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MOTTO: PERSONALISED TUTORING FOR LEADERS OF TOMORROW

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PCR274 - INTRODUCTION TO CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION

Conflict has been variously defined by scholars though its' origin comes from the Latin word _____

confligere

The Latin word 'confligere' which means _____

to strike together

_____ is defined as "opposition among social entities directed against one another"

Conflict

Anywhere human beings exist, conflict becomes inevitable.

True

_____ can be explained as an adversarial relationship involving at least two individuals or collective actors over a range of issues such as resources, power, status, values, goals, relations, or interests.

Conflict

The most important factor is a _____ ideology.

legitimizing

The most important factor is a legitimating_____.

ideology

_____ is the struggle over values or claims to status, power, and scarce resources, in which the aims of the groups or individuals involved are not only to obtain the desired values but to neutralize, injure, or eliminate rivals

Conflict

_____ is a social situation in which at least two parties (individuals, groups, states) are involved and who: strive for goals which are incompatible to begin with or strive for the same goal, which can only be reached by one party; and/or want to employ incompatible means to achieve a certain goal

Conflict

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_____ is “contests, competitions, disputes and tensions as well as manifest clashes between social forces.

Conflict

_____ is a situation of competition in which the parties are aware of the incompatibility of potential future positions and in which each party wishes to occupy a position that is incompatible with the wishes of the other.

Conflict

_____ is a goal-directed activity designed to improve the position of one party at the expense of the other.

Conflict

_____ is a state of incompatibility among values, where the achievement of one value can be realized only at the expense of some other values.

Conflict

_____ may arise within single organisms pursuing multiple goals as well as between organisms striving at incompatible goals (Schmid, 2000).

Conflict

_____ is a perceived divergence of interests or a belief that the parties' current aspirations cannot be achieved simultaneously.

Conflict

_____ is the intentional mutual exchange of negative sanctions, or punitive behaviour by two or more parties, which may be individuals, corporate actors or more loosely knit quasi-groups (Schmid, 2000).

Conflict

_____ is a escalated competition between two or more parties, each of which aims to gain advantage of some kind-power, resources, interests, values, needs, for example.

Conflict

_____ is perceived incompatibility between two or more people or groups.

Conflict

Conflict is perceived incompatibility between two or more people or groups. The incompatibility can be about_____, interests, values or aims.

needs

Conflict is perceived incompatibility between two or more people or groups. The incompatibility can be about needs, _____, values or aims.

Interests

Conflict is perceived incompatibility between two or more people or groups. The incompatibility can be about needs, interests, _____ or aims.

values

Conflict is perceived incompatibility between two or more people or groups. The incompatibility can be about needs, interests, values or _____.

aims

_____ is present when two or more parties perceive that their interests are incompatible, express hostile attitudes or... pursue their interests through actions that damage the other parties.

Conflict

Conflict cannot be wished away in our lives.

True

The _____ define conflict as 'danger' + 'opportunity'.

Chinese

_____ is near to 'violence' and 'opportunity' near to 'challenge', the foundation of creation.

Danger

The Chinese define conflict as _____.

danger + opportunity

'Danger' is near to '_____' and 'opportunity' near to 'challenge', the foundation of creation.

violence

'Danger' is near to 'violence' and '_____' near to 'challenge', the foundation of creation.

opportunity

'Danger' is near to 'violence' and 'opportunity' near to '_____', the foundation of creation.

challenge

'Danger' is near to 'violence' and 'opportunity' near to 'challenge', the foundation of_____.

creation

_____ argues against the wholesale generalisation of recent conflicts in Africa as "mindless violence" and "senseless wars" because they typify continuation of politics and economics by other means

Francis (2006)

Francis (2006) while conceptually linking conflict to the concept of conflict resolution argues against the wholesale generalisation of recent conflicts in Africa as "mindless violence" and "senseless wars" because_____

they typify continuation of politics and economics by other means

_____ is one of the most destructive and pervasive conflicts in Africa especially since the end of the cold war.

Ethnic conflict

Ethnic conflict is one of the most destructive and pervasive conflicts in _____ especially since the end of the cold war.

Africa

Ethnic conflict is one of the most destructive and pervasive conflicts in Africa especially since the end of the_____.

cold war

_____ provide a complex task to social scientists, and peace scholars this is because of its permeating effects whenever it occurs.

Ethnic conflicts

_____ came up with the structuralist approach

Edmund Leach and Frederick Barth

Edmund Leach and Frederick Barth came up with the _____ approach

Structuralist

_____ approach emphasizes the value of structural relationships in either identity formation, state formation and maintenance in defining ethnicity more than cultural factors.

Structuralist approach

The _____ approach was postulated by Edward Shils and Clifford Geertz.

Primordialist

The primordialist approach was postulated by_____.

Edward Shils and Clifford Geertz

The primordialist were led by_____

Cynthia Enloe

_____can be described as the feeling or consciousness of belonging to a group that shares certain common socio-cultural elements (Williams, 2006).

Ethnicity

The word “ethnic” is derived from the Greek word _____

ethnos

The word “ethnic” is derived from the Greek word “ethnos” meaning_____

a group of people who share a common and peculiar culture

_____ can be seen as the feeling of belonging to a peculiar cultural and linguistic group, or a manifestation of ethnic consciousness in relation to other groups.

Ethnicity

_____ is the consciousness of being a member of a socio-cultural group

Ethnicity

According to _____ quoted in Imobighe (2003:19), “over 90% of the world’s independent states are plural and are in various degrees of stability at different stages of development.”

Otite

According to _____, there are over 5,000 ethnic minorities in the world.

Williams (2006)

According to Williams (2006), there are over _____ ethnic minorities in the world.

5,000

_____ agree that of the over 180 states in the world, only 9 to 11 percent are ethnically homogenous, meaning that most states are heterogeneous.

Connor and Welsh

Connor and Welsh agree that of the over _____ states in the world, only 9 to 11 percent are ethnically homogenous, meaning that most states are heterogeneous.

180

Connor and Welsh agree that of the over 180 states in the world, only _____ percent are ethnically homogenous, meaning that most states are heterogeneous.

9 to 11

MRP means _____

Minorities at Risk Project

Globally most _____ conflicts are wrapped in ethnic agenda.

political

Globally most political conflicts are wrapped in _____ agenda.

ethnic

Globally most political conflicts are wrapped in ethnic _____.

agenda

_____ are strong causes of conflict amongst groups, if they are partially and emotionally applied.

Political, economic, psychological and cultural factors

_____ agree on the instrumentality of classes in analyzing political, economic and social conflicts in the world generally and particularly in Africa.

Weber and Marx

Theoretically, the history of _____ is located in Marx's materialistic and economic interpretation of history.

class conflicts

Theoretically, the history of class conflicts is located in _____ materialistic and economic interpretation of history.

Marx's

The Communist Manifesto was released in _____.

1848

In the words of____, “the history of hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggle”.

Marx

_____ are groups of people who can hire the labour or services of another due to the different positions they occupy in a specific system of social economy

Classes

_____ conflicts in Nigeria are usually based on political and economic issues.

Class

Class conflicts in _____ are usually based on political and economic issues.

Nigeria

Class conflicts in Nigeria are usually based on _____ and economic issues.

Nigeria

Class conflicts in Nigeria are usually based on political and _____ issues.

Economic

Fundamental to the occurrence of class conflicts in Nigeria is the struggle for _____

political power

_____ argues that there is an irresolvable struggle between a prevailing dominant class and subordinate classes in respect of their hold on to power.

Ake

_____ opines that the idea of class politics is germane to discussing national conflicts in Nigeria.

Williams (2006)

Any belief system or ideology that has God or gods as its theme is _____.

religion

_____ identifies three essential features of religion as belief, feeling and action.

Ayantayo

Ayantayo identifies three essential features of religion as_____, feeling and action.

belief

Ayantayo identifies three essential features of religion as belief, ____ and action.

feeling

Ayantayo identifies three essential features of religion as belief, feeling and ____.

action

A study of conflict in Africa will not be complete without addressing ____ conflict.

Religious

____ is predominantly a Christian area with history of sustained resistance to Islamisation being championed by the predominantly Muslim north.

Southern Sudan

Southern Sudan is predominantly a Christian area with history of sustained resistance to ____ being championed by the predominantly Muslim north.

Islamisation

____ and its liturgies is one of human inventions with mixed effects on society (Akinola, 2005).

Religion

The ____ tradition in Christianity is a direct offshoot of the prescribed wars of the Old Testament and particularly pronounced during the Middle Ages, well demonstrated during the Crusades.

holy war

____ who die in the cause of the holy war are considered to be guaranteed entry into heaven (Al-Janat), (Barash & Webel, 2002).

Muslims

A ____ can be defined as a conflict involving believers of two different faiths for the purpose of dominating the other faith in order to expand one faith at the expense of the other.

religious conflict

____ implies the idea of belonging to a country by legal definition.

Citizenship

_____ refers to the substantive, narrative ideal of membership

Citizenship

According to_____, “What effectively distinguishes the citizen proper from all others is his participation in giving judgment and holding office”.

Aristotle

According to Aristotle, What effectively distinguishes the citizen proper from all others is_____.

his participation in giving judgment and holding office

_____ opines that “citizenship defines hundred populations, with a specific set of rights and duties, excluding “others” on the grounds of nationality.

Soysal

Soysal opines that “_____ defines hundred populations, with a specific set of rights and duties, excluding “others” on the grounds of nationality.

citizenship

_____ that citizenship should have a single status meaning that; “all citizens are entitled to the same rights and privileges”.

Soysal posits

Soysal posits that_____

citizenship should have a single status meaning that; “all citizens are entitled to the same rights and privileges”.

Soysal argues that _____ “denotes participatory practices and contestations in the public sphere”.

Citizenship

_____ argues that citizenship “denotes participatory practices and contestations in the public sphere”.

Soysal

_____ posits that citizenship fulfils two important functions it determines the criteria of membership and “the conversation” between the individual and the state.

Jacobson

Jacobson posits that ____ fulfils two important functions it determines the criteria of membership and “the conversation” between the individual and the state.

citizenship

Jacobson posits that citizenship fulfils two important functions____
it determines the criteria of membership and “the conversation” between the individual and the state

The ____ question lies at the base of the problem of integration in most developing nations.

citizenship

The citizenship question lies at the base of the problem of ____ in most developing nations.

Integration

In the opinion of ____ “the problem of citizenship has re-emerged as an issue which is central, not only to practical political questions concerning access to healthcare systems, educational institutions and the welfare state but also to traditional theoretical debates in sociology over the conditions of social integration and social solidarity”.

Bryan Turner

____ submits that, the end of citizenship as a means of integration is equality of rights of the population.

Williams (2006:21)

Williams (2006:21) submits that, the ____ of citizenship as a means of integration is equality of rights of the population.

end

Williams (2006:21) submits that, the end of ____ as a means of integration is equality of rights of the population.

citizenship

Williams (2006:21) submits that, the end of citizenship as a means of ____ is equality of rights of the population.

integration

Williams (2006:21) submits that, the end of citizenship as a means of integration is ____ of rights of the population.

equality

Williams (2006:21) submits that, the end of citizenship as a means of integration is equality of ____ of the population.

rights

Williams (2006:21) submits that, the end of citizenship as a means of integration is_____

equality of rights of the population

Williams (2006:21) submits that, the end of citizenship as a means of integration is equality of rights of the_____.

Population

In_____, citizenship and identity often mutually interact to serve as basis of violent conflicts.

Nigeria

In Nigeria, _____ often mutually interact to serve as basis of violent conflicts.

citizenship and identity

_____ opines that identity is set up from the past and present experience of a people or persons and acts as a criterion of values.

Ajala (2006:1)

In Nigeria, citizenship and identity often mutually interact to serve as basis of _____ conflicts.

Violent

Ajala (2006:1) opines that _____ is set up from the past and present experience of a people or persons and acts as a criterion of values.

identity

The _____ an individual carries to a large extent determines whether one is an indigene of a particular community in most places in Nigeria today and the extent of his or her participation in the affairs of the community.

Identity

_____ argues that the constitution of Nigeria is flawed in defining citizenship – as basically membership of a community indigenous to Nigeria – in reality, people still owe very strong connections to their “states of origin” above where they live and the people among whom they live.

Adebanwi (2004:343)

The _____ according to Egunjobi (2006) refers to the four major sub-divisions of the earth with their enormous interlocking systems.

physical environment

In conventional terms, the _____ is known in terms of water, vegetation, animals (including man), relief (topographical features) climate and soil.

physical environment

_____ arises often as a result of undue pressure, degradation, pollution, resource depletion, resource exploitation and exploration, unfair resource sharing all of which are usually based on conflicting values and differing cultures.

Environmental conflict

There are _____ types of environmental conflicts

Two

Two types of environmental conflicts attract our attention: _____

internal and external

The _____ conflict in the Niger-Delta is multi-dimensional.

environmental

The environmental conflict in the _____ is multi-dimensional.

Niger-Delta

_____ describes the physical environment as a system made up of parts, sub-parts and sub-sub-parts.

Egunjobi (2006: 268)

Egunjobi (2006: 268) describes the _____ as a system made up of parts, sub-parts and sub-sub-parts.

physical environment

_____ argues that scarcity of environmental resources informed by neo-Malthusian logic that conflicts may arise when the available resources cannot cope with a given population also leads to exacerbate environmental conflicts.

Gleditsch (2001)

_____ are statements of facts often derived from a scientific process for the purpose of explaining phenomena, although theories are not peculiar to the sciences alone.

Theories

A _____ can be lucidly described as a notion or concept derived from a process that involves the analysis of a set of principles and propositions in relation to one another for the purpose of explaining a phenomena (Faleti, 2006).

Theory

The purpose of a _____ is to explain what has happened and to provide an insight into how to address future occurrence of such happenings.

The purpose of a theory is _____

to explain what has happened and to provide an insight into how to address future occurrence of such happenings

_____ deepen and enhance academic learning.

Theories

Theories deepen and enhance _____ learning.

academic

Theories deepen and enhance academic _____.

learning

Theories deepen and enhance _____.

academic learning

_____ reveal the level of knowledge stock available in a discipline.

Theories

Faleti (2006) suggests that there are generally _____ types of conflict theories

Four

Faleti (2006) suggests that there are generally four types of conflict theories these are; _____, normative, scientific, and metaphysical.

analytic

Faleti (2006) suggests that there are generally four types of conflict theories these are; analytic, _____, scientific, and metaphysical.

normative

Faleti (2006) suggests that there are generally four types of conflict theories these are; analytic, normative, _____, and metaphysical.

scientific

Faleti (2006) suggests that there are generally four types of conflict theories these are; analytic, normative, scientific, and_____.

metaphysical

_____ theories are found mostly in logic and mathematical sciences providing mostly statements of facts upon which other facts are based.

Analytical

_____ theories propound a set of ideals which should be desired by human beings.

Normative

_____ theories have universal applications; they are empirical, verifiable, observable and predictable because they explain the relationship among events and actions mostly in a causal manner.

Scientific

_____ theories are not always testable or predictable they rely more on rational judgement for testability and validity.

Metaphysical

_____ does not always start between two parties.

Conflict

Conflict does not always start between two parties.

True

Even within one individual, there can be a conflict. This type of conflict theory is known as the _____

Dilemma

In _____ conflict, the actor or party is conscious of what he or she wants and this influences his or her relationship with the other party or actor.

Actor

The _____ conflict is embedded in the subconscious.

Structural or indirect

_____ provide theories on causation of conflicts.

Ayoade and Oloruntimehin (2002)

Ayoade and Oloruntimehin (2002) provide theories on _____ of conflicts.

Causation

The _____ theory describes a situation where actors actions are delayed till the situation gets unbearable, most social unrests involving the especially the urban poor fall into this category.

cumulative

The _____ causation theory describes a situation where each perceived action is enough to spark social turmoil largely due to deep-seated real and imagined grievances though actors hardly accept these reasons as they

Consecutive

The _____ that assumes that conflict is caused by continued polarisation, mistrust and hostility between different groups within a community.

community relations theory

The _____ posits that conflict is caused by incompatible positions and a fixed-sum or zero-sum view of conflict by the parties.

principled negotiation theory

_____ opines that deep-rooted conflict is as a result of insatiable basic human needs – physical, psychological and social.

Human needs theory

The _____ assumes that conflict stems from feelings of threatened identity.

identity theory

The _____ theory with two branches comprising the radical structuralists and the liberal structuralists.

structural conflict

The structural conflict theory with two branches comprising the _____ and the liberal structuralists.

radical structuralists

The structural conflict theory with two branches comprising the radical structuralists and_____.

liberal structuralists

According to_____, the radical structuralists are mostly from the Marxist dialectical school comprising the likes of Marx, Engel and Lenin.

Faleti (2006)

According to Faleti (2006), the _____ are mostly from the Marxist dialectical school comprising the likes of Marx, Engel and Lenin.

radical structuralists

The liberal structuralists include_____

Ross (1993), Scarborough (1998), and Galtung (1990)

The _____ theory of conflict assumes that social conflicts arise due to imbalance in the structure of social system in a given locale.

Structural

The _____ opine that societies with unjust and exploitative organization that makes one class subservient to another, especially when the subservient constitute the majority are prone to conflicts.

Structuralist

The _____ theory of conflict faults the idealist theory for believing that human nature is malleable and good (Faleti, 2006).

Realist

The _____ trace the cause of conflicts to the inherent flaws in human nature because the human nature is selfish, individualistic and naturally conflictive.

Realists

At the inter-state level, the _____ opine that in the pursuit of national interest therein lies the inevitability of conflicts among states.

realists

_____ describes World War I as an “inadvertent war” between states that did not desire war but found themselves entangled in war because they could not constructively manage their differences.

Levy (2001)

Levy (2001) describes World War I as an _____ between states that did not desire war but found themselves entangled in war because they could not constructively manage their differences.

“inadvertent war”

At the_____, the prevailing system regulating the conduct of international relations at any point in time at the international level can precipitate conflicts.

systemic-level

At the_____, wars or conflicts break-out at the international scene because of attempts by one or some countries to impose or spread their own political or economic ideology though this also enhances peaceful relations amongst states.

societal-level

According_____, the “democratic norm and culture model” implies that democratic state are naturally opposed to war and have the developed the attitude and the ability to constructively prevent the generation disputes into conflicts because of the norms of peaceful conflict resolution that evolves from such the democratic political culture.

Levy (2001)

According Levy (2001), the “_____” implies that democratic state are naturally opposed to war and have the developed the attitude and the ability to constructively prevent the generation disputes into conflicts because of the norms of peaceful conflict resolution that evolves from such the democratic political culture.

democratic norm and culture model

_____ observes that international conflicts can also be explained by the theory of individual-level sources of international conflict.

Levy (2001)

_____ do not burst out without causes.

Conflicts

Conflicts do not burst out without_____.

causes

Conflicts do not burst out without causes.

True

A good knowledge of the causes of conflicts is necessary as a _____ for knowing how to transform conflicts.

pre-condition

A good knowledge of the causes of conflicts is necessary as a pre-condition for knowing how to _____ conflicts.

transform

In _____, the causes of conflicts have changed with time.

Africa

In Africa, the causes of conflicts have changed with _____.

Time

_____ argues that there were generally no pitched battles and expeditions over religious or ethnic differences.

Nwolise

_____ argues that if it had been otherwise, statesmen and soldiers would have handled the 1914 crisis differently.

Howard (2001)

_____ observes that statesmen like soldiers and politicians go to war based on the calculation to achieve specific ends because their perception and decisions can not be entirely separated from the quest to control their environment, on which the continued independence of their states and cultural values depend.

Howard (2001)

In recent time, _____ for scarce or perceived to be scarce resources have heightened incidences of conflicts within states, communities and between countries.

Competitions

Natural resources such as land and water have been the causes of many destructive conflicts in Africa mainly because of _____

their economic potentials and insufficiency

Conflicts do not occur for no reasons and no causes.

True

_____ refers to a community that has been ravaged by a violent conflict.

Conflict community

A _____ is distinguished from conflict based on the number of casualties recorded.

war

A war is distinguished from _____ based on the number of casualties recorded.

conflict

A war is distinguished from conflict based on the number of _____ recorded.

casualties

A war is distinguished from conflict based on _____

the number of casualties recorded

The _____ in a war is expected to be more than 999

death toll

The death toll in a war is expected to be more than _____

999

An _____ can still be regarded as a conflict if the death toll is under 1000

incidence

An incidence can still be regarded as a conflict if the death toll is under _____

1000

An incidence can still be regarded as a conflict _____

if the death toll is under 1000

_____ pointedly identifies war as one of contributory factors to the making of modern Germany and Japan.

Sorensen (2005)

Sorensen (2005) pointedly identifies _____ as one of contributory factors to the making of modern Germany and Japan.

war

Sorensen (2005) pointedly identifies war as one of contributory factors to the making of modern_____.

Germany and Japan

Tied to the concept of community are the issues of _____ and identity.
culture

Tied to the concept of community are the issues of culture and_____.
identity

Tied to the concept of community are the issues of_____.
culture and identity

A _____ can be described as just group of residing in territorially defined region.
community

A community can be described as_____
group of residing in territorially defined region

One main function of culture is that_____
it helps in identifying groups with implications for the generation of “otherness” or “them”

_____ encompasses meanings, conventions, and presuppositions
Culture

Culture encompasses_____, conventions, and presuppositions
meanings

Culture encompasses meanings, _____, and presuppositions
conventions

Culture encompasses meanings, conventions, and _____
presuppositions

_____ explains culture as the aggregate or reflection of what people share in common.
Albert (2001)

Albert (2001) explains _____ as the aggregate or reflection of what people share in common.

Culture

_____ is described as the summation of all learned behaviours of a group of people which are generally regarded as their tradition and are transmitted from generation to generation

Culture

_____ describes culture as the “aggregate of all non – genetically inherited information, the modes of organizing and preserving information”.

Lotman (1973 – 272)

Lotman (1973 – 272) describes _____ as the “aggregate of all non – genetically inherited information, the modes of organizing and preserving information”.

culture

_____ can be described as the embodiment of people’s tangible and intangible values.

Culture

_____ defines language from a linguistic point of view as a unified system of symbols conventionally agreed among by a particular group of people to permit a sharing of meaning.

Iwara (2006)

Iwara (2006) defines _____ from a linguistic point of view as a unified system of symbols conventionally agreed among by a particular group of people to permit a sharing of meaning.

Language

_____ meaning of language is exclusive to human community.

Linguistic

Linguistic meaning of language is exclusive to_____.

human community

Linguistic meaning of language is exclusive to _____ community.

human

_____ is the means of expressing culture as the repository of a peoples’ collective meaning of value.

Language

_____ informs that language has two main functional features.

Iwara

Iwara informs that language has _____ main functional features.

Two

_____, informs that all societies have verifiable vocabularies especially for peace and conflict with effective, and metaphorical connotations.

Cohen (2001)

_____ explains further that a lexical analysis of terms and languages across cultures reveal latent sources of both fusion and friction.

Cohen (2001)

_____ refer to states or communities in the aftermath of conflicts or wars.

Conflict communities

_____ puts it more succinctly thus “although socioeconomic development may not come to a halt during violent conflicts, what is possible to accomplish under conditions of war tends to be birth very limited and under constant threat of reversal.

Ball (2001)

_____ may be described as communities in perpetual conflicts.

Conflict communities

_____ reports that peace has taken a flight from the community for the past thirty years.

Stephen (2007)

Stephen (2007) reports that _____ has taken a flight from the community for the past thirty years.

peace

Stephen (2007) reports that peace has taken a flight from the community for the past _____ years.

thirty

Stephen (2007) reports that peace has taken a flight from the _____ for the past thirty years.

Community

The ____ offers the most challenging case.

Niger – Delta

Conflict is not always a destructive occurrence.

True

____ is a scenario in which the party alleging injustice, oppression, marginalisation or discrimination is snubbed or disclaimed by those who have the authority and capacity to address the situation.

Avoidance

____ permits conflicts to deteriorate rather than giving room for improvement.

Avoidance

____ is a conflict handling style on the perception and assessment of the dominant party of the other party in the conflict situation. In practice the dominant party suppresses the other party with the sole aim of vanquishing the concerned party.

Suppression

____ suggests that one of the parties takes a unilateral action in dealing with conflict.

Confrontation

____ takes the form of military action, intimidation, blackmail and arrests.

Confrontation

Confrontation takes the form of____, intimidation, blackmail and arrests.

military action

Confrontation takes the form of military action, _____, blackmail and arrests.

intimidation

Confrontation takes the form of military action, intimidation, _____ and arrests.

blackmail

Confrontation takes the form of military action, intimidation, blackmail and_____.

arrests

Confrontation takes the form of _____

military action, intimidation, blackmail and arrests

_____ takes place when third parties acting based on the authority conferred on them by the larger society (e.g. a properly constituted court of law) issues irreversible terms of resolving a conflict.

Third Party Decision-making

Third Party Decision-making approach is comprehensive and forestalls conflict relapse because _____

the interests of all the parties would have incorporated into the peace process

_____ is a socio-psychological approach to dealing with deep-rooted, protracted intra-group and international conflict.

Analytical problem solving

_____ entails the search for mutually satisfactory outcome of the conflict by parties involved it involves the parties laying bare their cards and making concessions which ordinarily might not have appealed to them, (Ojiji, 2006).

Compromise

_____ is a concept based on the assumption that while conflicts are inevitable in all societies, the destructive nature of most conflicts is avoidable.

Constructive Confrontation

_____ makes a distinction between core conflicts and conflicts overlay.

Constructive confrontation

Constructive confrontation makes a distinction between _____ and conflicts overlay.

core conflicts

Constructive confrontation makes a distinction between core conflicts and _____.

conflicts overlay

_____ takes a broad view of what the conflict is about by analysing and managing issues of relationship, emotional issues, value and need – based issues.

Constructive confrontation

_____ argues that negotiation enhances one's chances of meeting one's interests and needs in conflict situations which is also a reflection of power.

Burgess (1997)

Burgess (1997) argues that _____ enhances one's chances of meeting one's interests and needs in conflict situations which is also a reflection of power.

Negotiation

_____ is a form of conversation and relating with people that is different from mediation, negotiation and debate because it tries to inform but not to persuade or resolve any issue.

Dialogue

Dialogue is a form of conversation and relating with people that is different from mediation, negotiation and debate because _____

it tries to inform but not to persuade or resolve any issue

The first condition for success is the removal of _____

Stereotypes

_____ reflects the views of the revolutionary school of violence that elite-triggered and even mass-triggered conflicts usually occur in instances of bad political leadership.

Albert (2001)

_____ defines "values" as an enduring organisation belief concerning preferable modes of conduct or end states of existence along a continuum of relative importance.

Albert (2001)

Albert (2001) defines "_____" as an enduring organisation belief concerning preferable modes of conduct or end states of existence along a continuum of relative importance.

values

_____ define what is right or wrong including what is just and unjust to a community or a group of people.

Values

_____ determine how parties in a conflict are pitched against each other or perceive each other.

Values

_____ defines “position” as what each side to the conflict openly professes.

Albert (2001)

Albert (2001) defines “_____” as what each side to the conflict openly professes.

Position

_____ is conceptualised as the ability to influence, compel or coerce people or events.

Power

_____ is a practical system of examining and understanding the reality of the conflict from a variety of perspectives.

Conflict analysis

_____ is a graphic chart showing the different levels of stakeholders in a conflict.

The Pyramid

The _____ is a graphic tool for sorting out issues central to the conflict.

Conflict tree

The purpose of _____ is to stimulate discussions about the causes and effects on a conflict.

Conflict tree

_____ helps groups to agree on the core problems and how to make decisions about priorities for dealing with conflict issues.

Conflict tree

_____ is very useful in determining what different parties in a conflict are demanding and to properly clarify their needs, interest and position in the negotiation process.

The Onion




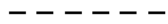




_____ tool analysis the factors related to attitude, behaviour and context of each of the parties in the conflict.

The ABC Triangle

The _____ is a visual device or technique for showing the relationships amongst parties in conflict.

conflict mapping

Circles indicate the parties involved in the situation; the different sizes reflect the power of the parties in regard to the issues

| | |
|---|--|
|  | Straight lines indicate links i.e. fairly close relations |
|  | Double connecting lines indicate an alliance |
|  | Dotted lines indicate informal or intermittent links |
|  | Arrows indicate the predominant direction of influence or activity |
|  | Zig-zag lines (like lightning) indicate discord, conflict |
|  | Double lines like a well across single lines indicate a broken connection. |
|  | Squares/Rectangles indicate issues, topics or things other than people. |
|  | Shadows show external parties, which have influence but are not directly involved. |

_____ helps to save face, prevention of conflict from escalation and to discourage potential actors from involvement.

Diffusion

_____ helps to maintain peace or ceasefire by mitigating anxiety, preventing incidents of skirmishes and to douse tension.

Stabilization

_____ provides the guarantee for the implementation of peace deal (Isumonah 2006).

Settlement

UNDP means _____

United Nations Development Programme

_____ was former Secretary General of the United Nations

Boutros-Boutros Ghali

_____ views peace building as one of the measures of intervening in conflict in order to overcome the contradiction at the root of the conflict formation.

Galtung (1996)

Galtung (1996) views _____ as one of the measures of intervening in conflict in order to overcome the contradiction at the root of the conflict formation.

peace building

The _____ posits that the two concepts should be separated.

exclusivist

The _____ asserts that development is a long term strategy or programme that is undertaken under generally peaceful conditions.

exclusivist

The _____ however opines that it is development that informs and sustains peace building and that peace building would fail in the long run if it were not integrated into a part of grand plan of development.

inclusivist

The _____ and the 'synergists' posit that in dangerous situations, the military can also participate in peace building activities

inclusivists

Diplomacy is not a new term in politics and international relations.

True

_____ is not a new term in politics and international relations.

Diplomacy

Satow (1956:1) defines _____ as the application of intelligence and tact to the conduct of official relations between governments of independent states, extending sometimes also to their relations with vassal states; or more briefly still, to the conduct of business between states by peaceful means.

Diplomacy

_____ describes diplomacy as the instrument of achieving permanent peace and accommodation amongst states.

Morgenthau (1993:361)

Morgenthau (1993:361) describes _____ as the instrument of achieving permanent peace and accommodation amongst states.

Diplomacy

MTD means _____

Multi-Track Diplomacy

_____ is a conceptual framework of nine tracks designed to encompass the various activities that contribute to international peacemaking and peace-building

Multi-Track Diplomacy (MTD)

The phrase _____ was coined in 1982 by Joseph Montville
“Track Two”

The phrase “Track Two” was coined in _____
1982

The phrase “Track Two” was coined in 1982 by _____
Joseph Montville

_____ refers to non-governmental, informal and unofficial contracts and activities between private citizen diplomats or non-state actors.

Track Two diplomacy

_____ is use of official diplomacy and formal contacts especially in international conflicts

Government

_____ is the realm of professional non-governmental action trying to analyse, present, resolve and manage local and international conflicts.

Non-governmental/Professional

_____ is the field of business and its actual and potential effects on peace building through the provision of economic opportunities, international friendship and understanding, informal channels of communication, community and social responsibilities and support for other peacemaking activities.

Organised Private Sector (OPS)

OPS means _____

Organised Private Sector

_____ involves the various activities by individual citizens in conflict transformation activities.

Private Citizen

_____ track covers the field of peace and environmental activism on such issues as disarmament, human rights, social and economic justice, and advocacy of special-interest groups regarding specific governmental policies.

Activism or Advocacy

_____ examines the beliefs and peace-oriented actions of spiritual and religious communities and such morality based movements as pacifism, sanctuary and non-violence.

Religion or Faith Action

_____ refers to the funding community those foundations and individual philanthropists that provide the financial support for many of the activities undertaken by the other tracks.

Funding or Providing Resources

_____ is the realm of one voice of the people: how public opinion gets shaped and expressed by the media-print, film, videos, radio, electronic systems and the arts.

Communication and the Media

_____ was the creator of psychoanalysis and in many ways the founder of modern psychiatry.

Sigmund Freud

Aggression hypothesis was developed by _____

John Dollard

_____ is generated by frustration

Aggressiveness

Aggressiveness is generated by _____

frustration

_____ is defined as “an interference with the occurrence of an instigated goal-response at its proper time in the behaviour sequence”.

Aggressiveness

According to psychologist _____; “the chain of causation in every case eventually traces back to the outside”.

John Paul Scott

_____ to aggressiveness is another adduced reason for human proclivity for violence.

Socialisation

_____ refers to a sociological concept as; self-fulfilling prophecy.
Robert Menton

Robert Menton refers to a _____ as self-fulfilling prophecy.
sociological concept

Robert Menton refers to a sociological concept as _____.
self-fulfilling prophecy

According to _____, malignant aggression involves a passionate drive to limit others (Sadism) or oneself (masochism).

Fromm

According to Fromm, _____ involves a passionate drive to limit others (Sadism) or oneself (masochism).
malignant aggression

_____ argues that violence is a masculine phenomenon
Galtung (1996)

Galtung (1996) argues that _____ is a masculine phenomenon
violence

Galtung (1996) argues that violence is a _____ phenomenon
masculine

The main characteristic of _____ conflict is the bestial demonstration of physical violence.
violent

The main characteristic of violent conflict is the bestial demonstration of _____ violence.
Physical

According to Alain Chesnais (1981:12) who studied violence in the 18th and 19th centuries, "... the only violence which is measurable and indisputable is _____.
physical violence

_____ a philosopher describes violence thus: “An act of violence... is a use of considerable or destroying force against people or things, a use of force that offends against a norm.”

Ted Honderich

Ted Honderich a philosopher describes _____ thus: “An act of violence... is a use of considerable or destroying force against people or things, a use of force that offends against a norm.”

violence

_____ services to legitimise direct and structural violence, motivating actors to commit direct violence or to commit counteracting structural violence

Cultural violence

_____ means negative impacts on future life generations.

Time violence

Direct violence can be divided into _____ categories.

Two

_____ arising out of actions of protest or affirmation of certain views

Incidental violence

_____ violence aimed strictly at the violation of others.

Intended

_____ violence can originate only in (human) persons, as individuals or inside collectivities, in social and world spaces; sometimes using natural, structural and cultural violence.

Intended

_____ is extreme violence by humans against nature

Ecocide

_____ is direct, terminal violence against self

Suicide

_____ is direct, terminal violence against other

Homicide

_____ is direct, terminal violence against an entire people

Genocide

_____ is the destruction of a structure

Structurocide

_____ is the destruction of a culture

Culturocide

Richmond (n. d), reveals that the _____ concept of security arguably represents the first paradigm in the conceptualisations of security.

Westphalian

Schwarz, (2005) informs that there are _____ popular notions of human security in international debates. These are freedom from fear and freedom from want.

Two

Schwarz, (2005) informs that there are two popular notions of human security in international debates. These are _____

freedom from fear and freedom from want

_____ is narrower in concept because it focuses more security threats against the individual

Freedom from fear

MEND means _____

Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger-Delta

NDDF means _____

Niger Delta Development Force

NDDC means _____

Niger Delta Development Corporation

NOA means _____

National Orientation Agency

The main purpose of _____ is to put in place positive peace that will be congenial to the non-violent handling of conflict.

conflict transformation

_____ involves the transformation of issues, actor, structures and rules.

Conflict transformation

_____ has also been defined as an improvement of the whole context of the conflict, a positive change in the disputants' relationships or complete behavioural and attitudinal changes of the disputants.

Conflict transformation

_____ entails an informed reassessment and redefinition of the disputants in order to explore avenues for new compensations and appointments.

Conflict transformation

_____ has also been defined as a particular approach that takes into cognisance the grievances, needs and issues of all the parties.

Conflict transformation

_____ aim to transform a conflict from violent and destructive stage into a constructive force, which will lay the basic foundation for social change.

Conflict transformation

_____ is a process that takes extra efforts to transcend all the remote and immediate issues both tangible and non-tangible with the intention of making erstwhile disputants, players or stakeholders in the emergent constituency of peace (Animasawun, 2006).

Conflict transformation

In approaching conflict transformation, there are _____ broad approaches.
two

In approaching conflict transformation, there are two broad approaches. These are non-violent conflict transformation associated with Gandhi otherwise known as the_____.

Gandhi theory

_____ correctly posits that conflicts could be protracted in span, which makes it difficult to be swiftly resolved, but "management" implies that people can be directly or remotely manipulated, as they were physical objects.

Conflict management

Conflict changes relationships in predictable ways often _____
Negatively

_____ opines that conflict transformation is a prescriptive concept.

Lederach

Lederach opines that conflict transformation is a _____ concept.

Prescriptive

_____ is geared towards positive peace and restorative justice.

Conflict transformation

Conflict transformation is geared towards _____ and restorative justice.

positive peace

Conflict transformation is geared towards positive peace and _____.

restorative justice

Conflict transformation is geared towards _____

positive peace and restorative justice

_____ defines issue transformation as a change in the political agenda of the conflict, downplaying the importance of original conflict issues and emphasising shared concern for new issues.

Schmid (2000)

Schmid (2000) defines _____ as a change in the political agenda of the conflict, downplaying the importance of original conflict issues and emphasising shared concern for new issues.

issue transformation

_____ are fundamental beliefs that are non-negotiable.

Values

Values are fundamental _____ that are non-negotiable.

beliefs

Values are fundamental beliefs that are _____

non-negotiable

_____ are the ideas, habits, customs and beliefs that are characteristic of particular social communities (Burton, 1990).

Values

_____ determine how we understand the world and how we respond to it.

Values

_____ describes rule transformation as one of the measures to restructure a conflict.

Vanynen (1991)

Vanynen (1991) describes _____ as one of the measures to restructure a conflict.

rule transformation

_____ tries to redefine the norms which actors in a conflict are expected to follow in their mutual interactions.

Rule transformation

According to the _____ approach, the rules of behaviour have been presumed to be dependent on the position of an actor in the structure and in that way on its relative power and interests.

Structuralist

OAU means _____

Organisation of African Unit

IGADD means _____

Inter-Government Agency on Drought and Development

_____ entails the influencing of structures officially to prevent any win – lose outcome or feeling in the post – conflict phase.

Structural transformation

_____ argues that structural conflict is rarely recognised or articulated by individuals.

Galtung (1996)

Galtung (1996) argues that _____ is rarely recognised or articulated by individuals.

structural conflict

_____ and mobilisation are often repressed by the entrepreneurs or lords of structural conflict and violence because they are the processes needed for people to identity and articulate their interests in the community.

Conscientisation

Conscientisation and _____ are often repressed by the entrepreneurs or lords of structural conflict and violence because they are the processes needed for people to identify and articulate their interests in the community.

Mobilization

_____ implies selecting and addressing an issue that is central and reflective of the conflict.

Confrontation

_____ empirically means getting the exploited or repressed empowered to depend less on the structure that is exploitative.

Decoupling

The purpose of _____ is to reintegrate those who were hitherto alienated from the structure or restoring people's or citizens' confidence in the state.

recoupling

The purpose of recoupling is _____

to reintegrate those who were hitherto alienated from the structure or restoring people's or citizens' confidence in the state

_____ implies profound changes in the entire structure of inter-actor relations in a conflict setting or formation.

Structural transformation

_____ is very central to conflict and its transformation especially social conflicts.

Structural transformation

Central to conflicts either at the inter-personal or community level is _____.

human being

According to Otite "over 90% of the world's independent states are _____"

Plural

The primordialist approach to the study of ethnicity was pioneered by Edward Shils and _____

Clifford Geertz

Some Nigerians view ethnic plurality or diversity as a burden instead of an _____

Asset

The word “ethnic” is from the _____ word “ethnos” meaning a group of people who share a common culture
Greek

_____ argues against the generalisation of conflicts in Africa as “mindless violence” and “senseless wars”
Francis

Who propounded the thesis that there is no viable alternative to creative conflict transformation?
Galtung

_____ say conflict is a situation of competition in which the parties are in pursuit of incompatible goals
Schmid

Which nationality defines conflict as danger plus opportunity?
Chinese

Conflict comes from the _____ word *confligere* which means to strike together
Latin

Conflict transformation is about turning conflicts into basis for future _____ among social entities
Cooperation

A group of people who share a common culture are called _____
Ethnic group

A situation of competition in which the parties are in pursuit of incompatible goal is referred to as _____
Conflict

The Chinese define conflict as the situation of danger plus _____
Opportunity

Those who emphasises on characteristics such as myths of common origin, religion and language in their approach to the study of ethnicity are called _____
Primordialists

The book Communist Manifesto was published in what year?
1848

Religion can either be a burden or _____ for any human society

Blessing

_____ conflict occur between adherents of the same religion

Intra-religious

The hydrosphere, lithosphere, biosphere and _____ are the four major sub-division of the earth

Atmosphere

Conflict theories include analytic, normative, scientific, and _____

Metaphysical

_____ theories have universal applications

Scientific

The Tuaregs are an ethnic group found in which country?

Niger

The death toll in a war is expected to be more than _____ figure

999

Despite their peculiarities, issues of _____ is common to post-conflict and post-disaster states

human security

Choba, Ogoniland, Odi, Ilaje, and Zaki-Biam are post – conflict communities rendered desolate by _____ conflict handling style.

Militaristic

One way Third Party Decision-making handle conflict is through the _____

Judiciary

Negotiation and mediation are examples of what style of handling conflict?

Joint Problem solving

Herbert Kelman and _____ develop the Analytical Problem Solving approach to handling conflicts

John Burton

_____ is what happens when parties in conflict make concessions

Compromise

_____ approach to handling conflict makes a distinction between the core conflicts and the conflicts overlay

Constructive confrontation

_____ are those who provide logistical and inspirational support for parties in conflict

Shadow parties

_____ are defined as basic beliefs that are non – negotiable

Values

The Onion analytical tool is made up three parts namely, Position, Interest and _____

Needs

In conflict mapping tool of analysis, the Zig-zag lines like lightning indicate _____

Discord

In conflict mapping tool of analysis, the double connecting lines indicate an _____

Alliance

What is the name of the former Secretary General of the United Nations who defined peacebuilding as actions that solidify peace and avoid relapse into conflict?

Boutros-Boutros Ghali

During peace – keeping operations troops are lightly armed

True

_____ and the exclusivist are two divergent schools of thought on peacebuilding and development

Inclusivist

The _____ argue that peace building aids peacekeeping, peace-making and peace enforcement and should be part of activities of preventive diplomacy

Synergist

The _____ argue that peacebuilding should be the last step after a political settlement

Gradualists

The _____ and gradualists argue that peacebuilding should strictly be a civilian affair

Exclusivist

The synergists and the _____ posit that in dangerous situations, the military can also participate in peacebuilding activities

Inclusivist

_____ is a multi – sectoral approach to conflict transformation

Multi- track diplomacy

Track ONE in the multi-track diplomacy is what?

Government

Frustration– Aggression hypothesis was developed by _____

John Dollard

Violence directed at and resulting in large number of death within a specific group of people is known as _____

Genocide

Two popular notions of human security are freedom from fear and freedom from _____

Want

Conflict transformation involves the transformation of issues, actor, rules and _____

Structures

Who is associated with the quote; “there is no way to peace; peace is the way; to be taken, now”

Gandhi

One of the chief proponents of conflict transformation is _____

John Lederach

Repression of freedom, particularly political freedom, and economic exploitation are examples of _____

structural violence

_____ transformation happens when man, the chief agent in conflict is empowered to transcend and reduce differences in the midst of the conflict

Actor

_____ is when the exploited or repressed are empowered to depend less on exploitative structure

Decoupling

The proponents of transformational mediation include Folger and _____

Bush

The shift from state-centred to people centred approach to security is known as _____

Human security

Multi-Track – Diplomacy is made up of how many tracks?

9

United Nations Organisation introduced peacekeeping as a style of handling conflict after the second world war.

True

ABC triangle as a tool for analysing conflict stand for, Attitude, Behaviour and _____

Context

The Oslo Accord was signed between Israel and _____

Palestine

Post-conflict communities refers to communities in the aftermath of _____

Conflicts

Niger-Delta conflict in Nigeria is an example of _____ Conflict

Environmental

The word Confligere which is translated as Conflict is from which language?

French

_____ defined conflict as a situation of competition in which the parties are in pursuit of incompatible

Schmid

Conflict transformation is essentially about turning conflicts into basis for future _____ among social entities

Domination

_____ people define conflict as 'danger' plus opportunity

African

Some Nigerians view ethnic plurality or diversity as a burden rather than

_____ **Asset**

_____ contend that there is no viable alternative to creative conflict transformation

Lund

The word ethnic is derived from the Greek word "ethnos" meaning a group of people who share the same _____

Culture

Clifford Geertz and _____ are the pioneers of the primordialist approach to the study of ethnicity

Ernest Herbst

The Communist Manifesto released in 1848 is associated with _____

Karl Marx

When conflict are engineered to achieve political ends, it is synonymous with the _____ view

Primordialists

According to Marx, "the history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of _____"

Ethnic struggle

That struggles between ethnic groups constitute 70% of conflict since the end of the cold war according to _____

Minorities at Risk Project

Otitte assert that over 90% of the world's independent countries are _____ states

singular

The primary parties in class conflicts in Nigeria are usually the _____

students

Conflicts between adherents of the same religion is referred to as _____ conflict

Inter-religious

_____ is what define citizenship in Nigeria

Indigeneity

The four major sub-divisions of the earth comprise of the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, the lithosphere and the _____

biosphere

The conflict in the Niger-Delta of Nigeria is a classic example of _____

Class conflict

Which type of resource scarcity is caused by the depletion and degradation of resources

demand-induced

The four types of conflict theories include analytic, normative, scientific, and _____

empirical

Types of resource scarcity that can generate environmental conflict include the following except _____

artificially-induced scarcity

_____ theories have universal applications; they are verifiable, observable and predictable

normative theories

Another word for zero-sum game is _____

win-lose game

Radical structuralists theorist include the following scholars except _____

Marx

_____ believes the aggressive pursuit of national interest among states inevitably leads to conflicts

Realists

For a conflict to qualify as war, the death toll is expected to be more than _____

999

Conflicts that occur due to differences in ideology, religion and general worldview are known as _____

Personality based conflicts

Types of conflict handling styles include the following except _____

Joint problem solving

At the international level examples of post – conflict countries include _____ and _____

Iraq and Sweden

The Oslo Accord was signed between _____ and _____

Israel and Palestine

What type of conflict handling style is on display when parties in conflict make concessions

Dialogue

Conflict analysis techniques include the following options except _____

XYZ Square

In the Conflict Tree analytical tool, the Origin/cause of a crisis is represented by which part of the tree

Trunk

Peace – keeping as an approach of handling conflict was initiated by _____

United Nations/UNO

The philosophy behind peace-keeping operations requires that troops are _____

Heavily armed

Countries where third generation peacekeeping has taken place include _____ and _____

Nigeria and Ghana

Track five in the multi-track diplomacy is _____

Private citizen

When violence is directed against a specific set of people it is known as _____

Homicide

Countries where rule transformation have been deployed to transform conflict include the following except _____

Togo

Which ethnic group in Nigeria believes there can be no violation of rules or norms where none hitherto existed?

Ijaw

While hard power depend on coercion, soft power depend on the following except _____

Culture

The following serve as guide for intervenor or researcher in a conflict except _____

History of Conflict

_____ argued that the presence of many religions is not the cause religious conflict

Bishop Akinola

_____ argues against the generalisation of conflicts in Africa as “mindless violence” and “senseless wars”

Francis

The fundamental causes of indigene – settler conflict is the contest for _____

Resources

The assumption that democratic states hardly go to war against one another is known as the dividend of _____

European peace

The Tuaregs are an ethnic group found in which country?

Niger

Post – conflict communities refer to communities in the aftermath of _____

conflicts or wars

A post-conflict state will be in need of reconciliation and rehabilitation, a post-disaster state will be in dire need of _____ and _____

Relief and reconstruction

_____ can be regarded as the initial predictions about strangers based on incomplete information about their culture, race, religion or ethnicity

Stereotypes

A stable social equilibrium in which the surfacing of new disputes does not escalate into violence and war is called _____

Positive peace

_____ is getting people to accept each other as part of their own group

Reconciliation

A process whereby individual's behaviour, attitude and general perception of life is changed is known as _____

Education

Religious Conflict is _____ based

Value

Peace can be categorised into positive and _____

Negative

Who is the author of the book titled "An Agenda for Peace"?

Boutros

_____ is a very important component of the institutions necessary for the growth and sustenance of democracy

Civil society

In Ghali's Agenda for peace (1992), _____ is considered a complementary measure to prevent diplomacy, peacemaking and peace keeping

Peace building

_____ is a concept used to transform social relationships, structures and culture so as to reduce the root cause of social conflicts

Peacebuilding

The way to develop _____ is to keep track of which agents are doing various peacebuilding activities

Peace Inventory

_____ measures should integrate civil society in all efforts and include all levels of society in the post conflict strategy

Peacebuilding

_____ is an act committed against somebody in return for whatever that fellow had done to you

Vengeance

_____ means giving something in the place of another that was lost as a result of one conflict or the other

Compensation

Extreme violence by humans against nature is known as _____

Ecocide

What is the name given to direct, terminal violence against as entire people?

Genocide

Destruction of a culture is referred to as _____

Culturocide

Another term for win-lose situation _____

Zero sum game

Danger plus Opportunity = _____

Conflict

In onion model, "what parties say they want" is: _____

Position

In onion model, "what parties say they must have" means _____

Needs

In conflict mapping, what is used to represent discord or conflict

Zig-Zag line

In conflict mapping, what is used to indicate influence or activity

Arrow

Another word for Track 4 of MultiTrack Diplomacy is_____

Private citizen

Direct terminal violence against self can be described as_____

Suicide

What tool of conflict analysis takes into consideration factors that related to attitude, behaviour and context of each of parties in the conflict?

ABC Triangle

In using onion model of conflict analysis, what parties to the conflict must have is known as_____

Needs

What each side to the conflict openly professes is known as_____

Position