

Political Science 246: Peace Studies

Dr. Kille – Fall 2007

Review sheet for Midterm Examination on Friday September 28

The midterm will have two parts: short answer and essay. Part One will ask you to identify three of the four provided terms in a short answer fashion, using 3 sentences at a minimum, with each answer worth 15 points for a total value of 45 points. Part Two consists of one essay question (you will be given a choice of two essays) worth 55 points. Essay answers must be written in full essay format. Fragmented sentences or outlines will not be accepted.

Short Answer Terms:

Negative Peace (definition, example, tool to address)

Positive Peace (definition, example, tool to address)

Just War Theory (defn., be sure to explain two categories of criteria for a war to be considered “just”)

Glossop’s values of war (provide 3 of the 6 supposed values and Glossop’s reasons for rejecting these)

Peaceful Settlement (definition, explain at least 3 possible approaches – i.e. good offices, etc.)

Formal Diplomacy (definition, strategies that can be employed, problems with compromise outcome)

Integrative Bargaining (definition, contrast with distributive bargaining outcomes, example)

Track II Diplomacy (definition, contrast versus formal diplomacy, example)

Peterson’s “fictions” in relation to peacemakers’ culturally bound assumptions (explain 3)

Preventive Diplomacy (definition, methods can employ - be sure to discuss early warning systems)

Balance of Power (definition, be sure to include role of alliances, ex., problems that can undermine)

Collective Security (definition, example, necessary conditions, shortcomings)

Non-Provocative Defense (definition, example, at least one advantage & disadvantage)

Civilian Based Defense (definition, activities, deterrent/training possibilities?)

Disarmament (definition, ex. of effort to disarm, obstacles listed by Jeong to achieving?)

Arms Control (definition, example)

Conversion (definition – be sure to include “internal” vs. “external” distinction, impediments for achieving that must be addressed)

Jeong’s three generations of human rights (explain rights of each generation and contrast these rights)

Why does Barash argue that “Human rights and peace are inextricably connected?” (provide and discuss 3 of his 4 reasons)

How does Barash argue that human rights should be promoted? (provide and discuss 3 ways to promote)

Self-determination (definition, debate over definition, basis of claims for self-determination, example of group seeking)

Jeong’s suggested methods for reducing intergroup tension (provide and discuss 3)

Reconciliation and Justice (definition of reconciliation; debate over relation of justice to definition)

Darby’s five propositions (provide and explain 3 of the 5)

Rigby’s four stages of reconciliation (provide and explain all 4)

Potential Essay Questions: (Note: material provided in brackets will not be on the exam)

1. Since this class is an introduction to peace studies, it is important to think about how we should define “peace.” Define “negative” and “positive” peace and describe at least one tool that addresses negative peace and at least one tool that addresses positive peace in order to illustrate the differences between these two definitions of peace. How would you personally define peace? How optimistic are you that your definition of peace can be attained? Be sure to explain the basis of your optimism or pessimism. Finally, explain why some people argue that violence is justified while others claim that there can never be such justification, be sure to include a discussion of “just war theory” and Glossop’s “value of war” covering the arguments for and against for at least three of the values. Which of these values do you personally find to be the most convincing? Overall, what personal conclusions do you reach regarding whether violence is justified?
2. One of the questions we discussed in class was, “Is peace more, less, or about as likely today as in the past?” Explain how Jeong appears to answer this question. Do you agree with Jeong? Be sure to clearly present your answer to this question. Peterson argues that the pursuit of peacemaking will be improved with more culturally aware approaches. Does Peterson convince you that cultural factors should be taken into account when trying to resolve disputes? What specific aspects of his arguments convince you or dissuade you from agreeing with his claim? What types of cultural differences does Peterson point to for peacemakers to consider? Are there other cultural ideas that you think need to be considered? Overall, if Peterson’s ideas were followed does this make you more optimistic for a peaceful future?
3. One of the major categories of peace tools is managing and settling conflicts peacefully. Explain the overarching concept of this category. Do you believe that tools in this category need to be an important part of efforts to promote peace? Be sure to explain each of the four tools in depth (i.e. formal diplomacy, peaceful settlement, preventive diplomacy, and track II diplomacy). Which of these four tools do you think provides the best chance of creating a more peaceful situation?
4. One of the major categories of peace tools is controlling the use of force. Explain the logic behind achieving “peace through strength.” Do you agree with this logic, that peace can be created by being strong? What are the four “peace through strength” tools? Be sure to explain each of the four tools in depth (i.e. balance of power, collective security, non-provocative defense, civilian based defense). Which of these four tools do you think provides the best chance of maintaining more peaceful relations for a country?
5. Disarmament, arms control, and conversion take a different approach to controlling the use of force from the idea of “peace through strength.” Explain the distinction between these tools and “peace through strength” tools then carefully define and explain disarmament and arms control. Be sure to include real world examples for each to illustrate. What is the best strategy for pursuing disarmament? What are the impediments to achieving disarmament and do you think that these can be overcome? One of the benefits of disarmament could come from economic conversion. Describe the conversion process and explain whether you think the impediments for achieving conversion can be overcome. If achieved, do you believe that disarmament will guarantee peace? Will peace only be achieved if disarmament is accompanied by conversion, or is disarmament sufficient by itself?

6. Human rights have been a highly debated issue in world politics. First, provide a definition of human rights and explain why Barash argues that, “Human rights and peace are inextricably connected.” Second, trace how the concept of human rights has evolved across history - be sure to explain the 3 generations of human rights and back this discussion with specific examples of how the international community has developed principles and norms. Third, explain what types of organizations have been involved in trying to implement and enforce human rights policy. Finally, what are at least three ideas put forth by Barash to better promote human rights? Which of these ideas do you believe will be the most effective? Overall, in your opinion, how likely is it that international human rights protections will win out over state sovereignty?

7. The desire for self-determination continues to be an important aspect of the quest for peace. First, begin your essay by defining self-determination. Be sure to provide a real world example of a group seeking self-determination to illustrate. What are the difficulties in defining self-determination that Ronen observes? Second, to further detail the idea of self-determination, discuss the historical development of self-determination from the 18th century to the present day. Third, part of the difficulty regarding self-determination is judging the basis of claims for self-determination. What are the key components for determining who is entitled to self-determination? How would you judge groups’ claims?

Fourth, Jeong (p. 224) states, “Theoretically speaking, granting self-determination to all would remove a major cause of inter-communal conflict.” React to this statement and explain whether you think self-determination can lead to a more peaceful world. As part of this discussion explain Ronen’s argument that self-determination can lead to a more peaceful world and whether or not you agree with him. Finally, Jeong discusses a range of methods for reducing intergroup tension. Describe at least four of these methods and explain which method(s) you believe will be the most effective.

8. The place of reconciliation in the peace process is complex and often debated. First, provide a general definition of reconciliation. What role does justice play in relation to reconciliation? Provide the perspectives on this debate from the reading as well as your own opinion. Second, building out of this discussion, how does justice fit into Rigby’s four stages of reconciliation? Be sure to explain all four stages as part of your answer. Finally, how does Darby’s approach to reconciliation compare to Rigby’s? Be sure to contrast the focus of the two authors’ work and then provide your opinion regarding which author provides the best insight into promoting peace.