6.2 The State and Globalisation: 10-minute Pack

about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer all 12 questions. Use dated examples and distinguish legal authority from practical constraints.

1 Explain how technological change can deepen interconnectedness between states and societies in global politics.

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)

2 Explain how hyperglobalisers, globalisation sceptics and transformationalists differ over the continuing role of the state.

(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)

3 Using the 2007/2008 global financial crisis as your dated example, explain one advantage and one disadvantage of economic interconnectedness and give one reason why its impact on sovereignty need not be identical for every state.

(Total for Question 3 is 5 marks)

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Mark scheme · 6.2 The State and Globalisation: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

Identifies a relevant mechanism, such as faster digital communication linking people or firms across borders. **B1**

Explains how it intensifies a cross-border relationship, such as coordinating production or spreading ideas more rapidly. **B1**

Further develops how the mechanism deepens cross-border connections, for example through more frequent exchange, sustained collaboration, mutual dependence or exposure to disruption elsewhere. Credit other coherent developments; mutual dependence is not required. **B1**

Answer: Digital communication allows firms in different states to coordinate production quickly. Suppliers and customers become more dependent on each other, so a disruption in one country can interrupt activity in another.

Question 2

Hyperglobalisers see global integration as substantially eroding state autonomy, for example through mobile capital and markets. **B1**

Sceptics emphasise continuing state power and the limited or uneven nature of integration; globalisation need not supersede states. **B1**

Transformationalists emphasise the reorganisation of state power and sovereignty, with uneven outcomes rather than inevitable state disappearance. Credit accurate equivalent interpretations. **B1**

Answer: Hyperglobalisers emphasise declining state autonomy under global integration. Sceptics stress enduring state power and uneven integration. Transformationalists see state power being reshaped in varied ways, rather than simply abolished.

Question 3

Advantage identified: cross-border finance can widen access to investment or spread financial risk. **B1**

Advantage developed: access to external funds can support activity beyond the resources available domestically; credit other valid developed benefits without claiming the crisis itself was beneficial. **B1**

Disadvantage identified: interconnected financial systems can transmit shocks across borders, illustrated by the 2007/2008 crisis. **B1**

Disadvantage developed: dependence on external credit or confidence can constrain national policy choices even where legal powers remain. Accept other valid developments, such as transmitted losses reducing lending and therefore investment or employment. **B1**

Explains uneven impact, for example states differ in financial exposure, resources or policy capacity. Credit an accurate reason linked to variation rather than claiming identical loss of sovereignty everywhere. **B1**

Answer: Cross-border finance supplies investment beyond domestic savings, supporting additional productive activity. In the 2007/2008 global financial crisis, financial links also transmitted losses and credit shortages internationally, constraining national policy choices even where legal powers remained. States differed in financial exposure and resources available to respond, producing unequal effects on practical sovereignty.

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