

**Enduring question:**

***How do governments manage international economic relations to further national political objectives?***

1. Refer to Box 10.2 of the text. What do you suppose the United States government thought of the situation between Google and China? What could the United States government have done to try to ensure a favorable outcome, given that Google is a private company? What actions would have been precluded by limitations of the American system of government and norms in the United States?
2. How did your country respond to the COVID-19 pandemic to try to mitigate its effects on the economy? Was it successful? What kinds of factors hindered its ability to be more successful?
3. The United States has a great deal of network power by virtue of being the center of the world’s financial sector as well as the internet. Do you think it is fair for the US to wield such power to practice weaponized interdependence? If so, what could other countries do in terms of international agreements to minimize the US’s power here? If not, what might other countries do to insulate themselves from American weaponized interdependence?
4. Why do you think the world turned away from a free trade system between the two great eras of globalization?
5. Compare economic nationalism, economic liberalism, and Marxism. Which do you find the most compelling?
6. What would realists say about focusing solely on absolute gains? What would liberals say about foregoing absolute gains due to concerns about relative losses?
7. Discuss the trade-off between security and economic gain. Should a state ever sacrifice some security for economic gain? By doing so, can a state ultimately become more secure through economic interdependence?
8. Do you think the world’s largest economies have any responsibility to protect the strength of the world economy? Can we expect states to act contrary to their interests to protect global economic stability? If not, are there mechanisms of incentives or international law that could be put into place to compel them to?
9. What do you think prompted the current shift in global attitude towards globalizations? Do you think it represents a long-term shift in globalization as occurred before World War I?
10. What do you think the long-term legacy of COVID-19 will be for globalization?