

Research
Based
Curricula

What is the Biggest Danger That We Face? International Relations

Key Stage 4
Citizenship Studies

Model Answers

2019



Resource One

Model Answers



- Answers**
- 1) Every student will have their own thoughts on this. Keep these thoughts in mind throughout working on the Resource.
 - 2) Communication technology; or rapid air transportation; or international economy
 - 3) International organisations; or non-governmental organisations; or transnational corporations (companies); or powerful individuals.
 - 4) International Relations is the study of CONFLICT and COOPERATION by INTERNATIONAL ACTORS. It also involves the development and testing of HYPOTHESES about INTERNATIONAL OUTCOMES. The field of international relations concerns the RELATIONSHIPS among the VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS of the WORLD
 - 5) *Immigration*: people frequently migrate between countries, looking for opportunities to improve their lives. International relations plays a key role in determining border control policies
Power: the degree of resources, capabilities and influence in international relations.
Economy: trade policies between states, such as cross-border trade
Global Concerns: states face global issues that are larger than a specific country or continent, requiring cooperation to meet these challenges.
Sovereignty: states have absolute power over their territories
Culture: diversity in the world can be promoted and shared through international relations policies, such as student exchanges.
MISSING ANSWER is 'Peace' for the definition: an expression of international relations has been the creation of treaties and agreements between states or nations, allowing people to go about their everyday tasks
 - 6) Concepts or areas to select can include: international relations; international system; foreign policy; domestic politics; defence policy; national interest; sovereignty; diplomacy; international law; international order; security; conflict; conflict resolution; international conflicts; international economic relations; military thought and strategy; ecological sustainability; biodiversity; nuclear proliferation; nationalism; terrorism; economic development; organised crime; foreign intervention; human security; human rights; globalisation; peace studies; international development; and others.
What is important in the answer is to explain why a particular concept or area is the most important.
 - 7) Student should provide a thoughtful response to any of the questions asked in Source B.

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Answers 8) 193

9) 5 permanent members– Russia, China, the United States, the United Kingdom, and France

10) The main mission is the maintenance of international peace and security.

11) Answer could identify points such as: the UN brings together most states around the world (193) to act on important issues facing the world; the UN provides an arena for discussion and cooperation between states and state leaders– international relations– where leaders can find areas of agreement and solve problems together; the main mission of the UN is to maintain international peace and security. This is a very important goal which will benefit so many states and people. The UN does this by working to prevent conflict, helping parties in conflict make peace, peacekeeping, and creating the conditions to allow peace to hold and flourish; the UN is concerned with other serious issues which effect people and states around the world, such as climate change, sustainable development, terrorism, humanitarian and health emergencies, and take issues on confronting these.

12) Student can focus on key challenges, issues or activities such as peace and security; or conflict resolution; or climate change; or sustainable development; or human rights; or disarmament; or terrorism; or humanitarian and health emergencies; or gender equality; or governance; or food production; or delivering humanitarian aid; or upholding international law. In the answer, the student should express the importance of this issue or activity and why it should be a strong focus of attention for the UN. Ideally, the student should also emphasise that issues and activities overlap or are inter-connected so it is also important for the UN and state leaders to also focus on other issues.

13) Points which could be made for why states SHOULD WORK TOGETHER TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE may include: climate change effects everyone and therefore it is the responsibility of all states and state leaders to work together to address this common issue; addressing climate change will only be effective if all states take important actions; the climate should be put before individual interests as climate change will have serious effects in the future so it should be a priority to act now; Trump's actions were selfish and short-term, based on narrow interests. State leaders must consider the long-term impacts of climate change and work together on addressing this important issue.

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Answers Points which could be made for STATE LEADERS ACTING FOR THEIR OWN STATE'S INTERESTS FIRST may include: the Agreement was voluntary. Therefore leaders can withdraw anytime; other states should do more to address climate change, especially those who cause pollution with heavy industries; the economic costs of the Agreement were too high. The state's economy would have suffered a lot and this is not a good thing; the Agreement would have negatively impacted on jobs in the United States. A leader should think about their own people first and their jobs and economic situation; a state leader is elected by people in their country and therefore the priority should be the interests of the their state above international agreements.

14) One aspect to focus on is whether the student initially thought that IR was so diverse and involved a range of important and different issues and areas.

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Model Answers



Answers 1) the state

2) the national interest or the survival of the state

3) correct words: conflictual, competitive, unitary, anarchy, survival

Conflictual: this describes the nature of international relations, the international system and the behaviour of states. States operate in a context of conflict where there is anarchy in the international system and each state ensuring its own survival and national interest is the main priority. Whilst states may cooperate with each other, this is for their own interest but the main nature of the international system and human nature is conflictual.

Competitive: each state seeks to secure and increase its own power to serve its own national interest and ensure that it is in the strongest position to survive in the conflictual international environment.

Unitary: each state acts alone. The state's own interests are its main concern. The state is the principal actor in international relations

Anarchy: states live and operate in an environment of anarchy which means that there is no one in charge internationally. Each state has to rely on itself and ensure its own survival.

Survival: survival is a key concern for each state in a competitive and conflictual international environment. All leaders are rational actors and do not take actions which would make their state weak or vulnerable. Leaders act in the national interest to ensure that the state survives.

4) Most states have police forces militaries, courts, legal systems. Therefore, if violence or conflict breaks out, or if rules are broken, these systems will step in and stop this behaviour. Furthermore, citizens can turn to these systems for help. In states there is no anarchy as there are strong rules and tight controls in place, and these are enforced. The existence of these systems largely serves to stop people from breaking the rules and large violence and conflict from breaking out. The existence of these systems is unlike what is found in the international system.

5) A Realist perspectives on human nature can be described as negative. For Realists, humans are egoistic/ selfish and desire power. There is an inability to trust others. Human nature is also conflictual and violent (seen with so many wars throughout history which humans have took part in). Humans are highly concerned with keeping and increasing their power. Humans can be deceitful. Humans can behave well but they must be willing to use violence to guarantee their survival and the survival of the state. For Realists, human nature impacts on state behaviour.

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Answers For agreeing or disagreeing, students can choose their perspective but their argument must be strong with examples to support their perspective.

6) Image C- reflects the strength and power of rulers. Ruler is the highest authority in the state (reflected in the position of the leader standing over the town). The leader is male (which is typical in historic politics and international relations). The leader is holding a sword which reflects the Realist perspective that a leader must be willing to fight and be conflictual to ensure the survival of the state. The other symbol the leader is holding can be interpreted as a legal symbol where the state internally is governed by law and the leader is the highest authority in this law. The image reflects how states are ruled by a strong leader who has different strengths and means of control.

Image D- reinforces a lot of arguments made by Realists. Human nature is violent and conflictual. Wars have been a dominant and historic feature in international relations where states and state leaders have fought against each other. This reflects the conflictual nature of international relations discussed by Realists for increasing state power and ensuring survival and national interests

7) Examples of arguments against Realists may include:
Views on human nature are too pessimistic or negative- humans are not uncooperative, selfish, conflictual, aggressive and seek power. Their human nature is more positive. Stating that human nature is this way may help promote or create the violent and confrontational world that Realism describe. This theory encourages leaders to act in ways based on suspicion, power and force which makes the international system negative and dangerous. Humans surely are more cooperative, peaceful and friendly than Realists describe of human nature.

Viewpoints on the international system and international relations are very pessimistic/negative: Realism sees the confrontational nature of the international system as inevitable (inescapable or certain). It sees the possibility of peaceful change, or in fact any type of change, as limited. Again, stating that human nature is this way may help promote or create the violent and confrontational world that Realism describe. This viewpoint also encourages leaders to act in ways based on suspicion, power and force which makes the international system negative and dangerous. There are examples to show that cooperation and peace and friendly relations can exist in the international system (such as the existence of the United Nations or trade between states) which does not reflect the Realist perspective.

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Answers *The state is not the only actor in International Relations. Realists are also accused of focusing too much on the state as a solid unit, overlooking other actors and forces within the state (such as how citizens can hold their state in check with elections or protests which effect how states behave). There are other organisations and actors in the international system other than states, such as international organisations like the European Union and the United Nations which states are part of and cooperate with other states in. Economic organisations, such as banks and trading organisations, are also very powerful in international relations/ international system.*

In international relations states are concerned with other issues other than survival: for example addressing common challenges like climate change, focusing on development and reducing poverty, focus on trade with other countries etc.

Balance of power as legitimising war and aggression: If states are continuously trying to secure their power and survival by continuously making choices to increase their own strengths while undermining and being in competition with other states, this is a way for aggression and war to be legitimised. This is dangerous. Why can't states have friendly and cooperative relations instead of seeking power and survival and being in constant competition with other states?

8) Liberalism is based on the *MORAL* argument that ensuring the *RIGHT* of an individual person to *LIFE, LIBERTY* and *PROPERTY* is the *HIGHEST GOAL* of government.'

9) Unchecked power

10) Liberals are troubled by military power or wars for a number of reasons. This power can be used not only for fighting other states but it can also be used to oppress their own citizens. States should pay more attention to protecting the freedoms of their own citizens and increasing their prosperity. Military occupation will likely require long term commitment and increasing state power. Military power and war reflect a militaristic foreign policy which goes against Liberal viewpoints that states should seek cooperation, not conflict, with each other. States should focus more on developing peaceful relations rather than increasing their military power. Trade is the priority, not increasing military power. The more wars and military power there are, this will undermine Liberal norms in the international order and will risk peace and cooperation.

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Answers

11) Points which may be observed may include:

Source F- the United Nations is a key international organisation which reflects Liberal principles. The United Nations brings together states from around the world into one organisation. The United Nations encourages engagement between states. It also encourages states to cooperate on important issues such as climate change. It is a place for talking and working together, not fighting between states and states operating as unitary actors. The word 'United Nations' reflects how nations around the world are united.

Source G- the image of global trade reflects the Liberal principle of the importance of trade. Global trade is an important feature in international relations today. States benefit from trading with each other where resources and products can be shared throughout the world by different means (land, air and sea). For Liberals, such trade makes war and conflict between states less likely as this will be against the shared interests of states. Wars will disrupt or stop trade and therefore this will be very disruptive or damaging to states. With trade, states therefore have an incentive to cooperate and keep relations between each other peaceful.

12) The image or caption should reflect something like 'give peace a chance'; 'war is not beneficial'; 'cooperation is possible'; 'protect the rights and liberties of citizens'; 'trade is important for peace'; or other points about Liberalism which were discussed in the Sources.

13) Each fall under the 'Democratic Peace Theory.' It asserts that democratic states are highly unlikely to go to war with one another. This is for two main reasons. First, democratic states are characterised by internal restraints on power (such as with elections, citizens can vote in a new leader). Second, democracies tend to see each other as legitimate and unthreatening and therefore have a higher ability for cooperation with each other than they do with non-democracies

More detailed reasons may include:

'International liberal institutions and norms': Liberal norms promote values and actions such as international cooperation, human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. When a state does not do these, there can be different types of 'costs' or reactions.

Agree- states which are well known to violate these (such as North Korea) are viewed very negatively by citizens around the world and countries. These countries are more isolated. If states also start to violate these Liberal norms, they may worry that this will effect their relations with other states, their trade with other states etc. The state will also lose support of its citizens.

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Answers *Disagree*– some states do not care about these norms and their behaviour continues. There is a lack of power in the international system to enforce these norms or stop states violating them. Liberal states may also not have the best human rights, for example the United States locking up prisoners in Guantanamo Bay without charge. There is also disagreement on these norms.

'The spread of free trade and capitalism': through the efforts of powerful Liberal states and Liberal organisations, such as the World Trade Organisation, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, has helped to create an open, market-based international economic system. a high level of trade between states decreases conflict and makes war less likely, since war would disrupt or cancel the benefits (profits) of trade. States with large trade ties therefore have an incentive to maintain peaceful relations. Trade is beneficial and profitable for states. War and hostile behaviour is not.

Agree: trade is a big feature of modern international relations. States and citizens care a lot about their economies and wealth so will not want to do anything which may disrupt or negatively effect trade as this will effect their own interests.

Disagree: states can form their own alliances or trading partners with different countries and go to war with other countries. International trade itself may be dominated by big states such as the United States and China. Trade may therefore not benefit smaller or economically weaker states as much and therefore they have a less of an incentive not to engage in war or violence. States may be attacked by other states. Should they just ignore this or do they have a right to fight back?

'International Law and agreements in Liberal international organisations': such as the United Nations. This encourages peace and cooperation between states. States cooperate because they have common goals, such as addressing climate change. The organisations provide a place and opportunity for state leaders to meet and talk, develop new friendships and cooperation.

Agree: lots of examples of states cooperating on important issues, such as climate change, reducing smuggling, providing aid and economic assistance to countries which need it, working together against terrorism. International Law also holds people around the world accountable for their crimes. If a state was not in the United Nations, it would be very isolated in the international system.

Disagree: the United Nations has little power. States follow their own interests first. States do not cooperate on everything. There are still a lot of issues in the world which have not been resolved. Many state leaders continue to carry out Human Rights abuses and break International Law and nothing happens. There are still lots of wars and conflict happening today and international organisations such as the United Nations have not stopped or solved these.

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Answers 14) Student is free to select. Look at model answers for related questions above. Provide a brief summary of Realist theory and Liberal theory to be able to compare. It is important to provide examples and explanations to justify the points made in the answer.

Resource Three

Model Answers



Answers 1) C- 1948

2) D- 30

3) Answers could be- the right to asylum, the right to freedom from torture, the right to free speech, the right to education.

4) *Universal*: they belong to every single person;

Inalienable: they cannot be taken away from us;

Indivisible and interdependent: governments should not be able to pick and choose which rights are respected

5) Answers could include: people being denied right of asylum, people being tortured, people denied right of free speech, people denied right of education, people imprisoned for what they think or believe, people denied a fair trial, civilians targeted at times of war, children forced to fight, people facing discrimination, people denied health.

6) The type of answer expected is: 'Source B shows that each human has rights which belong to them. These rights are universal, inalienable and indivisible and interdependent.' 'I am a human with rights.' It is also the right of each human to claim their rights so this image may also represent a defiance gesture. Both Sources A and D discuss the principle of human rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In this Declaration, there are 30 rights and freedoms set out. This is a very important document in international relations and in the lives of citizens worldwide as it seeks to protect the basic rights of all humans. It declares that all humans are free and equal and all have universal rights. Source B reflects this.

7) All three of the images reflect the universal, inalienable and indivisible and interdependent nature of human rights. They reflect this with their different messages from the more short and direct- 'I am a Human with Rights' to quoting a central message in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights- 'All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.' Source C also contains the image of human hands claiming their rights and also presents central features or aspects of human rights (equality, freedom, peace, hope, dignity, rule of law, prosperity, justice).

8) This can be any image or phrase but what is expected to come across is the universal nature of human rights (they are for everyone). Image/statement may also include an example of a human right.

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Answers

9) Model answer may consist of something like: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is vital to protect the rights of all people worldwide. It is universal, inalienable, indivisible and interdependent. If human rights and Human Rights Law were removed, every person around the world would live in fear and insecurity. It would mean that anyone could take away rights and freedoms which we take for granted. This would include right to free speech, right to practice own religion, right to education etc. Furthermore, these abuses will not be punished.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights came about from terrible events in human history: the Second World War and the Holocaust with death and destruction on a terrible and shocking scale and so many people's rights, freedoms and lives being abused and destroyed. After this, governments around the world desperately sought to prevent further conflict and destruction and secure peace. The Declaration of Human Rights was historic and crucial for this in stating that all human beings are free and equal and everyone has crucial rights and freedoms which should be protected.

One of these is freedom of speech. Everyone has different opinions and people should be able to express their opinion. This is a human right and is protected in Human Rights Law. However, if these are removed, if people do not like my opinion, they can prevent me from speaking. People will become isolated and threatened and live in fear of expressing themselves. People could be arrested, persecuted or hurt if they have a different opinion. This will alter relations between people and how we live in a negative way.

People should not live in fear and everyone should have equal rights which cannot be removed, to live a happy, free and secure life and have protection when they need it. If human rights and Human Rights Law were removed, these will be seriously threatened. I urge you to reflect on the importance of human rights, Human Rights Law and the Declaration of Human Rights and imagine the many dangers and consequences to all if these were removed.

10) Model answer: Source F reflects that human rights around the world are in a very poor condition. People from different countries around the world face very serious human rights abuses. This includes Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar suffering extreme acts of violence and crimes against humanity. Refugees and asylum seekers are not protected and states are not respecting their right to asylum. Women continue to face abuse and struggle for justice and equality. Free speech and privacy can be abused by technology companies and people can use speech to incite violence. Muslims in China are repressed and their rights and freedoms are very limited. Saudi Arabia kills and tortures people and violates International Humanitarian Law in its war in Yemen where thousands of people have died.

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Answers

With these widespread and serious human rights abuses, it seems that human rights abuses are not being stopped and people suffering from the abuses are not being helped or protected. From this, it seems that human rights are not taken as a priority in the international system and in international relations and states and leaders feel that they can continue to violate human rights. Furthermore, leaders continue to cooperate and trade with states which abuse human rights (such as Myanmar, China, and Saudi Arabia).

These states and leaders therefore do not face consequences for violating human rights and again shows how international relations does not treat human rights as a priority.

There is a lack of leadership or power in the international system to ensure that human rights are protected. It is also worrying that the United States, which is a very powerful state in international relations, has quit the Human Rights Council. This sends a worrying message that human rights is not important and more states or leaders may feel it is ok to abuse human rights or leave the Human Rights Council. The struggle for human rights continues for many people around the world and people should not take their human rights for granted.

11) Arguments FOR continuing cooperation and selling arms (weapons) may include: in keeping cooperation, the state may be able to convince the other state to change its behaviour and respect human rights. It cannot do this if not cooperating; the state should put its own interests first (such as the UK putting its economic interests first); if the state ends cooperation and selling arms, other states will step in and sell arms and therefore gain the economic benefits; each state should only focus on its own human rights; people in the UK (such as workers) would be negatively effected by the decision- will lose their jobs and will be bad for the UK's economy; the UK helps the people of Yemen in other ways (such as humanitarian aid).

Arguments AGAINST cooperation and selling arms (weapons): stopping cooperation and selling arms will send a strong message that human rights abuses are not acceptable (a strong political and moral message). This will punish the state and therefore it may change its behaviour; this sends an important message that human rights is more important than relations and economic rewards; this sends an important message to other states which abuse human rights and may encourage them to change their behaviour and start respecting human rights when they see that there are consequences on states which abuse human rights (such as Saudi Arabia); stopping weapons sales will likely benefit the people of Yemen; whilst Britain providing humanitarian aid to Yemen is important, the people of

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Model Answers



Answers Yemen need the conflict to stop and stop destruction and killings in their country. Stopping arms sales to states involved in the conflict may help with this; selling weapons makes the UK also responsible for the destruction and killings which are happening in Yemen (complicity); the UK can find other states to cooperate with and sell weapons to other states which do not abuse human rights. Therefore this will reduce the economic impact of not selling weapons and protect people's jobs.

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Model Answers



Answers

1) The key principle is that states, with the aid of the international community, must act to prevent mass atrocities

2) Answers:

STATES have an OBLIGATION to PROTECT their citizens from MASS ATROCITIES;

The INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY should ASSIST them in doing so;

If the STATE fails to ACT APPROPRIATELY, the RESPONSIBILITY to do so falls to that larger community of states

3) Answers may be:

'Strengthening state capacity through economic assistance'

Economic assistance may help a state to overcome economic problems it is facing. This economic assistance may allow state leaders to invest in new economic development for their state and provide new opportunities for new industries to grow or trade with other countries. With this new positive economic future and opportunities, state leaders will focus on this rather than repressive policies against their own citizens which may have fell under the Responsibility to Protect. Other states or the international community may also make this economic assistance conditional on the state not harming its citizens for example (if the state does not behave in a certain way or respect the rights of its citizens, the state will not be given economic assistance).

Or, *'strengthening state capacity through rule-of-law reform'*, Or *'the building of political institutions'* - reforming the rule of law or building political institutions will both hold in check the power of state leaders or other people in the state, making it less likely for them to commit atrocities as there are stronger controls on behaviour.

Or, *'when violence has begun or seems imminent, there could be direct acts of mediation'* - representatives from the international community may hold direct talks with state leaders or powerful people in the state to prevent atrocities from taking place. A mediation may help resolve issues which a state is facing, such as disputes or conflicts between particular groups. Resolving these issues through mediation is crucial before violence takes place or further takes place and mass atrocities take place.

All of these means work within the concern and framework of the Responsibility to Protect.

4) Answers are: *'economic sanctions or threats of sanctions'*. *'Arms embargoes'*. *'Threatening to refer perpetrators to international criminal prosecution'*. Or, *'the Security Council (at the United Nations) considering using military force (as a last resort).'*

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Model Answers



Answers All of these serve as deterrence for state leaders or people in a state from committing mass atrocities or abuses. Each will have negative consequences for the state, state leaders, or powerful groups and therefore they will prefer not to face these consequences. Their interests will be effected, for example they may be sent to jail from the international criminal prosecution, or their economic interests will be effected by the sanctions. They can be seen as forms of punishment for unacceptable actions. These means are designed to encourage behaviour to be changed and mass atrocities not committed.

All of these means work within the concern and framework of the Responsibility to Protect.

5) Answer may consist of something like: 'Source B connects to principles in the Responsibility to Protect by firstly emphasising the shared responsibility. As Desmond Tutu states, we all have a responsibility to help prevent people suffering from violence, even if those suffering do not live in our state. Furthermore, it is everyone's responsibility to protect those people who are suffering from violence. We should not sit by and allow them to suffer. The quote by Gareth Evans also strongly connects to the principles in the Responsibility to Protect by writing that all states have a responsibility to act in a certain way. Whilst a state has authority over its citizens, this does not mean it can do whatever it wants- 'has a license to kill.' Rather, 'mass atrocities cannot be ignored' and if a state does commit mass atrocities, there should be a reaction to stop them and so other states also do not carry out mass atrocities in future.

The blurb or phrase should reflect what the Responsibility to Protect is about from the key points discussed in Source A. The key principle is that mass atrocities should not be allowed and if they do occur they should be stopped or prevented.

6) Criteria to choose and model explanations:

-the violence in question must include large-scale actual or threatened loss of life or ethnic cleansing; there are lots of abuses which citizens around the world face. This criteria emphasises the most serious nature of the abuses and that acting to prevent mass atrocities (such as large-scale loss of life or ethnic cleansing) is central in the Responsibility to Protect.

-the purpose of the intervention must be to prevent or halt suffering this should be the guiding principle. This again is a central responsibility in the Responsibility to Protect- preventing or halting suffering.

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Answers *-military force must be the last resort* military force is very serious and therefore before deciding on military force, other options should be tried. For example, trying a diplomatic, humanitarian and peaceful means first. Military force has its own risks (such as causing damage and casualties in the war, including the possibility of innocent civilians being killed by airstrikes for example).

-the means must be commensurate with the ends sought the intervention should have careful planning, not cause more harm or suffering or death than what would happen if there was not an intervention.

- the intervention must have a reasonable prospect of success. The intervention should have careful planning to look at all of the options which are available and how effective the options are likely to be. There is a lot at stake with the decision of intervention. States which are part of the intervention must provide enough resources to meet the goals, such as manpower or resources. If the intervention fails, this will not prevent mass atrocities occurring and therefore many people will be effected by this.

7) There are lots of abuses to choose from, including mass executions; exploitation as human shields; rape; mass expulsions; other human rights abuses, and ethnic cleansing. This tells us that Kosovar Albanians faced widespread serious and systematic abuses and repressions with no indication that their situation would improve. In fact, abuses had intensified and large numbers of people were effected. The situation in Kosovo was therefore deemed to meet the Responsibility to Protect threshold by much of the international community.

8) Model answer may include: from the air strikes which NATO carried out, it seems that NATO performed a military role. However, NATO performed lots of other different tasks and roles before and after the airstrikes. These included: authorised airstrikes in October 1998 but these were to support diplomatic efforts to make the Milosevic regime withdraw forces from Kosovo and bring an end to the violence. This threat was successful as President Milosevic agreed to cooperate and the airstrikes were called off; monitoring the ceasefire by establishing an aerial surveillance mission; established a special taskforce to assist with the emergency evacuation of members of the KVM if required (a protection and humanitarian role); continued to support negotiation and political effort, issuing warnings to all sides

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Answers that airstrikes would be used; NATO helped refugees by providing equipment and building camps to house 50,000 refugees in Albania; assistance in expanding camps in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; providing medical support and undertaking emergency surgery on the victims of shootings by Serb forces; transporting refugees to safety; and providing transport for humanitarian aid and supplies; flown in many thousands of tons of food and equipment into the area. By the end of May 1999, over 4666 tons of food and water, 4325 tons of other goods, 2624 tons of tents and nearly 1600 tons of medical supplies had been transported to the area. These were all important humanitarian roles which NATO performed and therefore NATO's role was not only military.

9) For many people, the Kosovo case meets much of the Responsibility to Protect criteria (question 6). Answer will cover points such as:

- intervention was the last option, other options have been tried before but these have not been successful, such as diplomacy
- President Milosevic and Serb forces were given plenty of warnings that airstrikes would be used if violence continued and did not take part in political talks or negotiations. These warnings were given right up until the air strikes began
- Serbian forces broke agreements by moving extra troops and modern tanks in the region. This caused tens of thousands of people to flee their homes in the face of this offensive

Responsibility to Protect due to the large and serious atrocities committed- "of particular concern to NATO countries and to the international community as a whole, from the beginning of the crisis, was the situation of the Kosovar Albanians remaining in Kosovo, whose situation was described by refugees leaving the province. All indications pointed to organised persecution involving mass executions; exploitation as human shields; rape; mass expulsions; burning and looting of homes and villages; destruction of crops and livestock; suppression of identity, origins and property ownership by confiscation of documents; hunger, starvation and exhaustion; and many other abuses of human rights." The Responsibility to Protect says that "states have an obligation to protect their citizens from mass atrocities; If the state in question fails to act appropriately, the responsibility to do so falls to that larger community of states." This is what NATO was doing

- the huge scale of the suffering and abuses and atrocities committed- quote statistics or facts from the texts.
- more Kosovar Albanians were at risk. The UN Security Council Resolution had expressed concern about the excessive use of force by Serbian security forces and the Yugoslav army
- the situation continued to deteriorate as the Serbian Army and Special Police used excessive and disproportionate force.

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Answers 10) many answers apply, including: people (such as students or anti-government protestors) tortured by government forces; people forced from their homes; killing of protestors/demonstrators; people killed by conflict; war crimes– murder, torture, rape, enforced disappearances; access to food, water, and health services blocked through sieges; indiscriminate use of weapons; people massacred; IS waging a campaign of terror such as public executions and amputations; people being attacked by chemical weapons or toxic substances/gases; people suffering a humanitarian crisis– forced to flee homes, made refugees, internally displaced in Syria; people not having basic needs such as food and adequate drinking water; widespread poverty; children unable to go to school.

11) In the answer, student should provide important background details about the conflict and use information from Source D to support their viewpoint.

Reasons which could be used for YES: the Syrian War has lasted for over 7 years with little sign that the conflict will be stopped or resolved; the people of Syria have faced a large number of widespread abuses and atrocities (see question 10); with this amount of large and widespread atrocities, people in Syria are in desperate need of help and protection or more lives will be lost; Syrian people cannot have protection from their own President (Assad) as he has committed many of these abuses and atrocities; political talks and negotiations have failed time and time again; refugees are unable to return home whilst atrocities and dangers continue; if intervened earlier in the War, thousands of lives could have been saved and the War brought to an end.

Reasons which could be used for NO: there are different groups in Syria who have all been seen to commit the atrocities (such as the Syrian government or government forces, rebel or opposition groups, and IS). Therefore, which group will the intervention target? Different countries support different groups. There is therefore lots of division among states about the Syrian War and no unified position regarding the Responsibility to Protect; states will intervene for their own interests; Responsibility to Protect should have been applied long ago so why just intervene now?; states should continue to have hope in the political negotiations; there is already lots of fighting between groups so intervention will only mean more fighting and violence and people will suffer.

Resource Five

Model Answers



- Answers**
- 1) To disarm Iraq, to free its people, and to defend the world from grave danger
 - 2) e- 35. Support was from the use of naval and air bases to help with intelligence, help with logistics, or deploying combat troops
 - 3) This can be paraphrased something like: 'to the brave armed forces, you are taking part in a mission of great importance. You are fulfilling a huge duty and honour of not only freeing an oppressed people from their oppression but bringing peace and safety to this part of the world. People are depending on you. We have every confidence in your skills and that you will succeed in this hugely important mission. People will thank and respect you and witness your honourable spirit. The American people are fully supporting you'
The main message which President Bush is presenting is that the armed forces are brave heroes and people are dependent on their bravery. The message can be described as motivating and seeks to fill the armed forces with confidence, belief and pride in what they are doing.
 - 4) The Sources show different aspects of what the war involved. Source B- removing the statue of Saddam Hussein is symbolic of how Saddam Hussein himself was removed from power during the US invasion; Source C- the war involved heavy airstrikes in Iraq causing widespread damage. The picture visualises how Iraq's skies were alight and reflected the force and violence of the invasion. Source D- a large number of armed forces from the US and other countries entered Iraq and took part in the war.
 - 5) The speech is addressed to three main audiences.

First, the American people and the wider world where President Bush is explaining and justifying why the United States is going to war and what the goals are. For example, "my fellow citizens, the dangers to our country and the world will be overcome."

Second, to combat forces (such as American soldiers) who are taking part in the war. President Bush is using this speech to address them directly, to motivate them and affirm that their participation in the war is very important, people are depending on them and people are supporting them. For example, "to all the men and women of the United States armed forces now in the Middle East, the peace of a troubled world and the hopes of an oppressed people now depend on you."

Resource Five

Model Answers



Answers Third, the speech is addressing the people of Iraq to again justify the war and explain that the United Nations and other countries are invading Iraq to help them and not to cause suffering or are acting out of aggression. For example, "we come to Iraq with respect for its citizens, for their great civilisation and for the religious faiths they practise."

6) President Bush justified the invasion/war on different grounds:
-a war of protection- "to disarm Iraq"; "defend the world from grave danger"; "undermine Saddam Hussein's ability to wage war";
-to help the people of Iraq- "to free its people"; "helping Iraqis achieve a united, stable and free country"
-Saddam Hussein is a cruel dictator who has caused them a great deal of suffering and oppression- "Saddam Hussein has placed Iraqi troops and equipment in civilian areas, attempting to use innocent men, women and children as shields for his own military. A final atrocity against his people"

Throughout the language is very persuasive. It is used to emphasise the seriousness of the danger which Saddam Hussein poses and the importance and urgency of the invasion (e.g. "to defend the world from grave danger" where Saddam "threatens the peace with weapons of mass murder"). Furthermore, language is selected to emphasise that the invasion is a positive and justified action- (e.g. "share the honour of serving in our common defence"; "for your sacrifice you have the gratitude and respect of the American people"). Also uses language to contrast or compare the United States and US forces with the nature of Saddam Hussein and his regime e.g. "The enemies you confront will come to know your skill and bravery. The people you liberate will witness the honourable and decent spirit of the American military" vs "an outlaw regime that threatens the peace with weapons of mass murder."

7) Key points to include: President Bush justified the invasion for protecting the people of Iraq. However, statistics in Source E reveals that hundreds of thousands of Iraqis have died as a direct consequence of the US war and from the side effects of the war. Rather than protecting them, the war has caused death and suffering.

President Bush said that the invasion will help Iraqis "achieve a united, stable and free country." However, the invasion was very destructive to the country and Iraq faces many problems which effect the lives of its citizens, "for instance, Iraqi health care has plummeted – with hospitals and clinics bombed, supplies of medicine and electricity jeopardized, and thousands of physicians and healthcare workers fleeing the country."

Resource Five

Model Answers



Answers President Bush said that the invasion will "defend the world from grave danger." However, "there are now more terrorist groups in the Middle East than ever before."
President Bush said that "American and coalition forces are in the early stages of military operations to free its people." However, "the U.S.-led coalition is seen not as a liberating force, but as an aggressor."

8) For the argument which the student chooses, it is important to explain why they agree with the points which the writer makes. Points which may agree with may include:

Agree with Emma Nicholson: Saddam was a cruel and oppressive leader who had committed war crimes. No people should have to be ruled by such a leader and it was right that he was removed. The US and partners did a rightful and justified act in removing Saddam Hussein so he could not carry out further war crimes and abuses against the Iraqi people. The Iraqi people had suffered long enough and they deserved to have a better future with no further suffering or abuses by their leader. After the invasion, in 2005, for the first time, the Iraqi people were able to vote in a free and fair election and select their own leader- "True democracy had arrived because Saddam had been toppled. What a stunning triumph for freedom and the human spirit which had for so long been crushed by a madman in Baghdad!" This is a human right which all people should have. After the invasion, Iraq is redeveloping where planned or under way are thousands of kilometres of new roads, ports, schools, hospitals, airports and homes. Iraq is receiving large economic investments from other states and the oil industry is growing. All of this signals that a new positive future is happening for Iraq and the Iraqi people.

Agree with Simon Jenkins- (Source E can also be used to reinforce points which Simon Jenkins makes). The Iraq invasion/war was an act of aggression against another state and removed another leader by power. The US and its partners would not accept if another state did this to them. The invasion was not in the law. The invasion could widespread destruction in Iraq. Rather than protecting the Iraqi people, hundreds of thousands of Iraqis died and the war "traumatised its people." 5,000 foreign troops also died because of decisions of political leaders (George Bush) to go to war. Billions of dollars now have to be spent on rebuilding Iraq after the destruction which was caused. Bush said that the invasion would make Iraq and the world a safer place. However, "the conflict did nothing to stabilise the region or stop terrorism, much the opposite" and "a decade later, the streets of Baghdad are reportedly less safe and the civilian death rate higher than before the invasion." The invasion was therefore negative and failed in its goals in different aspects. Iraq and the world are arguably in a far worse condition than before the invasion. There are other dictators or oppressive leaders in the world. Why are these states not invaded and the leaders not removed from power?

Resource Five

Model Answers



Answers 9) Reasons given include: wanted to voice their opposition to military action against Iraq; people being against war; not persuaded about reasons given for going to war (the case for war); objecting to "misleading" evidence provided by the government"; people scared and confused; leaders should give peace a chance and not go to war; criticism of US and UK leaders ("a bunch of criminal lunatics"; a "thug"); people exercising their democratic right to protest; decision to go to war was anti-democratic.

10) The student should think about this carefully and write a strong argument either way with points to support their viewpoint.
Reasons for agreeing may include: in a democracy, the opinion of citizens matter and therefore they should vote on this important decision; citizens vote for their leaders and therefore should also vote on important decisions; the decision to go to war effects our state and the people, such as money from the economy used to fund the war, our soldiers going to fight, and therefore citizens should vote and only go to war if they support it; people have very strong opinions about war and therefore their opinion should matter.

Reasons for disagreeing: in a democracy, we vote leaders to make important decisions on our behalf; many people may not understand the full issues about the war and therefore citizens should trust their leaders to make the correct decision; going to war in another country does not effect us. What citizens care most about is other issues which effect them everyday such as jobs, the economy, healthcare, services, and security in their country etc.

Resource Six

Model Answers



- Answers**
- 1) This was the deadliest terrorist attacks on American soil in U.S. history
 - 2) Al Qaeda
 - 3) S= security; Global P R= global political relations; I L= international law; C= cooperation; G= governance; H R= human rights
 - 4) Dimensions: military; intelligence; diplomatic; domestic
Examples:

Military: either major wars in Afghanistan and Iraq; or covert operations in Yemen and elsewhere; or large scale military assistance programs for cooperative regimes; or major increases in military spending.

Intelligence: either institutional reorganization and considerable increases in the funding of America's intelligence-gathering capabilities; or a global program of capturing terrorist suspects and holding them at Guantánamo Bay; or expanding cooperation with foreign intelligence agencies; or tracking and intercepting terrorist financing.

Diplomatic: either continuing efforts to construct and maintain a global coalition of partner states and organizations; or an extensive public diplomacy campaign to counter anti-American ideas in the Middle East.

Domestic: either new antiterrorism legislation (laws), such as the USA PATRIOT Act; or new security institutions, such as the Department of Homeland Security; or the detainment of thousands of suspects; or surveillance and intelligence-gathering programs by the National Security Agency (NSA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and local authorities; or the strengthening of emergency-response procedures; or increased security measures for airports, borders, and public events.

- 5) The student is free to select their choice but must justify why the dimension they choose is the most important. Possible justifications may include:

Military: it is important to go to war in states which are known to have terrorists or are connected to terrorists and fight them there. This will remove the threat there before terrorists are able to attack people in other countries. Providing military assistance to states is also important for them to fight terrorists and therefore remove the threat. Increasing military spending will allow states to strengthen their military so they are in a stronger position to fight against terrorists.

Resource Six

Model Answers



Answers *Intelligence:* with the intelligence dimension, states are able to remove the terrorist threat and remove terrorists (such as capturing them, tracking terrorist finances) before they carry out an attack. This is a safer method than the military dimension as it will not mean sending soldiers to fight or civilians being injured in the fighting. States should use effective technology which they have for an important cause.

Diplomacy: it is important for states to increase support for the War in Terror and anti-terrorism efforts among states. This will serve to isolate terrorists. It is also important to increase support for the United States so less people will be drawn to the goals or ideas of terrorism and think that it is ok to attack countries such as the United States.

Domestic: states should focus first on increasing security at home or in their own state and removing threats which may exist. Terrorists or terrorist supporters may already be inside the state so security agencies (Such as the NSA or the FBI) should identify these and remove them. People should not mind if their state introduces new laws or surveillance or security measures (such as at airports or public events) because this will keep them safe and help identify and capture terrorists.

6) Successes may be: the arrest of hundreds of terrorist suspects around the world; the prevention of further large-scale terrorist attacks on the American mainland; the toppling of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan; closure of terrorist-training camps in Afghanistan; the capture or elimination of many of al-Qaeda's senior members; or increased levels of international cooperation in global counter-terrorism efforts.

7) Criticisms to choose: harsh new laws have been brought in; legal protections have been reduced; domestic policing and intelligence has increased which effects people's privacy and freedoms; 'The War on Terrorism' is an ideology of fear and repression; or it creates enemies and promotes violence rather than reducing acts of terror and strengthening security; or the has too often become an excuse for governments to repress opposition groups and ignore International Law and civil liberties; or governments should address terrorism through international cooperation, using International Law and respecting civil liberties and human rights; or governments should address the root causes of terrorism, such as political alienation due to prejudice, state-sponsored violence and poverty rather than fighting people.

8) Image of caption could reflect anything discussed in the sources about the War on Terror and may reflect things like the global nature of the War, the Twin Towers being attacked, the number of deaths it has caused, the commitment to find terrorists and destroy terrorism, the wars involved, states vs terrorists, how people's freedoms have been effected in the War on Terror, suspected terrorists captured and locked up etc.

Resource Six

Model Answers



Answers 9) The answer will use quotes or examples discussed in Source B in the answer and to support the viewpoint. Model answer: President Obama was a critic of the foreign policy of George W. Bush and under Obama's Presidency "the expression *war on terrorism*– still closely associated with Bush policies– quickly disappeared from official communications" and in a speech made in 2013, Obama stated that "the United States would not engage in a vaguely defined "global war on terrorism" without limits." The War on Terror seemed to end with the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan (which were key features of the War on Terror) would be wound down. The War on Terror also seemed to end with the United States taking more focused actions against hostile groups, rather than engaging in a vaguely defined global 'war on terrorism' without limits which was what the War on Terror was.

However, there are still US troops in both Iraq and Afghanistan. Furthermore, under Obama's presidency, there were important similarities with President Bush's actions, such as targeted killings, killing of suspected terrorists or militants, military intervention in other countries, and wide ranging surveillance programs. Therefore, there are differences with Obama's approach but also many similarities with President Bush's actions and the War on Terror continues.

10) Model answers for '*YES it is justified*' may include: the safety and security of the majority of people should come before respecting people's rights; security agencies or governments are trying their best to stop another terrorist attack like September 11th from happening so this is a necessary action when facing threats from terrorism; rights may be violated for only a short time. If they are found to be innocent, rights can be given back; people should not complain if they are arrested or have their rights violated. Only those who have something to hide will complain; law or intelligence agencies are very professional and therefore they must have strong information or reasons to do these actions.

Model answers for '*NO it is not justified*' may include: people's human rights should never be violated. Every person has rights and these rights should be respected (they are universal, inalienable and indivisible); the treatment which prisoners faced at Guantanamo Bay was shocking, cruel and inhumane. Nothing can justify this treatment; I would not like to be treated like prisoners in Guantanamo and so nobody else should be; if people are suspected of being guilty of a crime or terrorism, evidence should be presented and they should face a legal trial where they have the right to defend themselves, rather than their rights being violated etc.

Resource Six

Model Answers



- Answers** 11) In the answer, students should use all Sources and use examples and information to structure their evaluation. Answer will cover:
- Context of the War on Terror- why it began
 - What 'The War on Terrorism' is
 - Different dimensions of the War on Terrorism
 - Apparent successes
 - Failings and negative aspects
 - How the 'War on Terror' has developed (such as under President Obama)
 - Different criticisms which the War on Terrorism has (such as what it meant for people in the US and in other countries, and criticisms of its approach)
 - Any other thoughts about the War on Terrorism- such as its significance in international relations, politics, human rights etc.

Final Reflection Model Answers



Guidance

As this Resource Pack has demonstrated, the area of International Relations is complex. There are lots of dynamics to it and issues in International Relations attract different perspectives, opinions and arguments.

For forming perspectives in International Relations, there are often no right or wrong answers. What is important is to think carefully about the key questions or issues. When forming or expressing a perspective or opinion, it is crucial to research the issue or area in question. It is important that this research consults different sources and information from different authors or sites. With this research, you should identify facts, and identify opinions and areas of debate or differences. With the debates and opinions you should think carefully about the points made, if they connect with other things you have read or have occurred, what position the reader/source is coming from, and to what extent you agree or disagree with this perspective.

International relations and issues in international relations usually have a history. In longer answers to questions, including some of this history, background information, or developments which have occurred is important in the answers to provide context to the discussion or debate. In answers, it is also important to acknowledge that there are different perspectives and debates. To make the analysis and evaluation stronger, you should summarise these different perspectives and debates. In written work, these should be referenced.

After this, you should express clearly your opinion or perspective on the questions or issue and why you have reached this opinion or perspective. Crucially, you should provide examples to support or reinforce your opinion or perspective. Again this involves researching the question/ issue or thinking carefully about what you have read/ seen on the news or events in your society or around the world.

The Final Reflection of the Resource Pack contains a number of significant and interesting questions concerning International Relations. There are no right or wrong answers and each student will likely have a different perspective or opinion. For writing your answer, you should apply what has been discussed on this page and structure your answer clearly.



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