

International Baccalaureate

Global Politics

The BIG Review



Human Rights • Development
Peace & Conflict

Favorite Command Terms for IB GloPo

To What Extent

Discuss

Justify

Examine

Evaluate

Compare and Contrast

Analyze an Issue from Various Levels

GLOBAL

- Have far-reaching and long-term impact across the world, cutting across national identities and interests

INTERNATIONAL

- Have a narrower impact than global events, nonetheless have implications for several countries/states (ex. NGOs, MNCs)

REGIONAL

- Have implications limited to a particular geographic region (ex. Middle East, Latin America, NATO, ASEAN)

NATIONAL

- Have limited impact within the geographic boundaries of a particular country/state (ex. governance of a particular state; proportional distributions of seats in the German Bundestag or Israeli Knesset)

LOCAL

- Refer to geographic area in which social organization is created and in which culture is transmitted from one generation to the next (ex. a church community, geographic space such as a gated community)

COMMUNITY

- One of the most debated concepts in social science
- Once thought to be only geographic
- Now includes spatial, ecological, institutional, and emotional groupings

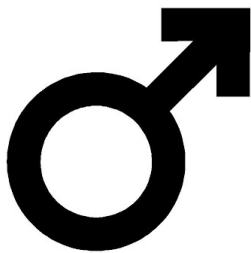
Analyze an Issue from Various Perspectives

GENDER

Identity that is socially constructed. Gender values can also change dramatically over time.

ex. 20th c. feminist movements successfully drew attention to women's inequality in education, employment, the home, and in politics

Highly gendered issues include ways that literacy, migration, sexual violence, and disease impact men and women differently



SEX

A biological identity – male, female, hermaphroditic
Sometimes this term is used interchangeably with gender.

Analyze an Issue from Various Perspectives

ETHNICITY

Individuals share common characteristics including cultural and societal similarities such as language, beliefs, and history

Often not formally defined; many people describe themselves as descendants of a particular ethnic group and wish to preserve this status and their rights
Sometimes overlaps with national identity

RELIGION

Refers to a diverse set of belief systems
Usually has both a personal and a social dimension
Provides answers to questions about the meaning of life, death, origins of the world, purpose, etc.
Religious communities share narratives, rituals, and social norms that influence global politics



Identify these Religious Leaders

Name the person. Name the religion/sect/denomination.



Trivia: Did you know that the fathers of former heads of government Theresa May, Gordon Brown (British PMs), and Angela Merkel (German Chancellor) were Christian pastors/priests?



Directions—Define each of the terms in your own words. Then, include several examples that you can use as supporting examples.

Inalienability

Ex.

Universality

Ex.

Indivisibility

Ex.

Equality

Ex.

Justice

Ex.

Liberty


Ex.



United Nations

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948

The foundational document of Human Rights law

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)  is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages. The UDHR is widely recognized as having inspired, and paved the way for, the adoption of more than seventy human rights treaties, applied today on a permanent basis at global and regional levels (all containing references to it in their preambles).

Excerpts from the United Nations' website (accessed April 2021)

The core principles of human rights first set out in the UDHR, such as **universality**, **interdependence** and **indivisibility**, **equality** and non-discrimination, and that human rights simultaneously entail both rights and obligations from duty bearers and rights owners, have been reiterated in numerous international human rights conventions, declarations, and resolutions. Today, all United Nations member States have ratified at least one of the nine core international human rights treaties, and 80 percent have ratified four or more, giving concrete expression to the **universality** of the UDHR and international human rights.

In considering the sources above, what justification is given for the “universality” of the UNDHR?

The history of the *UDHR* as described by the UN website in spring 2023:

“The Commission on Human Rights was made up of 18 members from various political, cultural and religious backgrounds. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of **American** President Franklin D. Roosevelt, chaired the UDHR drafting committee. With her were René Cassin of **France**, who composed the first draft of the Declaration, the Committee Rapporteur Charles Malik of **Lebanon**, Vice-Chairman Peng Chung Chang of **China**, and John Humphrey of **Canada**, Director of the UN’s Human Rights Division, who prepared the Declaration’s blueprint. But Mrs. Roosevelt was recognized as the driving force for the Declaration’s adoption.

The Commission met for the first time in 1947. In her memoirs, Eleanor Roosevelt recalled:

Dr. Chang was a pluralist and held forth in charming fashion on the proposition that there is more than one kind of ultimate reality. The Declaration, he said, should reflect more than simply Western ideas and Dr. Humphrey would have to be eclectic in his approach. His remark, though addressed to Dr. Humphrey, was really directed at Dr. Malik, from whom it drew a prompt retort as he expounded at some length the philosophy of **Thomas Aquinas**. Dr. Humphrey joined enthusiastically in the discussion, and I remember that at one point Dr. Chang suggested that the Secretariat might well spend a few months studying the fundamentals of **Confucianism**!

The final draft by Cassin was handed to the Commission on Human Rights, which was being held in Geneva. The draft declaration sent out to all UN member States for comments became known as the Geneva draft.

The first draft of the Declaration was proposed in September 1948 with over 50 Member States participating in the final drafting. By its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948, the General Assembly, meeting in Paris, adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with eight nations abstaining from the vote but none dissenting. Hernán Santa Cruz of Chile, member of the drafting sub-Committee, wrote:

I perceived clearly that I was participating in a truly significant historic event in which a consensus had been reached as to the supreme value of the human person, a value that did not originate in the decision of a worldly power, but rather in the fact of existing—which gave rise to the inalienable right to live free from want and oppression and to fully develop one’s personality. In the Great Hall...there was an atmosphere of genuine solidarity and brotherhood among men and women from all latitudes, the like of which I have not seen again in any international setting.

The entire text of the UDHR was composed in less than two years. At a time when the world was divided into Eastern and Western blocks, finding a common ground on what should make the essence of the document proved to be a colossal task.

NOTE: The full drafting committee included Chairwoman Eleanor Roosevelt (USA); Vice Chair Dr. Peng-chun Chang (China); Dr. Charles Malik (Lebanon); William Hodgson (Australia); Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile); René Cassin (France); Alexandre Bogomolov (USSR); Charles Dukes (UK); and John P. Humphrey (Canada)

Questions to Consider regarding *UDHR*

1. How does the United Nations portray *UDHR* as universal?
2. How does this approach complement and conflict with Huntington's *Clash of Civilizations*?
3. How can the drafting committee's membership help reinforce arguments that the document was universal?
4. What counter-arguments might supporters of relativism point to in response to claims made by the United Nations?
5. To what extent was Eleanor Roosevelt's leadership in establishing the *UDHR* a feminist victory?





Human Rights Vocabulary to Show You Know What You're Talking

1. covenant
2. custom
3. discrimination
4. human trafficking
5. forced relocation
6. inalienability
7. indivisibility
8. internationalization
9. ombudsman
10. prisoners of war
11. refugee
12. rights
13. civil rights
14. human rights
15. political rights
16. individual rights
17. collective rights
18. *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948)
19. universal jurisdiction
20. universality

Development of Human Rights

3 “Generations” of Human Rights Development

1st generation rights

- Political and civil rights
 - **Negative rights**
 - Power refrains
 - No torture
 - No arbitrary arrest

2nd generation rights

- Economic and social rights
 - **Positive rights**
 - Power intervenes
 - Adequate schools
 - Fair and effective judicial hearings

3rd generation rights

- Cultural and collective group rights
 - Not as clearly defined
 - Focus on protection of:
 - Environment
 - Peace
 - Development

Universalism v. Relativism

Universalism

1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

- **Inherent, inalienable, indivisible**
- Dignity of all humans

Relativism

Need for regional adaptation...

Are you familiar with multiple examples?

- European Convention on Human Rights
- 1948 OAS Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man
- 1981 African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights
- 2004 Arab Charter on Human Rights
- 2012 ASEAN Human Rights Declaration
- Especially criticized for focusing on “Asian culture” rights and downplaying individual rights



Questions to Consider:

1) How do we navigate conflicting human rights?

ex. hate speech laws and free speech rights

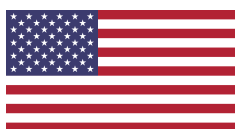
religious rights v. LGBT rights

2) Are regional adaptations of human rights (ex. ASEAN Human Rights Declaration) just ways to “water down” or weaken claims to inalienable rights?

3) Are regional adaptations just another way to reinforce patriarchy, autocracy, religious status quo, etc.?

4) To what extent are states guarantors of human rights?

5) Should states be held accountable for not addressing non-state actors (individuals, NGOs, MNCs) that violate international Human Rights?



United States, 1789
Bill of Rights



Canada, 1982
Charter of Rights and
Freedoms



Brazil, 1988
Fundamental Rights and
Guarantees



South Africa, 1996
Bill of Rights

What human rights case studies can you connect to the topics listed below?

Child soldiers

-
-

Human trafficking

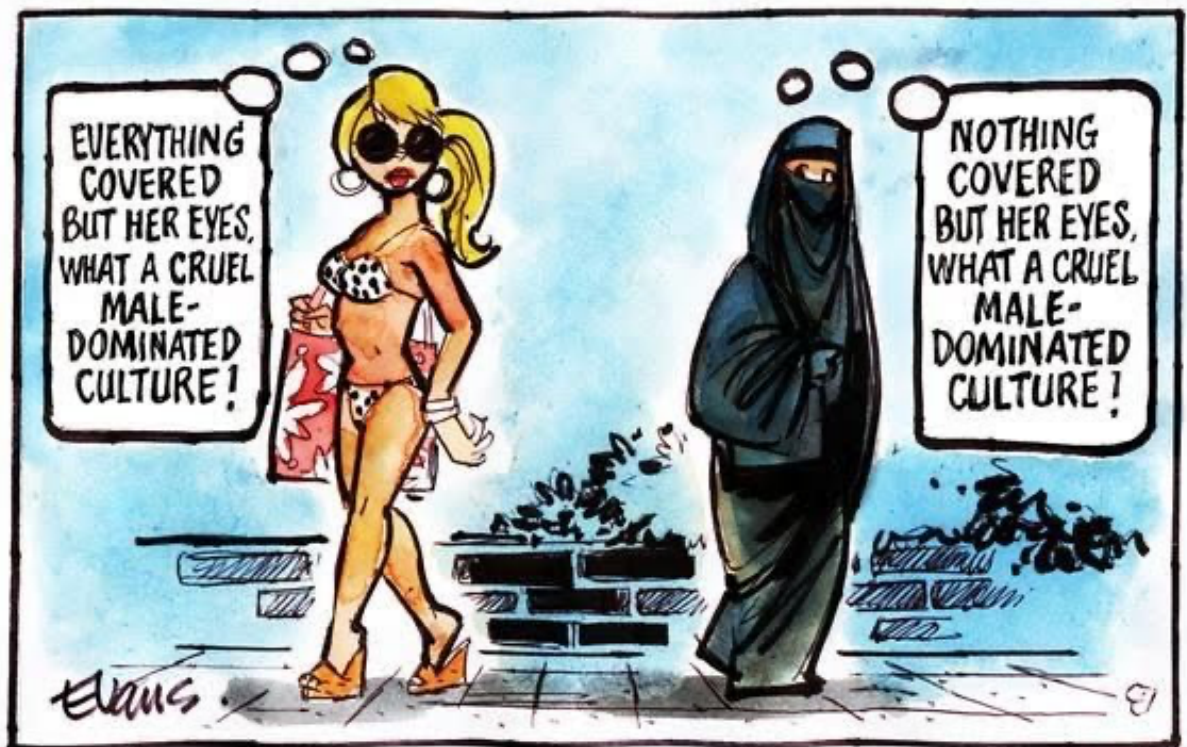
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Female genital mutilation (FGM)

-
-

Torture

-
-



Enforcement Mechanisms of Human Rights



International Court of Justice (ICJ)

What is the ICJ's function?

Strengths	Limitations



International Criminal Court (ICC)

What is the ICC's function?

Strengths	Limitations

Other examples to consider:

- Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
- European Court of Human Rights
- State courts; police

How do we monitor human rights?

Directions—Use the images below to web the impact and function of various non-state actors in monitoring human rights.



Election Monitors

Ombudsmen
Ombudswomen
Ombudsperson

Development in Global Politics



Directions—Define each of the terms in your own words. Then, include several examples that you can use as supporting examples.

Globalization

Ex.

Inequality

Ex.

Sustainability

Ex.

Modernization (Westernization?)

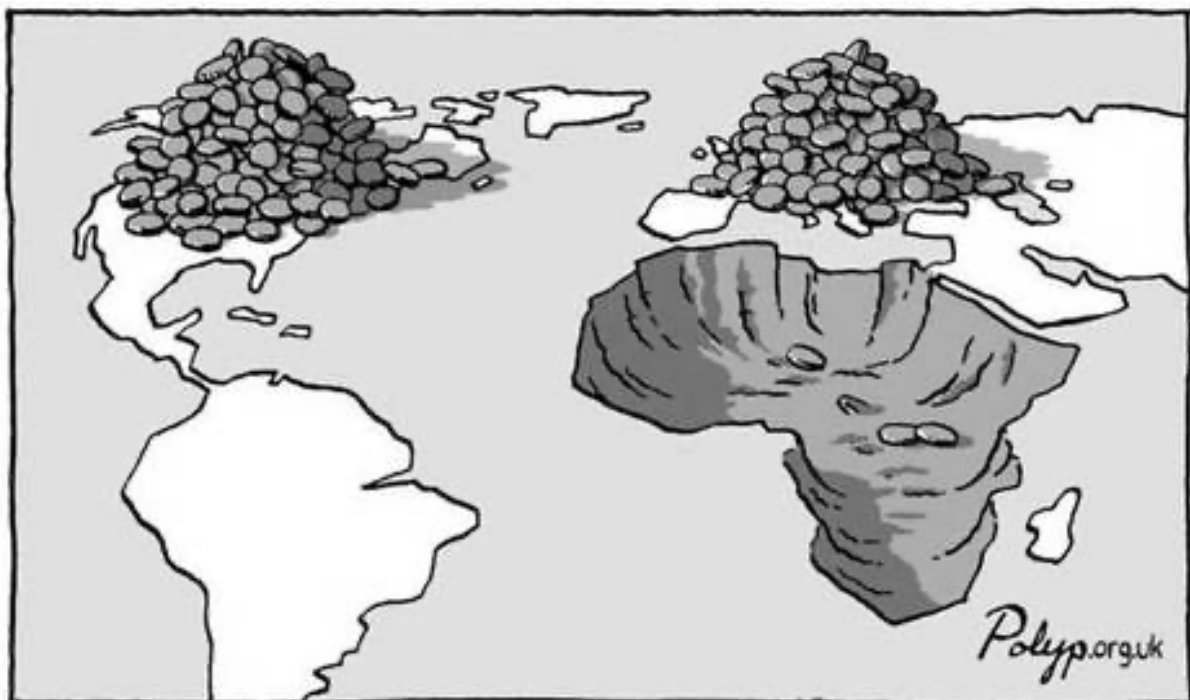
Ex.

Poverty

Ex.

Gini Co-efficient

Ex.



'GOLD DIGGERS'

Contested Meanings of “Development”

The IBO definition:

Development is a sustained increase in the standard of living and well-being of a level of social organization. Many consider it to involve increased income; better access to basic goods and services; improvements in education, health care and public health; well-functioning institutions; decreased inequality; reduced poverty and unemployment; and more sustainable production and consumption patterns. The focus of development debates in contemporary global politics is on issues faced by developing countries, and on the imperative of shifting the focus from modernization (seen as Westernization). However, all societies and communities face questions about how to best promote well-being and reduce ill-being.

Classic Definition

- Economic growth

Other Models

- **Political development**
 - Bureaucracy, transparency, democracy
 - Rule *OF* law
 - *Political Order and Political Decay* (2014) by [Francis Fukuyama](#)
- **Happiness**
 - *Development as Freedom* (1999)
 - [Amartya Sen](#)
- **Raising Living Levels**
 - Includes improving medical and food access, improving peoples' self-esteem, and increasing peoples' freedom of choice
 - [Michael Todaro](#)
- **Distributive Justice**
 - Social justice as key aspect of development



How can we measure development?

Directions—Consider the strengths and limitations of each of the measures below.

**Gross National
Product (GNP)**

GDP

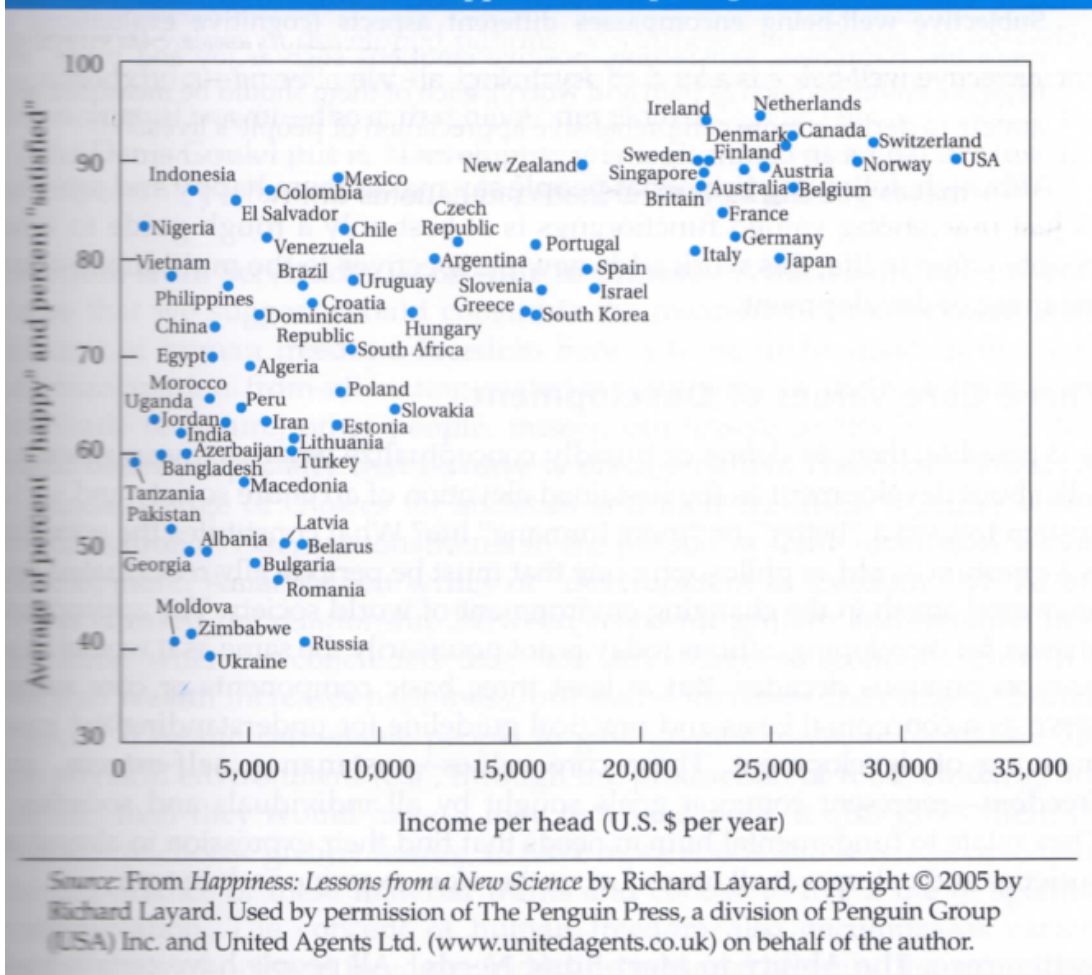
Human Development Index

Happiness Indices

**Corruption
Indices**

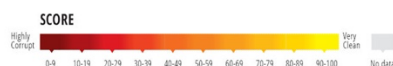
Trust Indices

FIGURE 1.2 Income and Happiness: Comparing Countries



CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2020

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 180 countries/territories around the world.

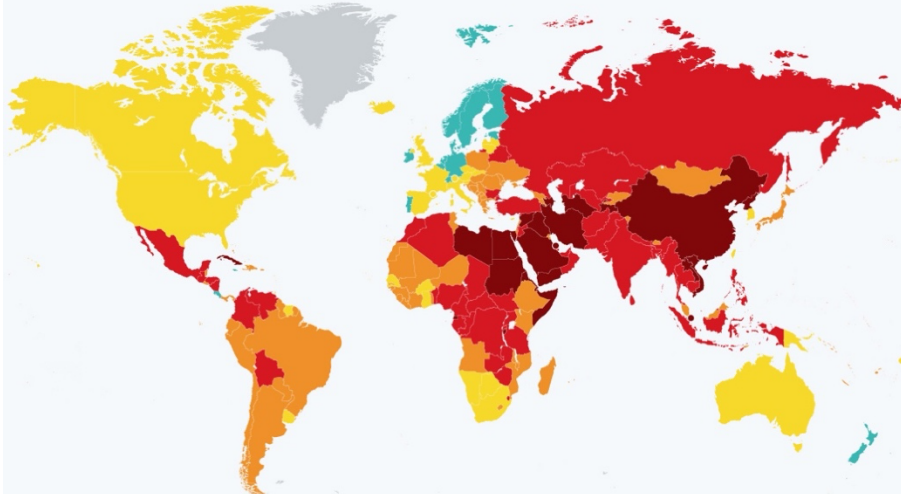


#cpi2020
www.transparency.org/cpi
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The State Of World Press Freedom

Countries ranked by level of press freedom in 2020

■ Good situation
 ■ Satisfactory situation
 ■ Noticeable problems
 ■ Difficult situation
 ■ Very serious situation



Highest ranked

- 1 Norway
- 2 Finland
- 3 Denmark

Lowest ranked

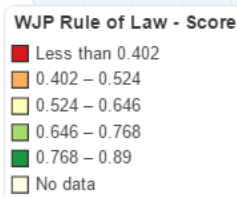
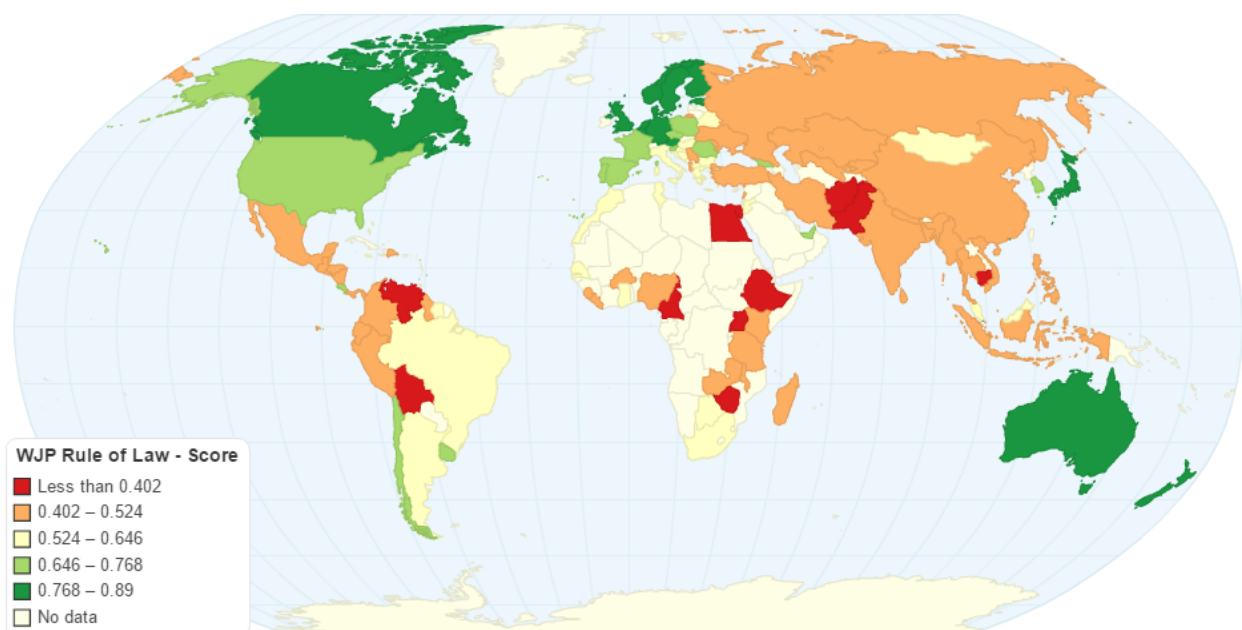
- 178 Eritrea
- 179 Turkmenistan
- 180 North Korea

Source: Reporters Without Borders



statista

World Justice Project Rule of Law Index, 2016



Factors that Influence Development

Political		Economic	
Ideologies		Resource access	
History of conflict		Resource constraints	
Stability		Infrastructure	
Accountability		Debt	
Transparency		Credit/capital access	
Rule of Law v. Rule by Law		Foreign Direct Investment	
Bureaucracy		Informal economy	
Vested Interests			
Which case studies can you use to illustrate the strengths and limitations of these factors?			

Organizations that Influence Development



United Nations

In what ways does the UN influence development?

Strengths	Limitations



World Trade Organization

In what ways does the WTO influence development?

Strengths	Limitations



World Bank

In what ways does the World Bank influence development?

Strengths	Limitations

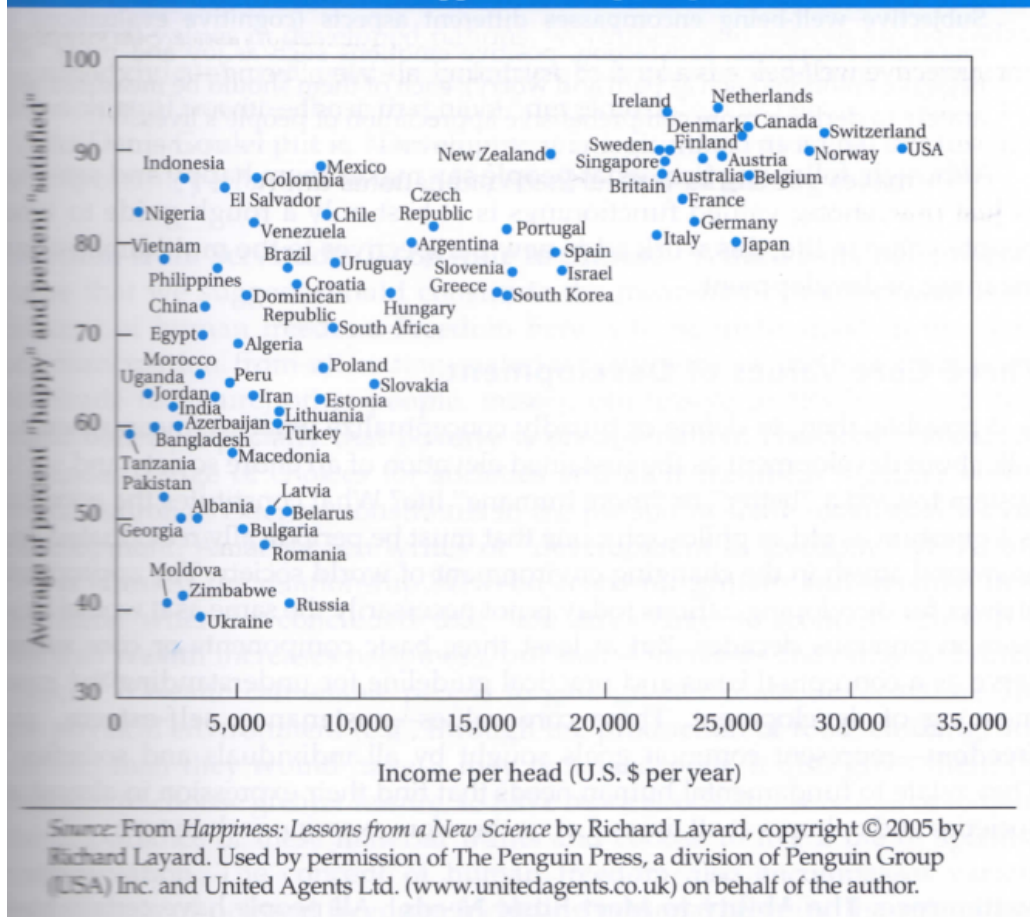


International Monetary Fund

In what ways does the IMF influence development?

Strengths	Limitations

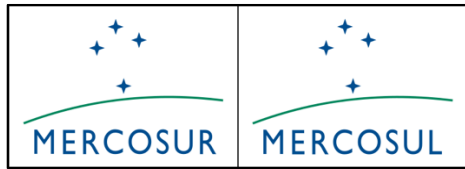
FIGURE 1.2 Income and Happiness: Comparing Countries



Political cartoon by Bethuel Mangena, from African News Agency, with the message to "educate our children, do not enslave them."

Non-State Actors: consider the opportunities and limits of IGOs, NGOs, and MNCs in promoting development

Directions—Use the logos below to web the impact and function of sample IGOs, NGOs, and MNCs. You might also add examples of your own choosing.



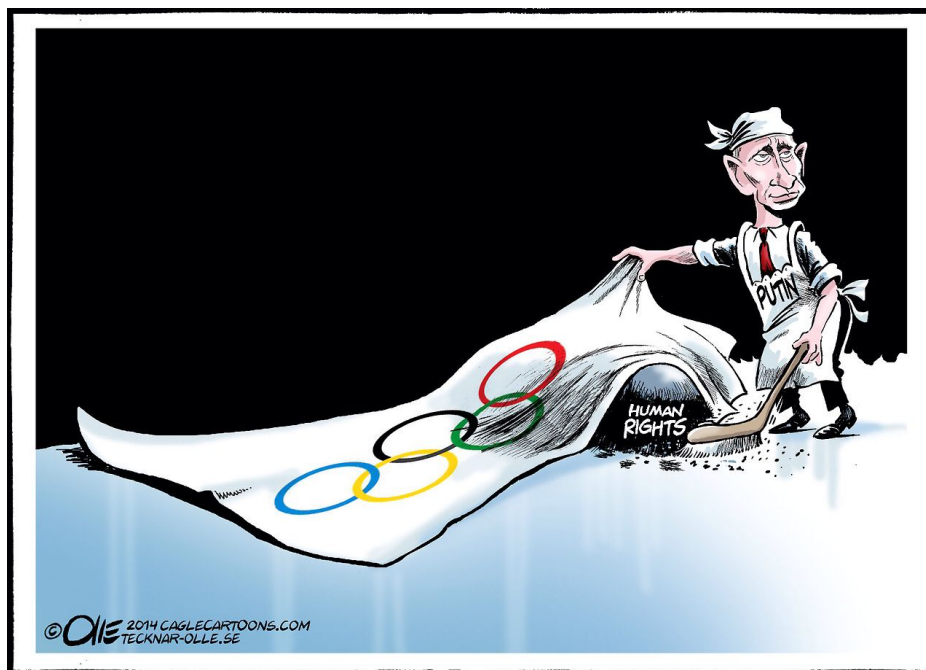
Practice Paper 2 Prompts

Human Rights

1. Compare and contrast an institutional approach to the ratification and enforcement of human rights (for example, through the Hague Courts) with non-institutional approaches (for example, through human rights NGOs, such as Amnesty International).
2. “Human rights covenants and treaties can limit development in newly industrializing economies.” To what extent do you agree with this claim?
3. “The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) is no longer relevant for dealing with human rights issues in the 21st century.” To what extent do you agree with this claim?
4. Discuss the claim that power is the main variable affecting human rights.

Development

5. Evaluate the claim that development through aid relies heavily on a stable government and a lack of corruption.
6. Evaluate the view that globalization harms rather than benefits the poorest people in countries with the lowest incomes.
7. Examine the view that successful development cannot be achieved without addressing political inequality.
8. To what extent does successful development rely on interdependence?



An English-language political cartoon published in 2014 regarding the Sochi winter Olympics

