

Contemporary World History Secondary V

Learning to be Acquired in Secondary School

UNIT 1: The environment and sustainable development

The challenges posed by the exploitation of natural resources and the deterioration of the environment concern individuals, communities and the international community. Collaboration among all players is necessary to find solutions to problems that transcend the borders of individual states. Several international agreements on environmental matters have been concluded. Divergent national interests make them difficult to apply, however, which may limit their effectiveness. The students study one of the following issues: *The use and consumption of resources* or *The harmonization of environmental standards*. The students study the theme *Environment* in terms of the designated focus on *Environmental management*.

The concepts prescribed by the program are not explained by means of specific statements. It is through the appropriate use of knowledge related to the theme that students develop their understanding of the following concepts: consumption, dependence, globalization, interdependence, power, regulation, responsibility, sustainable development.

1. Environmental management

1.1. Environmental problems

- a. Indicates causes of environmental degradation (e.g., industrialization, use of hydrocarbons, growth of the world population)
- b. Indicates the main cause of climate change: increase in greenhouse gas emissions
- c. Indicates economic activities that contribute to the increase in greenhouse gases (e.g., agriculture, transportation, forest industry)
- d. Indicates causes of the shortage of drinking water (e.g., desertification, dam construction and water diversion, increased demand)
- e. Indicates causes of the decline in biodiversity (e.g., destruction of natural habitats, climate change, poaching)

1.2. Ecological footprint

- a. Defines the term ecological footprint: productive area a population requires to produce the resources it consumes and to absorb the waste it produces
- b. Indicates factors that make a population's ecological footprint vary (e.g., source and type of foods, level of consumption, urban sprawl)
- c. Locates, on a world map, countries with large ecological footprint and countries with a small ecological footprint (e.g., United States and Germany [large footprint]; Kenya and India [small footprint])

1.3. Environmental management

- a. Names players in environmental management (e.g., citizens, communities, states, multinational firms, international organizations)
- b. Indicates why it is so important for states to cooperate in environmental management: the global nature of environmental problems
- c. Gives the principle that should guide environmental management according to the Brundtland Report (1987): sustainable development
- d. Indicates the objective of environmental management based on the principle of sustainable development: to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

2. International organizations

- a. Names international organizations whose mission is related to environmental management (e.g., United Nations Environment Program [UNEP], Global Environment Facility [GEF], International Union for Conservation of Nature [IUCN])
- b. Indicates means of action used by UNEP to foster international cooperation (e.g., evaluation of environmental trends, transfer of technological knowledge about sustainable development, encouragement for the establishment of partnerships between civil society and the private sector)
- c. Indicates the objective of GEF: to provide funding to help less developed and emerging countries attain the objectives of international conventions on environmental matters
- d. Indicates the principal means of action used by IUCN: publication of a complete list of threatened species, mediation between players concerned about biodiversity and those defending economic development, establishment of international standards for sustainable development

3. Environmentalist groups

- a. Names environmentalist groups that are active worldwide (e.g., Friends of the Earth International [FEI], World Wildlife Fund [WWF], Greenpeace)
- b. Indicates the main objectives of Greenpeace: to protect all forms of biodiversity; to prevent the pollution and excessive exploitation of oceans, land, air and fresh water; to put an end to the nuclear threat
- c. Indicates the principal means of action used by Greenpeace: non-violent demonstrations, media coverage of its activities
- d. Indicates the main objective of organizations associated with FEI: to save, reestablish and use the environment rationally
- e. Indicates the principal means of action used by FEI: awareness campaigns, public education programs, research on environmental and social problems
- f. Indicates the main objectives of WWF: to protect nature; to reduce threats to biodiversity
- g. Indicates the principal means of action used by WWF: awareness campaigns, joint actions to promote the conservation of natural environments, subsidy program for environmental projects organized by schools

4. International agreements

- a. Names international conventions on environmental management (e.g., Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity; United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification)
- b. Indicates factors that limit the application of international agreements (e.g., non-ratification by certain signatory countries, sovereignty of countries, absence of international governance to ensure that agreements are respected)
- c. Names principles that guide environmental management by countries that sign international conventions (e.g., sustainable development, precaution)
- d. Indicates the objective of the Montreal Protocol for the application of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer: to reduce the production of substances that deplete the ozone layer
- e. Indicates the reason why the Montreal Protocol was a success: it was ratified by all the member countries of the United Nations
- f. Indicates the objective of the Kyoto Protocol for the application of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change

5. Intervention of states

- a. Indicates the objectives of the states concerned about sustainable development: to protect the environment; to ensure economic development; to promote social equity and solidarity
- b. Describes the precautionary principle for environmental management: despite the absence of scientific certainty, if there is a serious risk of harm to the environment, states must implement measures to prevent environmental degradation
- c. Indicates measures implemented by states to maintain biodiversity (e.g., creation of protected areas, regulation of hunting and fishing)
- d. Indicates measures implemented by states to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (e.g., establishment of standards and regulations designed to reduce hydrocarbon consumption, imposition of a tax on the purchase of certain vehicles, establishment of carbon markets)
- e. Describes how carbon markets work: carbon emission quotas are attributed to emitters; emitters who release into the atmosphere less carbon than their quota can sell emissions credits on the carbon market; emitters who exceed their quota can buy emissions credits on the carbon market

UNIT 2: Population and migration

The increase in migration, whether it occurs for economic, humanitarian or climatic reasons, causes important changes, particularly socioeconomic changes. These population movements affect the organization of the urban territories that receive most of the migrants. They also lead to modifications in the composition of the work force. The students study one of the following issues: *Migration and the world of work* or *The management of urban expansion*. The students study the theme *Population* in terms of the designated focus on *The increase in migration*.

The concepts prescribed by the program are not explained by means of specific statements. It is through the appropriate use of knowledge related to the theme that students develop their understanding of the following concepts: culture, diaspora, globalization, interdependence, migration, network, power, relocation, urbanization.

1. World population

1.1. Population distribution

- a. Locates, on a world map, the major population centers: East and Southeast Asia, South Asia, Europe, northeastern United States, Gulf of Guinea, southeastern Brazil
- b. Describes distribution of the world population: it is primarily urban; most of it is in the less-developed countries, it is concentrated in the intertropical zone

1.2. Demographic change

- a. Gives the main demographic characteristics of less-developed countries: falling death rate, falling fertility rate, rising life expectancy, stabilization of growth, increasing international migration
- b. Gives demographic characteristics of developed countries (e.g., falling birth rate, population aging, increasing international migration)
- c. Indicates the main factor that explains a negative rate of natural increase: fertility rate below the replacement level
- d. Indicates the factors that promote population growth: adoption of natalist policies, adoption of measures facilitating immigration, improvement of health care

2. Migration flows

2.1. Migration

- a. Indicates what characterizes a migration: movement of population within a country or from one country to another; permanent settlement
- b. Gives some characteristics of migrants (e.g., mainly young, mainly from less-developed countries, generally men and of working age)
- c. Locates, on a world map, the main world migration flows (e.g., from Latin America to North America, from North Africa to western Europe)
- d. Indicates factors that explain the increase in world migration (e.g., development of transportation and communications infrastructure, economic globalization, climate change, political context)
- e. Indicates factors that influence the choice of a host country (e.g., geographical proximity, diaspora, colonial ties, cultural characteristics, such as language)

2.2. Reasons for migration

- a. Indicates the main reasons for migration: to improve migrants' economic situation, to reunite migrants' families
- b. Indicates what makes it possible to obtain the status of refugee: threat to the candidate's safety, ethnic or religious persecution, natural disaster
- c. Indicates refugee rights established by the Geneva Convention (e.g., right of asylum, right of education, right to work, right to freedom of movement)
- d. Names some conflicts that have led to migration (e.g., Cuban Revolution, genocide in Rwanda, guerilla warfare in Colombia, Kosovo War, armed conflict in Darfur)

2.3. International networks of illegal immigration

- a. Indicates factors that explain the establishment of international networks (e.g., requirements of the host countries, tighter border controls, socioeconomic context in the countries of origin, proximity of a developed country)
- b. Indicates factors that facilitate illegal immigration (e.g., existence of international networks, permeable borders)

3. Immigration policies

- a. Gives criteria used to select immigrants (e.g., training, investment capacity, knowledge of the official language)
- b. Indicates measures implemented to recruit skilled workers (e.g., organization of missions abroad, acceleration of the immigration process)
- c. Indicates measures implemented to integrate immigrants (e.g., language courses, help finding housing, employment integration services)

4. Migration and the world of work

4.1. Immigrant workers

- a. Indicates reasons why countries try to attract immigrant workers (e.g., labour shortage in some economic sectors, such as oil production or fruit and vegetable farming, population aging)
- b. Indicates difficulties immigrants face in searching for work (e.g., mastery of the language, knowledge of employment criteria)
- c. Indicates some advantages immigrants derive from holding a job (e.g. learning the language, social integration)

4.2. Employment policies

- a. Indicates factors that limit job possibilities for skilled immigrant workers in the host countries (e.g., recognition of diplomas and competencies by professional corporations, training that does not correspond to the standards of the host country)
- b. Indicates measures implemented to overcome difficulties related to the recognition of diplomas (e.g., employing a system for the recognition of prior learning and establishing uniform international professional standards; establishing intergovernmental agreements)
- c. Indicates agreements to promote labour force mobility (e.g., equivalence of diplomas issued by countries in the European Union, recognition of employment qualifications between Spain and Quebec)
- d. Indicates measures implemented by some states to promote the integration of immigrants (e.g., adoption of positive discrimination policies; relaxing the rules for recognizing employment qualifications; grants to firms that hire immigrant workers)

4.3. Parallel economies

- a. Indicates reasons why some employers use undocumented immigrant workers (e.g., wage and work conditions that do not respect the norms, lighter social security tax load)
- b. Indicates economic consequences for the host societies of the presence of undocumented immigrant workers (e.g., fewer jobs available in the job market, loss of government revenues)
- c. Indicates economic sectors in which undocumented immigrant workers are found (e.g., domestic work, fruit and vegetable farming)
- d. Gives characteristics of working conditions of undocumented immigrant workers (e.g., no job security or social safety net, labor standards not respected by employers)

5. Organization of urban territories

- a. Indicates the urban population as a proportion of the world population: since 2008, more than half
- b. Indicates the impact of migration on developed countries: it is the principal urban growth factor
- c. Indicates the main effect of internal migration on the organization of cities in the less-developed countries: formation of shantytowns
- d. Indicates some reasons why immigrants choose cities as destinations (e.g., job possibilities, concentration of health and education services, reception structures, presence of a diaspora)

- e. Gives characteristics of districts populated primarily by migrants (e.g., economically disadvantaged districts, concentration of cultural minorities, formation of ethnic neighbourhoods in developed countries, formation of shantytowns in less-developed countries)
- f. Gives characteristics of shantytowns: located on the outskirts of agglomerations; inadequate health infrastructure; most land occupied by squatters

UNIT 3: Powers of the states

Globalization is characterized by the diversity and rapidity of worldwide political, economic and cultural exchanges. International agreements are redefining, and sometimes reducing, the powers of states. All areas of state intervention are affected by the introduction of standards resulting from international agreements. The students study one of the following issues: *The capacity of states to take action* or *The sovereignty of states and economic or political associations*. The students study the theme *Power* in terms of the designated focus on *The powers of states*.

The concepts prescribed by the program are not explained by means of specific statements. It is through the appropriate use of knowledge related to the theme that students develop their understanding of the following concepts: globalization, governance, integration, interdependence, international law, power, sovereignty, standardization, State.

1. Redefinition of the powers of states

1.1. Powers of states

- a. Gives the main characteristics of a state: territory defined by borders, resident population, territory administered by a government
- b. Indicates factors that explain the increase in the number of states in the second half of the 20th century: decolonization, collapse of the Eastern bloc
- c. Gives the roles of each of the state's powers: adoption of laws by the legislative power; application of laws by the executive power; interpretation of laws by the judicial power
- d. Names the institution that exercises the executive power of the state: government

1.2. Pressure groups and governance

- a. Names groups that influence the powers of the state (e.g., multinational firms, environmental groups, non-governmental organizations [NGOs])
- b. Indicates the main factors that are redefining the powers of states: globalized economic flows, ratification of international treaties
- c. Names international organizations that contribute to the definition of the powers of states (e.g., international tribunals, military alliances, economic and political associations)

2. International institutions

2.1. United Nations (UN)

- a. Indicates the main goals of the UN: to maintain peace and international security; to promote international cooperation; to combat poverty; to ensure respect for human rights
- b. Describes how the UN operates: the General Assembly discusses international questions; the Security Council is responsible for maintaining peace and international security
- c. Indicates the political factor that explains why the UN has a limited capacity to intervene in the internal affairs of a member state: sovereignty

2.2. Economic Institutions

- a. Indicates the main objective of the World Trade Organization (WTO): to establish agreements on trade in goods and services and on intellectual property
- b. Indicates the main economic consequence for states that contravene a WTO agreement: imposition of trade sanctions
- c. Indicates the main measure used by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to ensure the stability of the international monetary system: loans to member states with payment difficulties
- d. Indicates the means used by the World Bank to reduce poverty in the less-developed countries: loans with low interest rates or with no interest at all; donations to less-developed countries
- e. Indicates the main condition imposed on states by the IMF and the World Bank in exchange for loans: implementation of political and economic measures to turn around their financial situation

2.3. International Court of Justice (ICJ)

- a. Gives the role conferred on the ICJ by the United Nations Charter: to settle legal disagreements brought by states

- b. Indicates the main condition for a difference between states to be heard: joint request
- c. Gives the main subject matter of disputes brought by states: delimitations of borders

2.4. International Criminal Court (ICC)

- a. Gives the role conferred on the ICC by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court: to prosecute individuals for crimes against humanity, genocide or war crimes
- b. Indicates what limits the capacity of the ICC to intervene: non-ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court by some countries, such as the United States, Russia and China

3. Globalization of the economy and multinational firms

- a. Indicates what promotes the opening of markets throughout the world (e.g., end of the *Cold War*, formation of great economic zones, technological development)
- b. Indicates the main effect of the globalization of the economy on relations among states: increased interdependence
- c. Indicates what leads states to welcome multinational firms (e.g., job creation, source of income for the host countries)
- d. Indicates measures implemented by states to attract multinational firms (e.g., fiscal advantages, research and development grants, preferential tariffs, infrastructure development)
- e. Indicates what leads firms to relocate their activities (e.g., reduction of production costs, access to new markets)

4. International and multilateral agreements

4.1. Economic areas

- a. Indicates the main objective of free-trade agreements: to increase trade between signatory states
- b. Names free-trade agreements (e.g., North American Free Trade Agreement, Mercosur, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation)
- c. Indicates the measures abandoned by states that ratify free-trade agreements: customs tariffs, subsidies to firms
- d. Indicates means that promote the economic integration of states (e.g., adoption of free trade, creation of a customs union, free movement of people, adoption of a common currency)
- e. Names economic group that have adopted a common currency (e.g., European Union, Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa)

4.2. Cultural and environmental policies

- a. Indicates the main objective of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions adopted by UNESCO's General Conference: to promote cultural diversity
- b. Indicates a provision of the Convention that makes it possible to exclude cultural goods and services from free-trade agreements: the sovereign right to adopt measures and policies to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territory
- c. Indicates why it is important for states to adopt common measures for the management of environmental problems: global nature of problems, need to find sustainable solutions
- d. Names some focuses of international environmental agreements (e.g., elimination of substances that deplete the ozone layer [Montreal Protocol]; reduction of greenhouse gases [Kyoto Protocol]; control of the cross-

5. Political alliances

5.1. European Union

- a. Gives criteria for membership in the European Union (e.g., stable institutions that ensure democracy and a state based on law, viable market economy)
- b. Indicates the main effect of the European Union on the powers of the member states: sharing of competences between a central government and the governments of the member states
- c. Names some institutions of the European Union that redefine the powers of states (e.g., European Parliament, Court of Justice of the European Union, European Central Bank)

5.2. Other political alliances

- a. Names other political alliances (e.g., Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas [ALBA] | Traite de commerce des peuples, Organization of American States, African Union)
- b. Gives the role of ALBA: to promote political, economic and social cooperation among the socialist countries of Latin America

UNIT 4: Disparity of wealth

Wealth is the result of the economic activity of a community—of the processes involved in the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. The acceleration of economic development in some countries has accentuated the gap between the countries of the North and those of the South during the final decades of the 20th century. Notwithstanding the worldwide increase in productivity and measures by states to redistribute wealth, the disparity in the distribution of wealth continues to grow. The students study one of the following issues: *Balancing social justice and economic development* or *The control of resources*. The students study the theme *Wealth* in terms of the designated focus on *The distribution of wealth*.

The concepts prescribed by the program are not explained by means of specific statements. It is through the appropriate use of knowledge related to the theme that students develop their understanding of the following concepts: concentration, **disparity**¹, economic development, flows, globalization, interdependence, power, resource, social justice.

1. Creation and distribution of wealth

1.1. Creation of wealth

- a. Indicates some wealth creation factors (e.g., exploitation of natural resources, business productivity, public investments, labour force skills)
- b. Indicates means used by states to promote wealth creation (e.g., investment in education, establishment of research and development programs, participation in economic groups)
- c. Indicates measures implemented by states to regulate the exploitation of natural resources (e.g., adoption of resource-use, preservation and restoration policies, imposition of sanctions)
- d. Indicates factors that limit wealth creation (e.g., scarcity of natural, human and financial resources, weak transportation and communication infrastructure, inadequate labour force training, limited access to energy sources)

1.2. Disparity in the distribution of wealth

- a. Locates, on a world map, countries that are rich in natural resources (e.g., Brazil and the United States [drinking water]; Saudi Arabia and Venezuela [oil]; Chile and Democratic Republic of the Congo [minerals]; Canada and Russia [forests])
- b. Gives indicators used to measure disparity (e.g., Gini coefficient [the wealth gap within a country]; GDP [total value of goods and services produced in one year])
- c. Locates, on a world map, countries with a high GDP per capita and countries with a low GDP per capita (e.g., in 2012, Australia and Japan [high GDP]; Bangladesh and Honduras [low GDP])
- d. Indicates means used by states to reduce the disparity in the distribution of wealth (e.g., adoption of fiscal policies, regulation of working conditions)
- e. Indicates the components of the Human Development Index (HDI): standard of living, education, health
- f. Locates, on a world map, countries ranked high on the HDI and countries ranked low on the HDI (e.g., in 2012, Germany and Canada [high HDI]; Haiti and Madagascar [low HDI])

2. International organizations

- a. Indicates objectives of various economic groups (e.g., the European Union's objective is to strengthen economic cooperation among the member states; ASEAN's objectives are to accelerate economic growth and to improve the living conditions in the member states)
- b. Indicates objectives of various international organizations (e.g., the G8 seeks to promote joint action on economic questions; the World Trade Organization facilitates trade; the International Monetary Fund helps stabilize the monetary system; the World Bank grants loans to the less-developed countries; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations seeks to ensure that people have access to healthy food in adequate quantities)
- c. Indicates objectives of various international non-governmental organizations (e.g., the Mouvement international Quart monde aims to eradicate poverty; Oxfam International combats social injustice and poverty; the World Social Forum seeks to coordinate the action of altermondialist organizations; Doctors Without Borders provides medical assistance in conflicts and humanitarian crises)

3. Colonization, decolonization and neocolonization

- a. Indicates objectives of the colonizing states (e.g., to obtain natural resources, to acquire new markets)
- b. Indicates causes of the independence of the African and Asian colonies (e.g., assertion of identity, emergence of an educated elite, desire to control resources)
- c. Indicates consequences of decolonization for the new countries (e.g., ethnic conflicts, wars, challenging of some borders)

- d. Defines the term neocolonization: economic domination by a state of its former colonies

4. North-South relations

- a. Gives characteristics of the developed countries, such as Germany, Australia and Norway (e.g., goods and services readily accessible, high standard of living for the majority of the population, concentration of capital, high-tech industries)
- b. Gives characteristics of the economies of southern countries (e.g., extraction of natural resources, export crops, resource exploitation by foreign interests, limited on-site processing of raw materials)
- c. Gives characteristics of the less-developed countries, such as Colombia, Egypt and Indonesia (e.g., limited access to basic goods and services for the majority of the population, low GDP per capita, large proportion of the labour force in the agricultural sector)
- d. Gives characteristics of the emerging economies, such as Brazil, China and India (e.g., very rapid economic growth based on industrialization, major social inequalities, uneven development of the territory, heavy reliance on exports)
- e. Indicates some objectives of fair trade (e.g., to establish commercial partnership between distributors in developed countries and producers in less-developed countries; to respect the social and economic rights of workers; to pay a fair price for products; to contribute to sustainable development)

5. Globalization of the economy

5.1. Influence of globalization

- a. Gives characteristics of the globalization of the economy (e.g., liberalization of trade, greater fluidity of financial flows)
- b. Indicates advantages of globalization for firms (e.g., growth of markets, fall of production costs, increased profits)
- c. Indicates effects of globalization on the economy of the developed countries (e.g., development of new markets, job losses in the manufacturing sector)
- d. Indicates effects of globalization on the economy of the less-developed countries (e.g., development of emerging economies, migration of workers)

5.2. Power of multinational firms

- a. Indicates what leads states to welcome multinational firms (e.g., job creation, source of income)
- b. Indicates measures implemented by states to attract multinational firms (e.g., fiscal advantages, research and development grants, preferential tariffs, infrastructure development)
- c. Indicates factors that lead firms to relocate their activities (e.g., reduction of production costs, access to new markets)

6. Indebtedness of states

- a. Locates, on a world map, countries with high debt levels and countries with low debt levels (e.g., in 2012, Brazil and United States [high debt]; China and Turkey [low debt])
- b. Names the creditors of states: citizens, financial institutions, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, other states
- c. Indicates factors that explain the indebtedness of states (e.g., infrastructure construction, public services, support for business development, military expenses)
- d. Indicates possible effects of state indebtedness on the economy and society (e.g., reconsideration of social programs, privatization, increase in the gaps between social groups, greater economic dependence, political and social crises)

UNIT 5: Tensions and conflicts

Since the end of the *Cold War*, the number of areas of tension in the world has grown, and some of these areas have seen armed conflict. Although most of these conflicts are confined to specific regions, they sometimes involve the international community. Whether for humanitarian reasons or for international security, countries or international organizations must intervene in areas of tension or conflict located in a sovereign territory. The students study one of the following issues: *Application of the principle of humanitarian assistance* or *The interests of intervening parties versus those of populations*. The students study the theme *Tensions and conflicts* in terms of the designated focus on *External intervention in a sovereign territory*.

The concepts prescribed by the program are not explained by means of specific statements. It is through the appropriate use of knowledge related to the theme that students develop their understanding of the following concepts: demand, diplomacy, globalization, human rights, ideology, interdependence, interference, intervention, power.

1. External intervention in areas of tensions and conflicts

- a. Gives characteristics of areas of tension (e.g., divergent economic, political and social interests of players; absence of armed conflict)
- b. Locates, on a world map, areas of tension (e.g., in 2012, Eastern Africa, Middle East, the Indian part of Kashmir, South China Sea)
- c. Locates, on a world map, countries in which armed conflicts are under way (e.g., in 2012, Afghanistan, Libya, Syria)
- d. Describes the main characteristic of a sovereign state: its government is not subject to any superior authority
- e. Indicates the main consequence of the recognition of the sovereignty of one state by another: non-interference in the internal affairs of the state recognized
- f. Names players in areas of tension and conflict (e.g., states, United Nations [UN], NATO, non-governmental organizations)
- g. Indicates reasons cited for intervening in a sovereign territory (e.g., threat to world peace; humanitarian crisis following a natural disaster or an armed conflict; population threatened by crimes against humanity, genocide or war crimes)

2. Sources of tension and conflict

2.1. Control of resources

- a. Names natural resources whose control may be a source of tension and conflict (e.g., drinking water, oil and gas, minerals)
- b. Locates, on a world map, areas where the control of natural resources generates tension and conflict (e.g., in 2012, Middle East, Central Africa)
- c. Indicates means used by a government to control the natural resources of a territory: nationalization, granting of concessions

2.2. Exercise of rights and freedoms

- a. Names the United Nations document that sets out human rights and freedoms: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- b. Locates, on a world map, areas where demands for human rights and freedoms generate tension and conflict (e.g., in 2012, North African countries, China, Cuba)
- c. Names rights and freedoms of which populations are deprived in some situations of tension and conflict (e.g., right to justice, freedom of thought and expression)

2.3. Identity-based demands and political autonomy

- a. Indicates sources of identity-based demands (e.g., language, religion, territory)
- b. Describes the main characteristic of populations that demand greater political autonomy: they constitute minority ethnic groups within a sovereign territory
- c. Locates, on a world map, areas where identity-based demands and demands for political autonomy generate tension and conflict (e.g., in 2012, Caucasus, Tibet, Northern Ireland)
- d. Indicates the principle of the United Nations Charter cited in support of demands for political autonomy: right of peoples to self-determination

3. United Nations (UN)

3.1. Charter of the United Nations

- a. Indicates the objective of the Charter of the United Nations: to establish the rights and obligations of the member states
- b. Indicates the factor that limits the UN's capacity to intervene in the internal affairs of a member state: sovereignty of states
- c. Indicates the main goals of the UN: to maintain peace and international security, to promote international cooperation, to fight poverty, to ensure respect for human rights

3.2. General Assembly of the UN

- a. Describes the General Assembly of the UN as an institution: the General Assembly, which includes representatives of all the member states, is a forum for the discussion of matters covered by the Charter of the United Nations
- b. Describes the main role of the General Assembly: the General Assembly votes on resolutions on international issues

3.3. UN Security Council

- a. Describes the UN Security Council as an institution: the Security Council has 15 members, of which five are permanent; it is the decision-making organ for questions concerning the maintenance of peace and international security
- b. Indicates the conditions for the adoption of a resolution: favourable vote by nine member states, no veto by any permanent member
- c. Names the permanent members who have the right of veto: China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, United States
- d. Indicates the principal means of intervention available to the Security Council in areas of tension and conflict: peacekeeping mission, international sanctions, collective military action

3.4. International Criminal Tribunals (ICT)

- a. Describes the role of the international criminal tribunals: they prosecute those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law during the war in the former Yugoslavia and the civil war in Rwanda
- b. Gives accusations made by the ICT: crimes against humanity, violation of the laws or customs of war, genocide

3.5. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

- a. Describes the role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: to coordinate international action to meet the needs of refugees
- b. Describes the main effect of armed conflicts on populations: they lead to the displacement of civilian populations to other regions or countries, adjacent or otherwise

4. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

- a. Indicates objectives of NGOs that intervene in areas of tension and conflict (e.g., Reporters Without Borders defends freedom of the press; Oxfam International seeks durable solutions to poverty and injustice; Human Rights Watch protects and defends human rights)
- b. Indicates the principles that guide the intervention of some NGOs in areas of tension and conflict: neutrality, impartiality
- c. Indicates means used by NGOs to support populations in areas of tension and conflict (e.g., presence of humanitarian workers, delivery of material, awareness and fund-raising campaigns)
- d. Names the NGO at the origin of the international humanitarian law codified in the first Geneva Conventions: International Committee of the Red Cross

5. Peacekeeping missions and the peace process

- a. Indicates the main objectives of the peacekeeping missions established by the UN Security Council: to protect the civilian population, support the disarmament process, support the organization of free elections, promote human rights
- b. Indicates the main conditions governing the intervention of the UN Blue Helmets: non-use of force, neutrality, impartiality

- c. Indicates factors that limit the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping missions (e.g., disagreement among members, limited financial capacity of the UN)
- d. Gives the main selection criteria for countries participating in peacekeeping missions: consent of the belligerents, neutrality regarding the belligerents
- e. Indicates measures implemented to reduce threats to peace and international security (e.g., trade embargo, breaking off diplomatic relations, use of military force)
- f. Indicates the main steps in a peace process: diplomatic intervention, cessation of combat, peace conference, signing of a treaty

6. International alliances

6.1. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

- a. Locates, on a world map, countries that are members of the NATO (e.g., Canada, France, Lithuania, Poland, Turkey, United States)
- b. Indicates the commitment made by members of NATO: mutual defence if one of them is attacked
- c. Gives the main characteristic of NATO's intervention since the end of the *Cold War*: it takes place in countries that are not members of the organization
- d. Locates, on a world map, NATO missions in areas of tension and conflict (e.g., in 2012, International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, operation Active Endeavour, which is designed to detect and deter terrorist activity in the Mediterranean)
- e. Indicates the main objectives of NATO intervention in sovereign territory: to help a government spread its authority; to create an environment conducive to the introduction of democratic institutions

6.2. Other international organizations

- a. Names organizations that intervene in areas of tension and conflict (e.g., Arab League, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, European Union, African Union)
- b. Locates, on a world map, countries in the Arab League (e.g., Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Morocco)
- c. Indicates the principal means used by the Arab League to reduce tensions and resolve conflicts: negotiation, mediation
- d. Locates, on a map of Africa, countries in the African Union (e.g., South Africa, Kenya, Senegal)
- e. Indicates the principal means used by the African Union to reduce tensions and resolve conflicts in Africa: mediation, sending soldiers on observation missions

6.3. Conventions, treaties and agreements

- a. Indicates the effects of international agreements in areas of tension and conflict (e.g., end of conflict between Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina after the Dayton Agreement; recognition of the Palestinian Authority by Israel after the Oslo Accords)
- b. Names conventions and treaties that regulate the use of force in armed conflicts (e.g., Geneva Conventions, Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention)
- c. Indicates the main objectives of the Geneva Conventions: to protect the sick, the wounded, prisoners and the civilian population during conflicts; to define the rights and obligations of the parties to a conflict in the conduct of hostilities
- d. Describes the commitment made by the signatory countries of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: countries that did not have nuclear arms promised not to produce or acquire them; countries that did have nuclear arms promised not to transmit nuclear arms or technologies to other states for military purposes