

<b>irreconcilable</b>	<b>diplomatic immunity</b>	<b>mediation</b>	<b>multilateral diplomacy</b>
<b>constructive</b>	<b>reach stalemate</b>	<b>diplomacy</b>	<b>suspends negotiation</b>
<b>bilateral diplomacy</b>	<b>an ambassador</b>	<b>the diplomatic corps</b>	

1. .... is the established method of influencing the decisions and behaviour of foreign governments and peoples through dialogue, negotiation, and other measures short of war or violence.
2. .... is acting cooperatively with other states in conducting international relations.
3. .... is the conduct of diplomatic relations between two states through a formally accredited mission.
4. .... is an international law that ensures diplomats are given safe passage and are considered not susceptible to lawsuit or prosecution under the host country's laws, but they can still be expelled.
5. .... is the collective body of foreign diplomats accredited to a particular country or body.
6. .... is a diplomatic agent of the highest rank.
7. .... is the active search for a negotiated settlement to an international or intrastate conflict by an impartial third party.
8. .... is discussion, or 'talks', between the representatives of two or more states designed to produce an agreement on a point which is either of shared concern or at issue between them.
9. If the country ..... diplomatic relations with another country, it stops the relations temporarily.
10. The differences are ..... if they cannot be dealt with successfully.
11. The atmosphere at negotiations is ..... if it enables facilitating an agreement between the parties and improves understanding.
12. When neither group involved in negotiations can win or get an advantage and no action can be taken the groups seem to .....

<b>credentials</b>	<b>impasse</b>	<b>goodwill visit</b>	<b>contact group</b>	<b>hardship post</b>
	<b>smart power</b>	<b>good offices</b>	<b>diplomatic asylum</b>	
<b>proximity talks</b>	<b>communiqué</b>	<b>coercive diplomacy</b>	<b>caucus</b>	

1. \_\_\_\_\_ A diplomatic posting which either for its unhealthy climate, lack of amenities, inaccessibility or physical danger, is deemed to be exceptionally 'difficult'.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Diplomatic intervention by a neutral third party (or 'facilitator') in an international or intrastate conflict which is usually limited to providing assistance in bringing the rival parties into direct negotiations but may extend to suggesting a formula for a settlement.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ A document which authenticates a person's status and competence.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ An agreed statement issued at the end of a summit meeting or other high level visit or multilateral conference.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Negotiations conducted between hostile parties via an intermediary, usually at the same venue but without face-to-face contact between the adversaries.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ The granting of refuge in diplomatic (and by extension in consular) premises to fugitives from the authority of the receiving state when they are deemed by the sending state to have given political rather than criminal offence.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ A euphemism for the threat or use of force against an opponent to foster a more cooperative cast of mind.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ An ad hoc group of senior diplomats and/or foreign ministers from three or more states created to coordinate their mediation of a conflict, typically by providing 'contact' between the adversaries in proximity talks.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ A point in a negotiation, or on one item on the agenda of a negotiation, when the parties acknowledge that they cannot agree. This need not lead to a breakdown and abandonment of the talks but only to their suspension.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ An informal group that meets in private to forge a common approach to matters brought for decision in a larger, formal group.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ A visit by the representative of one state to another, which is formally limited, or at any rate primarily devoted, to improving the atmosphere in relations between them or to confirming an already friendly relationship.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ The flexible and combined use of hard power – military force or economic sanctions – and soft power – diplomatic and cultural influence – to overcome a foreign policy challenge.

<b>behind-the-scenes -diplomacy</b>	happening or conducted out of view of the general public	<b>shuttle diplomacy</b>	negotiations especially between nations carried on by an intermediary who shuttles back and forth between the disputants
<b>preventive diplomacy</b>	prevents disputes from arising between parties, from escalating into conflicts and spreading when they occur	<b>gunboat diplomacy</b>	diplomacy backed by the use or threat of military force
<b>dollar diplomacy</b>	foreign relations strengthened by the power of a nation's financial resources	<b>twitter diplomacy</b>	the use of the social media website Twitter by heads of state, leaders of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and their diplomats
<b>digital diplomacy</b>	the use of the Internet and new information communication technologies to help achieve diplomatic objectives	<b>public diplomacy</b>	various government-sponsored efforts aimed at communicating directly with foreign publics
<b>panda diplomacy</b>	the practice of sending giant pandas from China to other countries as a tool of diplomacy	<b>smart power</b>	the balance of hard and soft power

**1. Define diplomacy**

Diplomacy is .....

**2. Determine the purpose of diplomacy**

The purpose of diplomacy is ....

**3. Give 3 characteristics of diplomacy**

1.

2.

3.

**4. Define Soft Power**

Soft Power is ....

**5. Think of symbols of Soft Power in different countries**

Country \_\_\_\_\_ Symbol \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_ Symbol \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_ Symbol \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Think of new trends in diplomacy**

New trends