LITHERLAND HIGH SCHOOL

LIVO CATCH-UP 10

GCSE Theme D – Peace & Conflict

You have missed some lessons. Don't worry – this will give you the essential knowledge you need to join back in.

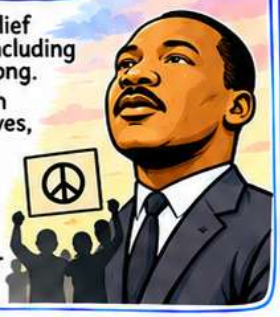
1 PEACE AND CONFLICT

- **Peace** means a time without violence or war, with justice and security.
- **Conflict** is a serious disagreement, which can lead to war.
- Causes of war include greed, self-defence and retaliation (revenge).



2 PACIFISM

- **Pacifism** is the belief that all violence, including war, is always wrong.
- Pacifists believe in peaceful alternatives, such as protest, negotiation and diplomacy.
- Examples include Bert Brocklesby and Martin Luther King Jr.



3 RELIGIOUS VIEWS ON PACIFISM

- **Christians:** many follow Jesus' teaching to "love your enemies" (Matthew 5:44) and support pacifism.
- **Quakers:** a Christian group who strongly believe in non-violence and peaceful protest.
- **Muslims:** many believe war is only allowed in certain, limited circumstances (e.g. self-defence).



4 JUST WAR THEORY

- A set of rules to decide if a war can be justified.
- Key criteria include: a just cause (e.g. self-defence), right authority (e.g. government), proportionality (a reasonable response) and a reasonable chance of success.



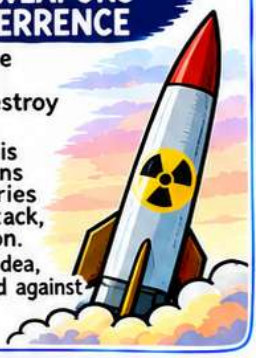
5 WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

- WMDs are weapons that can cause huge harm and death, often on a large scale.
- Types include nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.
- Many religious believers and others oppose their use because of the suffering they cause.



6 NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND DETERRENCE

- **Nuclear weapons** are extremely powerful weapons that can destroy whole cities.
- **Nuclear deterrence** is having these weapons so that other countries are less likely to attack, for fear of retaliation.
- This is a controversial idea, with arguments for and against its use.



7 VICTIMS OF WAR

- War causes suffering for many people, including civilians (people not involved in fighting).
- Victims can include those who are injured, displaced (forced to leave their homes), or who lose their lives.
- Religious believers may feel a duty to support and care for victims.



8 RECONCILIATION AND FORGIVENESS

- Reconciliation is repairing a broken relationship, often after conflict.
- **Forgiveness** means choosing not to hold a grudge or seek revenge.
- Many religious believers (e.g. Christians and Muslims) see forgiveness and reconciliation as important for lasting peace.



9 KEY VOCABULARY

Peace	a time without violence or war.
Conflict	a serious disagreement, which can lead to war.
Pacifism	the belief that all violence is wrong.
Just war	a set of rules to decide if a war can be justified.
WMDs	weapons of mass destruction, e.g. nuclear, chemical or biological weapons.
Deterrence	having weapons to stop others from attacking.
Reconciliation	repairing a broken relationship.
Forgiveness	choosing not to hold a grudge or seek revenge.

10 YOUR CATCH-UP 10

Answer these without looking back.

1. What does peace mean?
2. Give two causes of war.
3. What is pacifism?
4. Give one example of a pacifist.
5. List two criteria of the just war theory.
6. Give two types of weapons of mass destruction.
7. What is nuclear deterrence?
8. Give two examples of victims of war.
9. What does reconciliation mean?
10. Why do many religious believers think forgiveness is important?

FINAL CHECK

I now know:

- ☐ the meaning and causes of peace and conflict
- ☐ different views on war, including pacifism and just war theory
- ☐ the impact of war and the importance of reconciliation and forgiveness

