

Theme D: Religion, peace and conflict

Anti-war

Attitude that (a) war is wrong and should be protested/worked against.

Civil war

Armed conflict between factions within the same country.

Conflict

Dispute between sides, can be between individuals, groups or nations.

Conventional warfare

War fought using 'ordinary' weapons, ie those covered/sanctioned by the Geneva Conventions.

Forgiveness

Letting go of blame against a person for wrongs they have done; moving on.

Genocide

The killing of groups of/many people from a specific ethnic group, having targeted them for their ethnicity.

Guerrilla warfare

Form of warfare in which a small group fights in a non-regular manner against a Government and its forces.

Holy War

War sanctioned by God, used in Islam and Judaism; rules for such a war.

Humanitarian organisation

For example, Red Cross/Crescent; organisation which works to alleviate the suffering of those made victims by war (or natural disaster).

Justice

Bringing fairness back to a situation.

Just War

Set of rules for fighting a war in a way acceptable to God, used in Christianity and Sikhism.

Nuclear weapons/war

A weapon of mass destruction; war fought using such a weapon (none so far in world history).

Pacifism

Belief that all violence is wrong, which then affects all behaviours.

Peace

The opposite of war; harmony between all in society.

Protest

Making known one's disagreement over something.

Reconciliation

Making up between two groups/sides after disagreement.

Retaliation

To pay someone back for their actions that have caused harm.

Terrorism

Use of violence and threats to intimidate others, usually Government; used for political purposes to build fear in the ordinary population and so secure demands from Government.

War

Armed conflict between two or more sides.

Weapons of mass destruction

Weapons which are uncontrollable and cause indiscriminate damage, eg nuclear, chemical, biological.