

Knowledge organiser:

Global Governance

Key Concepts

Week 1 –In order to be a superpower countries need certain factors of influence these include:

- A large land area or population size (Geographic influence)
- Lots of Money/Strong Economy
- Large military force
- A large cultural influence



America, China, Russia, The European Union, India and Brazil are currently considered the world's superpowers.

This is because each country or union possess significant economic, cultural, political and military power.

However at present the United States is considered the world's only true superpower.

Week 2: Pre WW2 – Britain/USSR and the USA were considered the world's superpowers.

Post WW2 the cost of fighting two world wars, the damage to the British economy and infrastructure as well as a growing independence movements meant the British Empire declined.

The USA and USSR both with large populations, land, resources and strong economies meant they soon became the world's superpowers. The countries different ideologies (capitalism v communism) led to the 'Cold War'.

Emerging Power: Since 2001, the BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India and China) have been predicted to be the world's next emerging superpowers.

Each country has the ability to become a superpower due to land size/population/economy/military and cultural influence although some have more chance than others.

Key Vocabulary

Superpower: a country that has the capacity to project power and influence anywhere in the world and in more than one region at a time.

Cultural Influence: The spread of ideas, actions or customs as a result of power.

Economic Power (GDP): an economic snapshot of a country which measures the size of an economy and its growth through the total income from goods and services.

Happiness Index: a measure of each countries happiness based from an annual survey for each country.

Cold War: the name given to the tensions and competition between the USA and USSR and their allies between 1945 – 1990s.

Communism: a political idea that promotes equality amongst people and a classless society. A shared production/economy where everyone receives the same.

Capitalism: an economic system based on the private selling of goods and services, which are owned by individuals or companies.

Democracy: a system of government where the whole population is represented often through the use of elected representatives.

	Brazil	Russia	India	China
Population	210 million	144 million	1.27 billion	1.37 billion
GDP	£3.3 trillion	\$3.9 trillion	\$11.4 trillion	\$26.9 trillion
Military Spend in 2015	\$31.9 billion	\$70 billion	\$45.2 billion	\$216.4 billion
Political	Less Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable

Rising/Emerging Superpowers: countries or groups of countries, experiencing an increase in economic, military, cultural and geographical influence.

BRICs: an acronym used for the countries of Brazil, Russia, India and China. Thought to be the world's newest leading economies and powers.

Demographics: statistical data relating to the population.

Key Concepts



Week 3: India

India is already considered an **emerging economy**.

However some argue that by 2050, India will be the world's largest economy.

Factors for India as a superpower

- India has a young population = larger workforce = more economic growth.
- Member of UNSC = more influence over unstable countries and global security.
- Large English speaking population = increases trade and economic opportunities.
- 3rd largest military = power and influence.

Factors against India as a superpower.

- Around 5% of India's live in poverty = need to fix poverty before it can be a superpower.
- Parts of India has poor infrastructure = growth is limited to certain areas = not able to reach full potential.
- Conflict with neighbours and internally = appear less powerful.

Week 4: Power of TNCs

Transnational Corporations (TNCs) are not superpowers themselves, however they help established and emerging superpowers spread their influence globally – through economics and culture.

Economic Influence: Bring more money to a region, because they control where they are located and also cause the multiplier effect.

Cultural Influence: Easily recognizable, language free global brands such as McDonalds, Nike and Disney are seen/used/watch globally. TNCs therefore help superpowers (particularly USA) spread western culture throughout the world.



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WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

Importance of IGOs

IMF: job to keep global currencies stable. 44 countries joined to help loan money to countries facing heavy debt. This allows them to influence those countries, which is visible in the IMF reflecting US and EU policies.

WB: Focuses on financing development, aid after natural disasters and humanitarian disasters. Those countries that pay the most money to the WB receive a higher share in decision making – therefore exerting influence.

WTO: Focuses on trade and reducing barriers between countries. One country = one vote, so is considered fairer than IMF/WB.

United Nations Security Council (UNSC):

an organization in charge of maintaining global peace and security. Members include the world's major powers.

Transnational Corporations (TNCs): a business or corporation that operates in several countries such as Nike or McDonalds.

Inter-Governmental Organizations: a group of countries with mutual interests who works towards a unified goal.

International Monetary Fund: a global organization whose role is to foster global economic co-operation.

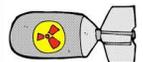
The World Bank: a global organization whose role is to finance development.

The World Trade Organization: A global organization which looks at the rules for how countries trade with each other.

United Nations: an international organization formed in 1945 to increase political and economic co-operation between its members.

Week 5: Global Conflict

Superpowers (such as the US) often enter into conflicts in order to maintain control (and resources) and rid any threats to their powers.



US v Iran Conflict: Longstanding division between the two countries, USA is keen to stop Iran from developing nuclear power and impose **economic sanctions** (cutting off Iran's economy as no one will trade with them), in order to get Iran to do what the USA what them too. Conflict is a way to exercise power.