

## Chapter 10: Armed Conflict

### Glossary

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**Additional Protocol I:** 1977 treaty that addresses military conduct and protected people

**Additional Protocol II:** 1977 treaty that contains rules for NIACs

**Armed opposition groups:** nonstate actors that fight to achieve political goals

**Belligerent occupation:** when one state has authority over another state's territory without its consent

**Biological weapon:** weapon that uses a living organism—such as a fungus or virus—to wound or kill animals, humans, or plants; examples include anthrax and weaponized measles

**Chemical weapon:** weapon that uses a toxic chemical—in gas, liquid, or solid form—to wound or kill animals or humans; examples include chlorine, mustard, and tear gases

**Child soldier:** a person below fifteen who is serving in an armed group

**Combatant immunity:** legal principle that combatants may not be criminally prosecuted for their legal acts during armed conflict

**Common Article 3:** a legal provision included in all of the 1949 Geneva Conventions; requires humane treatment and the protection of the wounded and sick during NIACs

**Conventional weapons:** weapons with relatively limited and precise effects in combat

**Distinction:** principle that separates civilians and combatants into different groups, and limits force against civilians; also sometimes called discrimination or identification

**Drones:** unmanned aerial vehicles

**Geneva Conventions:** four 1949 treaties that focus on protected people, including civilians and combatants who are captured, sick, or wounded

**Guerrilla warfare:** combat in which armed groups do not distinguish themselves from civilians

**Hague law:** 1899 and 1907 agreements that regulate military operations and limit weapons

**Humanitarian law:** international laws that address suffering during war

**Humanity:** principle that requires states to avoid unnecessary suffering during war

**Indiscriminate attacks:** attacks that “are not directed at a specific military objective; ... employ a method or means of combat which cannot be directed at a specific military objective; or ... employ a method or means of combat the effects of which cannot be limited”

***Jus in bello:*** international law that regulates behavior during armed conflicts

**Lieber Code:** military document issued by US President Abraham Lincoln in 1863 to the northern army during the US Civil War; first modern codification of the laws of war

**Martens clause:** treaty provision that declares that customary international law also governs armed conflict

**Military necessity:** principle that force is only lawful if it is necessary to achieve a legitimate military objective; applies to both customary international law on the use of force (*jus ad bellum*) and armed conflict (*jus in bello*)

**Military objective:** “those objects which by their nature, location, purpose or use make an effective contribution to military action and whose total or partial destruction, capture or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, offers a definite military advantage”

**Non-international armed conflict:** the legal term for a civil war or other significant internal violence

**Occupying power:** a state whose military has authority over enemy territory

**Pillage:** the unlawful taking of property during conflict for private ends

**Prisoners of war:** combatants “who have fallen into the power of the enemy”, usually by surrendering or being captured during battle

**Privateering:** historical practice in which states gave private actors authority to attack foreign vessels and seize them as prizes during war

**Proportionality:** principle that force must be commensurate with a state’s objectives; applies to both customary international law on the use of force (*jus ad bellum*) and armed conflict (*jus in bello*)

**Resource curse:** the claim that states that with more natural resource wealth tend to experience worse economic, political, and social outcomes, including more armed conflict