















2024 – Election Year for 2 Billion People

2024 is notable for the large number of elections that will take place, with eight of the world's 10 most populous nations voting, viz. Bangladesh, Brazil, India, United States, Indonesia, Pakistan, Russia, Mexico. These countries, home to nearly half of the world's population, will all hold elections:





Africa




-  Algeria
 - 2024 Algerian presidential election, 7 September
-  Botswana
 - 2024 Botswana general election
-  Chad
 - 2024 Chadian parliamentary election
 - 2024 Chadian presidential election, 6 May
-  Comoros
 - 2024 Comorian presidential election, 14 January
-  Ghana
 - 2024 Ghanaian general election, 7 December
-  Guinea-Bissau
 - 2024 Guinea-Bissau parliamentary election
 - 2024 Guinea-Bissau presidential election
-  Madagascar
 - 2024 Malagasy parliamentary election, 29 May
-  Mauritania
 - 2024 Mauritanian presidential election, 22 June (first round) and 14 July (potential second round)^[5]
-  Mauritius
 - 2024 Mauritian general election, 30 November
-  Mozambique
 - 2024 Mozambican general election, 9 October
-  Namibia
 - 2024 Namibian general election, 27 November
-  Rwanda
 - 2024 Rwandan general election, 15 July
-  Senegal
 - 2024 Senegalese presidential election, 24 March
-  Somaliland
 - 2024 Somaliland presidential election, 13 November^[a]
-  South Africa
 - 2024 South African general election, 29 May
-  South Sudan
 - 2024 South Sudanese general election
-  Togo
 - 2024 Togolese parliamentary election, 29 April
-  Tunisia
 - 2024 Tunisian presidential election

Americas

-  Belize
 - 2024 Belizean municipal elections, 6 March
-  Brazil
 - 2024 Brazilian municipal elections, 6 October (first round) and 27 October (second round, if necessary)
 - 2024 São Paulo mayoral election
 - 2024 Rio de Janeiro mayoral election
-  Canada
 - 2024 British Columbia general election
 - 2024 New Brunswick general election
 - 2024 Saskatchewan general election
-  Chile
 - 2024 Chilean municipal elections, 27 October
 - 2024 Chilean regional elections, 27 October
-  Costa Rica
 - 2024 Costa Rican municipal elections, 4 February
-  El Salvador
 - 2024 Salvadoran general election, 4 February and 3 March
-  Dominican Republic
 - 2024 Dominican Republic municipal elections, 17 February
 - 2024 Dominican Republic general election, 19 May
-  Jamaica
 - 2024 Jamaican local elections, 28 February
-  Mexico
 - 2024 Mexican general election, 2 June
 - 2024 Mexican local elections, 2 June
-  Panama
 - 2024 Panamanian general election, 5 May
-  Sint Maarten
 - 2024 Sint Maarten general election, 11 January
-  United States
 - 2024 United States elections, 5 November
 - 2024 United States gubernatorial elections
 - 2024 United States House of Representatives elections
 - 2024 United States presidential election
 - 2024 United States Senate elections
 - 2024 United States state legislative elections
-  Uruguay
 - 2024 Uruguayan general election, 27 October
-  Venezuela
 - 2024 Venezuelan presidential election, 28 July

Asia


-  Azerbaijan
 - 2024 Azerbaijani presidential election, 7 February
-  Bangladesh
 - 2024 Bangladeshi general election, 7 January
-  Bhutan
 - 2023–24 Bhutanese National Assembly election, 9 January (second round)
-  Cambodia
 - 2024 Cambodian Senate election, 25 February
 - 2024 Cambodian provincial elections, 26 May

-  India
 - 2024 elections in India
 - 2024 Indian general election, 19 April - 1 June
-  Indonesia
 - 2024 Indonesian general election, 14 February
 - 2024 Indonesian local elections, 27 November
 - 2024 Jakarta gubernatorial election
-  Iran
 - 2024 Iranian legislative election, 1 March (first round) & 10 May (second round)
-  Israel
 - 2024 Israeli municipal elections, 27 February
-  Jordan
 - 2024 Jordanian general election, 10 September
-  Kurdistan Region
 - 2024 Kurdistan Region parliamentary election, 10 June
-  Kuwait
 - 2024 Kuwaiti general election, 4 April
-  Maldives
 - 2024 Maldivian parliamentary election, 21 April
-  Mongolia
 - 2024 Mongolian parliamentary election, 28 June
-  North Korea
 - 2024 North Korean parliamentary election
-  Pakistan
 - 2024 Pakistani general election, 8 February
 - 2024 Pakistani provincial elections, 8 February
 - 2024 Balochistan provincial election
 - 2024 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provincial election
 - 2024 Punjab provincial election
 - 2024 Sindh provincial election
 - 2024 Pakistani Senate election, 2 April
 - 2024 Pakistani presidential election, 9 March
-  South Korea
 - 2024 South Korean legislative election, 10 April
-  Sri Lanka
 - 2024 Sri Lankan presidential election
-  Syria
 - 2024 Syrian parliamentary election, 15 July
-  Taiwan
 - 2024 Taiwanese presidential election, 13 January^[a]
 - 2024 Taiwanese legislative election, 13 January^[a]
-  Thailand
 - 2024 Thai Senate election, 26 June
-  Uzbekistan
 - 2024–25 Uzbek parliamentary election, December (first round)

Europe

-  European Union
 - 2024 elections in the European Union
 - 2024 European Parliament election, 6–9 June
-  Austria
 - 2024 Austrian legislative election
 - 2024 Styrian state election
 - 2024 Vorarlberg state election

-  Belarus
 - 2024 Belarusian parliamentary election, 25 February
 - 2024 Belarusian Council of the Republic election, 4 April
-  Belgium
 - 2024 Belgian federal election, 9 June
 - 2024 Belgian regional elections, 9 June
 - 2024 Belgian local elections, 13 October
-  Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - 2024 Bosnian municipal elections, 6 October
-  Bulgaria
 - 2024 Bulgarian parliamentary election, 9 June
-  Croatia
 - 2024 Croatian parliamentary election, 17 April
 - 2024 Croatian presidential election, December
-  Cyprus
 - 2024 Cypriot local elections, June
-  Czech Republic
 - 2024 Czech regional elections, October
 - 2024 Czech Senate election, October
-  Finland
 - 2024 Finnish presidential election, 28 January (first round) & 11 February (second round)
-  Georgia
 - 2024 Georgian parliamentary election, 26 October
 - 2024 Georgian presidential election, October
-  Germany
 - 2024 Saxony state election, 1 September
 - 2024 Thuringian state election, 1 September
 - 2024 Brandenburg state election, 22 September
-  Hungary
 - 2024 Hungarian local elections, 9 June
-  Iceland
 - 2024 Icelandic presidential election, 1 June
-  Ireland
 - 2024 Irish local elections, 7 June
-  Italy
 - 2024 Italian local elections, 8–9 June
 - 2024 Italian regional elections
 - 2024 Sardinian regional election, 25 February
 - 2024 Abruzzo regional election, 10 March
 - 2024 Basilicata regional election, 21–22 April
 - 2024 Piedmontese regional election, 9 June
 - 2024 Umbrian regional election
-  Lithuania
 - 2024 Lithuanian presidential election, 12 May (first round) & 26 May (second round)
 - 2024 Lithuanian parliamentary election, 13 October
-  Malta
 - 2024 Maltese local elections, 8 June
-  Moldova
 - 2024 Moldovan presidential election, 20 October
-  North Macedonia
 - 2024 North Macedonian parliamentary election, 8 May
 - 2024 North Macedonian presidential election, 24 April (first round) & 8 May (second round)

-  Poland
 - 2024 Polish local elections, 7 April (first round) & 21 April (second round)
-  Portugal
 - 2024 Azorean regional election, 4 February
 - 2024 Madeiran regional election, 26 May
 - 2024 Portuguese legislative election, 10 March
-  Romania
 - 2024 Romanian parliamentary election, 8 December
 - 2024 Romanian local elections, 9 June
 - 2024 Romanian presidential election, 15 September
-  Russia
 - 2024 Russian presidential election, 15-17 March
 - 2024 Russian regional elections, 8 September
-  San Marino
 - 2024 San Marino general election, 9 June
-  Serbia
 - 2024 Belgrade City Assembly election, 2 June
-  Slovakia
 - 2024 Slovak presidential election, 23 March (first round) & 6 April (second round)
-  South Ossetia^[a]
 - 2024 South Ossetian parliamentary election, 9 June
-  Spain
 - 2024 Basque regional election, 21 April
 - 2024 Catalan regional election, 12 May
 - 2024 Galician regional election, 18 February
-  Turkey
 - 2024 Turkish local elections, 31 March
 - 2024 Ankara mayoral election
 - 2024 Istanbul mayoral election
-  United Kingdom
 - 2024 United Kingdom local elections, 2 May
 - 2024 London mayoral election
 - 2024 London Assembly election
 - The next United Kingdom general election will take place in late 2024 according to the government, although it legally could occur as late as 28 January 2025.

Oceania

-  Australia
 - 2024 Tasmanian state election, 23 March
 - 2024 Northern Territory general election, 24 August
 - 2024 Australian Capital Territory general election, 19 October
 - 2024 Queensland state election, 26 October
-  Kiribati
 - 2024 Kiribati parliamentary election
-  Palau
 - 2024 Palauan general election, 12 November
-  Solomon Islands
 - 2024 Solomon Islands general election, 17 April
-  Tuvalu
 - 2024 Tuvaluan general election, 26 January

REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

THE UK

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RAMblz3Y2JA>

Watch the video and take notes

For further details, check this website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/how-government-works>

THE US

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uRu_JcarCDY

Watch the video and take notes

For further details, check this website:

<https://www.boundless.com/immigration-resources/u-s-political-system-guide-for-new-immigrants/>

WRITING

Now describe the political system in your country. Don't forget to cover:

- i) The Head of State
- ii) Parliament
- iii) Government
- iv) Political Parties
- v) Elections

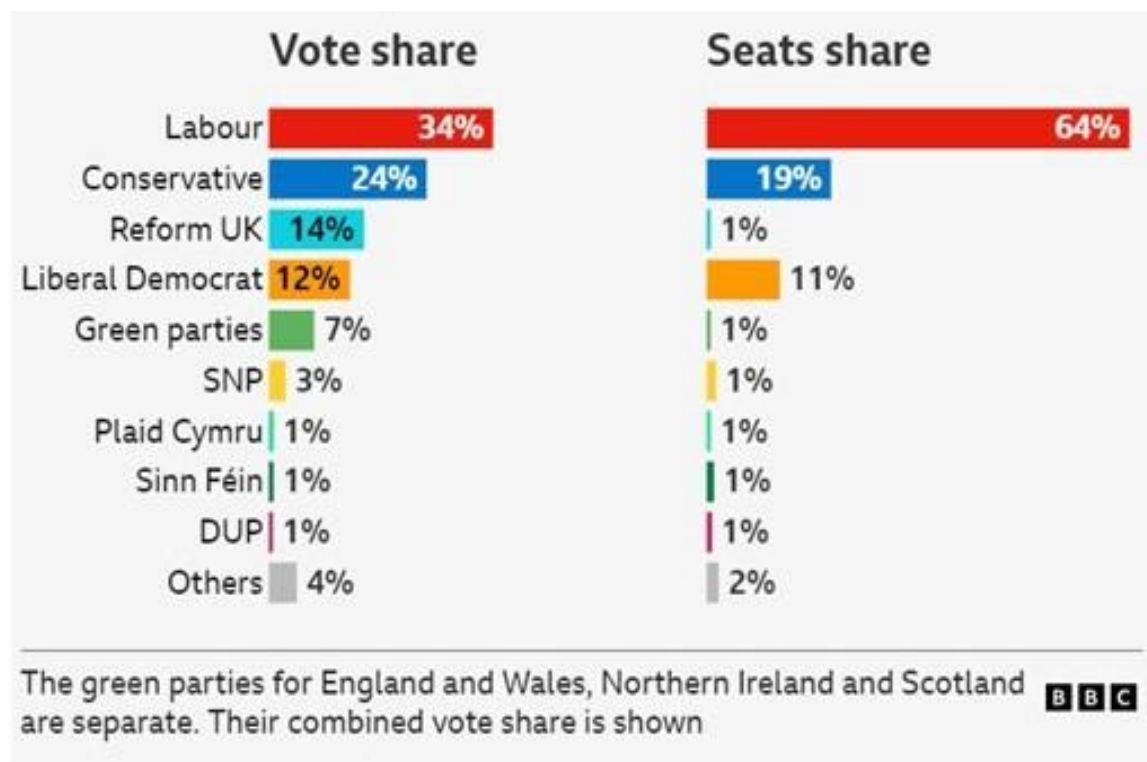
SPEAKING

Now describe the political system in your country to the person sitting next to you.

The 2024 UK General Election in Maps and Charts

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c4nglegege1o>

THE SHARE OF VOTES AND SEATS AS A RESULT OF THE 'FIRST PAST THE POST' SYSTEM



2024 UK general election under different voting systems

Parties - colours

Labour	
Conservative	
Liberal Democrats	
Reform UK	
Greens	
Scottish National Party	
Plaid Cymru	
Democratic Unionist	
Sinn Féin	
Social Democratic & Labour	
Ulster Unionist	
APNI (Alliance)	
Workers Party	
Traditional Unionist Voice	
Speaker	
Independent	

Short descriptions of systems (simplified)

First-past-the-post (FPTP)

UK – only single-member districts, plurality rule

Mixed majoritarian (MMM), FPTP + party-list PR

Russia – 50/50 ratio, parallel voting, no compensation, 5% threshold

Italy – 37/63 ratio, parallel voting, no compensation, 3% threshold

Hungary – 53/47 ratio, partial compensation, 5% threshold
(parallel voting + vote transfer)

Mixed proportional (MMP), FPTP + party-list PR (compensatory)

Germany (old system) – 50/50 default ratio + leveling seats, 5% threshold

Party-list proportional (PR)

Austria – 5% threshold, 3 levels of constituencies (local+state+federal)

Netherlands – one seat threshold, 1 constituency (whole country)

Vocabulary

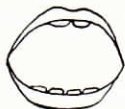
First learn the words you will need to study how to make the sounds in this section.

Your mouth

- 1 This is your mouth.



- 2 Open your mouth



- 3 Close your mouth.



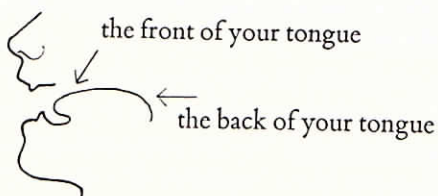
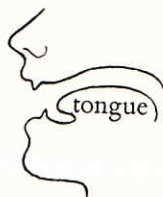
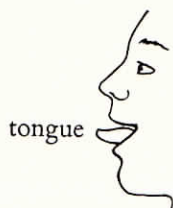
- 4 Open your mouth a little.



- 5 Open your mouth a little more.



Your tongue

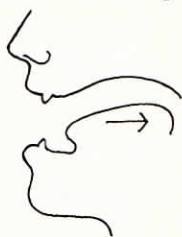


Moving your tongue

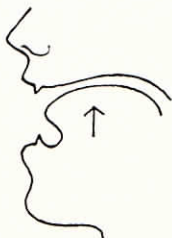
Put your tongue forward.



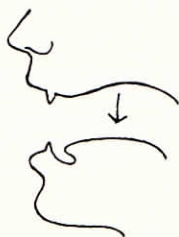
Put your tongue back.



Put your tongue up.



Put your tongue down.

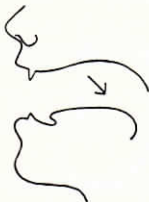


Put your tongue forward and up.



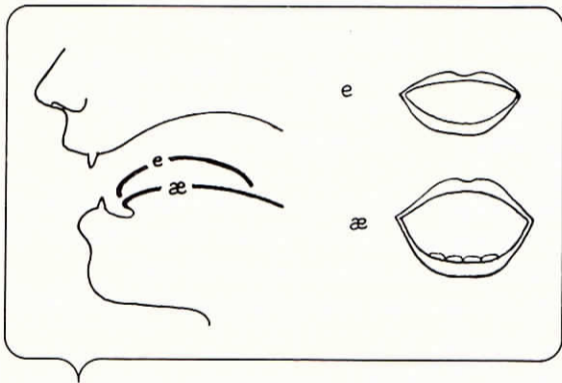
Practise i:
eat, easy, he, we, she

Put your tongue down and back.



Practise a:
ask, answer, arm, car

Unit 4 æ man



First practise the sound **e** (see page 9).
Then open your mouth a *little* more.

Practice 1 Listen and repeat:



sound 1 sound 2



x axe



pen pan



men man



said sad



beg bag



bread Brad



Test

Tick the words you recognise in the sentences you hear:



- 1 a) pen; b) pan
- 2 a) men; b) man
- 3 a) said; b) sad
- 4 a) gem; b) jam
- 5 a) pet; b) pat
- 6 a) bed; b) bad

**Practice 2**

Listen and repeat:



apple	Anne	camera
perhaps	Amsterdam	lavatory
passenger	Alice	travelling
hijacker	Miss Allen	handbag
jacket		left hand
black slacks		Miss Bradley

Dialogue**A bad hijacker**

Hostess Bradley: *Alice! Perhaps that passenger is a hijacker!*

Hostess Allen: *Which passenger, Anne? That sad man with the camera? He's wearing black slacks and a jacket.*

Hostess Bradley: *No. That fat lady with the big black handbag in her left hand.*

Hostess Allen: *Is she standing next to the lavatory?*

Hostess Bradley: *Yes. She's travelling to Amsterdam.*

Hostess Allen: *You're mad, Anne, I don't understand.*

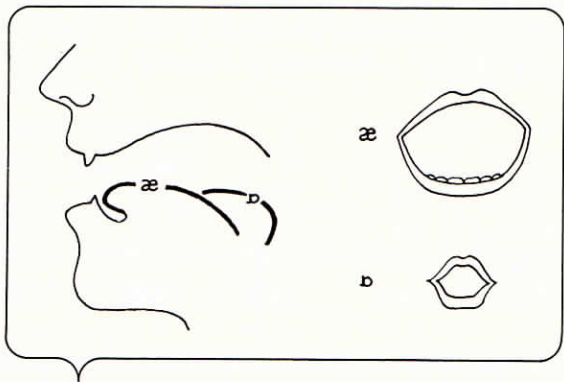
Hostess Bradley: *You see, when she went into the lavatory she didn't have that handbag in her hand, and now she's...*

Fat lady: (clapping her hands) **EVERYBODY STAND!**
I'm a hijacker. And in this handbag I have a...

Handbag: **BANG!**



Unit 8 ɒ clock



First practise the sound æ (see page 12).

Then put your tongue slightly back and bring your lips slightly forward.

ɒ is a short sound.

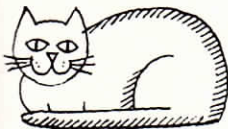
Practice 1 Listen and repeat:



sound 1 sound 2



hat hot



cat cot



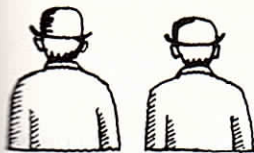
Pat pot



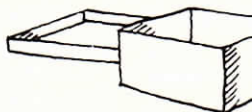
sack sock



tap top



backs box



Test

Tick the words you recognise in the sentences you hear:

- 1 a) cat; b) cot
- 2 a) sack; b) sock
- 3 a) tap; b) top
- 4 a) Tammy; b) Tommy
- 5 a) baddie; b) body
- 6 a) black; b) block

**Practice 2**

Listen and repeat:

off	got	sorry
often	bottle	holiday
on	want	horrible
'Onwash'	what's wrong	washing
a long job	Mrs Bloggs	popular

Dialogue

TV advertisement for 'Onwash'



- Voice A: *What's wrong with you, Mrs Bloggs?*
- Mrs Bloggs: *What's wrong with me? I want a holiday from this horrible job of washing socks!*
- Voice B: *Buy a bottle of 'Onwash', Mrs Bloggs!*
- Voice C: *'Onwash' is so soft and strong.*
- Voice D: *You don't want lots of hot water with 'Onwash'.*
- Voice A: *It's not a long job with 'Onwash'.*
- Voice B: *Use 'Onwash' often.*
- Voice C: *You won't be sorry when you've got 'Onwash'.*
- Voice D: *Everybody wants 'Onwash'.*
- Everybody: *'Onwash' is so popular!*

1. A canner, exceedingly canny,
One morning remarked to his granny:
“A canner can can,
Whatever he can,
But a canner can't can a can, can he ?”

2. I once fell in love with a blonde,
But found that she wasn't so fond,
Of my pet turtle Odle,
Whom I'd taught to yodel,
-- she dumped him outside in the pond.

3. A crossword compiler named Moss,
Who found himself quite at a loss,
When asked, “Why so blue ?”
Said, “I haven't a clue,
I'm 2 Down to put 1 Across.”

4. The incredible Wizard of Oz,
Retired from his business because,
Due to up-to-date science,
To most of his clients,
He wasn't the Wizard he was.

THE CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c7nUDLKKEBY>

6

Summary:
War and Its Causes

Enduring question:

Why is war a persistent feature of international relations?

- There are many kinds of armed conflicts involving states, including interstate wars like hegemonic wars and general wars, smaller scale conflicts like militarized international disputes (MID), extra-state wars that involve entities other than just states, and internal wars that involve groups within a single state.
- The lethality and incidence of internal and interstate wars, as well as smaller conflicts like MIDs, have fluctuated over time. While the incidence of interstate wars generally increased from 1816 to 1999, in recent times it has decreased. Similarly, lethality in interstate wars peaked between 1900 and 1949, largely due to the two world wars, and has since declined.
- Wars are caused both by underlying causes, such as domestic political institutions, and immediate causes, like territorial disputes.
- The Correlates of War (COW) data set is a common data set of interstate wars, MIDs, and extra-state wars that scholars use to study war in international relations.
- Different theoretical traditions and different scholars emphasize different explanations for the causes of a given war.
- Interstate wars have many causes:
 - At the individual level, misperception and stress, groupthink, risk-taking, over-optimism, and negativity bias by leaders are all potential causes of war.
 - At the state level, economic systems and political institutions, as well as nationalism and societal gender roles, can cause or portend war. The liberal tradition emphasizes democratic peace theory.
 - At the international level, anarchy can be both a permissive condition for war and a possible propellant of conflict. The realist tradition focuses on the international level of analysis.

- Internal war, such as civil war, insurgency, counter-insurgency or inter-communal war, is another type of conflict and, via processes like contagion and the internationalization of civil war, can become a major source of international conflict.
- Internal wars also have many causes:
 - At the individual level, greed and grievance are the two primary causes of war.
 - At the state level, the degree of inclusiveness of different elements in the control of the state and the capacities of the state are the two primary potential causes of internal war.
 - Lastly, at the international level, interstate wars, colonialism and its aftermath, and the Cold War have all affected internal wars.

WEBQUEST:

i) First, find definitions for the following terms:

General War

Hegemonic War

Total War

Militarized International Disputes (MID)

Civil War

Insurgency

Counter Insurgency

Inter-Communal War

Extra State War

ii) Then try to find historical examples of each kind of conflict

READING: THE EIGHT DEADLIEST WARS OF THE 21st CENTURY



Political theorist Francis Fukuyama famously proclaimed that the end of the Cold War marked “the end of history,” a triumph of capitalist, liberal Western democracy over competing ideologies. It was believed that 21st-century humanity would be a globalized post-conflict society moving in deterministic concert toward collective peace and prosperity. While Fukuyama’s thesis was profoundly challenged by the September 11, 2001, attacks and the subsequent U.S. “war on terrorism,” open warfare between the armies of nation-states did, in fact, become increasingly rare in the post-Cold War environment. Instead, terrorism, ethnic conflict, civil wars, and hybrid and special operations warfare (techniques used by developed nations to harass or destabilize opponents through non-traditional means) accounted for the bulk of non-state, intrastate, and interstate violence. Although the 21st century has seen a greatly reduced battle death rate when compared with similar time spans in the previous century, these numbers nevertheless represent tens of thousands of lives lost each year.

- **The Second Congo War (1998–2003)**

Far and away the deadliest war of the 21st century was a conflict that had its genesis in the 20th. The Rwandan genocide, the toppling and death of Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko, and ethnic strife between Hutu and Tutsi peoples were direct contributing factors to the Second Congo War (also called the Great War in Africa or Africa’s First World War because of its scope and destructiveness). In May 1997 rebel leader Laurent Kabila deposed Mobutu and renamed Zaire the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), but he soon found himself engaged in a civil war with some of the forces that had elevated him to power. The eastern third of the DRC became a battlefield every bit as bloody and contested as the Western Front in World War I had been. The armies of nine countries and an assortment of affiliated militias devastated the countryside. Angola, Namibia, Chad, Sudan, and Zimbabwe backed Kabila’s Congolese government forces, while troops from Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda supported anti-Kabila rebels. Mass rapes were reported in areas of conflict, and large sections of the DRC were stripped of resources, as organized combat between professional armies gave way to brigandage and plunder. An estimated three million people—mostly civilians—were killed in the fighting or died of disease or malnutrition as a result of the conflict.

- **The War in Syria (2011-Present)**

As the Arab Spring swept through the Middle East and North Africa, popular uprisings toppled the authoritarian regimes in Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, and Yemen. In Syria, however, President Bashar al-Assad responded to protests with a combination of political concessions and escalating violence against his own people. The uprising became a civil war that spread violence into neighboring Iraq and provided a fertile breeding ground for militant groups such as the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL; also known as ISIS). Rebel groups seized huge swathes of territory, and the area under government control was reduced to a small strip of land in western Syria. Assad resorted to increasingly desperate and savage measures to maintain power, dropping crude “barrel bombs” on urban populations and using chemical weapons on rebel-controlled territory. As regional powers and Western countries assumed a greater role in the conflict, it seemed inevitable that Assad would be forced from power. Kurdish militias advanced from the Kurdish autonomous region in northern Iraq, and the U.S. conducted air strikes against ISIL forces in both Syria and Iraq. In 2015 Russia, a longtime supporter of the Assad regime, began a bombing campaign in support of Syrian government forces that reversed the tide of the war. Cease-fire agreements failed to stop the violence, and by 2016 it was estimated that 1 in 10 Syrians had been killed or wounded by the fighting. Four million people fled the country, while millions more were internally displaced. At least 470,000 deaths were caused directly or indirectly by the war, and life expectancy at birth experienced a shocking plunge from more than 70 years (pre-conflict) to just 55 years in 2015. In 2022 the United Nations estimated that the fighting had claimed the lives of more than 300,000 civilians, some 1.5 percent of Syria’s pre-war population.

- **The Darfur Conflict**

In early 2003 rebel groups took up arms against the Khartoum-based regime of Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir, igniting long-standing tensions in the Darfur region of western Sudan. That conflict erupted into what the U.S. government later described as the first genocide of the 21st century. After rebel groups scored a string of high-profile victories against the Sudanese military, the Sudanese government equipped and supported Arab militias that came to be known as Janjaweed. The Janjaweed conducted a targeted campaign of terrorism and ethnic cleansing against the civilian population of Darfur, killing at least 300,000 people and displacing nearly three million. It was not until 2008 that a joint United Nations and African Union peacekeeping force was able to restore a semblance of order to the region. On March 4, 2009, the International Criminal Court (ICC) issued an arrest warrant for Bashir—the first time that the ICC sought the arrest of a sitting head of state—charging him with war crimes and crimes against humanity. That investigation was suspended in December 2014 because of a lack of cooperation from the UN Security Council.

- **The Iraq War**

Neoconservative officials within the administration of U.S. President George W. Bush had sought to topple the regime of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein prior to the events of September 11, 2001, but the deadliest terrorist attack in U.S. history would provide (at least in part) the casus belli for the Iraq War. Citing links between the Iraqi regime and al-Qaeda as well as the presence in Iraq of weapons of mass destruction—both claims that were ultimately proved false—the U.S. assembled a “coalition of the willing” and launched an attack on Iraq on March 20, 2003. The subsequent war unfolded in two distinct phases: a short one-sided conventional war, in which coalition forces suffered fewer than 200 fatalities in just over a month of major combat operations, and an insurgency that continued for years and claimed tens of thousands of lives. By the time U.S. combat forces were withdrawn in August 2010, more than 4,700 coalition troops had been killed; at least 85,000 Iraqi civilians had also been killed, but some estimates place that total much higher. The sectarian violence that wracked the country in the wake of the overthrow of Hussein’s Ba’athist regime gave

rise to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL; also called ISIS), a Sunni group that sought to establish a caliphate in Iraq and Syria. Between 2013 and the end of 2016, more than 50,000 additional civilians were murdered by ISIL or killed in clashes between ISIL and Iraqi government forces.

- **The Afghanistan War**

Within weeks of the September 11, 2001, attacks, the United States began carrying out air strikes against the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. The Taliban, an ultra-conservative Islamist faction that seized power in the vacuum left after the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, provided a safe haven for al-Qaeda and its leader, Osama bin Laden. The war in Afghanistan became, for a time, the most obvious manifestation of the U.S.-led “war on terrorism.” By December 2001 the Taliban had been forced from power, but both the Afghan Taliban and its Pakistani counterpart would recover strength in the tribal areas that straddle the border of those two countries. Revising its tactics to reflect those used by insurgents in Iraq, the Taliban began employing improvised explosive devices (IEDs) on military and civilian targets, to great effect. The Taliban boosted poppy cultivation in areas under its control, and the international opium trade funded much of its military and terrorist activities. Between 2001 and 2016 an estimated 30,000 Afghan troops and police and 31,000 Afghan civilians were killed. More than 3,500 troops from the NATO-led coalition were killed during that time, and 29 countries were represented among the dead. In addition, some 30,000 Pakistani government forces and civilians were killed by the Pakistani Taliban.

- **The War Against Boko Haram**

The Islamist militant group Boko Haram (a name that means “Westernization is Sacrilege” in the Hausa language) was founded in 2002 with the goal of imposing sharia (Islamic law) on Nigeria. The group was relatively obscure until 2009, when it launched a series of raids that killed dozens of police officers. The Nigerian government retaliated with a military operation that left more than 700 Boko Haram members dead. The Nigerian police and military then conducted a campaign of extrajudicial killing that inflamed what remained of Boko Haram. Beginning in 2010, Boko Haram struck back, assassinating police officers, staging jailbreaks, and attacking civilian targets across Nigeria. Schools and Christian churches in the country’s northeast were especially hard-hit, and the kidnapping of nearly 300 schoolgirls in 2014 drew international condemnation. As Boko Haram began to assert control over more territory, the character of the conflict shifted from a terrorist campaign to a full-blown insurgency that recalled the bloody Nigerian Civil War. Whole cities were destroyed in Boko Haram attacks, and troops from Cameroon, Chad, Benin, and Niger eventually joined the military response. Although the area under Boko Haram control had been eroded significantly by the end of 2016, the group still retained the ability to carry out deadly suicide attacks. At least 11,000 civilians were killed by Boko Haram, and more than two million people were displaced.

- **The War in Yemen (2014-Present)**

The war in Yemen had its genesis in the Arab Spring and the uprising that toppled the government of Ali Abdullah Saleh. As Saleh struggled to maintain his grip on the presidency, he recalled the military from outlying areas to Sanaa, the Yemeni capital. Houthi rebels in the country’s north and al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) militants in the south were quick to exploit the power vacuum. Fighting between government forces and opposition tribal militias intensified, and on June 3, 2011, Saleh was the target of an assassination attempt that left him seriously injured. Saleh left Yemen to receive medical treatment, a move that ultimately led to the transfer of power to Saleh’s vice president, Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi. Hadi failed to reassert an effective government presence in regions under Houthi and AQAP control, and his violent response to protests in Sanaa sparked sympathy for the anti-government cause. In September 2014 Houthi rebels entered Sanaa, and by January 2015

they had occupied the presidential palace. Hadi was placed under house arrest, but he escaped and fled to the southwestern port city of Aden. A force composed of Houthis and troops loyal to the deposed Saleh then laid siege to Aden, and Hadi fled the country in March 2015. That month the conflict was internationalized when a coalition led by Saudi Arabia moved to drive the Houthis from power and restore the Hadi government. It was widely believed that Iran was providing material support to the Houthis, and numerous arms shipments from Iran were seized en route to the conflict zone. By the end of 2021 the United Nations estimated that more than 375,000 lives had been lost as a result of the war; indirect causes, such as hunger and easily treatable diseases, were responsible for more than half of that total. In addition, more than three million Yemenis had been displaced by the war.

- **The Russia-Ukraine War**

In February 2014 Ukraine's pro-Russian president, Viktor Yanukovich, was swept from power after months of popular demonstrations and a failed violent crackdown on protesters. Yanukovich fled to Russia and, within days of his departure, disguised Russian troops invaded the Ukrainian autonomous republic of Crimea. Russian President Vladimir Putin announced the illegal annexation of Crimea in March, and weeks later disguised Russian troops invaded the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk and Luhansk. By early summer in 2014, pro-Russian forces had overrun a sizable swathe of territory, and in July Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 was shot down over rebel-controlled territory by a Russian-supplied surface-to-air missile. Nearly 300 passengers and crew were killed. A cease-fire was signed in February 2015 that slowed but did not stop the bloodshed, and the Donbas remained in a state of frozen conflict for the next seven years. By 2021 more than 14,000 people had been killed in fighting in eastern Ukraine.

On February 24, 2022, Russia launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Although Russian forces made significant gains in the first days of combat, Ukrainian defenders rebuffed attempts to seize Kyiv and other major cities and were soon launching counterattacks at Russian positions. The Russian invasion was characterized by indiscriminate artillery bombardments and air strikes on Ukraine's cities, and an estimated 40,000 Ukrainian civilians were killed in the first year of fighting. Perhaps 100,000 Ukrainian troops were killed in combat and more than a third of Ukraine's population was displaced by combat. Russia also conducted an ethnic cleansing campaign in the territory that it occupied, and as many as 1.6 million Ukrainian citizens were forcibly transferred to Russian territory. Putin had hoped to complete his conquest of Ukraine in a matter of days, but, after a year of sanguinary combat, an estimated 200,000 Russian troops had been killed, and Russia's conventional military capability had been significantly degraded.

WEBQUEST: Now search the Internet to discover what caused the following wars and what happened as a result

- i) The Hundred Hours' War between El Salvador and Honduras (1969)
- ii) The Pig War between Britain and the USA (1859)
- iii) The War of the Stray Dog between Greece and Bulgaria (1925)
- iv) The Pastry War between France and Mexico (1838)
- v) The War of Jenkins Ear (1739—1748)
- vi) The Magdala Campaign (1867—1868)

Chapter 6: War and its Causes

Summary

Imagine you are the President of Peru and that you have been dealing with a troublesome Bolivia for some time now. The President of Bolivia seized power and dissolved Parliament six months ago, and has mobilized troops on your border. He has been posturing threateningly, and claims that approximately one-fourth of your national territory is rightfully part of Bolivia. He demands that you cede the territory to Bolivia and pay BOB 70 billion (~PEN 28 billion or USD 10 billion) in "reparations and compensation for illegally occupied territory of the State of Bolivia". What do you do?

Important background information

- Your military is stronger than Bolivia's. Since the power seizure in Bolivia, the military has become highly centralized, and much of the country is under military control, but dissent is still widespread in the ranks. Additionally, while the Bolivian military has increased in size, it remains at under 100,000 troops, whereas Peru has nearly 150,000 and more modern equipment.
- The President of Bolivia is a wildcard. He is unpredictable, erratic, and difficult to negotiate with.
- Peru does not rely heavily on Bolivian imports or exports. Peru's largest trade partners are China, the United States, Switzerland, Canada, and Brazil. Trade with Bolivia is not critical to the Peruvian economy.
- In addition to the instability in Bolivia, the Colombian government has been wracked by instability and corruption and is in danger of falling. There is a large, armed Colombian rebel group based in southwestern Colombia near the Peruvian border (*Frente de la Libertad de Colombia*, or FLC). While their primary goal is to overthrow the Colombian government, it seems they might be willing to foment unrest for the right sum. You have long been concerned that they would bring violence across the border. Additionally, since they are perpetually in need of funds, it is possible that Bolivia could pay the group to engage in violence in Peru.

What do you do?

Pay the reparations and give Bolivia the territory. It is not worth risking a war with an unpredictable dictator. Peru might lose a lot more than that if Bolivia launched a war of conquest, and the war effort would likely cost significantly more than the sum Bolivia is demanding.

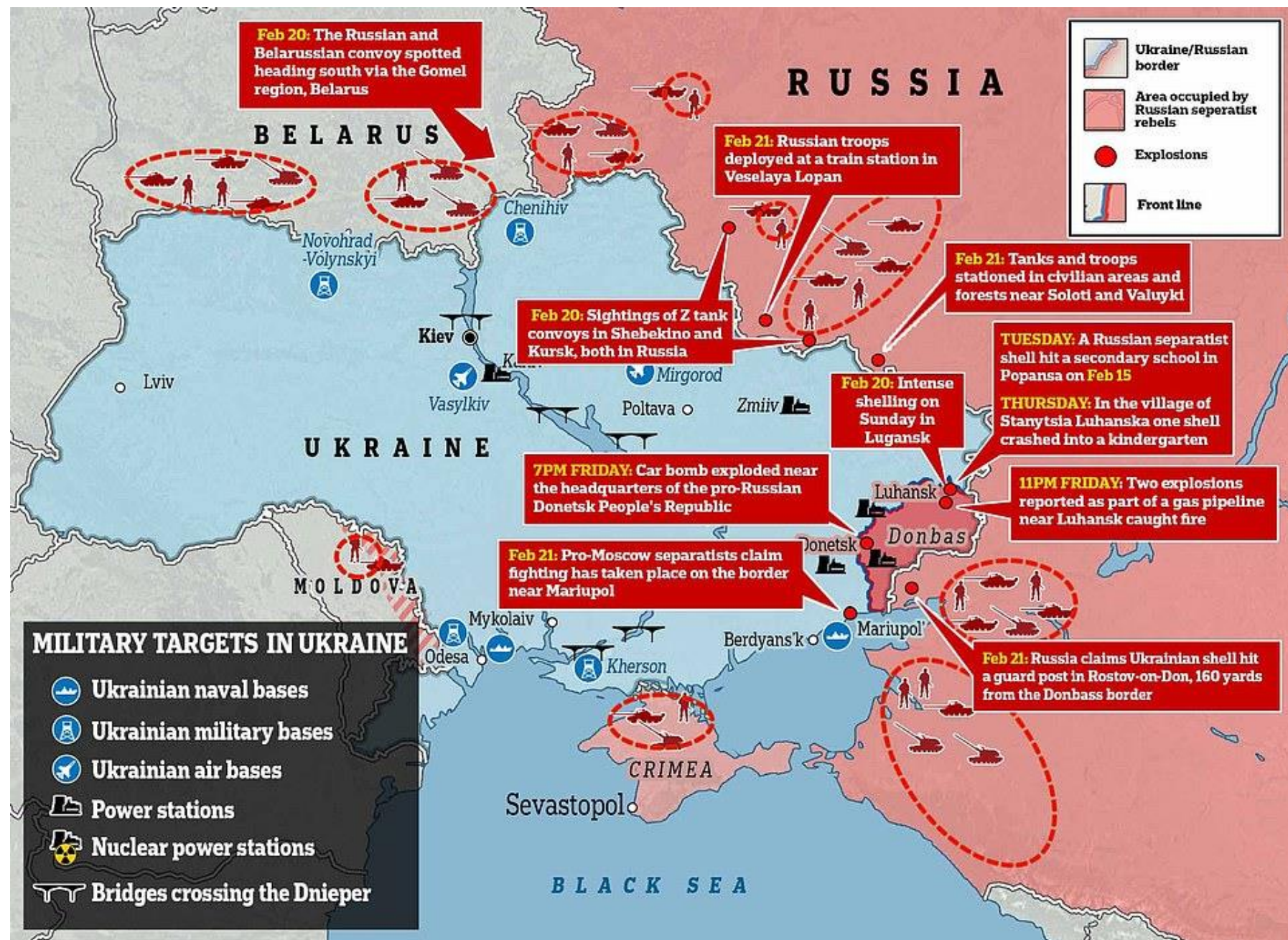
Do not cede the territory or pay the sum. Declare that Bolivia has absolutely no claim to the land in question, and warn Bolivia that Peru will not hesitate to use overwhelming force in case of a Bolivian invasion. The Bolivian President should know that he will lose a war, and will not risk escalating the conflict.

Request economic sanctions or other punitive measures be levied against Bolivia. This is an undeniable encroachment on Peruvian sovereignty, and must be punished.

Move several thousand troops to the Bolivian border in case of an invasion, but ensure that they are under strict orders not to engage until further notice. Warn Bolivia that Peru is prepared to fight to protect its territory, and demand that Bolivia rescind its demands.

Launch airstrikes against key government and military targets, and send troops to the border to protect against a counterattack. Declare that Bolivia's demands constituted a hostile act, and you were forced to respond militarily to pre-empt the threat and protect Peru's national interests.

THE UKRAINE CONFLICT: FEBRUARY 2022

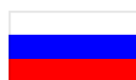


Military strength before Russia's invasion

Ukraine



Russia



Troops		1,096,600	2,900,000
Active		196,600	900,000
Reserve*		900,000	2,000,000
Main battle tanks		987	3,417
Combat aircraft		124	1,391
Attack helicopters		57	407
Armoured personnel carriers		831	7,272
Artillery		1,818	5,899

*Note: reserve includes people who have had military service within 5 years

Source: Military Balance 2022



1. VIDEO COMPREHENSION: Watch the two video-clips shown below and take notes, then read the BBC report

i) Volodymyr Zelensky Address to European Parliament - March 2022 - English Subtitles

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MApJr4qNBh8>

ii) Vladimir Putin Speech Calling on the Ukrainian Military to Take Power -- English Subtitles (Feb 25)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gZsHn93qT-A>

iii) Ukraine: We will not negotiate with war criminals - <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-63586227>

2. DISCUSSION

In February 2022, Russian forces entered Ukraine and continue to occupy several parts of the country.

(i) With reference to BBC reports and any other sources you consider relevant, explain how the conflict began.

(ii) Describe the present situation.

(iii) As students of International Relations, discuss what you think the two sides should do now.

THE SIMPLE PRESENT

FORM

Infinitive = to work

+ I work
You work
He / she / it works
We work
You work
They work

— I don't work
You don't work
He / she / it doesn't work
We don't work
You don't work
They don't work

? Do I work ?
Do you work ?
Does he / she / it work ?
Do we work ?
Do you work ?
Do they work ?

SPELLING

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>He/she/it form</u>	<u>Exceptions</u>
Enjoy	Enjo <u>y</u> s	To be
Pay	P <u>a</u> y <u>s</u>	To have
Study	St <u>u</u> d <u>i</u> e <u>s</u>	Have got
Try	T <u>r</u> i <u>e</u> s	Central modal verbs

Miss	Miss <u>e</u> s
Wish	Wish <u>e</u> s
Watch	Watch <u>e</u> s
Go	Go <u>e</u> s
Fax	Fax <u>e</u> s

USE

- For things that are always true e.g. "Water boils at 100°C"
- For things that happen regularly e.g. "I get up at 10 a.m. on Sundays"

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

FORM

Infinitive = to work

+ I am working

You are working

He / she / it is working

We are working

You are working

They are working

— I am not working

You aren't working

He / she / it isn't working

We aren't working

You aren't working

They aren't working

? Am I working ?

Are you working ?

Is he / she / it working ?

Are we working ?

Are you working ?

Are they working ?

SPELLING

Infinitive -ing form

Enjoy Enjoying

Study Studying

Infinitive -ing form

Make Making

Take Taking

Stop Stopping

Sit Sitting

Admit Admitting

Prefer Preferring

Enter Entering

Limit Limiting

Lie Lying

Die Dying

USE

- i) For things happening now or in this period e.g. "I am watching TV"
- ii) For things that are changing e.g. "The price of gold is going up"
- iii) For arrangements in the future (but you must say WHEN)
e.g. "I'm flying to New York next Friday"