

People vocabulary

future free racial freedom ill Immigration will minorities
human right death security exes growth

In the 19th century, you might have said the civilised countries were those which provided 1) education to their children. In the next century equality of the 2) was a big issue, with women fighting for the 3) to vote and to earn the same wages as men, for example. In today's globalised world, perhaps a nation's 4) rate is a good indicator of how well it treats the people within it, as it shows how many people have chosen to live there. Some would say, however, that the amount of 5) discrimination faced by people from ethnic 6) is a better measure of a country's values. There are many more questions we could ask about any modern society. For example, does the state provide enough social 7) for the poor, infirm and the unemployed? Is there 8) of speech that allows people to protest against the government? Do people who are terminally or mentally 9) receive decent healthcare? Is the country taking the right steps to protect the environment for 10) generations? In China, for example, the government allowed people to have only one child to try to control its rapid population 11) Was this a responsible policy, or an infringement of people's 12) rights? There are people who would say that the abolition of the 13) penalty is the best indicator of how civilised a country is. But what if a democratic country puts the issue to the vote and people say yes to a system of state killing for serious criminals? Isn't following the 14) of the people the mark of a civilised society?