

Edexcel Geography A-level

Health, Human Rights & Intervention Glossary of Key Terms



Authoritarian - The forced governance of a country, through limited freedom of speech and rights of citizens.

British Human Rights Report - A report identifying Human Rights Priority Countries, where rights are denied or restricted as viewed by the British government.

Composite Index - Where multiple factors are combined to assess how developed a country is e.g. Happy Planet Index, Human Development Index.

Democratic State - Country based on ideology that everyone vote/opinion is equal.

Deprivation - Where people lack the essentials for survival, such as water, food, shelter or employment.

Deregulation - The removal of government rules or closed markets, often as a condition of aid from a developed country.

Development - The standard of living, knowledge and technology or sustainability of a country.

Direct Military Intervention - The use of military 'force' - soldiers, weapons, conflict - to create change.

Ethnic Minority - A group of small size (in comparison to a country's population) that may have different place of origin, culture or lived experience.

Failed State - A government that has lost control of its population or cannot function effectively.

Human Rights - Fundamental necessities or conditions that everyone should be entitled to.

Indirect Military Intervention - The use of military personnel to help development, reconstruction or training.

Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) - The UN created 7 goals to try to improve global development. Ran from 2000 to 2015.

Sharia Law - The Islamic laws and customs to be followed by its followers. Some countries make an interpretation of Sharia Law as its laws.

Simple Index - One factor is measured to describe development e.g. life expectancy, birth rates, literacy rates.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - The UN created 17 goals - based on the MDGs initial progress - to improve global development. Will run from 2015 to 2030.

Tied Aid - Aid given to a country under certain conditions. For example, aid manufactured by the donor or aid only available if the receiving country changes its government, policies or trade.



Trade Embargo - Restricting or banning any trade, movement of people or cooperation with a particular country e.g. US's embargo on Cuba

Totalitarian - A dictator or political party that gains power by being favourable to the population and having a strong sense of ideology. They control all aspects of the nation, including personal life and freedoms.

Welfare State - Government aims to provide for the disadvantaged or vulnerable people in the community, through financial support, training or housing.

