Thematic studies

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Global Politics · SL · 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.
Sustainable Development Goals /səˈsteɪnəbl dɪˈveləpmənt ɡəʊlz/	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.

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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. UN

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