**WAR AND PEACE**

***„Mankind must put an end to war before war puts an end to mankind.”***

**J.F. Kennedy**

***„Never think that war, no matter how necessary, nor how justified, is not crime.”***

**Ernest Hemingway**

***“If everyone fought for their own convictions there would be no war.”*Leo Tolstoy**

***“The strongest of all warriors are these two — Time and Patience.”*
Leo Tolstoy**

**1. List these words into the respective group:** *disharmony, harmony, accord, love, hostility, armed conflict, unity, amity, reconciliation, struggle, warfare, concord, pacification, enmity, combat, truce talks, discord, surrender, hatred, contention, ceasefire*

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| --- | --- |
| **PEACE** | **WAR** |
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**2. Read the article and put the correct words from the table below into the article. Then listen and check your answers:** [*http://www.eslholidaylessons.com/09/international\_day\_of\_peace.html*](http://www.eslholidaylessons.com/09/international_day_of_peace.html)

The International Day of Peace should be one of the (1) \_\_\_\_ important days of the year. It occurs annually on September 21st. It is dedicated (2) \_\_\_\_ peace as well as the (3) \_\_\_\_ of war. This day also serves as a global ceasefire day. Many countries, political groups and military groups observe it. The day starts when the U.N. (4) \_\_\_\_ the “Peace Bell” at its New York headquarters. This bell was a gift from the people of Japan. There is a message on the side of the bell that says: "Long live absolute world peace." The U.N. said: "Peace Day should (5) \_\_\_\_ devoted to commemorating and strengthening the ideals of peace [and] that our permanent commitment, (6) \_\_\_\_ all interests or differences of any kind, is to peace."

Thousands of Peace Day events (7) \_\_\_\_ place around the world every year. These include concerts (8) \_\_\_\_ rock superstars to football tournaments for peace and baking cakes for peace. Many organizations hold educational workshops in schools, especially those in (9) \_\_\_ countries. Nobel Peace Prize laureates also make speeches to show the world their work has not finished. Anyone can celebrate Peace Day. It can be a simple, individual act such as (10) \_\_\_\_ a candle and saying a prayer. For those who want to be more active, it can involve (11) \_\_\_\_ the support of friends and colleagues to plan a large event. Hopefully, this day will (12) \_\_\_\_ off and people will think about peace more seriously.

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| 1. | (a) | mostly | (b) | most | (c) | mainly | (d) | main |
| 2. | (a) | to | (b) | of | (c) | at | (d) | on |
| 3. | (a) | absent | (b) | absentee | (c) | absence | (d) | absences |
| 4. | (a) | sings | (b) | pings | (c) | tings | (d) | rings |
| 5. | (a) | be | (b) | have | (c) | do | (d) | take |
| 6. | (a) | under | (b) | below | (c) | above | (d) | over |
| 7. | (a) | taking | (b) | take | (c) | takes | (d) | taken |
| 8. | (a) | involvement | (b) | involved | (c) | involves | (d) | involving |
| 9. | (a) | war-tears | (b) | war-torn | (c) | war-tore | (d) | war-tearing |
| 10. | (a) | lighting | (b) | lights | (c) | lit | (d) | light |
| 11. | (a) | got | (b) | gets | (c) | getting | (d) | get |
| 12. | (a) | shake | (b) | make | (c) | wake | (d) | take |

**3. Discuss or debate the questions below. Remember to support your answers!**

* Would you be willing to make the ultimate sacrifice for your country? In other words, would you die for it? Why/not?
* Do you think war is sometimes a requirement to maintain peace? Why?
* Will there be another World War in our lifetimes? Why/not?
* Do you agree or disagree? There will be a world completely free of war someday. Please explain your opinion.
* Do you agree or disagree? If more countries had women leaders, there would be fewer wars. Please explain your opinion.
* Do you agree or disagree that women should be allowed to fight in wars? Why?
* In which part of the world might the next major war begin? Why do you think so?
* What do you believe to be the five most dangerous countries on the planet today? Why do you think so?
* Why do movies, books, and songs so often glorify war? Is it wrong to do so?
* What if wars were fought as computer simulations and without any loss of life? Would this cause more or fewer wars to happen? Why do you think so?
* How do you feel about an increasing number of countries developing nuclear technology?
* Do you think it's fair that some countries possess nuclear capability and other countries do not? Why/not?
* Do you think that some countries or cultures tend to be more predisposed towards war and violence than others? Why/not?
* José Narosky said: “In the war there are no unwounded soldiers.” Do you agree with it?

**4. Pre-reading: match the words/phrases with their meaning:** *think tank, drop out of, drag down, deteriorate, go for well, striking case, volatile situation, sustain peace, dire warnings, ramification, robust*

1. a [group](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/group_1) of [people](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/people_1) who [work](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/work_1) together to [produce](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/produce_1) [new](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/new) [ideas](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/idea) on a [particular](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/particular_1) [subject](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/subject_1)

2. [strong](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/strong) and [successful](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/successful)

3. to become [worse](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/worse_1)

4. to [leave](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/leave_1) something such as an [activity](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/activity), [school](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/school_1), or [competition](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/competition) before you have [finished](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/finished) what you [intended](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/intended_1) to do

5. to [make](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/make_1) someone [feel](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/feel_1) [unhappy](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/unhappy), disappointed or less [hopeful](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/hopeful_1)

6. [attracting](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/attract) your interest or [attention](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/attention) because of some [unusual](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/unusual) [feature](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/feature_1)

7. continuing considerably beyond

8. a [complicated](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/complicated) or [unexpected](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/unexpected) way in which a [decision](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/decision_1), [process](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/process_1), or [event](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/event) [affects](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/affect_1) other [things](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/thing)

9. [saying](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/saying) that something very [bad](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/bad_1) is [going](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/going_1) to [happen](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/happen)

10. can [suddenly](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/suddenly) [change](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/change_1) or become more [dangerous](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/dangerous)

11. to [provide](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/provide) the [conditions](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/condition_1) in which something can [happen](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/happen) or [exist](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/exist)

**5. Read the article and answer the questions below.**

*http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/politics/global-peace-index-2016-there-are-now-only-10-countries-in-the-world-that-are-not-at-war-a7069816.html*

**Global Peace Index 2016: There are now only 10 countries in the world that are actually free from conflict**

*We are now further away from world peace than at any time in the past 10 years - and it’s creating a global ‘peace inequality’ gap*

The world is becoming a more dangerous place and there are now just 10 countries which can be considered completely free from conflict, according to authors of the 10th annual [Global Peace Index](http://www.independent.co.uk/news-19-8/global-peace-index-syria-named-worlds-most-dangerous-country-in-latest-research-on-international-10408410.html).

The worsening conflict in the Middle East, the lack of a solution to the refugee crisis and an increase in deaths from major terrorist incidents have all contributed to the world being less peaceful in 2016 than it was in 2015.

And there are now fewer countries in the world which can be considered truly at peace – in other words, not engaged in any conflicts either internally or externally – [than there were in 2014](http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/politics/world-peace-these-are-the-only-11-countries-in-the-world-that-are-actually-free-from-conflict-9669623.html). According to the Institute for Economics and Peace, a think tank which has produced the index for the past 10 years, only Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Japan, Mauritius, Panama, Qatar, Switzerland, Uruguay and Vietnam are free from conflict.

Brazil is the country that has dropped out of the list, and as one of the worst performing countries year-on-year represents a serious concern ahead of the Rio Olympics, the IEP’s founder Steve Killelea told *The Independent*.

But perhaps the most remarkable result from this year’s peace index, he said, was the extent to which the situation in the Middle East drags down the rest of the world when it comes to peacefulness. “If we look at the world overall, it has become slightly less peaceful in the last 12 months,” Mr Killelea said. “But if we took the Middle East out of the index over the last decade – and last year – the world would have become more peaceful. It really highlights the impact the Middle East is having on the world.”

The index shows that 81 countries became more peaceful in the past year, while the situation deteriorated in 79. Unlike with previous years, however, the IEP noticed a clear trend where the more peaceful countries improved further while the less peaceful countries got even worse – producing what they called greater “peace inequality” across the world. “The key reason behind it is our inability to solve the conflicts which are emerging," Mr Killelea said. “The conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq have been going for well over a decade, and then it spilled into Syria in 2011, and afterwards into Libya and Yemen. That [failure] is really the key to the problem. “If we take battlefield deaths for example, they are up at 112,000 – a 20-year high. But again, if you took out Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan, they count for 75 per cent of those deaths.”

The index shows that political instability worsened in 39 countries in the last 12 months, including what the report described as the “striking case” of Brazil. It has fallen five places to 105th out of the 163 countries included in the study, due to increases in the number of people jailed, the number of security officers deployed by the state and also a slight increase in terrorist activity. “It is very difficult to say how that will play out in terms of the Olympic Games,” said Mr Killelea. “It’s obviously a very volatile situation.”

Iceland was once again named the world’s most peaceful country, followed by Denmark, Austria, New Zealand and Portugal, the latter improving nine places. Syria was [once again named the least peaceful country](http://www.independent.co.uk/news-19-8/global-peace-index-syria-named-worlds-most-dangerous-country-in-latest-research-on-international-10408410.html). Asked how the rest of the world can learn from Iceland, Mr Killelea said: “It’s not just Iceland; it’s a whole range of countries which we can learn from. They are practising what we call positive peace, which are factors which create and sustain peaceful societies.”

The IEP tries to define positive peace in numerical terms, giving countries scores for a range of factors including “acceptance of the rights of others”, “low levels of corruption”, “the free flow of information” and a “well-functioning government”. “If positive peace is strong enough, then a country which is presented with shocks won’t actually have deterioration in peace [as measured by violence],” he said.

Finally, the index identified Europe once again as the most peaceful region in the world, and by some margin, home to seven of the top 10 countries on the list. Yet the continent is not immune to war – Britain, France, Belgium and others are heavily involved in external conflict in the Middle East, and face a growing threat to peace from international terrorism.

So given all the dire warnings from either side about the security of Europe if Britain leaves the EU, does the IEP foresee a change in the region’s fortunes in the event of Brexit?

“It’s unlikely to have an effect in the short term,” Mr Killelea said. “But the longer-term ramifications, more for Britain than for [the rest of] Europe, would probably depend on what the economic outcome of a British exit would be. “If the economy was robust Britain would probably maintain its current levels of peace. However, if there’s deterioration in the economy then that would come back and have a negative impact on peacefulness.”

1. **According to the article, what are the main reasons for the world becoming a more dangerous place to live?**
2. **What does “positive peace” mean and what does it include?**