

WORLD CONFLICTS

Coup d' etat - the sudden overthrow of a government by usually a small group of persons in or previously in positions of authority
Crimes against humanity – actions that are agreed to be

Conflict – an open clash between two opposing groups, individuals, or nations regarding an ideology or a course of action.

Apartheid – policy of separation of the races enforced by law

Genocide- the extermination of a cultural or racial group

Terrorism-the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.



Negotiate – to arrange for or bring about through conference, discussion, and compromise.

Treaty - A formal agreement between two or more states, as in reference to terms of peace or trade

War- a state of armed conflict between different nations or states or different groups within a nation or state.



Civil War- a war between opposing groups of a same country

Human rights - the basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled, often held to include the right to life and liberty, freedom of thought and expression, and equality before the law

Persecution- hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs.

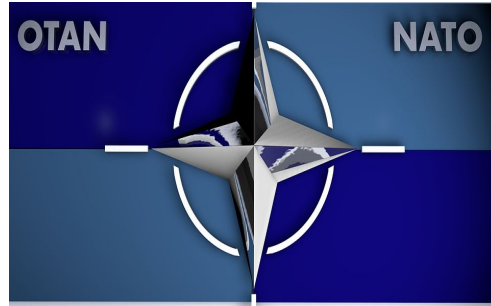


World Organization Symbols

WHO



NATO



UNICEF



INTERPOL



RED CROSS RED CRESCENT



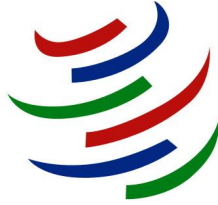
WORLD BANK



THE WORLD BANK

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

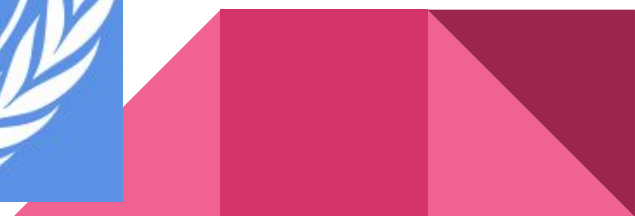
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EUROPEAN UNION



UNITED NATIONS



A. The Rules of War: International Humanitarian Law

1. Whether a country may actually use force is governed by a part of international law set out in the **United Nations Charter of 1945** which binds nations to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours.
2. Countries are not allowed to use force except:
 - a) **in self-defence, or**
 - b) when authorized to do so by the United Nations Security Council.**

B. The way a war is fought today is governed by **international humanitarian law**, which provides a set of rules which seek to limit the effects of armed conflict.

1. A major part of international humanitarian law is found in the **Geneva Conventions of 1949**, supplemented by the Additional Protocols of 1977



C. The essence of international humanitarian law is summarised below. These rules apply to guerrilla fighters as much as to conventional armies:

- 1) The parties to a conflict must at all times distinguish between civilians and soldiers or fighters in order to spare civilians and their property.
- 2) Attacks may only be made against military targets. Civilians and other people who do not or can no longer take part in the fighting (for example prisoners or wounded soldiers) must not be attacked. 'Terrorist' attacks directed against civilians are thus clearly illegal.

3) Armed forces must also take all possible precautions to ensure that they do not kill civilians by accident.

4) Neither the parties to the conflict nor members of their armed forces have an unlimited right to choose methods and means of warfare. It is forbidden to use weapons or methods of warfare that are likely to cause unnecessary suffering.



5) The wounded and sick must be collected and cared for, no matter which side they fight for. Medical personnel and medical establishments, transport and equipment must not be attacked. The Red Cross or Red Crescent on a white background is the distinctive sign which identifies such persons and objects.



6) Captured soldiers or fighters and civilians who find themselves under the authority of their enemies must be treated humanely and protected against all acts of violence or revenge. They are entitled to exchange news with their families and receive help



D. If the rules of war are broken, there are consequences. **War crimes** are documented and investigated by States and international courts. Individuals can be prosecuted for war crimes.

<https://www.icrc.org/en/document/what-are-rules-of-war-Geneva-Conventions>

Scroll down page and watch *Rules of War in a Nutshell*



E. **Cold War**- a conflict over ideological differences carried on by methods short of sustained overt military action and usually without breaking off diplomatic relations

1. The Cold War rivalry between the **United States and the Soviet Union** lasted for decades and resulted in anti-communist suspicions and international incidents that led the two superpowers to the brink of **nuclear disaster**



