

# Global Citizenship

## What is global citizenship?

### 1. The United Nations

- An organization founded in 1945 to:
  - Maintain \_\_\_\_\_
  - Develop good \_\_\_\_\_ between countries
  - Promote cooperation in solving the world's problems (ie. \_\_\_\_\_)
- Membership is voluntary; currently there are \_\_\_\_\_ member states
- Two main bodies:
  - A. \_\_\_\_\_ – each country has a representative
  - B. \_\_\_\_\_ – 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members
    - Permanent: France, Britain, China, Russia, the US – have \_\_\_\_\_ power
    - Non-Permanent: voted in by region

### 2. Human Rights in the Global Village

- What do you think every human being has the right to?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- It wasn't until \_\_\_\_\_ that the nations of the world agreed to a set of \_\_\_\_\_ human rights

### Background: The Geneva Conventions

- First signed in 1864 as an agreement between countries so that the \_\_\_\_\_ could help soldiers that had been wounded in war in a conflict zone and not be attacked
- Future conventions would lead to rules for:

## History of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- Violations of human rights throughout the early 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - Examples:
- Finally, after the creation of the United Nations in \_\_\_\_\_, it produced the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1948
  - Granted every human being the right to \_\_\_\_\_, liberty, security of person and an adequate \_\_\_\_\_ (food, clothing, shelter, medical care, social security)
  - Canadian connection: \_\_\_\_\_, professor of law at McGill University in Montreal, helped draft the declaration

## Subsequent Publications/Conventions

- Convention on Genocide (1948) – defined genocide as \_\_\_\_\_
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against \_\_\_\_\_ (1979)
- Convention Against \_\_\_\_\_ (1984)
- Convention on the Rights of the \_\_\_\_\_ (1989)
  - Right to:

## Do these publications work?

- Address \_\_\_\_\_ violations of human rights (ie. Use of \_\_\_\_\_)
- Not always “enforceable”, but bring \_\_\_\_\_
- Allows for \_\_\_\_\_ on countries who are not respecting human rights either by countries or by individuals
  - Ie. Should \_\_\_\_\_ be linked to human rights violations? Ie. China
  - Ie. \_\_\_\_\_ – organisation that encourages individuals and governments to advocate

## Failure of the Declaration

- 1994 – \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1, 000, 000 dead in struggle between Hutu and Tutsi
  - UN \_\_\_\_\_ was not permitted to intervene (under Canadian General Romeo Dallaire)
- Darfur, \_\_\_\_\_ – 2003 - present
  - Between north and south (Arab and black populations)
  - Not all countries can agree on this being a genocide, \_\_\_\_\_

## Enforcing Human Rights

- There was no universal \_\_\_\_\_ with the power to \_\_\_\_\_ human rights
- After WWII, Allies held the \_\_\_\_\_, putting 22 German leaders on trial
  - Set a precedent for an international court system
- In \_\_\_\_\_ – creation of the International Criminal Court (ICC) at The Hague in the Netherlands
  - Works with \_\_\_\_\_ and only intervenes when countries are unwilling or unable to \_\_\_\_\_
  - Only 120 countries have “\_\_\_\_\_” or agreed to this (not the \_\_\_\_\_) because they are reluctant to give power to an outside body

## Canada and Human Rights

- Past issues:
- Over time, huge improvements
- Today, Canada is a leader
  - Key role in founding the UN
  - \_\_\_\_\_ for the UN
  - Canada pressures other countries (helps to avoid refugee crises)
  - Created International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development
  - \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Canada's Foreign Policy: Trade, CIDA, World Poverty, and the UN

-the \_\_\_\_\_ is in charge of Canada's international relations

-the Department of \_\_\_\_\_ manages \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in 180 countries

- \_\_\_\_\_ and other staff gather information and help \_\_\_\_\_ travelling abroad

### A. Trade

-Canada negotiates \_\_\_\_\_ with other governments

### B. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), now part of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)

-distributed approximately \_\_\_\_\_ a year in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ either directly or through NGOs for \_\_\_\_\_ projects around the world

**C.** \_\_\_\_\_ and foreign policy

-countries like Canada can make a difference in world poverty through foreign policy

-ie. \_\_\_\_\_

-\_\_\_\_\_, Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, along with a group of world leaders, set a goal for foreign aid: \_\_\_\_\_ of GDP (Gross Domestic Product)

-in 2005, Canada gave approximately \_\_\_\_\_ the US, \_\_\_\_\_

-Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden, and the Netherlands all \_\_\_\_\_ the 0.7% goal

**4.** \_\_\_\_\_ (NGOs)

-not-for-profit and operate independently of governments

-funded through \_\_\_\_\_ and support from \_\_\_\_\_

-many of the organizations you presented are NGOs (ie. Red Cross, Care Canada, Doctors without Borders, Amnesty International, etc)

**5. Canadian** \_\_\_\_\_

-good citizens intervene in conflicts where human rights are at stake

-there are a few options: a. \_\_\_\_\_ (ie. Stop trading, aid, etc) b. peacekeeping

-peacekeeping includes: supervising \_\_\_\_\_, delivering humanitarian \_\_\_\_\_, setting up local \_\_\_\_\_ forces, mediating differences

-intervention is \_\_\_\_\_:

-UN can't intervene unless that country threatens the \_\_\_\_\_ of other countries OR there is proof of \_\_\_\_\_

-sometimes intervention is seen as being for the wrong reasons (ie. Iraq)

**6. Global conflict:** \_\_\_\_\_

-terrorism is not new, but the way that it defines international relationships is

-terrorists see themselves as \_\_\_\_\_ or freedom fighters while victims see them as fanatics

-goals of terrorism may include:

-overthrowing a \_\_\_\_\_

-achieving political \_\_\_\_\_

-expelling oppressive businesses

-pursuing \_\_\_\_\_ goals

-Canada's response to terrorism was to join in a UN operation in \_\_\_\_\_, the country of origin for the 9/11 attacks

- however, Canada did not join the US in invading \_\_\_\_\_ because the UN was not for it
- this brought Canada into conflict with closest neighbour, the \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Environmental \_\_\_\_\_**

-one of the most controversial issues today is \_\_\_\_\_

-in 1997 – 160 countries signed the \_\_\_\_\_ which set specific goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions for \_\_\_\_\_

-in 2010 countries met again in \_\_\_\_\_ to discuss what to do next as the 2012 deadline approaches and many countries (including Canada) are not meeting their goals

**8. Millennium Development Goals (UN)**

-at the turn of the century, all UN members authorized the \_\_\_\_\_ – a commitment to global renewal with 8 specific goals to achieve by \_\_\_\_\_:

Brainstorm: What do you think they would have included?

Goal #1: \_\_\_\_\_

Goal #2: \_\_\_\_\_

Goal #3: \_\_\_\_\_

Goal #4: \_\_\_\_\_

Goal #5: \_\_\_\_\_

Goal #6: \_\_\_\_\_

Goal #7: \_\_\_\_\_

Goal #8: \_\_\_\_\_