4.2 HL: challenges of identity, borders, security and technology

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 30 marks**

KEY WORDS identity • borders • security • technology • asylum

Objective

Study the other four **global political challenges** for the HL extension, **identity**, **borders**, **security** and **technology**, each through a case study, and practise comparing cases from different challenges.

You must be able to:

- explain why each challenge is political and global
- analyse a case study with the key concepts
- compare two cases from different challenges
- interpret stimulus data on migration or technology
- evaluate the responses of different actors

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Four challenges and example cases

challenge	why it is political	example case
identity	who belongs, and whose language, religion or culture is protected	the Rohingya in Myanmar and Bangladesh
borders	who may cross, and who controls territory	migration across the Mediterranean to the EU
security	how states and people are kept safe, and from what	cyber-attacks on hospitals and power grids
technology	who controls data, platforms and AI, and who sets the rules	the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (2018) and its AI Act (2024)

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Use the same questions for both cases

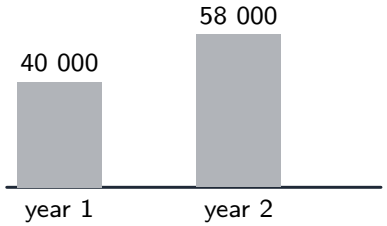
Use the same questions for both cases (actors, interests, power, concepts), then say what is **similar** and **different**, and what the comparison shows about global politics. For example, both the Rohingya case and Mediterranean migration involve **sovereignty** and **human rights**, but in the first the state is the main source of harm; in the second, the main issue is how other states respond.

Worked example. The UNHCR reported over 100 million forcibly displaced people worldwide by mid-2022, a figure that kept rising afterwards. Concepts: **sovereignty** (who may enter), **human rights** (the right to seek asylum, UDHR Article 14), **interdependence** (conflict in one region creates movement into others).

2 Practice

2.1 Explain why **technology** is a **global political** challenge. [2]

2.2 A table (illustrative values) shows asylum applications in a country: 40,000 in year 1 and 58,000 in year 2. Calculate the percentage increase, and explain **one** reason why numbers alone do not explain the politics of borders. [3]

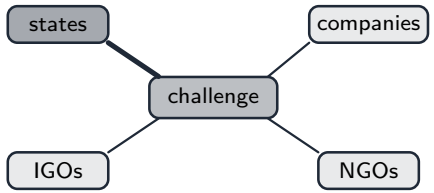


2.3 For an **identity** case study you have studied, explain how **legitimacy** and **human rights** apply. [4]

2.4 Compare a **security** case and a **technology** case you have studied. [6]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 *(Paper 3 style.)* With reference to **two** case studies from **different** challenges (identity, borders, security or technology), evaluate the claim that states remain the most important actors in responding to global political challenges. [15]



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