenced by economic, cultural, and political forces that are controlled by developed countries
Capitalism	An economic and political system where trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state
Neo-Liberalism	Advocates privatisation, free trade and reduced state intervention.
Westernisation	Global spread of western ideas, beliefs and practices.
Culture	The ideas, customs, beliefs and behaviours of a group of people.
Geostrategy	Strategy to deal with geopolitical problems

Lesson 1: Tensions and conflict in economic, environmental and political spheres

		I think I can..	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can explain the issues around patents and intellectual property rights		
Mastering	I can explain the tensions between superpowers		
Extending	I can summarise the key issues in the South China Sea		

Do now: Spot the fake

[illegible]

Starter:

Come up with a list of global conflicts over resources

Which countries are in conflict?

Which resource is contested?

[illegible]

What are the issues around counterfeiting?

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Read Articles 1-3

How have countries tried to deal with counterfeiting?

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What are patents?

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How does globalisation contribute to this? What are the implications?

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Why do superpowers contest for resources?

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What is the EEZ?

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What is the sphere of influence?

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How have spheres of influence changed over time?

Give evidence using dates.

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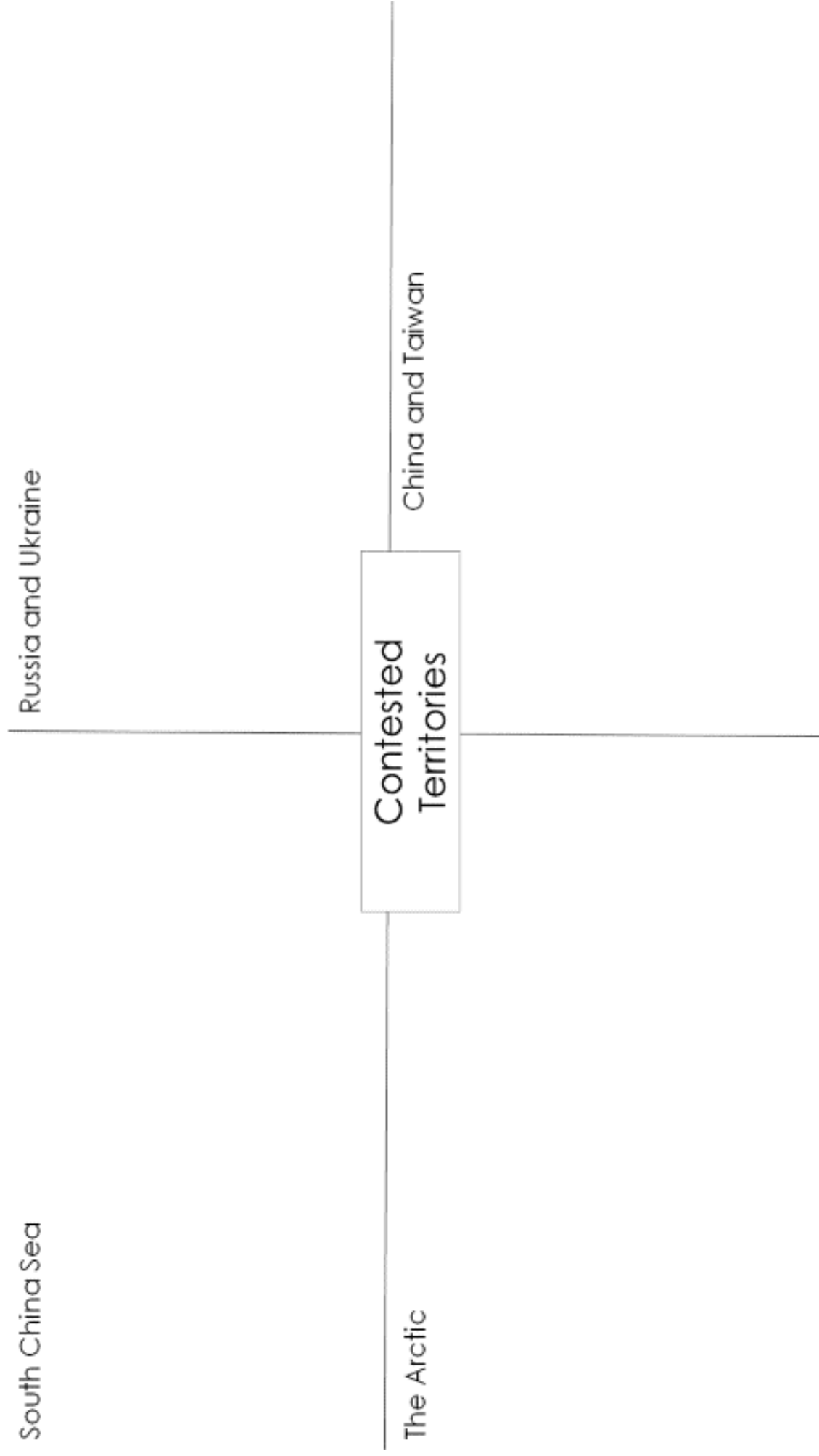
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True or false?

The World Intellectual Property Organisation is an NGO set up to protect new innovations.	
The costs of developing new medicines could not be recouped if others could copy the idea.	
Chinese companies are known for infringing IP by producing counterfeit goods	
3 fake Apple stores were found in China	
The tension between USA and China means that TNCs are more likely to invest in China.	
The sphere of influence is the direct control over a foreign area or territory.	

Use the slides and articles 4-8 to make notes on the key areas of conflict



Video questions

What is China doing in the South and East China Sea?

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Why? (be specific with your reasons)

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How many and which countries lay claim to these contested waters?

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How do you define international waters?

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What is the 9 dashed line and how has it caused conflict?

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How is China claiming the Spratly islands?

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Why does China want to claim them?

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What is the cabbage strategy?

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[illegible]

Lesson 2: Changing relationships with developing nations

		I think I can..	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can explain why China is investing in Africa		
Mastering	I can discuss the reasons for conflict in the South China Sea		
Extending	I can evaluate the causes of ongoing tension and conflict in the Middle East		

Do now: Picture annotation

What is happening in this image? Or has happened?

Where in the world might this be taking place?



What might be the knock-on effects?
Think –
People/environment?

What questions
can we ask?

What is happening in this image? Or has happened?

Where in the world might this be taking place?



What might be the knock-on effects?
Think –
People/environment?

What questions
can we ask?

Starter: Ties between China and African nations present the following....

Opportunities	Challenges

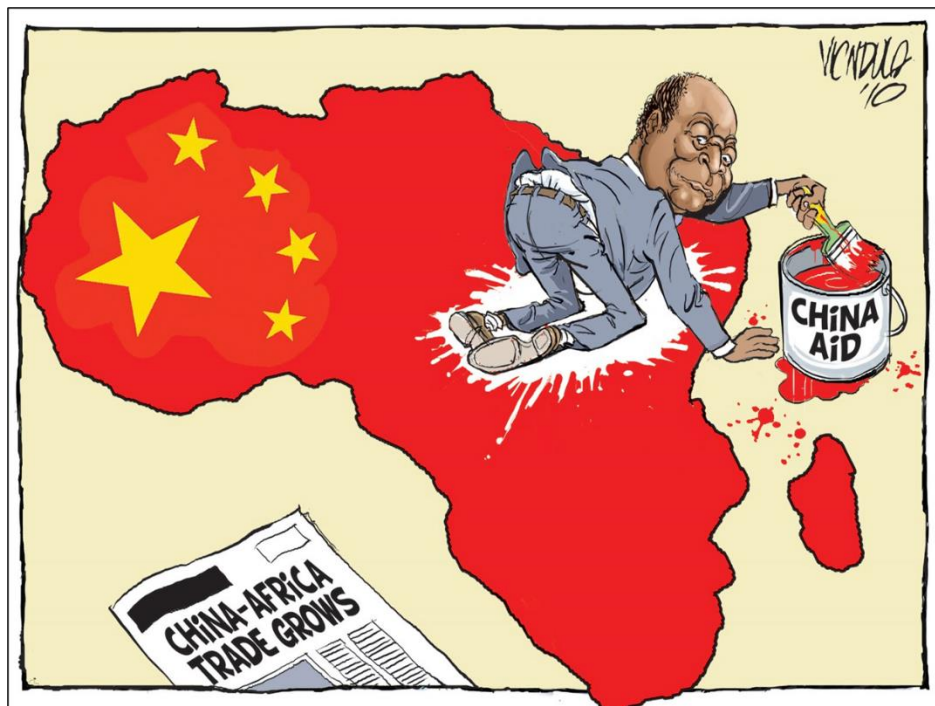
What is the cartoon implying?

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What are Superpower relationships based on? Why can this cause problems?

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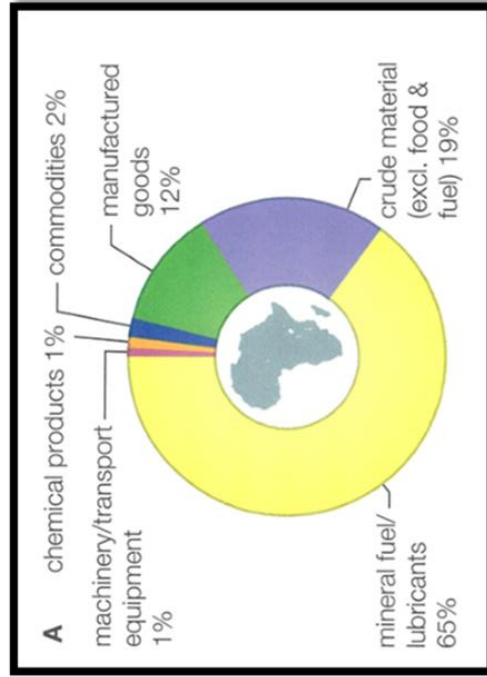
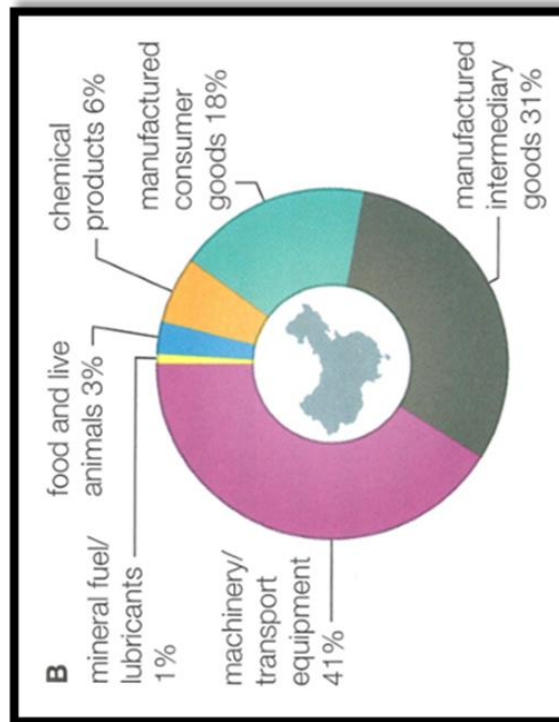
What sort of relationship do China and African developing countries have?

A Neo-colonial one where China exploits Africa for it's cheap raw materials but Africa gets little in return?

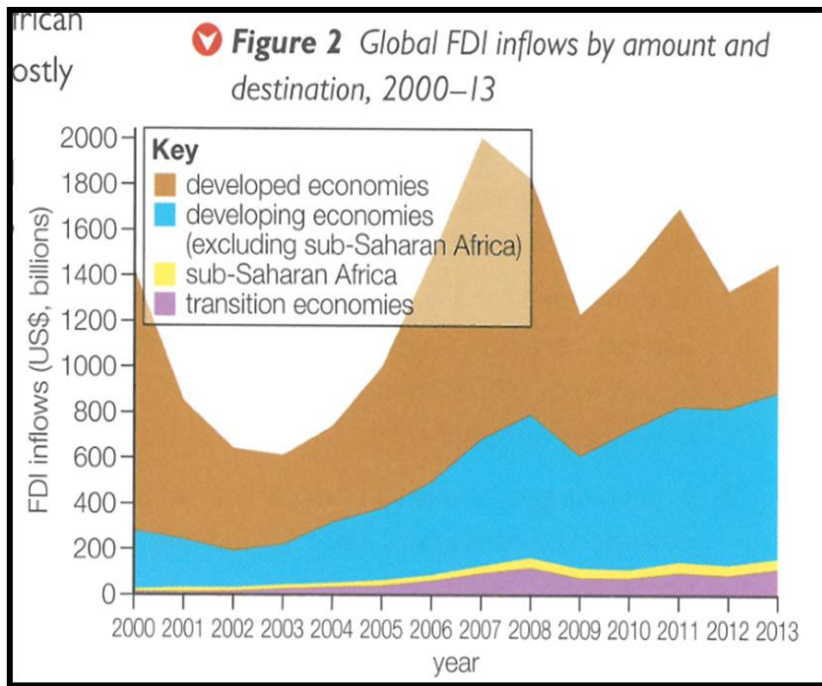
A developmental relationship where Africa develops through trade and development to the global economy?

Read Articles 9-12

Exports from Africa to China



Imports from China to Africa



How has Africa benefitted from Chinese FDI?

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How has China benefitted from this investment?

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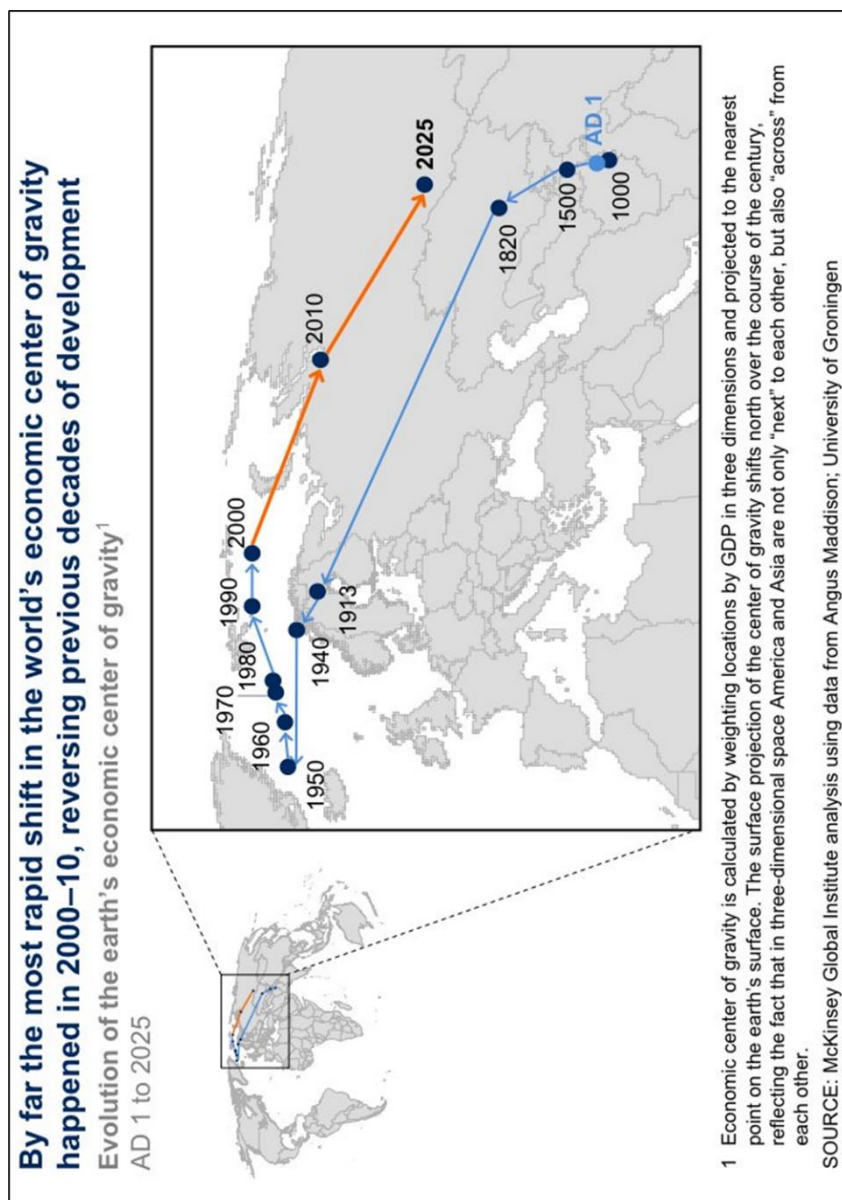
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Read Article 13

Summarise the issues mentioned about neighbours and alliances into economic, political, issues.

Economic	Political



How will the rise of China and India affect regional dynamics in Asia?

Read Articles 14-17



What are the implications for the world's superpowers in terms of geopolitical relationships and energy provision?

What are the key tensions in the Middle East?

How are Superpowers involved?

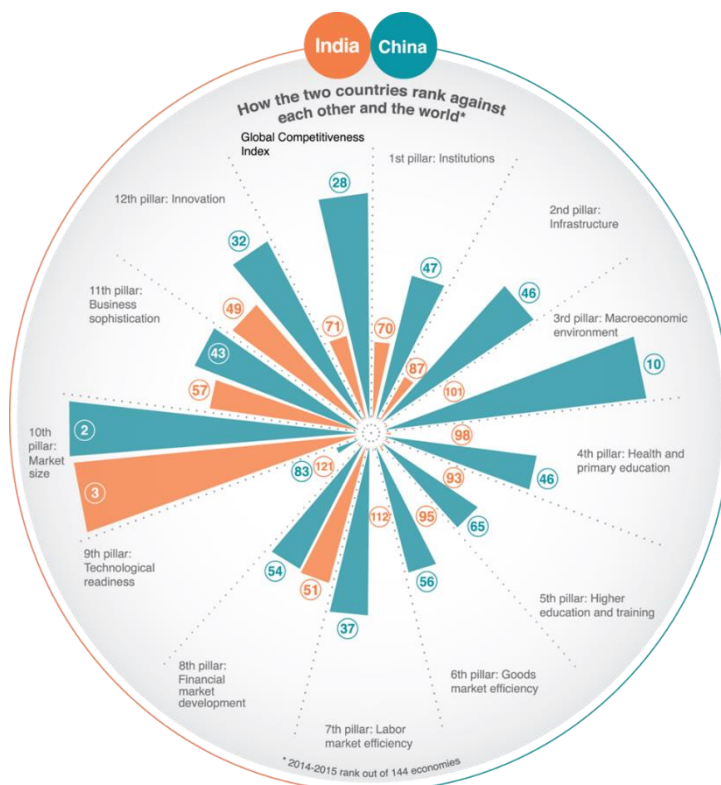
One road, One Belt



Use page 140 to explain how China's One Belt, One Road strategy has altered the geopolitical power of the world.

Read Article 18

How will the rise of China and India affect regional dynamics in Asia?



What kind of threat/changed world do emerging superpowers create?

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Should current superpowers worry about regional tensions around the world?

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People versus physical environment – which suffers the most?

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Do contrasting cultural ideologies have global implications on decisions made by global superpowers?

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Lesson 3: Challenges of the future

		I think I can..	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can explain the uncertainties facing the EU and USA		
Mastering	I can explain how the US uses its military budget		
Extending	I can forecast the future for the superpowers		

Do now: Economic problems

What order would you put these in? What comes first?

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What does it lead to?

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Out of the 4 economic challenges, which one is most important and why?

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Starter: Read articles 19-20

Why does the EU have a bigger problem than the US?

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What are the challenges that the EU faces?

<p>Debt in the Eurozone amounted to 9.7 trillion in 2016 and 1.6trillion in the UK, in both cases about 90% of annual GDP; debt is a drag on economic growth.</p> <p>EU unemployment was close to 10% in 2016 representing a cost to taxpayers and underused economic capacity.</p>	<p>The EU is ageing fast, by 2012 20% of EU citizens will be over 65.</p> <p>The EU's workforce will drop by 14% by 2030 which will place an increasing burden on those in work to find pensions, healthcare, and care homes.</p> <p>After 2035 the EU''s population is likely to be falling.</p>
<p>The USA is ageing less fast than the EU and social costs (pensions and healthcare) tend to be borne by individuals rather than the government.</p>	<p>Energy security is a key EU issue as it release to imported oil and gas. Some of which comes from Russia.</p>
<p>Youth unemployment in the EU was 22% in 2015 and 45% in Greece and Spain. Long term youth unemployment risks a 'lost generation' of young people as well as political disaffection.</p>	<p>The EU's 28 nations do not sing with one voice despite Eurovision</p> <p>Tensions between countries wanting deeper union (France, Germany) and those wanting less (UK) have grown (UK is currently leaving)</p> <p>Relationships with Russia are strained, and immigration is an increasing divisive issue.</p>
<p>National debt in 2016 was \$19 trillion, but the US dollar's status as the global currency of choice makes it less vulnerable to economic shocks.</p>	<p>They are increasingly energy secure as a result of oil and gas fracking. Water insecurity is an increasing problem in the South West.</p>
<p>Race relations are strained in parts of the country, and at a national level, there is often political deadlock between Democrats and Republicans.</p>	<p>Health spending swallows 17% of the USA's annual GDP and is a huge cost to families and government. 74% of adults are overweight (30% are obese), adding significantly to healthcare costs.</p>

Look at the challenges the USA faces. Which ones are similar? Who has the greatest concerns?

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Read Articles 21-22

Mortgage-lending markets	
Interest	
Assets	
Sub-prime lending	

Using the key terms explain how the Debt crisis started.

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What were the impacts on this on superpower status?

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Why did some governments favour austerity? Why did this lead to more tensions

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Is government debt bad? Why?

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Read Articles 23 – 24

How far would you go to retain superpower status? Explain how military spending is used to protect status.

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Create a list of costs and benefits of naval, nuclear, air power, intelligence services and space exploration in terms of their importance to retaining superpower status today.

	Costs	Benefits
Naval power		
Nuclear power		
Air power		
Intelligence services		
Space exploration		

Superpower tensions are economic rather than political. How far do you agree with this statement?

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Read Article 25

How will this impact the future? Will it impact Superpower status?

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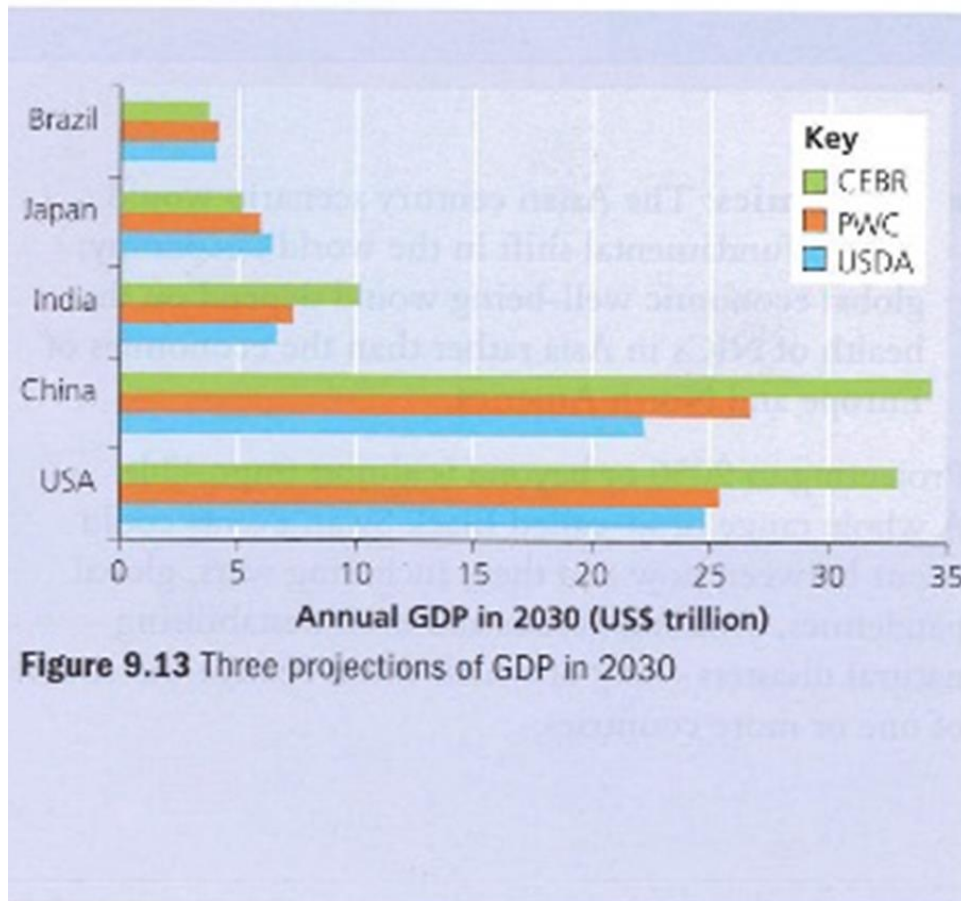
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In which of these predictions does the China have the largest GDP growth?

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Which prediction does the USA have the largest growth? What else is different about this scenario?

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Why is it hard to create GDP predictions?

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Why are there three different predictions?

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Which factors could lead to these different predictions?

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Country	2005	2010	2015	2020 est.	2021 est.
USA	13 093 700	14 964 400	18 036 650	21 926 509	22 766 776
Japan	4 572 414	5 498 719	4 124 211	5 506 436	5 603 523
Germany	2 866 308	3 423 466	3 365 293	4 007 765	4 113 869
France	2 207 450	2 651 772	2 420 163	2 850 668	2 941 078
UK	2 511 165	2 431 169	2 858 482	2 927 636	3 022 202
Brazil	891 633	2 208 705	1 772 589	2 213 760	2 314 835
China	2 308 821	6 066 212	11 181 556	16 458 029	18 033 354
India	834 218	1 708 460	2 073 002	3 297 453	3 650 615
Russia	820 568	1 638 463	1 326 016	1 698 192	1 786 240
World	47 325 751	65 643 256	73 598 823	93 599 266	98 632 169

Figure 11 Actual GDP 2005–2015 and predictions for 2020–21 for nine of the world's largest economies (in millions of US\$)

Using the table of results above, plot a line graph to show the current and predicted GDP values for potential Superpower nations.

Future Scenario – Teaching a lesson in 2030

Produce a lesson to be taught in the Year 2030 about superpower status.

Your lesson must include:

- Learning objectives
- At least 3 PowerPoint slides
- One A4 handout
- One activity or task (e.g., reading an article and answering questions, making something, writing a summary, matching text to images, filling in a table, a quiz)

Advanced options:

- You may want to consider where you are teaching this lesson. Be creative. Could you be in the USA and teach about the loss of power in the USA and rise of the Asian Century.
- You may use technology – you will be in the future!

What to cover in your lesson:

Introduction

- Current superpower future (unipolar-bipolar-multi-polar)
- The key countries who are superpowers

Rise to power

- Explanation of how the countries rose to this superpower position

Superpower impacts

- Stability of this scenario.
- Resource use of this scenario.
- Military spending and analysis
- Global economic structure and GDP estimate for this scenario

Peer Assessment for: _____

Success Criteria		Yes/No	Comment
At least 3 slides			
One A4 Handout			
Activity			

Content	Yes/No	Comment
Current superpower future (unipolar-bipolar-multi-polar) and key countries		
Explanation of how the countries rose to this superpower position.		
Stability of this scenario.		
Resource use of this scenario.		
Military spending and analysis		
Global economic structure and GPD estimate for this scenario		

Presentation	Yes/No	Comment
Confidently presented		
Engaging		
Creative		

WWW: _____

EBI: _____

Knowledge Test Unit 7 EQ1:

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Correction</u>
What is the definition of superpower?		
There are seven factors that help us assess who might rival the USA now or in the future. Identify 4 of them	1) 2) 3) 4)	
What does OECD stand for?		
Mackinder developed a theory argued that whoever controlled Europe and Asia would control the world. What did he call this area?		
What is the definition of colonialism?		
Outline what it means by a uni-polar world		
Identify one strengths of China as an emerging power		
Identify one weaknesses of India as an emerging power		
Name three theories that help explain the changing patterns of power	1) 2) 3)	
Identify one criticism of the Rostow Model		

Knowledge Test Unit 7 EQ2:

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Correction</u>
Identify the name of two Intergovernmental Organisations <i>Do not just write the acronyms</i>		
What is the difference between Publically traded TNC's and state owned TNC's?		
If this is the definition, what is the key term? <i>The value of a brand measured using metrics such as market share, customer opinion of the brand and brand loyalty</i>		
In 1995, the WTO introduction its agreement on TRIPS. What do these letters stand for?		
Identify the five permanent members of the UN Security Council		
When looking at the role of players in international decision making – we studied the variety of alliances players are involved in. Can you identify one military alliance and one environmental alliance		
What are two causes of increasing energy consumption?		
China's food consumption has increased significantly in recent years Meat – up 99% Fruit and Nuts – up 98% Coffee and Tea – up 71% What is one reason for this?		
In 2014, China agreed to work towards an emissions peak in 2030. However what year was it that they finally agreed to targets?		

Knowledge Test Unit 7 EQ3:

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Correction</u>
If this is the definition, what is the key term? <i>the claim by a state to exclusive or predominant control over a foreign area or territory</i>		
What do the letters UNCLOS and EEZ stand for?		
What is an EEZ?		
Can you name the islands we studied to help explain China's disputes within the South China Sea?		
What did China refer to this strategy as? <i>"surrounding a contested area with so many boats — fishermen, fishing administration ships, marine surveillance ships, navy warships -that the disputed island is essentially wrapped like layers"</i>		
What is neo-colonialism?		
Can you outline what the 'One Belt' aspect is of China's 'One Belt, One Road Strategy' is?		
What was the main cause of the 2007 financial crisis?		
What was the budget for US Space Exploration in 2014?		
During the Falkland War, what % of the UK's GDP was spent on defence?		
We studied four potential future scenarios, what is the name of the one being described below? <i>Emerging powers continue to grow while the EU and USA decline in relative terms, creating a multipolar world of broadly equal powers with regional but not global influence.</i>		

Question Bank- Superpowers

Remember your mark scheme for 12-mark questions!

Level	Mark	Descriptor
3	9-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1)• Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas logically, making relevant connections/relationships. (AO2)• Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce a full and coherent interpretation that is relevant and supported by evidence. (AO2)• Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to make supported judgements about the significance of factors throughout the response, leading to a balanced and coherent argument. (AO2)

Practice Question A

a) Explain how 'soft power' can be used to maintain superpower status. (4)

b) Assess the extent to which geopolitical power stems from a range of countries' human and physical characteristics. (12)

Practice Question B

a) Explain how economic restructuring has affected the economies of existing superpowers. (4)

b) Assess the effectiveness of superpowers and emerging nations in playing key roles in international decision-making. (12)

Practice Question C

a) Explain why military alliances are an important part of international decision-making. (4)

b) Assess the extent to which the position of the USA as a uni-polar superpower is being questioned. (12)

Practice Question D

Study figure 1, which shows China's rising demand for meat.

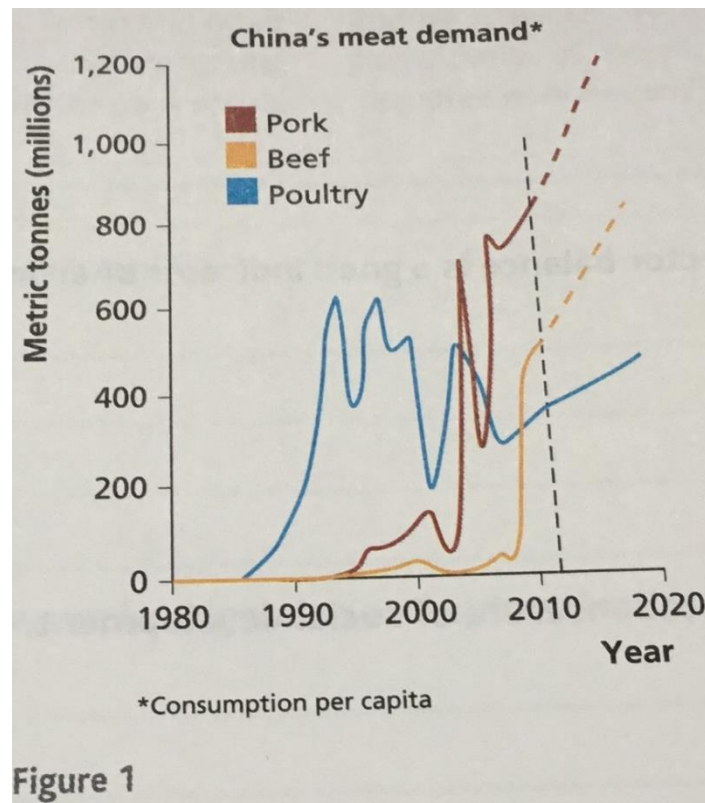


Figure 1

- a) Explain two impacts of China's rising meat demand. (4)
- b) Assess the extent to which global concerns about the physical environment can be disproportionately influenced by superpower action. (12)

Practice Question E

- a) Explain how world systems theory can be used to help explain changing patterns of power. (4)
- b) Assess the extent to which the balance between direct and indirect superpower influence has changed over time. (12)

Practice Question F






- a) Explain two ways in which nations have maintained power and influence over other countries. (4)

b) Referring to examples, assess the changing relationships between existing and emerging superpowers. (12)

Practice Question G

Study figure 4

Figure 4 Country involvement in Intergovernmental Organisations

	 Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council	 Member of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	 Percentage voting power at the International Monetary Fund	 G8 Member country	 World Trade Organisation (key decision making countries)
India			1.9		
China	✓		3.7		
Russia	✓		2.7	✓	
Japan			6.0	✓	✓
Germany		✓	5.9	✓	
Canada		✓	2.9	✓	✓
Italy		✓	3.2	✓	✓
France	✓	✓	4.9	✓	✓
UK	✓	✓	4.9	✓	✓
USA	✓	✓	16.8	✓	✓

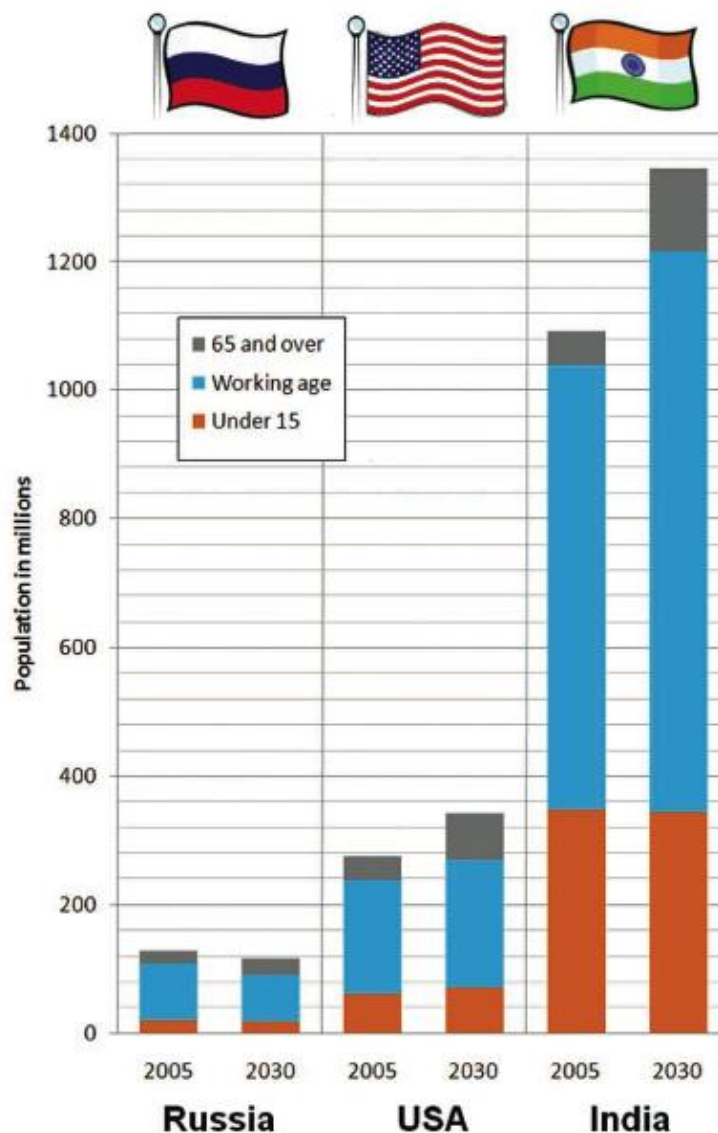
a) Explain how membership of Intergovernmental Organisations gives some countries political and economic power. (4)

b) Using examples, assess the view that the relationship between superpowers and the developing world is a neo-colonial one. (12)

Practice Question H

Study figure 3

Figure 3 Population projections to 2030 for Russia, the USA and India

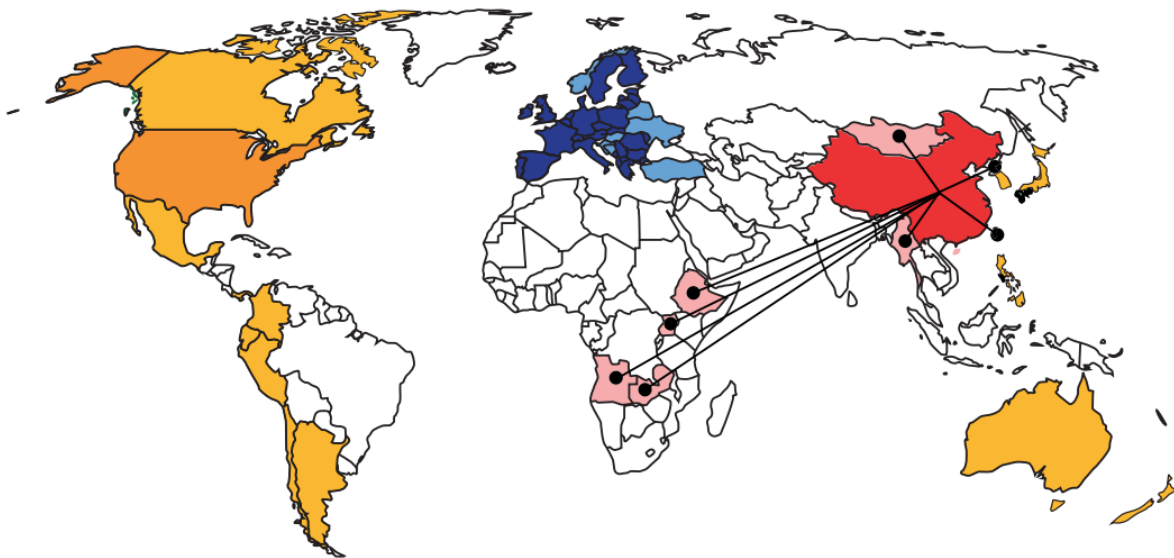


- a) Using Figure 3 and your own knowledge, explain two possible consequences of the population projections for future superpower status. (4)
- b) Assess the extent to which China is a threat to the USA's status as the only current superpower. (12)

Practice Paper I

Study Figure 4.

(a) Using Figure 4, suggest possible geopolitical and economic consequences of the three futures shown. (4)



European super-state	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The EU expands east and south, creating a borderless single market of over 700 million consumers.• Political and economic union are completed: the EU operates as a single state.
Colonial China	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• China's economic involvement in some Asian and African countries becomes more direct in political and economic terms.• China expands its military operations into these territories.
Pacific free trade zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Led by the USA, the world's largest free trade area is created encircling the Pacific Ocean.• This is essentially a huge expansion of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Figure 4: Three possible geopolitical futures

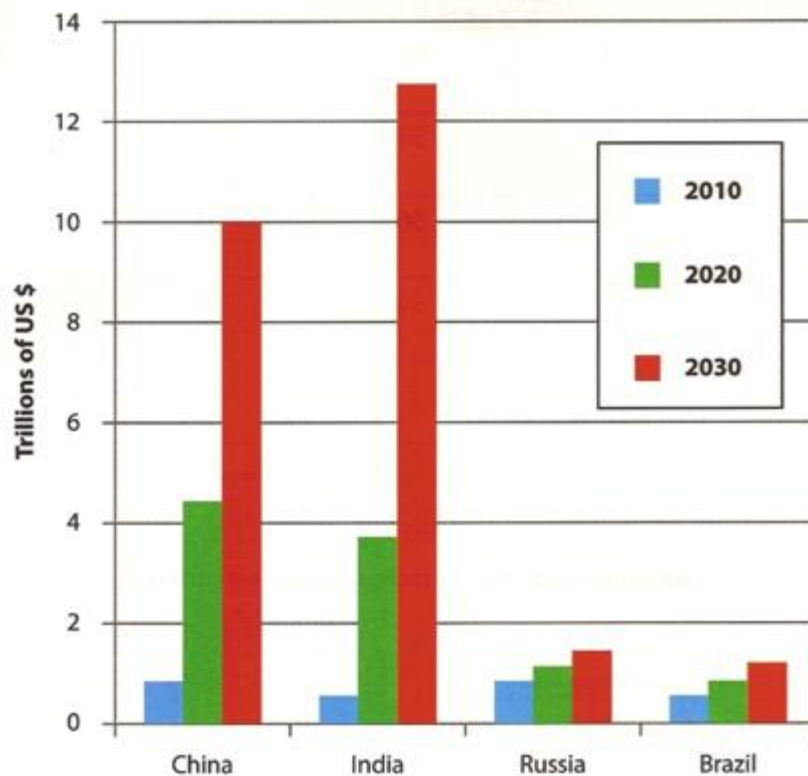
(b) Using named examples, assess the extent to which superpower status is determined largely by military power. (12)

Practice Paper J

Study figure 4

- a) Explain two reasons for the increase in median income. (4)
- b) Using Figure 4 and your own knowledge, assess the severity of the impact on people and the environment of the growth in middle-class numbers and spending. (12)

The middle class is defined as people with incomes between US \$6,000 and \$30,000 per year



(Source: OECD Working Paper number 285, 2010)

Figure 4

Middle class spending in Brazil, Russia, India, China (BRICs)