

The United Nations

3.12 EVALUATE the role of a movement or organisation, such as the European Union or United Nations, in promoting international cooperation, justice and human rights

2.13 ANALYSE the evolution and development of Ireland's links with Europe.



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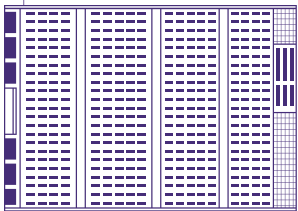
This chapter will focus on the history and impact of the United Nations, including its formation, key milestones in its development, and the challenges facing the international community in the pursuit of peace, security, and sustainable development today.



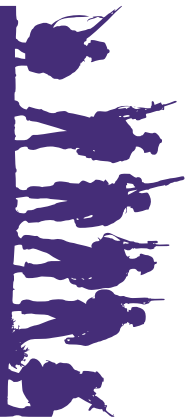
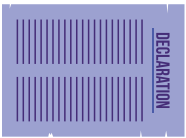
The United Nations



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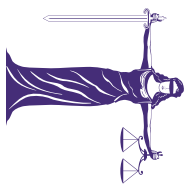
First UN Peacekeeping mission begins in the Middle East while the UN Declaration of Human Rights and the Genocide Convention are adopted.



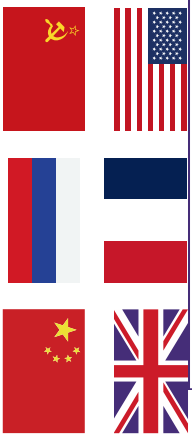
Irish UN Peacekeeping Forces arrive in the Congo.



1994: Rwandan Genocide
1994-2015: International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda



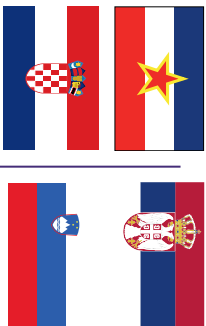
The United Nations is founded in California by 50 countries with five being permanent members: USA, UK, USSR, China and France.



Ireland becomes 63rd member of the United Nations.



1991: First of the Yugoslav Wars begins
1993-2017: International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia



The Human Rights Council is established.



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Headings	Notes
<p>THE ORIGINS OF THE UNITED NATIONS</p> <p>THE PATH TO INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Nations (UN) was founded to encourage international co-operation aimed at preventing war, upholding justice, and safeguarding human rights. • Delegates from 50 countries gathered in San Francisco in 1945 to finalise the United Nations Charter. • The Secretariat, managed by the Secretary-General, oversees the UN's day-to-day activities. • Trygve Lie from Norway was the first Secretary-General. • The UN's membership has expanded from 51 to 193 Member States as of 2021.
<p>UN AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION</p> <p>THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The General Assembly is the principal body of the UN, consisting of all 193 Member States. • It serves as a forum for discussion, debate, and recommendations on global issues. • Each Member State holds one vote, and significant decisions require a two-thirds majority.
<p>UN SECURITY COUNCIL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN Security Council is tasked with peacekeeping and peacemaking. • It has the authority to impose international sanctions. • Comprises five permanent members (USA, China, Russia, France, UK) and ten non-permanent members. • Ireland joined as a non-permanent member in 2021. • Decisions require a majority vote and the consent of all permanent members, who hold veto power.
<p>UN PEACEKEEPERS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known as 'Blue Helmets,' UN Peacekeepers are not a conventional army but a group of representatives from Member States. • They aim to maintain peace and security in regions of conflict or unrest. • Operations generally require authorisation from the Security Council.
<p>FIRST PEACEKEEPING MISSION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first UN peacekeeping mission was initiated in 1948 during the Arab-Israeli War. • It led to a truce but did not yield long-lasting peace. • The region has remained a focus of conflict and geopolitical tensions since then.
Keywords	Summary
<p>United Nations (UN)</p> <p>Secretariat</p> <p>Secretary-General</p> <p>General Assembly</p> <p>UN Security Council</p> <p>UN Peacekeepers</p> <p>Blue Helmets</p> <p>Arab-Israeli War</p>	<p>The United Nations (UN) was founded after World War II in October 1945, replacing the League of Nations. Its primary function is to promote international cooperation in preventing war, upholding justice and safeguarding human rights. The Secretariat, overseen by the Secretary-General, runs the day-to-day operations of the UN. The principal body of the UN is the General Assembly which consists of all 193 Member States of the UN. The UN Security Council is tasked with the roles of peacekeeping and peacemaking. It consists of 15 members, 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent. Its army, the UN Peacekeepers, also known as the Blue Helmets, are sent on peacekeeping missions sanctioned by the Security Council such as the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.</p>

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Headings	Notes
YUGOSLAVIAN WARS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Yugoslavian Wars broke out in the 1990s, triggered by rising nationalistic sentiments and the breakdown of Yugoslavia. • The UN's involvement began in 1992 with the establishment of UNPROFOR. • Despite UN efforts, events like the Srebrenica massacre occurred, attracting criticism for the UN's ineffectiveness.
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECOSOC was established in 1945 to discuss international social and economic issues. • The council has 54 members that focus on promoting international co-operation. • They review the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are 17 global goals like no poverty, zero hunger, and climate action. • ECOSOC oversees specialist agencies such as the World Health Organisation (WHO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), International Labour Organisation (ILO), and International Monetary Fund (IMF).
WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO collaborates with Member States to improve global health and well-being. • The organisation provides medical supplies and runs awareness campaigns. • It is partially funded by Member States.
OTHER WAYS THE UN PROMOTES INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO aims to promote peace through education, science, and culture. • ILO focuses on labour issues and aims to set labour standards. • IMF provides loans to Member States in economic crises. • The International Court of Justice consists of 15 judges from different nations. • The UN Office on Drugs and Crime operates in over 150 countries. • United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) operates in over 190 countries focusing on children's rights and welfare. • Human Rights Council consists of 47 Member States and promotes human rights globally.

Keywords	Summary
Yugoslavian Wars UNPROFOR Srebrenica massacre Sustainable Development Goals ECOSOC World Health Organisation International Labour Organisation International Monetary Fund UNESCO Court of Justice	<p>The Yugoslavian Wars were a series of conflicts during the 1990s caused by the disintegration of Yugoslavia. The UN deployed UNPROFOR in 1992 to protect civilians and establish safe zones, but tragedies such as the Srebrenica Massacre exposed the limits of peacekeeping. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015, aim to address global challenges such as poverty and climate change. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) oversees UN development efforts and coordinates agencies like the World Health Organisation (WHO), which focuses on global health, and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which promotes workers' rights. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) provides financial aid during crises, and UNESCO works to promote peace through education and culture. The International Court of Justice resolves disputes between nations and promotes international justice.</p>

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Headings	Notes
<p>UN AND JUSTICE</p> <p>THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL: ICTY</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL: ICTR</p> <p>OTHER WAYS THE UN PROMOTES JUSTICE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established in 1945 and located in the Hague, Netherlands. Comprises 15 judges, each from a different Member State. Works with the General Assembly and Security Council to settle disputes among Member States. Can offer legal opinions at the request of the United Nations. Created by the UN in 1993 in response to the Yugoslavian Wars and atrocities like the Bosnian genocide. Aimed to investigate and prosecute crimes including genocide, crimes against humanity, and violations of international law. Indicted 161 individuals, including Ratko Mladić, who was sentenced to life imprisonment. Concluded operations in 2017, with residual functions transitioning to the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT). Established in 1994 in response to the Rwandan genocide. Prosecuted individuals for genocide, crimes against humanity, and violations of international law. Indicted 93 individuals, including key figures like Jean Kambanda and Colonel Théoneste Bagosora. Concluded operations in 2015, with residual functions transitioning to MICT. General Assembly suspended South Africa's delegation in the 1960s for violations. Security Council often includes rule of law strengthening in its missions. Peacekeepers work to support national police forces and promote justice.
<p>Keywords</p> <p>Bosnian Genocide</p> <p>Ratko Mladić</p> <p>International Criminal Tribunals</p> <p>Rwandan genocide</p> <p>Jean Kambanda</p> <p>Colonel Théoneste Bagosora</p> <p>MICT</p> <p>General Assembly</p> <p>Security Council</p> <p>Peacekeepers</p>	<p>Summary</p> <p>The Bosnian Genocide occurred during the Yugoslavian Wars, with over 7,000 Bosniak men and boys killed in the Srebrenica Massacre of 1995. Ratko Mladić, leader of the Bosnian Serb Army, was convicted of genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). The Rwandan Genocide in 1994 saw the systematic killing of over 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus. Jean Kambanda, the Prime Minister during the genocide, was the first head of government convicted of genocide. Colonel Théoneste Bagosora was another key figure convicted for orchestrating the violence. Both tribunals [ICTY and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)] demonstrated the UN's efforts to promote justice. The Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT) now oversees residual functions of these tribunals. The General Assembly and Security Council continue to address issues of accountability and justice, while Peacekeepers work to prevent future atrocities.</p>

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Headings	Notes
<p>THE UN AND HUMAN RIGHTS</p> <p>UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (UDHR)</p> <p>ELEANOR ROOSEVELT AND HANSA MEHTA</p> <p>UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF)</p> <p>UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (UNCRC)</p> <p>OTHER WAYS THE UN PROMOTES HUMAN RIGHTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948 after World War II. • Inspired by the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen from the French Revolution. • Contains 30 articles outlining fundamental human rights. • Not legally binding but has had a significant influence on global human rights discourse and international treaties. • Eleanor Roosevelt served as the first Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights, and was heavily involved in drafting the UDHR. • Hansa Mehta of India changed the language to be gender-neutral, advocating for 'All human beings are born free and equal.' • Established in 1946. • Operates in over 190 countries to defend children's rights and their potential. • Initiatives include gender equality, reducing child mortality, and ending the use of child soldiers. • Adopted in 1989. • Sets minimum standards for protecting children's rights. • Most widely ratified human rights treaty. • Other UN conventions focus on women (1979) and rights of persons with disabilities (2006). • Commission on the Status of Women (CSW): Focuses on gender equality and advancement of women. • United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Operates in over 130 countries to help displaced people.
Keywords	Summary
<p>UN General Assembly</p> <p>Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen</p> <p>Eleanor Roosevelt</p> <p>Commission on Human Rights</p> <p>Hansa Mehta</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>UNCRC</p> <p>CSW</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>OHCHR</p> <p>Human Rights Council</p>	<p>The UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948, inspired by the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen from the French Revolution. This document established 30 fundamental rights, such as equality & freedom, for all individuals. Eleanor Roosevelt, as Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights, played a pivotal role in drafting the UDHR, alongside Hansa Mehta, who advocated for gender-neutral language. Organisations like UNICEF (1946) and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) (1989) focus on protecting children's rights. The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) promotes gender equality, while the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) helps displaced persons worldwide. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), led by figures like former Irish President Mary Robinson, leads human rights initiatives. The Human Rights Council reviews the rights records of all Member States every four years, reinforcing the UN's commitment to global equality and justice.</p>

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Headings	Notes
<p>OTHER WAYS THE UN PROMOTES HUMAN RIGHTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR): Former Irish President Mary Robinson served from 1997-2002. • Human Rights Council: Reviews the human rights records of 193 UN Member States every four years. • General Assembly: Condemns human rights abuses. • Security Council: Issues resolutions on human rights. • Peacekeepers: Include a human rights team in many missions. • International Labour Organisation (ILO): Focuses on improving workers' rights.
<p>IRELAND AND THE UN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ireland joined the United Nations on 14th December 1955, becoming the 63rd member.
<p>IRELAND JOINS THE UNITED NATIONS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This marked a significant shift in Irish foreign policy, moving away from its traditional neutrality during World War II. • Membership allowed Ireland to actively promote peace, justice, and human rights globally.
<p>IRELAND AND UN PEACEKEEPING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ireland first contributed to UN peacekeeping missions in the Congo (1960) as part of Operation ONUC. • Since then, over 70,000 Irish personnel have served in UN peacekeeping operations. • Irish peacekeepers, often called "Blue Helmets", are widely recognised for their neutrality and dedication to protecting civilians. • Major missions involving Irish troops include Cyprus, Lebanon, and Syria.
<p>IRELAND'S ROLE IN HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ireland has served on the UN Security Council four times, including its most recent term in 2021–2022. • In 2015, Ireland co-chaired negotiations that led to the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). • Former Irish President Mary Robinson served as the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights from 1997 to 2002, advocating for justice and equality.
<p>Keywords</p> <p>OHCHR ILO</p> <p>Human Rights Council</p> <p>General Assembly</p> <p>Security Council</p> <p>Peacekeepers</p> <p>Ireland</p> <p>Neutrality</p> <p>Operation ONUC</p> <p>Blue Helmets</p>	<p>Summary</p> <p>The United Nations plays a crucial role in promoting human rights and global justice through bodies like the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Human Rights Council, and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Ireland joined the UN on 14th December 1955, becoming the 63rd member and marking a shift in its foreign policy from neutrality to active global participation. Ireland's contributions to peacekeeping, including its first mission in the Congo (1960) during Operation ONUC, have seen over 70,000 personnel serve as Blue Helmets in Cyprus, Lebanon, and Syria. Ireland has also shown leadership on the UN Security Council, serving four terms, with the most recent in 2021–2022, and co-chaired the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. Former Irish President Mary Robinson, as UN High Commissioner for Human Rights reinforcing Ireland's links to the UN.</p>

The United Nations

Headings	Notes
Armistice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An agreement by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time.
Commission of the Status of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the advancement of women.
Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement
Economic and Social Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has 54 members, in control of many specialist agencies including WHO, UNESCO and the ILO
High Commissioner for Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leads UN activity of human rights issues
Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights that all human beings are entitled to, regardless of race, sex, nationality, religion, ethnicity, language, or any other status.
International Co-operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-operation between countries; countries working together to achieve certain aims
International Court of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court made up of 15 judges from different nations and settles disputes between Member States. Based in the Hague in the Netherlands.
International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court that dealt with war crimes in the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s.
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court established in 1994 to prosecute people responsible for the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created to promote issues such as fairness in the workplace.
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps Members States by providing loans to countries in economic crisis.
Peace making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking steps to address conflicts in progress.
Peacekeepers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives from different Member States who help to maintain peace and human rights. All UN Member States share the costs of peacekeeping.
Peacekeeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking steps to help to create conditions for lasting peace.
Refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone who is forced to leave their country because of war, persecution or natural disaster.
The Human Rights Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes and protects human rights around the world. Every four years, the Council reviews the human rights records of UN Member States.
The UN General Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made up of 193 Member States, Each Member State gets one vote in the Assembly.
Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A formal, legal binding written agreement between countries.
Tribunal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A special court appoint to deal with a particular issue or event.
UN Office on Drugs and Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has 20 field offices that cover over 150 countries.
UN Security Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made up of representatives from different Member States. Five permanent members - USA, China, Russia, France and the UK. Decisions made by the Council need a majority vote and all permanent members must agree.
United Nations (UN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An organisation that was created to promote international co-operation.
United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantees and sets minimum standards for protecting the rights of children.
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to promote peace between different countries through education, science and culture.
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps resettle refugees
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF works in over 190 countries to: save children's lives, defend their rights and achieve their potential.
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines the rights that every person should have, e.g. the right to education
War Crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A violation of the law of war, e.g. the murder of civilians and killing of hostages.
World Health Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WHO works with Member States to improve health and well-being across the world



The United Nations



Term	Definition
Armistice	An agreement by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time.
Commission of the Status of Women	Dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the advancement of women.
Convention	Agreement
Economic and Social Council	Has 54 members, in control of many specialist agencies including WHO, UNESCO and the ILO
High Commissioner for Human Rights	Leads UN activity of human rights issues
Human Rights	Rights that all human beings are entitled to, regardless of race, sex, nationality, religion, ethnicity, language, or any other status.
International Co-operation	Co-operation between countries; countries working together to achieve certain aims
International Court of Justice	Court made up of 15 judges from different nations and settles disputes between Member States. Based in the Hague in the Netherlands.
International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia	Court that dealt with war crimes in the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s.
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda	Court established in 1994 to prosecute people responsible for the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Created to promote issues such as fairness in the workplace.
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Helps Member States by providing loans to countries in economic crisis.
Peace making	Taking steps to address conflicts in progress.
Peacekeepers	Representatives from different Member States who help to maintain peace and human rights. All UN Member States share the costs of peacekeeping.
Peacekeeping	Taking steps to help to create conditions for lasting peace.
Refugees	Someone who is forced to leave their country because of war, persecution or natural disaster.
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United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Helps resettle refugees
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War Crimes	A violation of the law of war, e.g. the murder of civilians and killing of hostages.
World Health Organisation	The WHO works with Member States to improve health and well-being across the world.



3.12 EVALUATE the role of a movement or organisation, such as the European Union or United Nations, in promoting international cooperation, justice and human rights

2.13 ANALYSE the evolution and development of Ireland's links with Europe.

The Stone Age

The United Nations (UN) serves as a vital international organisation, committed to maintaining global peace, fostering social progress, and upholding international law and human rights. Founded in 1945 after the devastation of World War II, the UN aims to prevent conflict, provide humanitarian aid, and promote sustainable development. Through various organs such as the General Assembly, the Security Council, and specialized agencies like WHO and UNESCO, the UN addresses a broad spectrum of global challenges.

Notably, the UN has been instrumental in mediating conflicts and promoting disarmament. It has undertaken peacekeeping missions in numerous regions, helping to maintain or restore peace and stability. Moreover, the UN has set significant milestones in the protection of human rights through the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and subsequent treaties and conventions. It has also been at the forefront of efforts to combat climate change, poverty, and inequality by formulating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a global roadmap to be achieved by 2030.

Ireland's engagement with the United Nations is deep-rooted and extensive. Since becoming a member in 1955, Ireland has contributed significantly to peacekeeping missions and has been an advocate for disarmament and human rights. Ireland's foreign policy aligns closely with UN objectives, particularly in the promotion of peace, justice, and sustainable development. Furthermore, Ireland has been an active participant in UN bodies, serving as a non-permanent member of the Security Council and playing a key role in development cooperation and humanitarian aid. In summary, Ireland's active involvement with the United Nations further reinforces its commitment to global cooperation, peace, and human rights.

UN General Assembly

Established alongside the founding of the United Nations in 1945, the General Assembly is the closest thing to a 'world parliament', where each of the 193 member states has a seat and a vote. The assembly meets annually and is tasked with discussing and coordinating on international issues including peace and security, human rights, and development. Over the years, the General Assembly has adopted numerous important resolutions and conventions, making it a focal point for diplomatic efforts and international cooperation.

UN Security Council

Established in 1945, the UN Security Council is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations. Its primary purpose is to maintain international peace and security. Comprising five permanent members with veto power and ten non-permanent members, the Security Council has the authority to impose sanctions, authorise military action, and pass resolutions that are binding on member states. The Council's role in high-profile crises, such as the Korean War and Syrian Civil War, underscores its significance and complexity in international politics.

UN Peacekeepers

The United Nations Peacekeeping Forces, more commonly known as UN Peacekeepers, were established in 1948 to help maintain peace and security in areas experiencing conflict. The Peacekeepers' role can range from monitoring ceasefires to enforcing peace agreements. Their first major mission was during the Suez Crisis in 1956. Over the years, the role of Peacekeepers has evolved and expanded but remains a critical tool for the UN's efforts in conflict resolution and peacekeeping.

Frist Mission and Yugoslavian Wars

The United Nations first peacekeeping mission was the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), established in 1948 to monitor the ceasefire between Israel and its Arab neighbours. In contrast, the UN's involvement in the Yugoslavian Wars of the 1990s was fraught with challenges, including the Srebrenica massacre. These missions represent the scope and limitations of UN peacekeeping efforts, from successful monitoring to situations where the UN has faced criticism for its ineffectiveness.

International Court of Justice

Established in 1945 as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) arbitrates disputes between states and gives advisory opinions on international legal issues. The court is located in The Hague, Netherlands, and consists of 15 judges elected by the UN General Assembly and Security Council. The ICJ plays a pivotal role in the peaceful resolution of disputes and in the development of international law. Its judgements serve as an important source of guidance for states in understanding their international obligations.

International Criminal Tribunal - Yugoslavia

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) was established in 1993 to prosecute war crimes committed during the Yugoslavian Wars. As one of the first courts of its kind, the ICTY set precedents for international justice, including the conviction of high-ranking officials like Ratko Mladic. The tribunal demonstrated the UN's commitment to accountability and justice for heinous crimes.

International Criminal Tribunal - Rwanda

Similar to the ICTY, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) was established in 1994 to address the crimes committed during the Rwandan Genocide. The tribunal was groundbreaking in its prosecution of genocide and crimes against humanity, serving as a model for subsequent international courts and reinforcing the UN's commitment to justice and accountability.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10th December, 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was the first global enunciation of human rights. It sets out fundamental human rights that should be universally protected, from civil and political rights to economic, social, and cultural rights. The UDHR has inspired a range of international treaties and national laws and remains a foundational text for human rights education and advocacy. It has been translated into over 300 languages, making it one of the most translated documents in the world.

Ireland's involvement

Ireland became a member of the United Nations in 1955 and has since been actively involved in various UN initiatives and missions. Irish troops have participated in UN peacekeeping operations since 1958, beginning with a deployment to Lebanon. The country has also been a proponent of nuclear disarmament and has been involved in the drafting of various international treaties. Ireland served as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for the 2021-2022 term, a role that has allowed it to engage on high-profile global issues including peace and security. Through its active participation, Ireland has demonstrated its commitment to international cooperation, peacekeeping, and human rights, aligning closely with the core values of the UN.



The United Nations

Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes
Include heading(s), short notes, keywords, timelines,
images (maps, drawings, diagrams) as needed

THE ORIGINS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

- **Founding:** The United Nations (UN) was created in **1945** to promote **international cooperation**, prevent war, and safeguard **human rights**.
 - Delegates from **50 countries** met in **San Francisco** to draft the **UN Charter**, which came into force on **24th October 1945**.
 - The UN started with **51 members** and has since grown to **193 Member States**.
 - The first **Secretary-General** was **Trygve Lie** of Norway.

UN AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- **General Assembly:** All **193 Member States** meet in the General Assembly to discuss global issues like **peace, security, and human rights**. Each country has one vote, and decisions on key issues require a **two-thirds majority**.
- **Security Council:** The Security Council is responsible for **peacekeeping and sanctions**. It has **five permanent members** (USA, China, Russia, UK, France) and **ten non-permanent members**. Permanent members have **veto power**, often making decision-making difficult.
- **UN Peacekeepers:** Known as "**Blue Helmets**", peacekeepers are deployed to areas of conflict to **monitor ceasefires, protect civilians, and promote human rights**. They are contributed by member states.
- **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):** Promotes cooperation on economic and social issues, such as the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, which aim to end poverty, hunger, and address climate change.

UN AND JUSTICE

- **International Court of Justice (ICJ):** Established in **1945**, the ICJ settles disputes between countries and gives legal opinions on issues brought by the UN. It consists of **15 judges** from different countries and is based in **The Hague, Netherlands**.
- **International Criminal Tribunals:**
 - **ICTY (1993-2017):** Investigated war crimes in the former Yugoslavia, including the **Srebrenica massacre**. Key figures, like **Ratko Mladić**, were sentenced for **genocide**.
 - **ICTR (1994-2015):** Established after the **Rwandan Genocide**, which saw 500,000-1,000,000 Tutsis killed. The tribunal was the first to define **rape as a means of genocide** in international law.

UN AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR):** Adopted in **1948**, this document outlines **30 articles** of human rights. While not legally binding, the UDHR has greatly influenced international treaties and national laws.
 - **Eleanor Roosevelt** played a key role in drafting the UDHR, and **Hansa Mehta** advocated for gender-neutral language in the text.
- **UNICEF:** The **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)** was created in **1946** to help children affected by World War II. Today, it operates in over **190 countries**, working to improve **child health, education, and protection**.
- **Other Human Rights Initiatives:**
 - The **Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)** guarantees rights to children worldwide.
 - The **Human Rights Council** reviews human rights practices in all UN member states and promotes **gender equality** and workers' rights.

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The following is an article from 'The Irish Times' dated 8 June 2021, detailing the United Nations war crimes tribunal's verdict on Ratko Mladić. It reaffirms the life sentence for the former Bosnian Serb military commander, convicting him of genocide and involvement in Europe's worst atrocities since World War II. The piece encapsulates the end of a significant chapter in the pursuit of justice for the victims of the Bosnian Genocide. Examine the article and the historical context it describes, then answer the questions that follow.

Genocide conviction upheld against Bosnian Serb military leader Mladić

Verdict reaffirms life sentence for ex-general whose forces executed 8,000 at Srebrenica

8 June 2021

United Nations war crimes judges on Tuesday upheld a genocide conviction and life sentence against former Bosnian Serb military commander Ratko Mladić, confirming his central role in Europe's worst atrocities [cruel acts] since the second World War.

Mladić [78], led Bosnian Serb forces during Bosnia's 1992-95 war. He was convicted in 2017 on charges of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes including terrorising the civilian population of the Bosnian capital Sarajevo during a 43-month siege, and the killing of more than 8,000 Muslim men and boys in the eastern Bosnian town of Srebrenica in 1995. ...

The outcome caps 25 years of trials at the ... International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, which convicted 90 people....

"Today is a historic day not only for us mothers of Srebrenica but for all of the Balkans, Europe and the world," Munira Subašić, whose son and husband were killed by nationalist Serb forces ...

'Everywhere his army went, everywhere his boots went, he committed genocide in the villages, in the cities, in the houses... He killed everyone just because they were not Serbs.'

[Source: *The Irish Times*]

- According to the article, what actions were upheld by the United Nations war crimes judges regarding Ratko Mladić?
- What was the final judgment made against Ratko Mladić, and what were the crimes he was convicted of?
- How does the conviction of Ratko Mladić contribute to the concept of making war crimes 'materially impossible'?
- Discuss the importance of international law and the role of the United Nations in addressing crimes against humanity, as exemplified by Mladić's trial.
- Considering the historical context, explain why the Bosnian Genocide has been described as Europe's worst atrocity since the Second World War.
- How can studying events like the Bosnian Genocide inform our understanding of the need for international cooperation in maintaining peace and justice?
- Explain how the actions of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, or another international organisation you have studied, have contributed to promoting international cooperation, justice, and human rights in the late twentieth century.

Question 8

In May of 1972, a referendum was held and the Irish people voted overwhelmingly in favour of joining the EEC. The following poster was published by the Fianna Fáil government urging people to vote yes. Examine it and answer the questions which follow.

THE EEC AND PRICES

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

★ Yes, some food items will increase
★ But most food items **WILL NOT**

Beef, lamb, butter, cheese and milk prices will increase because our farmers will get higher prices for these products — both exported and sold at home.

THERE WILL BE NO INCREASE in the prices of other food items as a result of joining the EEC. These include :

Eggs, Tea, Bread, Sugar, Coffee, Fruit, Potatoes, Poultry, Vegetables.

The prices of some fruit and vegetables should come down.

There is no such thing as an 'EEC price' to consumers

Prices for food and other items in the household budget vary greatly from one EEC country to another. Our prices **will not** have to be raised to the levels in any other EEC country. To say that Belgian or German prices will apply here is **simply not true.**

★ It is our duty to advise you that among the LIES circulated in the Referendum campaign by anti-marketeers you have been given **alleged** German prices which bear no resemblance to actual German prices.

Actual German prices are lower :

Cheese	22p lower per lb.
Milk	3p lower per pt.
Sugar	3p lower per lb.
Pork	6p lower per lb.
Eggs	10p lower per doz.
Tea	42p lower per lb.

VOTE YES

You know that paying only a little more next year for a limited number of food items is not as important as more jobs, better wages—a better Ireland in a better Europe.

Published by Fianna Fail

IRISH PRINTERS LTD.—0351

(a) What **five** goods will increase in price and what is the reason given for this?



(b) The poster accuses the anti-marketeers of using false information in their campaign. What does the poster say is simply not true?

(c) From your study of the Junior Cycle History course, what do the letters EEC stand for?

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(d) The EEC went on to change its name and became the EU (European Union). Identify **two** benefits to Ireland of being a member of the EU.

As part of your Junior Cycle History course, you studied patterns of change across different time periods in a chosen theme relating to life and society (such as crime and punishment; food and drink; work and leisure; fashion and appearance or health and medicine).

(e) Name the theme you studied.

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Question 10

The United Nations' peacekeeping programme has tried to keep peace in many countries worldwide for decades. Use the infographic below, published in 2018, to answer the questions that follow.

UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING WORKING FOR PEACE AND SECURITY WORLDWIDE

COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO PEACEKEEPING







OVER **124** COUNTRIES
CONTRIBUTE

OVER **100,000**
TROOPS, POLICE AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

\$ BUDGET* **6.69**
BILLION

LESS THAN **0.5%** OF GLOBAL
MILITARY EXPENDITURES

A GLOBAL LOGISTICS OPERATION

	11,023	VEHICLES
	271	MEDICAL CLINICS
	132	HELICOPTERS
	58	AIRPLANES
	18	UUAVs unarmed, unmanned aerial vehicles
	6	SHIPS

PEACEKEEPING INCLUDES

14 MISSIONS ACROSS **4** CONTINENTS
AND **11** TIME ZONES

UN PEACEKEEPERS HELP PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD

7 Million TOTAL SQUARE KILOMETRES
IN WHICH WE OPERATE

OVER **100 Million** TOTAL POPULATION OF AREAS
IN WHICH WE OPERATE

FOR THE MOST RECENT INFORMATION VISIT peacekeeping.un.org

Data used from 2017-2018 *Approved budgets for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

MORE THAN **95%** OF UN
PEACEKEEPERS
WORK IN MISSIONS
WITH A PROTECTION OF
CIVILIANS MANDATE

OVER **600** HUMAN RIGHTS STAFF
DEPLOYED IN NINE PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
TO SUPPORT THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION
OF HUMAN RIGHTS WITH **235** CIVIL AFFAIRS
OFFICERS ACROSS ALL MISSIONS

120 GENDER AND
CONDUCT
AND DISCIPLINE
STAFF

LARGEST MISSION

DR Congo MONUSCO

22,492 authorized strength

Troops: **16,215**
Military observers: **660**
Police: **1,441**
Civilian staff: **3,424**

SIX PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IMPLEMENT

DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILISATION AND
REINTEGRATION PROGRAMMES TARGETING

215,000
BENEFICIARIES

OVER **15,000** PERSONNEL IN **12** PEACEKEEPING
OPERATIONS
WORK IN STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW
AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

IN FIVE YEARS OF MINE ACTION SERVICE

2.4 Million REMNANTS OF WAR AND LANDMINES DESTROYED

12.2 Million
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TRAINED IN SAFE BEHAVIOUR

24,700 Police
Teachers
Military Personnel
Healthcare Workers

ACTION
FOR PEACEKEEPING



(a) What is the budget of the United Nations' peacekeeping programme?

(b) How many countries contribute personnel to the peacekeeping programme?

(c) How many people do United Nations' peacekeepers help worldwide?

(d) From the infographic, give details of four specific tasks carried out by United Nations' peacekeeping personnel.

1.
2.
3.
4.

