

## **Essentials: Global Politics**

### **A Reading Guide**

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#### Table of Contents Unit 1

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## Introduction

Welcome to a reading guide for *Global Politics*. Authors Robert Murphy and Charles Gleek wrote *Global Politics* to help students comprehend the key concepts of the course quickly. Pearson Bacalaureate first published *Global Politics* in 2016.

What is the purpose of the reading guide?

- This reading guide provides you with a structure to engage the fundamental ideas of *Global Politics*.

How is the reading guide organized?

- The questions appear in the same order as the answers arise in the book. There should be no jumping from page to page. In fact, page numbers from the book are often provided to keep you on track.

What types of questions are in the reading guide?

- Factual and interpretive questions are present.
- You will find answers to factual questions directly on the page. You can point to the answers, thus they can be said to be right or wrong.
- Answers to interpretive questions are open-ended but should be tied to the text and enriched by your own powers of reasoning.

## **Unit 1 Power, sovereignty and international relations (page 2 - 29)**

### 1.1 Key Concept: Power (page 2)

#### **What is power?**

Key Idea: "Power is the ability to influence other groups in global politics and achieve outcomes."

Articulation sentences: "There is no agreed definition of power. However there are economic, military, political and other forms of power, and it can be used to achieve a state or group's interest."

Why might it be a problem if there are differing definitions of power?

What are some different types of states?

Multinational companies (MNCs): What are they? Give an example of a MNC.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs): What are they? Give an example.

What is a democratic state?

Ideology: What is an ideology? What does it mean to be a radical ideology? Use the term "system" in your answer.

What does it mean to say "power is not fixed"?

Intergovernmental organizations: (IGOs) What are they? Give an example.

Military alliances: What are they? Give an example.

What is the purpose of an military alliance?

Define the term "interests" as used in the following sentence: "Power gives groups involved in world politics the ability to pursue their *interests* whatever these interest may be at any given time."

Using a real world example, show how *power* and *politics* and *interests* are related.

### **Types of Power** (Page 3)

**Hard, soft and smart** (Theorist: Joseph Nye) (pages 3 and 4)

Articulation sentences: "Hard power relies on force, whereas soft power involves the use of persuasion. Smart power is the combination of both of these tactics."

What is the difference between tactics and a strategy?

Articulation sentences: "Soft power is fragile-it can easily be destroyed -and it is often embedded in society and not within a government's control."

What does it mean to be "embedded in society" in the articulation sentence above?

Hard power coerces. What does this mean?

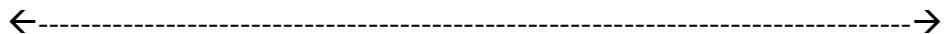
What are sanctions? Give an example.

Soft power persuades and influences by attraction. What does this mean?

Smart power blends hard and soft. Give an example from the text.

The UN used sanctions and diplomacy with Iran to slow its nuclear program. What type of power is this mixture?

Give two examples each of hard, soft and smart power in a spectrum on the continuum below:



Place two examples of hard, smart and soft power in the table below:

Hard power	Smart power	Soft power

How might placing related concepts on a spectrum help our understanding?

Why are trust and credibility essential in soft power?

What is meant by Nye when he calls soft power a "strategy"?

### **Military Power** (pages 4 - 6)

Articulation sentences: "Military power is often measured by the size of a state's military or its military spending. It is also useful to assess how effective a state's military is in the spending."

Articulation sentence: "Military power is used less against other states than previously in history, and is now primarily used against non-state actors or intra-state threats."

Why might it be important that leaders know that military power is now used mainly against non-state actors?

What is the relation of military power and hard power?

How is military power measured?

What is an unstable state and how does the instability affect its military spending?

The three figures on page 5 measure different aspects of military power. Which two measurements give the most information about power capability? Explain your reasoning.

What is the role of the members of the UN Security Council and what is the connection of this role with their spending on defense?

Military power can sometimes be used for soft power. Give 2 examples.

Is the War on Terror a successful use of military power? Explain

### **Economic Power** (page 7)

Articulation sentences: "Economic power can be measured in different ways. It can be used as a method of hard power - in the form of sanctions - and is needed if states wish to be strong military powers."

Define the following terms used to understand economic power of a state and explain why the measurements are useful:

Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

Gross Domestic Product per person (GDPPC):

Economic growth percentage yearly:

Why does economic power does not necessarily translate into military power? Explain using Germany and Japan as examples.

Is economic power necessary to have military power?

What are economic sanctions and what type of power are they?

The following are other types of power that are generally less impactful than **military** or **economic** power.

### **Structural power** (page 8)

Articulation sentences: "Structural power is the means by which states affect global politics, usually by promoting a model of politics that they favor, such as democracy or capitalism."

What does "structural" mean in the above articulation sentence? What is the structure being referenced?

How might ideological struggles be connected to structural conflicts?

Was the cold war between the US and USSR a structural power struggle or not? Explain.

### **Relational power**

Articulation sentence: "One state can use its influence to change the behavior of another state, using hard, soft and smart power; this is called relational power."

What is relational power? Provide examples.

What types of power will be used in relational power?

What are three types of relational power identified by Joseph Nye?



**Social and Cultural power** (page 8)

Articulation sentences: "The relatively new social, cultural and cyber powers have varying effectiveness. Cultural power may do little for nation states, whereas cyber power has empowered many groups, states and individuals."

What are two examples that may illustrate that globalization makes it easy for countries to export social and cultural ideas and artifacts?

What might be the reasoning underlying the claim that social and cultural power are soft and have limitations?

**Cyber power** (page 9)

Cyber power has both state and \_\_\_\_\_ actors.

How has Wikileaks demonstrated cyber power?

How was the Arab Spring impacted by cyber power? Be specific.

Complete the table below from page 9 that explains what is meant by types of power other than military:

Economic power	Structural power	Relational power	Social, cultural and cyber power

### **Measuring power (page 9)**

"Taking all of these types of power into account, a judgment can be made about how \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ a state is. We can also establish whether a state's power is \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_."

Articulation sentences: "Power can be assessed by measuring the size of a state's resources, or by measuring how effective a state is in achieving its objectives. Distribution of power between world states can also be used to measure global stability."

### **Measuring power as resources page 9**

What resources of a state are measured to judge power?

What are the limitations of measuring resources as a judge of power?

What can less powerful opponents do to those states with greater resources?

### **Measuring power as behavioral outcomes**

What is meant by measuring "behavioral outcomes"? Give examples.

### **Distribution of power page 9**

What three terms ending in "...polar" can describe the global distribution of power?

What are the definitions of the following terms? (page 10)

unipolar

bipolar

multipolar

How can the distribution of power in global politics be an "indicator" of stability in the global system?

Which of the three types of power distribution indicates to you the most stable international order and why?

**Theories of power** (page 10, 11)

Articulation sentence: "Realists believe states use hard power to gain and maintain power for their own ends, whereas liberals believe that soft power, combined with international cooperation, is the best method for operating in world politics."

What two international relations theories does the book mention when examining theories of power?

**Realism:**

What is meant by "power politics"?

Realists primarily explain state behavior in international relations through what concept of power?

What does anarchy mean in general and what does it refer to in an international relations context?

What is the place of security in realist power theory?

What is the difference between realist offensive theory and realist defensive theory?

Who is John Mearsheimer and what is the name and thesis of his book on power?

**Liberalism :**

What type of power do liberals think is the most effective and safest way of using power?

What is co-operation in the international system?

What is meant by a "rules based international order"?

What is "consensus building" and how does it work in the liberal theory?

What is international law and what is its role in the liberal theory of international power?

How do liberals see power as distributed in the global system?

Complete the table on perspective of power below (page 11):

<b>Theoretical Approach</b>	<b>Perspectives on power</b>
Realism	
Liberalism	

## **Power transition** (page 11)

Articulation sentence: "Power is a fluid concept, with some nations gaining it, some losing it and others having their power diffused by the rise of militant non-state groups."

What is meant by "power is a fluid concept"?

What might change within a state that would increase or decrease its power?

What is "credibility" and how might it increase or decrease impact a state's power?

## **Rising powers**

What are the BRICs and what type of power is their rise based upon?

The BRICs power is vulnerable to what?

Which of the BRICs had an economy that has grown more quickly than the others?

What type of data is represented in Figure 1.5 on page 11 and what does the data suggest about transitioning power in the international system?

### **Declining powers** (page 12)

What has happened with the United States that has perhaps weakened its power internationally?

How might a state not following through on a hard power threat weaken it?

What threat did the United States not follow through on in Syria according to the text?

What debates are going on in France and the United Kingdom that suggest these former great powers are in decline?

### **Power diffusion** (page 12)

What does diffusion mean?

What is meant by saying that some states are "having their power diffused by the rise of militant non-state groups"?

What are three of the non-state violent groups listed by the text?

What examples are given that demonstrate that these non-state violent groups have done things that have shown limitations of state power?

What type of power seems the only one available for states that have security issues with non-state violent groups? Are there any others that might help with security?

How were the uprisings of the Arab Spring both an example of power diffusion of states to non-state groups and examples of enduring state power.

## 1.2 Key Concept: Sovereignty (pages 12 - 19)

### **What is sovereignty?** (pages 12, 13)

Key idea: States are sovereign when they exercise **supreme** control over what happens inside their borders.

What does it mean to have "supreme control"?

Articulation sentence: "A state with sovereignty has complete control over its own government and it has external sovereignty when it allows other states control over what happens within their borders.

What is the basic attitude of IGOs towards state sovereignty?

What is internal sovereignty?

What is external sovereignty?

### **State sovereignty and legitimacy** (pages 13 through 19)

Articulation sentence: " The Montevideo Convention is used to determine whether a nation is a sovereign state, however there are many challenges to this method because some non-state groups conform to some features of statehood."

What is a state's sovereignty dependent upon? (page 13)

What is the Westphalian system (Treaty of Westphalia 1648)? (page 13)

Why is/was the Islamic State not considered a state? (page 13)

What is a fragile state? What is a failed state? Give examples.



Explore the 4 features necessary for a state according to the 1933 Montevideo Convention by completing the table below. (page 13-14)

Feature	Indicator	Problems of Identifying
Permanent population		
Defined territory		
Effective government		
Capacity to enter relations with other states		

Finish the prompts below for and against the position that "The European Union should be considered as a sovereign state" using the Montevideo Convention characteristics. (Page 15)

The European Union should be considered a sovereign state because...

The European Union should not be considered a sovereign state because...

**Gaining recognized statehood** (page 15)

Articulation sentences: "It is possible to gain independent statehood usually by holding a referendum and to become recognized by the UN. However, there are many contested states and borders around the world."

What is the key international body that legitimizes and makes rulings on disputed borders and sovereignty?

What are the two organs of the UN that examine contested claims of borders and sovereignty? What are the limitations of the decisions made by the two organs?

What is a "referendum" and how does it impact sovereignty? Give an example.

In the table below provide five examples and explanations of contested sovereignty.

Example	Disputes over/ justifications for sovereignty
Kosovo	
Crimea/Ukraine	
South China Sea	
Kashmir (India and Pakistan)	

Israel and Palestinian Territories	
--	--

**Is state sovereignty being eroded?** (page 16, 17)

Articulation sentences: "Realists argue that despite globalization eroding state sovereignty, states are still the most powerful factors in international politics. However, liberals believe that the rise of intergovernmental organizations is becoming as important, and sometimes more important, than the role of states in the global order."

What aspects of globalization and global politics are weakening state sovereignty?

What is the Realist point of view on sovereignty? (page 16)

What is the Liberal point of view on sovereignty? Include the distinction of "pooling, rather than defending, their sovereignty". (page 16)

Complete the following claim/counterclaim table on sovereignty from pages 16, 17 and include specific examples.

Claim: State sovereignty becoming less significant	Counterclaim: State sovereignty still significant

Claim: State sovereignty becoming less significant	Counterclaim: State sovereignty still significant

**Theories of sovereignty** (page 17, 18)

Articulation sentence: "Liberals believe that state sovereignty is not exclusive and therefore believe in the necessity of intervention in states abusing their powers, whereas realists would argue the opposite."

What are the realist principles and examples of sovereignty from page 17?

What are the liberal principles and examples of sovereignty from page 18?

Which of two main international relations theories, realism or liberalism, have sovereignty as a core principle? Explain briefly.

Complete the table as seen on page 18.

Theoretical viewpoint	Perspectives on sovereignty
Realism	

Liberalism	
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**How states organize themselves** (pages 18, 19)

Articulation sentence: "States can be organized in a number of different ways, ranging from democracy to autocracy and with a variety of government structures, such as federal and unitary."

"Democracy is the most common model of state government" according to the text on page 18. What are similarities of the democracies and what might be some differences of current democracies?

Similarities of democracies:

Differences of democracies:

The text opposes democratic state control with authoritarian state control at the bottom of page 18. What are the main differences between the two?

Briefly explain and provide an example of the following state methods of organization from page 19:

Federal states:

Unitary states:

Fragile states:

Authoritarian states:

Monarchy:

Theocracy:

### 1.3 Key Concept: Interdependence (page 20 to 26)

#### **What is interdependence?**

Key Idea: "Interdependence is a key feature of a globalized world in which all groups in global politics are increasingly reliant on each other."

What is meant by "all groups"?

What does it mean for these groups to be "reliant" on each other?

Articulation sentence: "States are becoming more interdependent - economically and politically, among other ways - due to the globalization of world issues."

What are the two main types of interdependence treated on page 20?

What characterizes economic interdependence? Give an example.

What characterizes political interdependence? Give an example.

Give examples of political issues that cannot be solved without interdependence.

#### **Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) (page 20 to 24)**

Articulation sentence: "Intergovernmental organizations provide member states with a number of benefits, such as economic strength and more influence in global politics"

Provide four reasons why states join IGOs and provide a real world example for each.

a.

- b.
- c.
- d.

**Key intergovernmental organizations (IGOs):**

**The United Nations**

Articulation sentence: "The United Nations is the most significant IGO, with objectives ranging from peacekeeping, to human rights protection, to economic development and climate change reduction."

The United Nations is the leading international organization. On the left of the following table are the objectives of the UN. Fill in the key agencies of the UN and give specific examples of activities that promote the objectives.

Objectives	Agencies and activities of the UN
Promoting and maintaining global peace and security	
Protecting and Promoting Human Rights	
Advancing world, human, and economic development	
Tackling shared challenges such as climate change	

### Economic IGOs (page 22)

Articulation sentence: "There are a number of economic IGOs whose purpose is to prevent poverty, manage international trade regulations and promote global economic development."

Economic IGOs focus on economics. What are the 3 goals of economic IGOs?

- a.
- b.
- c.

List the three main economic IGOs in the international system and provide their focus and objectives. (page 22)

Organization	Purpose and methods

### Collective Security (page 23)

Articulation sentence: "An IGO such as NATO exists to provide states with collective security - all member states offer one another military protection in the event of an attack."

What does "collective security" mean?

Explain what NATO is and how it functions as a security IGO.



### Hybrid IGOs (page 23)

Articulation sentence: "Hybrid IGOs, such as the European Union and the African Union, have military, political and economic power, providing member states with a range of benefits."

What is a hybrid IGO?

What is a regional IGO?

To what extent is the European Union a regional, hybrid IGO? Explain.

Complete the table below by listing the four key institutions of the European Union describing the power of each institution. ( pages 23 and 24)

EU institution	Description of institutional powers

What is the one African country that is not a member of the African Union?

What is the African Union and what makes it a hybrid IGO?

## Global governance (page 24 to 26)

Articulation sentence: "The effectiveness of global governance is being challenged by states' increasing prioritization of their own interest above that of global issues, such as climate change.

What does "global governance" mean? (page 24)

What theoretical perspective believes that global governance is a key priority in international relations, and what positive things, according to this theory, does global governance allow states to do?

What changes suggests that the liberal ideal of global governance is progressing well?

If states cannot agree in IGOs or at summits, what international theory takes over and what interests then replace collective interests?

What is the point that the text makes when it mentions the UN Security Council on page 24?

Create a table that gives the reasons and the explanation of the difficulties of effective global governance. Provide examples. (table bottom of page 24)

Reason for difficulty of global governance	Explanation

**Cooperation** (page 25)

Articulation sentence: "States can cooperate with one another by signing international treaties, however some have been more successful than others."

What is an international treaty?

What does it mean that a treaty is bilateral or multilateral?

What are the 4 facts about treaties listed on page 25?

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Why might treaties between states be more flexible than dealing through IGOs?

What two stages are usually required before a treaty becomes binding on a state?

**Examples of treaties**

Give examples of treaties from the table on page 25, their objectives, their signatories as well as their successes and challenges in the table below:

Treaty	Objectives	Signatories	Successes and Challenges

## Strategic alliances (page 26)

Articulation sentence: "Some states choose to form informal strategic alliances with others for mutual gain, such as China's investments in Africa in exchange for deals on Africa's natural resources."

What does strategic mean?

What does alliance mean?

What is a strategic alliance?

Why are strategic alliances called informal?

What is the "special relationship" between the US and the UK?

Why do powerful states create informal, strategic ties with lesser powers? Provide an example.

Why do lesser powers create informal, strategic ties with powerful states? Provide an example.

Are strategic alliances superior to formal treaties or IGOs? Explain your reasoning.

#### 1.4 Key Concept: Legitimacy (pages 26 to 29)

##### **What is legitimacy?**

Key Idea: "Legitimacy refers to groups or actions that are considered to be acceptable, usually by conforming to agreed laws or democratic principles."

What are the two things from the key idea that can be declared legitimate or illegitimate (not legitimate)?

What are the 5 sources of legitimacy listed in the book from pages 26 and 27?

Articulation sentences: "States and their actions may be considered legitimate in a variety of ways. A state is legitimate if its government is democratically elected, and its actions are legitimate if it adheres to international law."

According to the above articulation sentence, what legitimates a government of a state?

As a Saudi citizen, what may be a limitation of the knowledge claim in the second articulation sentence above?

What makes actions in international relations legitimate?

##### **Sources of legitimacy:**

If groups or actions in global politics are to be considered legitimate, what must they be traced back to?

##### **Democracy**

Democracy is assumed to give legitimacy to a national government that controls what?

The electorate have the final say of who leads a democratic government. What does "electorate" mean?

What three characteristics are thought to enhance democracies? page 27

**Balance of Power [within a state] (page 27)**

What are checks and balances in a government?

What is being checked and balanced in a government?

What are the functions of the following three branches (powers) of government?

Branch (power) of government	Purpose
Executive	
Legislature	
Judiciary	

How might the branches check and balance each other?

**Constitutions page 27**

What are constitutions and how do they contribute to legitimacy?

Why might it be important for the legitimacy of a state that its powers be set out and limited?

How can the process of writing a new constitution be used to unite divisions in a country that is trying to rebuild?

Are all democracies or other types of legitimate governments formed with written constitutions? Explain with an example.

**Rule of law** page 27

The rule of law is a key source of \_\_\_\_\_?

Is the rule of law a key source of internal or external legitimacy? Explain.

What are the three key principles of the rule of law? Complete the table.

Key Principles of the Rule of Law

What does it mean to say that no one should be "above the law"? (vocab. page 27)

Why might "rule of law" be connected to acceptable authority or actions, in other words, legitimacy?

**International law** pages 27 and 28

The UN Security Council and the International Court of Justice, the UN's principal judicial organ, can confirm and legitimize \_\_\_\_\_.

What is meant by "customary international law"?

Breaking customary international law would make actions \_\_\_\_\_ and may result in \_\_\_\_\_ from other states.

What is it about "customary international law" that gives an action legitimacy?

"Legitimacy is a key concept relating to peace and conflict." Complete the table below and give reasons why the action was or was not legitimate. (page 28)

Military action	Legitimate and/or illegitimate with reasons
NATO bombing of Libya in 2011	
US invasion of Iraq in 2003	
UK bombing of Islamic State in 2015	
Saudi military campaign in Yemen in 2015	



## **Legitimacy of non-state groups**

Articulation sentence: "NGOs and extremist groups often gain legitimacy through the recognition of states or IGOs, whereas an IGO is usually legitimized by a treaty of formal international agreement."

### **NGOs:**

What are non-governmental organizations (NGOs)?

What are two ways they gain legitimacy?

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What does it mean to be "fair and transparent"?

Why might "fair and transparent" translate to legitimacy in NGOs (or other institutions)?

### **IGOs:**

What are international governmental organizations (IGOs)?

What makes IGOs legitimate?

How might conflicts arise between states and IGOs?

How can these conflicts be solved?

How did austerity become a source of conflict between the EU and Greece?

## **Violent extremist groups** page 29

Are violent extremist or terrorist groups ever fighting a legitimate cause?

"Terrorism" has no agreed to definition. How might this lack of a common definition impact whether a group or its actions is legitimate? Provide an example.

Who or what decides if the violent actions of non-state groups are legitimate?

What does the phrase "one person's terrorist is another person's freedom fighter" mean?

What does it matter if a violent group is recognized as legitimate?

What might make violence by non-state groups legitimate?

What is "civil disobedience"?

Under what circumstances might protesting a government or its actions by not following the laws be justified or legitimate?

What usually legitimizes NGOs and extremist groups?

What usually legitimizes IGOs?

## Unit 2: Human Rights

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## Unit 2 Human Rights (page 30 to 47)

### 2.1 Key Concept: Human Rights (page 30 - 31)

Key Idea: "Human rights are the **indivisible** rights which all human beings are entitled to **by virtue of their humanity**, without **discrimination**."

Articulation sentences: "The four features of human rights are that they are universal, interdependent, indivisible, and inalienable. They apply to everyone; all of them must be applied, they cannot be placed in a hierarchy; and they cannot be removed."

### What are human rights? (page 30)

What is the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

What is a consensus?

What does the phrase "entitled by virtue of their humanity" mean?

What does the concept of human rights being "universal" add to the definition of human rights?

What does it mean to say that rights are "inherent" to human beings?

What is the opposite of "inherent"?

What does the term "interdependent" add to the concept of human rights?

What does "indivisible" mean in the context of human rights?

What does inalienable mean in the context of human rights?

What two of the four qualities of human rights above are most important in your opinion to understand human rights? Briefly explain.

What would be a good definition of human rights without using any of the exact terms in the articulation sentence?

**Positive and negative rights** (page 31)

Articulation sentence: "Positive human rights are those in which the government must take action to protect the people; negative rights require the government not to act to allow certain freedoms."

What are the two categories of human rights in the articulation sentence?

Which category of rights requires governments to step back and let humans be free from interference?

What are examples of negative rights?

When might negative rights be at risk?

What is a security threat? Give an example.

What is a definition of negative rights?

What is the opposite category of negative rights?

What do positive rights require?

What is a definition of positive rights?

What are examples of positive rights?

What does government "intervention" mean?

How does "progressive realization" take into account poorer countries' timetable for the intervention necessary for positive rights?

Are human rights given to humans by governments or understood to be protected by governments? Explain your answer.

## 2.2 Key Concept: Justice (page 31 - 32)

Key Idea: "Justice is the concept of fair treatment, usually based on an agreed and accepted set of laws that are applied equally, universally and with the right to a fair trial."

Articulation sentences: "An effective justice system must be governed by the rule of law and not by those in power, meaning that everyone is subject to the same law; no one is above the law; everyone has the right to a fair trial."

What does it mean that human rights should be "codified"?

What does justice mean?

What is a "justice system"?

What does "rule of law" mean?

Why might a fair justice system require the rule of law?

Complete the table with the 3 principles of the rule of law that make up an effective and fair justice system. (page 31)

Principles of rule of law	Explanations

What does it mean to say that the "law rules supreme"?

What does it mean to say that "new laws cannot be invented arbitrarily"?

What institution in a state has the most power to violate human rights? (page 32)

What are two ways that those in power in a state can violate human rights?

### 2.3 Key Concept: Liberty (page 32)

Key Idea: "Liberty is about the freedom of individuals to live a life without excessive interference from those in power, and with the freedom to flourish and make the most of opportunities."

What does liberty from "interference" from those in power mean in your own words? Examples?

What does "liberty" to flourish mean? Examples?

Articulation sentences: "First-generation rights cover civil and political rights, such as the right to life, freedom of thought and religion, and freedom from arbitrary arrest. They are mostly negative rights."

What does it mean to say that human rights have and continue to develop progressively? (page 32)

The Magna Carta (a written document) listed rights for nobles in the 13th-century in England. Why is the document considered important in Human Rights history?

Does recognizing the rights of one person limit the power or powers of another person? Explain.

Philosopher Jacques Rousseau in the 18th-century defined the relationship between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ of the state.

What did Rousseau call the relationship between the people and their government?

What are the difference between a state, a nation and a nation-state?

To what extent can the terms in the question above be used interchangeably?

What was the first global framework of human rights agreed to by states called?

What IGO created the global framework and in what year was it adopted?

What is the definition of "civil rights"?



What is the definition of "political rights"?

What are the differences between civil and political rights?

Why might the first-generation rights be called "natural rights"? (page 32)

Explain the relationship of the terms "first-generation rights", "civil and political rights", and "negative rights"?

What are the two documents that form the core of first generation rights?

What are the core first-generation, or civil and political, or negative rights? (page 32)

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Why might these first generation rights are placed under the key concept of "liberty"?

#### 2.4 Key Concept: Equality (page 33 - 34)

Key Idea: "Equality is the idea that people are treated the same, without discrimination, and are allowed to enjoy the same opportunities. [These opportunities can be political, economic, or social.]"

Why are second-generation human rights considered to be "positive"? Define "positive" in your answer.

Articulation sentences: "Third-generation human rights are aimed at protecting the environment; peace and development are therefore seen as collective rights."

What is the definition of "collective rights"?

Why are third-generation rights considered to be "collective rights"? Give examples.

What is the relationship of the concept of human flourishing and second-generation rights? Give an example from your own life and define the term "flourishing" in your answer.

### Second-generation rights page 33

Articulation sentences: "Second-generation human rights are mostly positive and require governments to provide free education, adequate healthcare and to protect the right of equal pay."

What type of rights do second-generation rights focus on?

In the table below define the broad categories of second-generation right and give an example of each:

2nd-generation right	Definition	Example
Economic rights		
Social rights		
Cultural rights		

### **Third-generation rights** (page 33)

Articulation sentence: "Third-generation human rights are aimed at protecting the environment; peace and development are therefore seen as collective rights."

How would you explain third-generation rights?

Why are these third-generation rights called collective rights?

What three areas do these so-called collective rights focus on?

What are the two key international documents that express the third-generation rights?

Briefly, how do the three broad categories of collective rights at the bottom of page 33 connect to the four units of the course and the 16 core course concepts?

Re-create the arrow on top of page 34 and place the different generations on it. What is the graphic arrow representing?

If human rights are universal (as inherent to all humans at all times), how might there be new ones as seen in the different generations?

### **Violations of human rights** (page 34)

Articulation sentences: "Leaders of tribal groups and rebel forces also have a duty to uphold human rights. Some examples of violation of these rights include human trafficking, the use of child soldiers, and female genital mutilation."

Who or what has the primary responsibility for protecting human rights? Why is this? Use the word "power" in your answer.

What does the text mean when it says "Abuses of human rights are usually systemic" on page 34? Give an example.

Complete the table below and provide both the book's explanation of the type of abuse and at least one real life example of each type of human rights abuse.

Abuse	Human rights abuse explanation and example
Human trafficking	
Use of child soldiers	
Female genital mutilation (FGM)	

**Relationships between the generations** page 34 and 35

Articulation sentence: "First-, second- and third-generation human rights are interconnected and where some rights are lacking this may prevent other rights from being fulfilled."

What does it mean that interdependence is an "important principle" that works within each and among the different generations?

What are the examples used by the book to illustrate the interdependence among the different generations?

What are the differences of second-generation rights to first-generation rights in your own words? Provide examples to illustrate your answer.

What are the differences of third-generation to both second-generation and first-generation rights in your own words?

**Key human rights laws (35 - 37)**

These laws and conventions have developed since the end of the Second World War. Complete the table that looks at strengths and weaknesses of each law.

Signed/created	Human rights law	Strengths	Weaknesses
1948	Universal Declaration of Rights		
1950	European Convention on Human Rights		
1966	International Covenants on Economic and Social Rights; and Civil and Political Rights		
1984	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment		

Signed/ created	Human rights law	Strengths	Weaknesses
1986	African Charter on Human and People's Rights		
1997	Constitution of South Africa		
1998	Rome Statute		

### **Upholding human rights (38)**

Articulation sentences: "Human rights must be codified in law, protected by courts, promoted by governments and key groups, and monitored by independent bodies."

Why is the term "must" in the articulation sentence?

What is the "codification" of human rights? Provide an example.

What does the "protection" of human rights mean? Illustrate with an example.

Why is the "promotion" of human rights necessary? Provide an example.

What is the "monitoring" of human rights? Support your answer with an example.

**Challenges in upholding human rights (39 - 42)**

**Codification** articulation sentence: "Codification of human rights is more effective at the national level than the international or regional levels where there are fewer courts to enforce the law."

Complete the table from page 39 with a summary of the challenges at the following levels:

<b>Codification Challenges</b>	<b><u>International</u></b>	<b><u>Regional</u></b>	<b><u>National</u></b>

**Protection** articulation sentences: "Protection of human rights at the international and regional level is challenged by the inability of courts to enforce the law on member states. National courts cannot always be depended on to protect human rights because they are often the violators of those rights."

The articulation sentences above suggests that human rights cannot be protected because what power of government is not being executed?

How might a researcher determine whether the claims in the above articulation sentence are justified?

Complete the following summary table from page 40.

<b>Protection Challenges</b>	<b><u>International</u></b>	<b><u>Regional</u></b>	<b><u>National</u></b>



**Promotion** articulation sentence: "The promotion of human rights suffers in nations who do not uphold them, and at regional and international levels where it is not always unbiased."

Complete the following summary table from page 41:

<b>Promotion Challenges</b>	<b><u>International</u></b>	<b><u>Regional</u></b>	<b><u>National</u></b>

**Monitoring** articulation sentence: The role of monitoring often falls to objective NGOs or other organizations, particularly in states abusing human rights who are unwilling to monitor their own record.

Complete the following with a summary of the monitoring challenges of human rights from page 42:

<b>Monitoring Challenges</b>	<b><u>International</u></b>	<b><u>Regional</u></b>	<b><u>National</u></b>

## Human rights and power (42 - 44)

Articulation sentence: "For human rights to be protected effectively a nation's power must be in balance between the government, the parliament and the courts."

What are the kinds of power within a state that should be in balance according to the articulation sentence above?

If there was such a balance within a nation, why might this balance help to protect human rights?

Articulation sentence: "When a nation does not protect its citizens' human rights, other nations can request the UN Security Council to take military or non-military action to prevent the abuse of rights."

What does it mean to say that "Human rights are inextricably linked with power dynamics"?

Why might a country with a judicial system in disarray have problems in upholding human rights?

How can a state with either too much or too little central control be a threat to the protection of human rights? Use examples from page 42.

What is the "separation of powers" and how does it impact human rights? (page 43)

Does the above articulation sentence suggest that sovereignty is contingent on human rights support?

Would a realist or a liberal international relations theorist be more inclined to support Security Council action against state abusers of human rights? Explain.

Define the following terms from page 43 and provide a real world example of each:

What is a principal violator?

What is an essential protector?

What is responsible sovereignty?

What is the responsibility to protect?

What are sanctions?

How was the "responsibility to protect" used differently on the violations of human rights by Libya's Gaddafi and Syria's al-Assad in 2011 and 2013? (page 43, 44)

What might account for the difference in application of the principle of "responsibility to protect" in regards to Gaddafi and Syria?

How might sovereignty limit the international community's ability to protect human rights?

### **Cultural relativism (44 - 47)**

Articulation sentence: "Cultural relativism states that values are defined by local culture as opposed to global ideology, however it has been criticized as a means for nations to pick and choose which rights they are willing to uphold."

How might the term "values" relate to human rights in the articulation sentence?

Summarize all three columns from the table on pages 44 to 46:

Example	Claim: Cultural relativism is justified	Counterclaim: Cultural relativism is not justified
Women's rights in Saudi Arabia:		
Female genital mutilation - Egypt		
LGBT rights - Uganda		

## **Politicization of human rights (47)**

Articulation sentence: "A major challenge to human rights protection is the lack of consistency in treatment of rights violations in different states, caused by political issues."

What does "politicization" mean?

How is a "lack of consistency" in denouncing states for poor human rights a challenge to protecting human rights globally?

What are some examples of the politicization of human rights?

What has the UN Security Council done for it to have been accused of politicizing human rights?

## Unit 3: Development

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Unit 3 Development (page 48 - 63)

### 3.1 Key Concept: Development (48 - 53)

Key Idea: "Most simply, development means a **sustained** increase in the standard of living in a society."

**What is development?** (page 48, 49)

Articulation sentence: "Scholars disagree on the correct definition of development, as it can be defined in economic, social, political or other terms."

Even though the exact definition of development is debated, what is the issue at the heart of the debate?

What do the authors say about the relation of the different levels of Maslow's hierarchy of needs chart on page 48?

Where have we seen this type of interdependence before in the course?

What is human development? Use the term capabilities in your answer.

What is economic development? Use the terms innovate and diversify.

What is socio-political development? Use the terms gender and corruption.

What is development as freedom?

## **How is development measured? (49,50)**

Articulation sentence: "The Gini coefficient and GDP per capita are two different ways of measuring a country's development based on their economic strength."

### **Income-based measures of development**

What does it mean to say that GDP per capita as an "income-based measure"?

How is GDP per capita as an economic indicator derived?

What is the strength of the GDP per capita as a development indicator?

What is the weakness of GDP per capita as a measurement of development?

What does the Gini coefficient measure?

What is the assumption necessary for the Gini measure to be useful? Explain

What does it mean that the two income-based measurements of development are complementary and how do they complement each other?

### **More complex measures of development (page 50)**

Articulation sentences: "It is difficult to measure non-economic indicators of development. However, the Human Development Index is a popular method of measurement."



What are the two more holistic, complex measures of development and what do they attempt to measure?

What makes these more "complex" than GDP per capita and the Gini coefficient.

### **Theories and models of development** (pages 50 to 53)

#### **Modernization theory** (page 50)

Articulation sentence: "Modernization theory is based on the example of industrialized Western countries and suggests there is only one way for a country to develop."

Who is the major modernization theorist and in what year did he publish his work?

What 5 stages of modernization development did he describe?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Why would modernization theory require a big infrastructure policy? Give two examples of infrastructure in your answer.

Why would modernization theory support a robust subsidies policy? Give two examples of government subsidies in your answer.

Why would modernization theory have a bias towards cities over rural agriculture communities in a country?

**Dependence theory** (also known as **World Systems theory**) (pages 51,52)

Articulation sentences: "Dependency theory explained that underdeveloped nations could not copy Western nations in order to develop, because they were being exploited by them. This led underdeveloped countries to adopt expensive policies to protect their economies."

Dependency theory is a reaction against what developmental theory and when was dependency theory popular?

What are the assumptions of dependency theory? (page 51)

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

What is the "West" and how is it characterized in the above assumptions?

What protectionist policies did the governments of developing countries promote in order to protect their economies in the dependency model?

- \*
- \*
- \*

What were the results of the above protectionist economic policies?

- \*
- \*
- \*

Why might the book suggest that public money may be wasted due to government having a lot of control over the economy?

What does it mean that dependency theory "is a critique of the lack of development" during the period after independence?

### **Neoliberalism [Free-market] (52,53)**

Articulation sentences: "Neoliberalism suggested that governments should not intervene in the economy, as the free market would allow for more competition and growth. SAPs [Structural Adjustment Programs] were introduced to help indebted nations to grow, but they were only beneficial for some countries."

According to neoliberal economic theory, what is the outcome of government interference in the economy?

What is Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and what is it opposed to?

Why might FDI be advantageous to a developing nation?

In Neoliberal theory, what mechanism in the global economy makes economic growth sustainable?

What does it mean to say that neoliberals believe that many state responsibilities such as health and education should become "privatized".

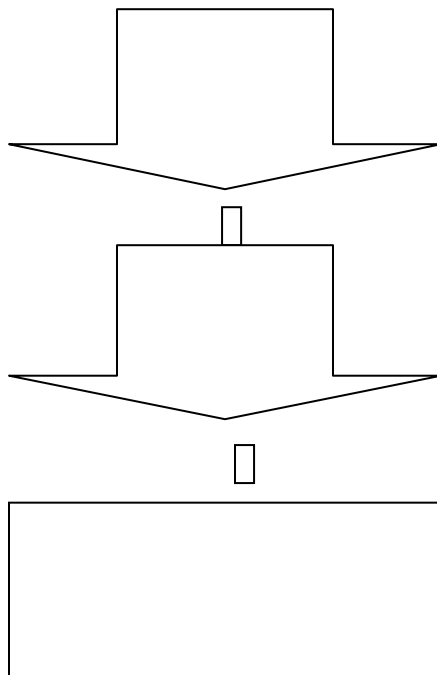
How would this privatization benefit the economy according to the neoliberal model?

What might be the negative effects of privatization?

What might be the stance towards privatization in Vision 2030?

An assumption of Neoliberalism is that newly created wealth will "trickle down". What does "trickle down" mean?

Complete the trickle-down diagram from figure 3.2, page 52:



### **Consequences of neoliberalism** (page 53)

What is a structural adjustment program (SAP)?

What is the purpose of a SAP?

"IFI" in the text refers to International Financial Institutions. What are the two main IFIs involved in structural adjustment programs (SAPs)?

How are states supposed to restructure their economies to receive the international loans that will stabilize their economies according to the neoliberal model?

Why are the SAPs called a "bitter pill"?

What have been the results of SAPs?

### **The Washington Consensus (page 53)**

Articulation sentence: The Washington Consensus attempts to balance deregulation with an accountable government who oversee the market.
---

What does ideology mean?

What does deregulation mean?

The Washington Consensus tries to find a balance between what?

What development programs and institutions has the Washington Consensus influenced?

What is the relation of neoliberalism to the Washington Consensus?

What might the Chinese development success over the last 30 years suggest about the Washington Consensus assumption that free speech and rule of law are seen as preconditions for development?

Place the Modernization, Dependency, Neoliberal and Washington Consensus models on the timeline below along with the approximate date that they were introduced.

----->

### 3.2 Key Concept: Globalization (pages 53 - 56)

Key Idea: Globalization is a process of interaction and integration. It occurs between people, trading entities and governments of different nations.

#### The history of globalization (53 - 54)

What do people take with them when they move and interact with other areas of the world?

What is the major driver of globalization?

Besides international trade, what are the other causes of globalization?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

#### Types of globalization (54)

Articulation sentence: There are different types of globalization: economic, political and cultural globalization.

What is economic globalization and what does interdependence have to do with it? Provide an example of the interdependence.

What is meant when the text says political globalization refers to global governance? Also give examples of political globalization's global governance.

What is the idea of cultural globalization? Provide examples.

### **The impact of globalization (page 55)**

Articulation sentence: "Economic globalization has affected states by allowing the freer movement of capital, products and business ideas, and a greater access to cheaper labor."

#### **The impact on states**

What does capital and labor have to do with economic globalization?

What has been the impact of political globalization on states and what technologies have increased political globalization? Provide an example.

What has been the impact of cultural globalization on states. Give examples.

#### **The impact on private groups**

Articulation sentence: "Economic globalization and cultural globalization have had an impact on national and multinational corporations by increasing trade and investment opportunities, and spreading business ideas beyond a nation's borders."

How has economic and cultural globalization impacted national and multinational corporations? Provide examples.

How has political globalization impacted private groups? Provide examples.

### **The impact on culture (page 56)**

Articulation sentence: "Globalization has had an impact on culture by giving members of different cultures access to ideas, products and services from other cultures."

How has economic globalization impacted culture? Give examples.

How has political globalization impacted culture? Give examples.

How has cultural globalization impacted culture? Give examples.

### **The impact on global political interaction** (page 56)

Articulation sentence: "Economic globalization has had an impact on global political interaction by reducing the potential for armed conflict, as national economies become increasingly dependent on other nation states."

Why has economic globalization reduced the potential of armed conflict between states? Provide an illustrative example.

How has political globalization increased cooperation on issues raised by IGOs and NGOs?

How has global political interaction increased the idea of accountability? Provide examples.

### **3.3 Key Concept: Inequality** (57 - 59)

Key idea: "It is now widely **acknowledged** that globalization has both advantage and disadvantages, and that its benefits are not evenly distributed. Inequality exists between countries and between various groups within countries as a result of globalization."



### Advantages of globalization (57)

Articulation sentences: "Globalization leads to a wider variety of ideas, products and services."

Complete the table by explaining the advantages of globalization as seen in the text:

Globalization effects	Advantages of globalization
Increased economic growth	
Improved standards of living	
Globalized countries can be more democratic	
Regulation avoidance	
Cultural development	

### Disadvantages of globalization (57, 58)

Articulation sentences: "Globalization does not always lead to an equal distribution of benefits. For example, workers have to compete with workers in other countries and this places pressure on wages. This is good for corporate profits, but not for workers."

Complete the table by explaining the disadvantages of globalization as seen in the text:

Globalization effects	Disadvantages of globalization
Growing wealth gap	
Wage competition	
Price competition	
Regulation avoidance	
Lack of cultural diversity	

### Example: The standard of living in rural India (page 58)

Articulation sentences: "Globalization opened up the Indian rural economy. This meant Indian farmers, which were mostly small-scale, could access foreign technology and credit to improve their businesses. It also meant they could sell their products to more markets."

Articulation sentences: "Globalization has placed pressure on small-scale farmers. There have been negative effects for the rural population, which are different for men and women."

What are a few facts that support as evidence the book's claim that small farmers are essential to Indian food security?

What is the evidence that supports the book's claim that India opened its economy to global forces in the 1970?

What is the evidence that supports the book's claim that even though the Indian economy doubled between 1980 to 2003, the growth in wealth was not evenly distributed? Provide at least three points.

**In what ways does globalization cause inequalities in standards of living? (58)**

Articulation sentences: "Small-scale farmers are forced to compete with large-scale farming corporations in a more open market with less government protection. This negatively affects wages."

Articulation sentence: "Large-scale farmers have more access to credit and technology to overcome problems and expand their market share."

How did the neoliberal economic globalization model of less government regulation effect the wages of rural agrarian workers and what was the Indian government's response?

What three disadvantages do small scale farmers in relation to large, corporate farms?

What advantages do large scale farmers have over small scale farmers?

### 3.4 Key concept: Sustainability (60 - 63)

Key Idea: "Sustainability refers to the capacity of countries and groups to maintain themselves by reducing factors that threaten well-being."

Articulation sentences: "Economic sustainability aims to reduce factors that threaten economic well-being. Social sustainability aims to reduce factors that threaten human social well-being. Environmental sustainability aims to reduce factors that threaten environmental well-being."

What does well-being mean?

What are the three pillars of sustainability? (60)

What is the key idea of Cato's model of the three pillars of sustainability as seen in Figure 3.4 on page 60.

#### **Economic sustainability (60,61)**

Articulation sentences: "Countries in the Northern Hemisphere are considered more prosperous and powerful. Countries in the Southern Hemisphere have to obey rules set by those in the North and this can inhibit their development."

What strategies reduce factors that threaten economic well-being (sustainability)?

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

How can globalization improve economic sustainability?

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

**Example: Addressing the North-South divide**

Articulation sentences: "Countries in the Northern Hemisphere are considered more prosperous and powerful. Countries in the Southern Hemisphere have to obey rules set by those in the North and this can inhibit their development."

What states make up the Global North?

What is the G8?

What's the point of the book when it says that four of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council are states of the Global North?

What states make up the Global South?

What characteristics do the states of the Global North share?

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

What characteristics do the states of the Global South share?

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

What can be done to boost the economic development of the Global South to lessen the divide with the Global North?

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

**Social sustainability (61 - 63)**

Re-create Figure 3.5 on page 61 that presents some strategies that support the sustainability of human social well-being.

**Example: The empowerment of women (62)**

Articulation sentences: "Globalization can mean traditional gender roles are questioned. This is particularly true for the association of masculinity with privilege."

What does the following sentence mean: "Gender identity is partially socially constructed and thus globalization can influence gender roles"?

How can globalization influence social sustainability?

- \*
- \*
- \*

Articulation sentence: "Issues such as literacy, migration, sexual violence and disease continue to have a different impact on men, women and children because of different cultural norms."

Besides health and human rights, what other political issues are impacted by gender? (62)

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

According to the World Bank, what percent of the world's work do women do? (62)

According to the World Bank, what percent of the world's income do women receive?

What is the result of women receiving so little income?

- \*
- \*
- \*

How can empowerment of women be achieved? (62)

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

What are four results of empowering women? (62)

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

What are four results that improve social sustainability if women are allowed to take control of their own bodies? (63)

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

### **Environmental sustainability (63)**

Articulation sentences: "The Three Pillars of Sustainability should not be seen in isolation. They interact with one another."

What are the traditional four factors of environmental well-being (sustainability)?

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

Recreate Figure 3.6 that addresses strategies for environmental sustainability.

What is the cause of the tension at the heart of the conflict between the Global North and the Global South about environmental protection? (63)

**Example: Economic growth and environmental degradation** (page 63)

What is the relation between economic growth and the health of the environment?

Are economic and environmental sustainability balanced or unbalanced in developing countries? Explain with an example.

Same question as above, but for developed states with Western lifestyles?

What might it mean to have economic and environmental sustainability "balanced"?

There are lower birthrates in the Western states due to female empowerment. Why would female empowerment lead to lower birthrates?

How might lower birth rates impact environmental degradation in the long term?



## Unit 4: Peace and Conflict

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Unit 4 Peace and conflict (page 64 - 82)

4.1 **Key Concept: Peace** (64 - 69)

Key Idea: "Peace is the absence of violence or conflict, sometimes underpinned by a level of deeper equity and harmony."

Articulation sentence: "Peace is the absence of conflict; it can be either positive- with the long-term causes of conflict resolved sustainably - or negative - meaning there is an absence of violence."

**What is peace?** (64)

What must be measured in order to understand the quality of peace?

**Negative peace**

What is negative peace?

**Positive peace**

What is positive peace?

Give two examples from politics of negative peace and two from positive peace.

negative peace:

positive peace:

### Theoretical viewpoints (65)

Articulation sentence: "Galtung suggests that peace processes should focus on increasing equity and harmony, and reducing violence and trauma."

Complete the theoretical table below from page 65:

	Negative peace	Positive peace
Realist view		
Liberal view		

### Peace Equation:

$$\frac{\text{Equity} + \text{Harmony}}{\text{Violence} + \text{Trauma}}$$

Articulation Sentence: "Galtung suggests that peace processes should focus on increasing equity and hegemony, and reducing violence and trauma."

Who is the peace theorist that created the peace equation?

What does the peace equation mean in your own words?

### Equity

What is the general definition of equity?

What are the three types of equity necessary in a peaceful in society? (65)

- \*
- \*
- \*

What was done to increase equity in Northern Ireland in 1988 by the Good Friday agreement?

What is the general definition of harmony from the text? (65)

How can a Truth and Reconciliation Commission help to increase harmony to a country after conflict? (65)

Where and when have there been recent Truth and Reconciliation Commissions?

What and where have states taken other steps to reduce discrimination and prejudice in order to increase harmony? (66)

What is the general definition of violence and what are its two broad types? (66)

What are the two specific examples from page 66 of where a ceasefire and a decommissioning of weapons decreased violence?

What is the general definition of trauma and what does trauma lead to in the long term? (66)

Emotional trauma is lowered through retributive justice and restorative justice. What do these terms mean? Provide concrete examples of each. (66)

retributive justice:

restorative justice:

### **Peace and power (66,67)**

Articulation sentence: "Power can be unipolar (focused in one state), bipolar (divided between two states) or multipolar (split between several states or organizations)."
--

What is the role of power distribution among great states in the global order and peace and conflict? (bottom of page 66)

What is unipolarity? Provide a real-life example.

What is bipolarity? Provide a real-life example.

What is multipolarity? Provide a real-life example.

### **Unipolarity (67)**

What is a hegemon?

What is the hegemonic stability theory?

What is the criticism of the hegemonic stability theory?

At what level of analysis will a hegemon most likely be found? Explain.

### **Bipolarity (67)**

What is a cold war and how does it reflect bipolarity?

What is mutually assured destruction (MAD)?

How has MAD contributed to stability in the international order?

What is a proxy war and how does bipolarity encourage these conflicts?

What level of analysis are you most likely to find instability due to proxy wars?

### **Multipolarity (67)**

Who shares the power in a multipolar order?

What is the Realist viewpoint of stability in a multipolar system?

What is the Liberal viewpoint of stability in a multipolar system?

What institutions can encourage peace according to the liberal viewpoint?

### **Democratic peace theory (67)**

What do some theorists believe about democracy and peace and conflict?

What three things are more fairly distributed in democracies according to democratic peace theorists?

Why might a fairer distribution of the above increase stability?

Again, according to democratic peace theorists, why do they prefer democratic dispute resolution over violent means?

Where is democratic peace theory being put into practice?

What are insurgents and why might they fight against democracy?

### **The security dilemma (68)**

What is the "security dilemma"?

What theory of international relations puts state security at the center of how states operate in relation to other states?

How does the desire for security lead to an increase in military resources for both sides?

Does an increase in military resources on both sides increase security? Why or why not?





## **Peacekeeping (68)**

What is peacekeeping?

What is the priority of peacekeepers?

Are peacekeepers armed or unarmed?

What are regional or international bodies that will send peacekeepers?

How does the UN legitimize the sending of peacekeepers?

Where have UN peacekeepers been sent in the last 15 years? (68)

## **Peacebuilding (69)**

What is peacebuilding?

What role does development assistance by the international community have in peacebuilding?

Why might infrastructure need to be rebuilt to support peacebuilding efforts?

What are three deeper reconciliation efforts than just rebuilding infrastructure? (69)

Can peacekeeping and peacebuilding occur simultaneously?

What is nation building? Is it the same or different than peacebuilding?

What are some development indicators provided by the authors that demonstrate peacebuilding efforts undertaken in Afghanistan?

### **Truth and Reconciliation Commissions (TRCs) (69)**

Articulation sentence: "Usually after a conflict, intergovernmental organizations will attempt to build peace through Truth and Reconciliation Commissions and by prosecuting war criminals."

What is a TRC?

What does reconciliation mean?

What do TRCs aim to do and what do they try to avoid?

What four things are required for reconciliation to happen?

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

What are the similarities of the successful actions of the TRCs of South Africa and Sierra Leone?

**Peace through justice (69)**

What may happen to war criminals in conflicts that suffer war crimes or genocide?

What are the names of some special courts set up to prosecute war crimes?

**4.2 Key Concept: Conflict (70 - 78)**

Key Idea: Conflict is when parties disagree or compete with each other over ideas, resources or territory. Conflict may be violent or non-violent.

Articulation sentence: "Conflict is a disagreement, which can either be peaceful or violent."

What is conflict?

What five things are often at the heart of conflict? (70)

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

Complete the types of non-violent and violent conflict table:

Non-violent conflict	Violent conflict

**Non-violent conflict (70,71)**

Articulation sentence: "Conflicts can be non-violent, often because states or groups are able to resolve their problems without violence and because they are dependent on one another."

What are four causes of non-violent conflict in global politics?

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

Complete the table below of non-violent conflict and resolution disputes in which you summarize and explain why these conflicts remained non-violent.

Dispute	Non-violent conflict and resolution
Iran nuclear weapons program Iran (continued)	
European Union and the Eurozone crisis	

Scottish independence	
-----------------------	--

**Violent conflict (71,72)**

Articulation sentence: " Conflict can become violent when states or groups have no other means of resolving their disputes or because the conflict has been progressively getting worse."

What is the most obvious form of violence and how is it measured? (71)

Violent conflict in global politics most commonly takes place during what events?

What characteristics do conflicts that escalate into violence share? (71)

- \*  
\*  
\*  
\*

Complete the table below of violent conflict in which you summarize and explain why these conflicts became and remain violent.

Dispute	Violent conflict
Kurdistan and Turkey	
Ukraine	
Syria	

**Causes of conflict (72 - 74)**

Articulation sentence: "It is possible to identify both specific causes and more general conditions that make conflict more likely. Galtung's triangle is a method for analyzing the causes of a conflict."

How often is there only one cause of a conflict? (72)

Why might political analysts take care to analyze possible causes of conflict in a balanced manner?

What three things act together as general causes to develop into a full and often times a violent conflict?

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How can peacekeeping and peacemaking soften the causes that lead to violent conflict?  
(72)

In Galtung's model, what is the difference between manifest and latent levels of violent conflict? (73)

Does Galtung's conflict triangle model apply only to violent conflict, or all conflict?

Draw below and label Figure 4.3, Johan Galtung's general conflict triangle model. Include all of the text below the three main causes of Behavior, Attitudes/Assumptions and Contradiction. (73)

Complete the table below of conditions that make violence more or less likely. (73)

Conditions making violent conflict more likely	Conditions making violent conflict less likely

Complete Figure 4.4, Galtung’s general conflict triangle model applied to the Syrian war. Include in your own words the ideas in the text below the three main causes of Behavior, Attitudes/Assumptions and Contradiction. (74)



## Types of conflict and groups involved in conflict (74)

Articulation sentence: "Interstate war happens between states, but it has been decreasing since 1946. Intrastate war happens within one nation and is increasing."

What two factors determine whether a conflict is intrastate or interstate?

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What is the most common form of violent conflict? What was the previous most common form of violent conflict? When did the change happen?

Complete the following table of conflict, group, and contradiction causing conflict:

Conflict and type	Groups involved	Contradiction causing conflict
Afghanistan 2001-2014		
Iraq 2003-2011		
Mexico 2006-present		
Sri Lanka 1983-2009		

### How is conflict changing? (76)

Articulation sentence: "The nature of conflicts has been steadily changing from wars based on geopolitical interests between states to wars based on identity issues between non-state groups."

What was Mary Kaldor's (1999) analytical contribution about how to differentiate between old wars and new wars? (76)

Complete the table of contrasts (differences) between old and new wars below:

Old wars	New wars

### Conflict Dynamics (76)

Articulation sentence: "Ramsbotham and Woodhouse created a model of conflict dynamics that helps policymakers understand the stages through which conflict escalates and de-escalates, and the ideal responses for resolving conflict at each stage."

What does "dynamics" mean?

Do conflicts typically escalate and de-escalate through common phases?

What are the common phases of escalation and de-escalation of conflict?

What is the purpose for policymakers of the Ramsbotham and Woodhouse (1999) model of conflict dynamics?

Complete the ideal response and example table of the Ramsbotham and Woodhouse model of conflict below. (76,77)

Stage of conflict	Ideal response	Contemporary examples
Difference		
Contradiction		
Polarization		
Violence		
War		
Ceasefire		
Agreement		
Normalization		
Reconciliation		

Draw and label the stages of conflict and conflict resolution below from Figure 4.5 on page 78.

4.3(and 4.4) **Key concepts: Violence and non-violence** (78 - 82)

Key idea: Violence is when physical, mental or other harm is caused by an individual or group to another.

Articulation sentences: "Violence can be direct, structural or cultural. Structural and cultural violence are forms of violence embedded in either the government or culture of a society."

**Types of violence with examples** (78,79)

**Direct violence**

What is direct violence. Examples? (78)

What is the most extreme form of direct violence. Examples?

What are four characteristics of direct violence? (78)

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

**Structural violence (79)**

What is structural violence?

What are some ways in which governments commits structural violence?

If a poor government intends to provide its best for all citizens, is it committing structural violence if it cannot prevent a humanitarian disaster? Explain.

If a wealthy county's government fails to spend the resources to protect its population from foreseeable harm, is it guilty of structural violence? Explain.

Provide five points that generally can be said about structural violence. (79)

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

**Cultural violence (79)**

Where is cultural violence embedded?

Where may cultural violence be committed?

Where can cultural violence be identified?

What are some examples of cultural violence?

What are three general characteristics of cultural violence?

- \*
- \*
- \*

**Non-violence** (79,80)

Articulation sentence: "Some states and groups are pacifist and aim to solve conflicts without the use of violence."

Can political causes be pursued through active policies of non-violence?

Pacifism, the strongest commitment to non-violence, emphasizes what?

Is violence or war ever justified to a pacifist?

Pacifists place considerable importance on what three things to resolve conflict?

- \*
- \*
- \*

What is an example of a shared goal between violent and non-violent groups (80)

**Terrorism** (80,81)

Articulation sentence: "Since 11 September 2001, terrorism as a form of violence has been increasing and becoming more globalized."

Has it been easy for the international community to define terrorism? (80)

What is the definition that the book offers?

To define a group as a terrorist organization, its legitimacy of what must be assessed?

What might be the difference between a terrorist and a freedom fighter? Provide examples.

What three key questions determine whether or not a group or action is legitimate and therefore not a part of terrorism?

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### **State terrorism (80)**

What is state terrorism? Example?

### **Sub-state terrorism**

What is sub-state terrorism? Example?

### **Internationalized terrorism**

What is internationalized terrorism? Example?

What is a key objective of internationalized terrorism?

### Justifying violence (81,82)

Articulation sentence: "Just war theory governs the decision to begin a conflict. It is a philosophical, not political, consensus. States are not obliged to follow it."

What is the theory called that believes under certain circumstances violence can be morally and legally justified?

Complete the table below that lists the necessary conditions to enter into a just war (jus ad bello), the explanation of those conditions, and provide a real-world example.

Necessary condition	Explanation of the necessary condition	Real-world example
Right authority		
Just cause		
Probability of success		
Proportionality		
Last resort		



**Justifications in international law and norms (81,82)**

Articulation sentences: "There are international laws and conventions governing the reasons why a state can enter into a violent conflict as well as how it must behave during the conflict."

Complete the table below to explain the three international laws and norms that can justify violence in the international system.

Justifying law or norm	Explanation	Example
Chapter VII of United Nations Charter; Security Council		
Request for help		
Responsibility to Protect; United Nations Security Council		

What is 'Responsibility to Protect'? (82)

What is 'responsible sovereignty'?

**Jus in bello - conduct during violent conflict (82)**

What governs the conduct of armed conflict?

Treaties are only binding for states that have done what?

Are non-state actors ever bound by treaties?

Complete the table below that lists some of the laws and treaties that govern the conduct during armed conflict (jus in bello). page 82

Treaty or convention name	Protects or prohibits

What is the principal of "customary international law"?