

SNS International Baccalaureate Curriculum Overview

Solutions Not Sides workshops can complement certain topics within your IB curriculum. Find out below how we can meet the needs of your class.

Theory of Knowledge

Our interactive workshops engage students in debate, discussion, and Q&A about a complex international conflict in order to challenge preconceptions, stereotypes and conspiracy theories, while questioning how we relate to media and interpretation of global affairs. [Theory of Knowledge](#) is applied as students are taught critical thinking skills. Culture and identity are explored to evoke students' own awareness of themselves, others, and how we all connect as an international community, especially in times of war and conflict.

Global Politics

SNS workshops compliment the SL and HL [Global Politics](#) core topics by engaging students with comparable and competing narratives surrounding the Israel-Palestine conflict, allowing students to address and consider political beliefs, bias and prejudices, and their origins. The workshops analyse the current political situation through community, national, regional and international levels.

Relevant modules:

Core unit: People, power and politics applicable learning outcomes:	
• Nature and extent of interactions in global politics	• Human rights laws and treaties
• Global governance	• Protection and enforcement of human rights at different
• Cooperation: treaties, collective security, strategic alliances, economic cooperation, informal cooperation (USA–Israel)	• Monitoring human rights agreements
• Conflict: interstate war, intrastate war, terrorism, strikes, demonstrations	• Contested meanings of peace, conflict and violence
• Function and impact of international organizations and nonstate actors in global politics Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), multinational corporations (MNCs) and trade unions	• Different definitions of peace, conflict and violence, including positive peace and structural violence

• Social movements, resistance movements and violent protest movements	• Manifestations of conflict, including non-violence
• Codification, protection and monitoring of human rights	• Third-party involvement in conflict, including humanitarian intervention
• Peacemaking, including negotiations and treaties	• Peacebuilding, including reconciliation and work of justice institutions
HL extension: Global political challenges	
• Political issues in the following global political challenges are researched and presented through a case study approach (4. Identity 5. Borders 6.Security)	

History

SNS workshops are applicable to two of the IB [History](#) themes:

- Independence movements
- Emergence of democratic states both in relation to the Middle East.

Conversation on political ideology, nationalism and independence movements, and methods of non-violence are explored in depth with Israeli and Palestinian speakers who have personal experience working in politics in the region.

The effect of war on democracy, foreign influence, struggles for equality, protest, minority policies and freedom of expression are topics the workshops encourage students to discuss with the speakers when exploring solutions.

HL option 1: History of Africa and the Middle East

- 13: War and change in the Middle East and North Africa 1914–1945

This section focuses on the impact of the First World War in the Middle East and North Africa, including consideration of the postwar territorial and political settlements in the region. The question of the Palestine mandate—including British administration and policies, and the origins and development of the Arab–Jewish dispute up to 1945—is a particular area of focus.

- 17: Post-war developments in the Middle East (1945–2000)

This section deals with the issues of nationalism, communalism, modernization and westernization in the Middle East after 1945. Relationships between Arab states and the relationship of Arab states (individually and/or collectively) with Israel following the war of 1973 should also be investigated.

World Religions

SNS workshops can be used alongside the IB [World Religions](#) curriculum teaching Islam and Judaism.

The religious element of the Israel-Palestine conflict is touched upon in modules about the establishment of Israel and the Zionist movement, and Palestinian solidarity amongst Arab and Muslim states. Discussion about diaspora communities and identity also come into play as well as the connection between doctrine, belief, rights and ethics, and international affairs and conflicts.

Theme 5- Ethics and moral conduct

Case studies could focus on issues such as war and conflict, medical ethics, human and animal rights, marriage and divorce, food, dress. Each study should reflect the interplay between secular and religious perspectives.

- Islam: Society and ritual- Issue of identity, umma (community of faith) solidarity
- Judaism: Doctrines and belief- Reform Judaism. Challenges to this faith posed by the death of six million Jews in the Holocaust. Laws of status in Israel and the Halakah. Group/individual experience- Much cultural variation between origins and different migrations. Ethics and moral conduct- Zionism—Jews who support the Jewish homeland in Israel. Variations both there and in the worldwide Jewish community about how best to be faithful to Judaism and promote peace and justice for all.