# Thematic studies

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Global Politics · HL · Vocabulary in context

| Word | Example |
|---|---|
| **peace** /piːs/ | **Peace** is more than the absence of war. |
| **thematic study** | Each **thematic study** looks at one big topic, such as rights. |
| **extended response** | Write an **extended response** with a clear argument. |
| **human rights** /ˈhjuːmən raɪts/ | Privacy is one of our **human rights**. |
| **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** | The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** was signed in 1948. 1948 |
| **universalism** | **Universalism** says human rights apply to everyone. |
| **cultural relativism** /ˈkʌltʃərəl ˈrelətɪvɪzəm/ | **Cultural relativism** means understanding a culture on its own terms. |
| **justice** /ˈdʒʌstɪs/ | **Justice** means fair treatment for everyone. |
| **International Criminal Court** | The **International Criminal Court** tries people for war crimes. |
| **responsibility to protect** | The **responsibility to protect** says states must protect their people. |
| **development** /dɪˈveləpmənt/ | Better health and schools are signs of **development**, not just higher income. |
| **freedom** | **Freedom** of speech is a human right. |



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| **Human Development Index** /ˈhjuːmən dɪˈveləpmənt ˈɪndeks/ | The **Human Development Index** combines health, education and income. ` |
| **Millennium Development Goals** | The **Millennium Development Goals** aimed to cut poverty by 2015. 2015 |
| **Sustainable Development Goals** /səˈsteɪnəbl dɪˈveləpmənt gəʊlz/ | The **Sustainable Development Goals** aim to end poverty and protect the planet. |
| **sustainable development** /səˈsteɪnəbl dɪˈveləpmənt/ | **Sustainable development** meets our needs without harming future generations. |
| **aid** /eɪd/ | Food and money given to poor countries is called **aid**. |
| **trade** /treɪd/ | Fair **trade** can help poor countries develop. |
| **debt** /det/ | The country owes a large **debt** to foreign banks. |
| **structural adjustment** | **Structural adjustment** forced poor countries to cut spending for loans. |
| **inequality** /ɪniːˈkwɒlɪti/ | There is great **inequality** when a few people are rich and many are poor. |
| **conflict** /ˈkɒnflɪkt/ | The **conflict** in the region has lasted ten years. |
| **interstate** | An **interstate** war is between countries. |
| **intrastate** | An **intrastate** war happens inside one country. |
| **negative peace** | **Negative peace** means there is no fighting. |
| **positive peace** | **Positive peace** means justice and fairness too. |

| Word | Example |
| --- | --- |
| **structural violence** | **Structural violence** is harm caused by unfair systems. |
| **UN Charter** /ˌjuːˈenˈtʃɑːtə/ | The **UN Charter** sets out the rules of the United Nations. |
| **self-defence** | A country may fight in **self-defence**. |
| **peacekeeping** | UN **peacekeeping** troops help keep a ceasefire.<br>UN |



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