QATAR'S
QUEST FOR
SOFT
POWER

# **Learning Materials**

 Study guide in a google doc format This lesson uses Qatar and its hosting of the 2022 FIFA World Cup as a case study for examining how countries seek to increase their soft power on the global stage.

It begins by having students define hard power, soft power, and smart power, followed by a discussion on their differences and strategies for enhancing soft power, particularly for smaller countries.

The concept of "sportwashing" is introduced through a video essay on the Qatar World Cup, prompting students to define sportswashing, analyze its past examples, and evaluate its effectiveness in enhancing soft power.

Next, students analyze excerpts from two sources and develop their defining and applying skills by applying the concept of soft power to the source and to the case study of Qatar.

Finally, students compare and contrast sources on Qatar's soft power and international reputation.





## **Time Requirements**

• 2-3 hours

### **Guiding Questions**

- What is soft power, and how do countries utilize it to achieve their objectives?
- How does sportswashing impact a country's soft power and international reputation?
- How has Qatar sought to build its soft power?

### **Learning Objectives**

After this lesson, students will be able to:

- Define and differentiate between hard power, soft power, and smart power.
- Analyze the concept of soft power through real-world examples such as Qatar's strategies.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of sportswashing in enhancing a country's soft power.
- Develop critical thinking skills through source analysis and comparison.

# **US Learning Standards**

#### **Common Core**

- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.9: Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.10: Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.SL.1: Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of
  conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and
  expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.9-10.1a: Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9-10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.9-10.9: Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.11-12.1a: Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11-12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

#### C3 Framework

 D2.Civ.13.9-12. Evaluate public policies in terms of intended and unintended outcomes, and related consequences.

# **Links to IBDP Global Politics**

Unit: Power, Sovereignty and International Relations		
Learning Outcome	Prescribed Content	Examples
Nature of power	Definitions and theories of power	Joseph Nye
	Types of power	Hard versus soft; economic, military, social, cultura

Unit: Understanding power and global politics (First Assessment in 2026)			
Power in Global Politics	Definitions and ways of understanding power	Joseph Nye	
	Classifications of power Types of power     Hard, soft and smart power	Soft power (persuasion)—e.g. cultural influence, ideology, economic aid	

# Thank you!

If you have any questions, would like more resources on this topic, or have any issues with this lesson, please reach out at aglobalclass@gmail.com

If you and/or your students have enjoyed this lesson and found it useful, please leave a positive review on <u>teachers pay teachers</u>.



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