

## Chapter 8: Human Rights

### Glossary

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**Amnesty:** an agreement not to prosecute individuals for certain offenses, and to pardon individuals already convicted of those offenses

**Consular jurisdiction:** separate legal systems for foreigners that were overseen by consular officials from the foreigners' home-state

**Derogable right:** a right that can be suspended by states during public emergencies

**Ethnic cleansing:** the compelled removal of an ethnic group using intimidation or violence

**Genocide:** “acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group”, including: killing; “causing serious bodily or mental harm”; “inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction”; preventing births; and “forcibly transferring children of the group to another group”

**Human trafficking:** the use of force, fraud, or coercion to secure labor; includes the recruitment, movement, harboring, or sale of individuals, both domestically and across international borders

**Individual petition:** process that allows individuals to directly complain to an international organization if they believe that their rights have been violated by a state

**Margin of appreciation:** doctrine that posits that because states have more knowledge about their own social context, a court ought to defer to states when applying legal standards.

**Non-derogable right:** a right that a state must uphold in all circumstances

**Refoulement:** the forced return of migrants to states where they are likely to suffer severe human rights violations, like torture

**Relativism:** a set of ethical, moral, and political theories that argue that human rights must be understood within their social context

**Responsibility to protect:** principle that (1) every state has responsibility to protect its population from severe violations of human rights and humanitarian law; and (2) failure to meet this responsibility can trigger force by the international community

**Scorecard diplomacy:** the public assessment and grading of states to influence behavior

**Social security:** financial assistance to protect individuals from unexpected outcomes that harm their livelihoods, including accidents, disability, illness, involuntary unemployment, and the death of a spouse; sometimes also includes benefits for the elderly and pregnant women

**Special treaty body:** an international institution that monitors compliance with a multilateral human rights treaty and assesses individual petitions about possible violations

**Universal jurisdiction:** the principle that a domestic court can prosecute severe crimes that: (1) occurred on foreign territory; (2) involved only foreign nationals; and (3) did not threaten the state's national security

**Universalism:** a set of ethical, moral, and political theories that argue that human rights are inherent to mankind and do not vary across social contexts