T1 core	T1 key concept	T1 source-based question
T1 power	T1 relationship	T1 hard power
T1 soft power	T1 smart power	T1 three faces of power

T1 A Paper 1 question answered using several short sources.	T1 One of the course's central ideas, such as power, sovereignty, legitimacy or interdependence.	T1 The compulsory units of IB Global Politics that every student studies.
T1 Power that forces others to act, through military force or economic pressure.	T1 A connection between actors in which power is exercised.	T1 The ability to influence others or outcomes.
T1 Lukes's view of power as winning decisions, setting the agenda and shaping what people want.	T1 Combining hard power (force, money) with soft power (attraction).	T1 Power that attracts others through culture, values and ideas rather than force.

T1 sovereignty	T1 internal sovereignty	T1 external sovereignty
T1 legitimacy	T1 authority	T1 consent
T1 performance	T1 interdependence	T1 symmetric

T1 Recognition by other states of a state's independence.	T1 A state's supreme authority over its own territory and people.	T1 Supreme authority over a territory and its people.
T1 Agreement by the governed to be ruled.	T1 The recognised right to make decisions and be obeyed.	T1 The acceptance of authority as rightful.
T1 Of a relationship: with roughly equal power on each side.	T1 Mutual dependence; symmetric and asymmetric; cooperation and risk.	T1 Legitimacy earned by delivering results, such as growth or security.

T1 asymmetric	T1 sanction	T1 state
T1 intergovernmental organisation	T1 non-governmental organisation	T1 multinational company
T1 claim	T1 evidence	T1 perspective

T1 A political unit with territory, population, government and sovereignty.	T1 A penalty, such as a trade ban, used to change another actor's behaviour.	T1 Of a relationship: with one side much more powerful.
T1 A business that owns or controls operations in more than one country.	T1 A non-profit group independent of government, such as Amnesty International.	T1 A body whose members are states, such as the UN.
T1 A particular viewpoint from which an issue or experience is understood.	T1 Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim.	T1 A statement put forward in an argument.

T2 thematic study	T2 extended response	T2 human rights
T2 Universal Declaration of Human Rights	T2 universalism	T2 cultural relativism
T2 justice	T2 International Criminal Court	T2 responsibility to protect

T2 Basic rights that every person has because they are human.	T2 A long essay answer.	T2 One of the core themes: rights and justice, development and sustainability, or peace and conflict.
T2 The view that rights and values depend on culture.	T2 The view that human rights apply equally to everyone everywhere.	T2 The 1948 UN statement of the rights all people share.
T2 The principle that the international community should act if a state fails to protect its people from atrocities.	T2 The court in The Hague that tries individuals for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.	T2 Fairness in how rights, resources and punishment are distributed.

T2 development	T2 freedom	T2 Human Development Index
T2 Millennium Development Goals	T2 Sustainable Development Goals	T2 sustainable development
T2 aid	T2 trade	T2 debt

T2 A composite measure of human development combining life expectancy, education and income per person.	T2 The ability to act without unjust restraint.	T2 A process of growth, change or increasing complexity over time.
T2 Development that meets present needs while preserving future generations' ability to meet their own needs.	T2 The 17 UN goals for 2030 that replaced the Millennium Development Goals.	T2 Eight UN development goals for 2000–2015, such as halving extreme poverty.
T2 An obligation to repay money or other resources owed to another party.	T2 The exchange of goods and services between people, organisations or economies.	T2 Resources or assistance supplied to support people, governments or organisations, often for development or relief.

T2 structural adjustment	T2 inequality	T2 conflict
T2 interstate	T2 intrastate	T2 negative peace
T2 positive peace	T2 structural violence	T2 UN Charter

T2 A disagreement or clash between incompatible interests, ideas or actions.	T2 An unequal distribution of a quantity, opportunity or outcome between people or groups.	T2 Market reforms required for IMF or World Bank loans, such as cutting spending.
T2 The absence of direct violence.	T2 Within one state, such as a civil war.	T2 Between states.
T2 The founding treaty of the United Nations, which sets the rules on the use of force.	T2 Harm caused by unjust social structures, such as poverty or discrimination.	T2 The presence of justice and fairness that remove the causes of violence.

T2 self-defence	T2 peacekeeping	T2 peace
T3 engagement project	T3 political issue	T3 engage
T3 report	T3 recommendation	T3 political

T2 A condition without war, or more broadly with justice and security.	T2 Deploying neutral forces to help keep a ceasefire.	T2 The right of a state to use force if attacked (UN Charter, Article 51).
T3 To take part in or investigate a political issue directly.	T3 A question about power, rights or decisions that people disagree on.	T3 The internal assessment in which a student engages with a political issue and writes a report.
T3 Concerning power and how decisions are made in a society.	T3 A proposed course of action.	T3 A structured account of findings, events or information for a particular purpose and audience.

T3 debatable	T3 globally connected	T3 engageable
T3 research ethics	T3 informed consent	T3 perspective
T3 reflection		

T3 You can actually meet people, visit places or.	T3 A local example of a global.	T3 Different groups really disagree.
T3 A particular viewpoint from which an issue or experience is understood.	T3 Voluntary agreement to participate after receiving and understanding information about what participation involves and its relevant risks.	T3 Ask for informed consent before.
		T3 Careful consideration of an experience or action to understand it and improve future decisions.