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AUGUST 4-7, 2011 • WASHINGTON, DC
AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Presenting Multiple Perspectives within a Peace and
Nonviolence Course: The Challenges of Textbooks

Multiple Perspectives within a Peace and Nonviolence Course

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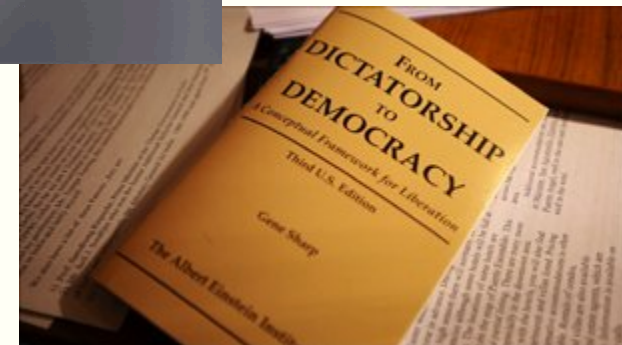
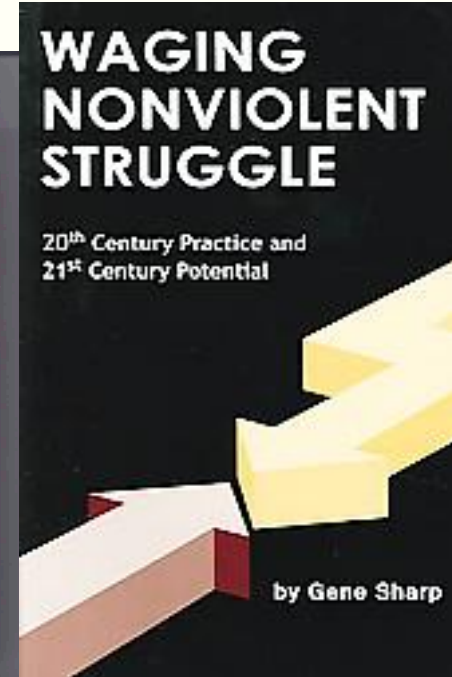
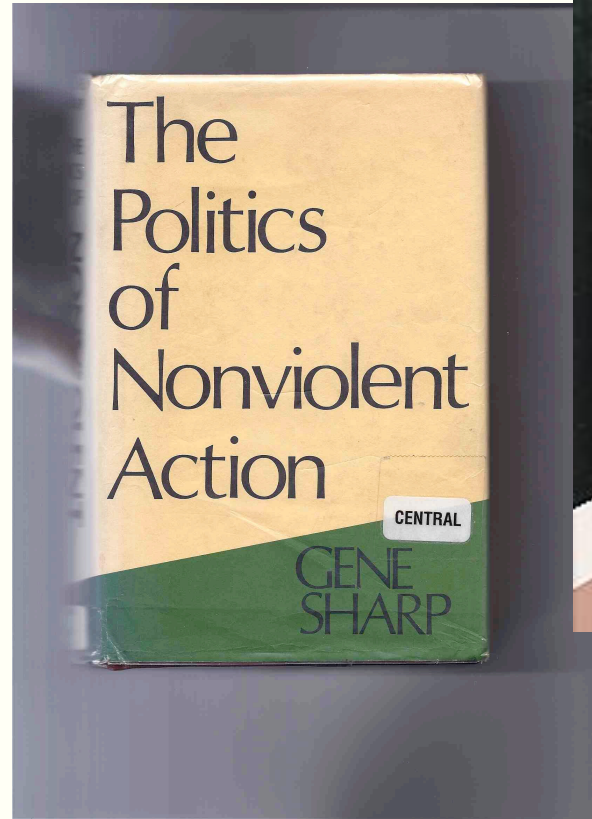
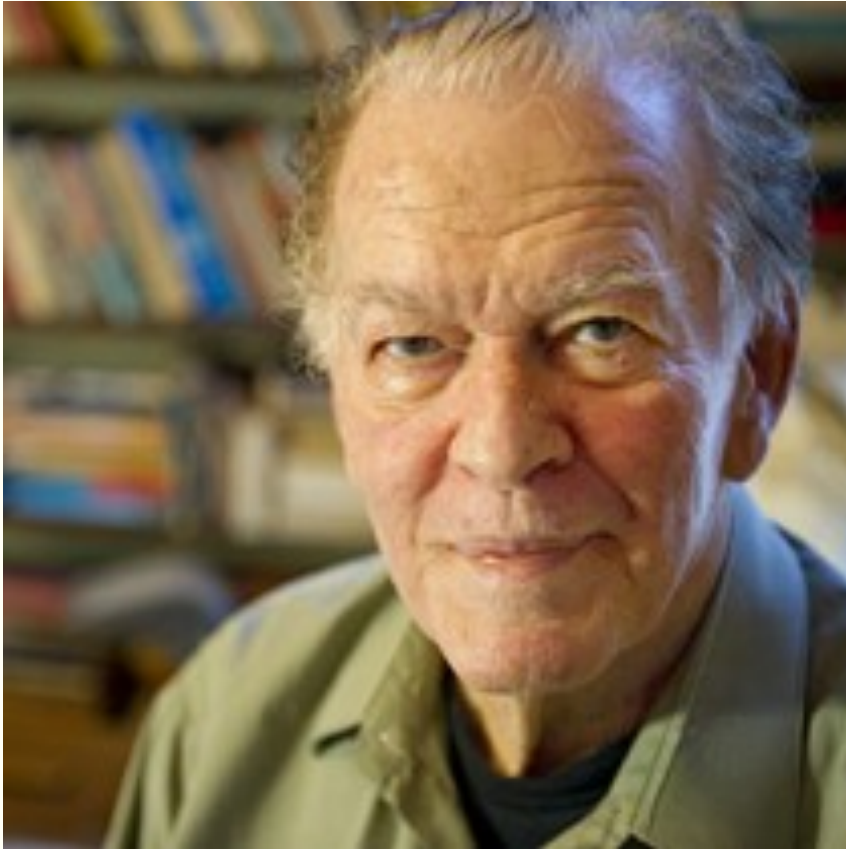
- **Disciplinary Perspectives**
- **Conflict (War) vs. Peace Perspectives**
- **Violence (Aggression) vs. Nonviolence Perspective**
- **Nonviolence vs. Pacifism vs. Nonkilling Perspectives**
- **Levels of Nonviolence**
- **Knowledge vs. Social Change Perspectives**

Disciplinary Perspectives

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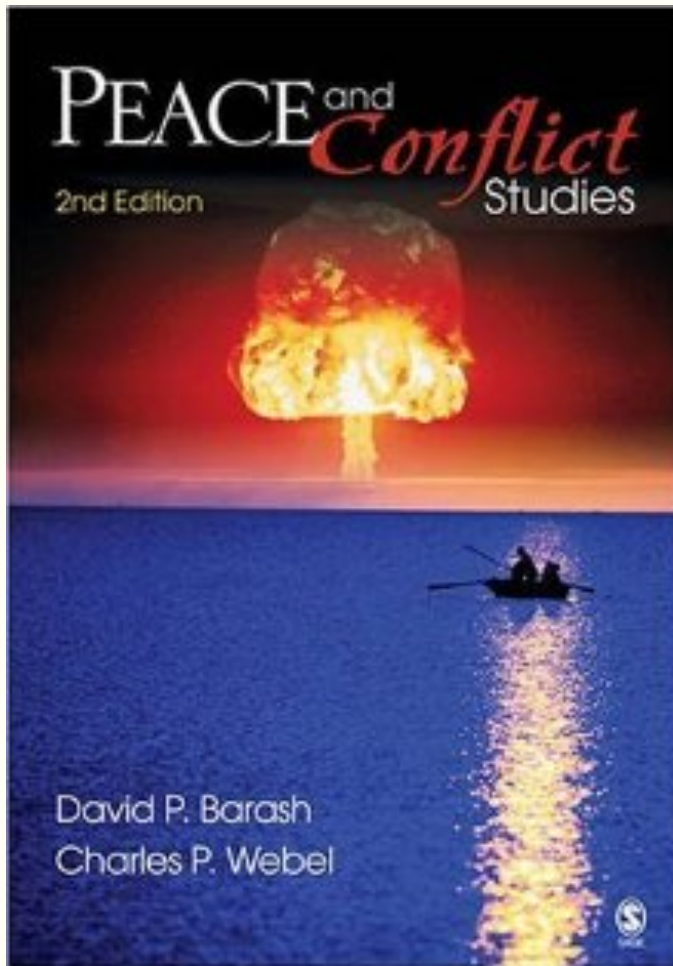
- Historical
- Peace Studies
- Psychology
- Political Science
- Religious Studies
- Anthropology
- Multidisciplinary/Readings

Gene Sharp

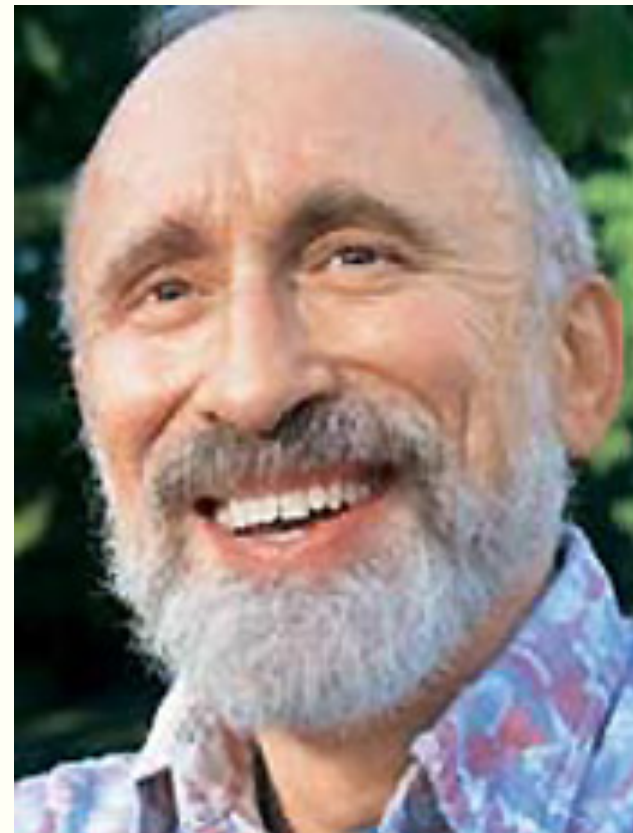


Peace Studies

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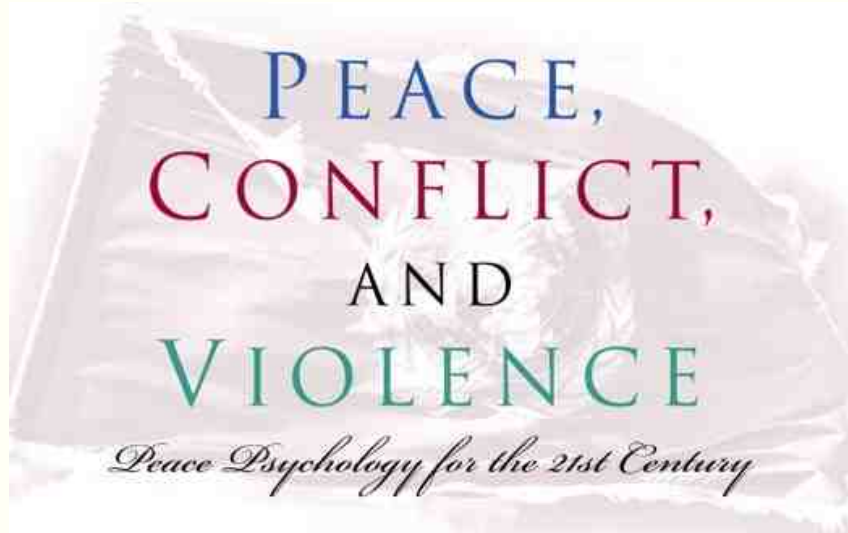


David P. Barash



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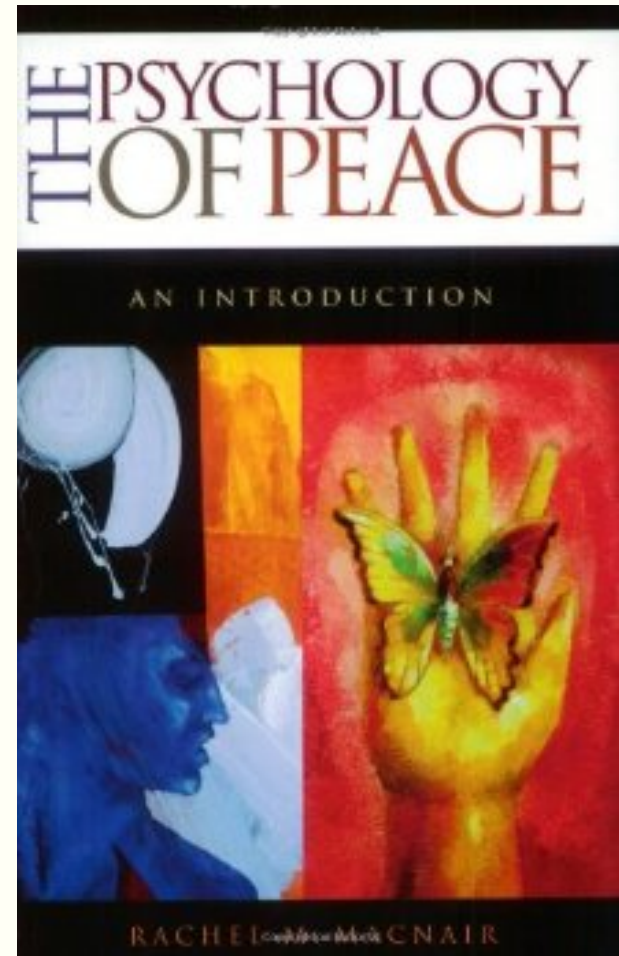
DANIEL J. CHRISTIE

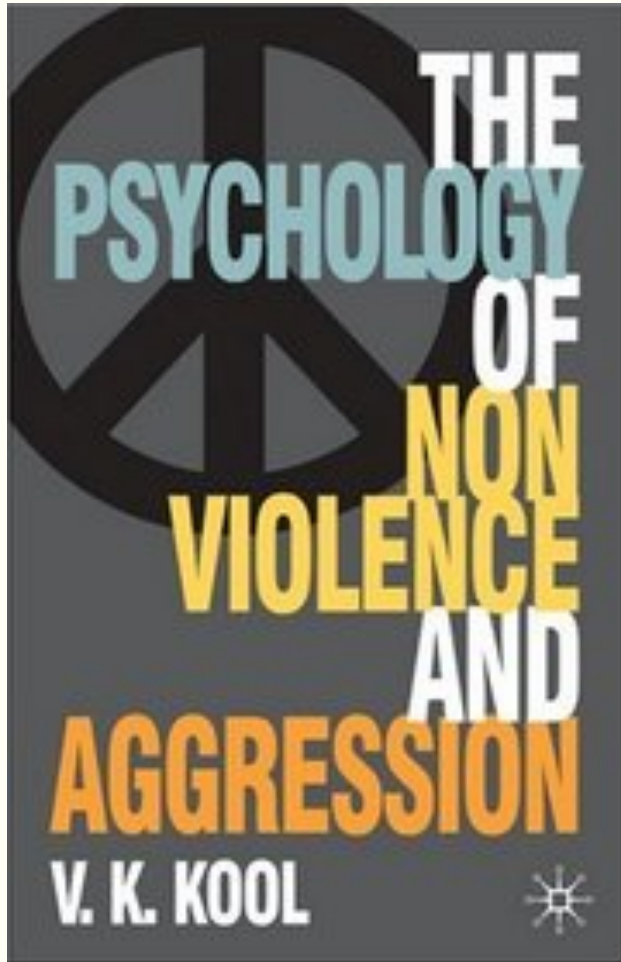
RICHARD V. WAGNER

DEBORAH DUNANN WINTER



Rachel MacNair



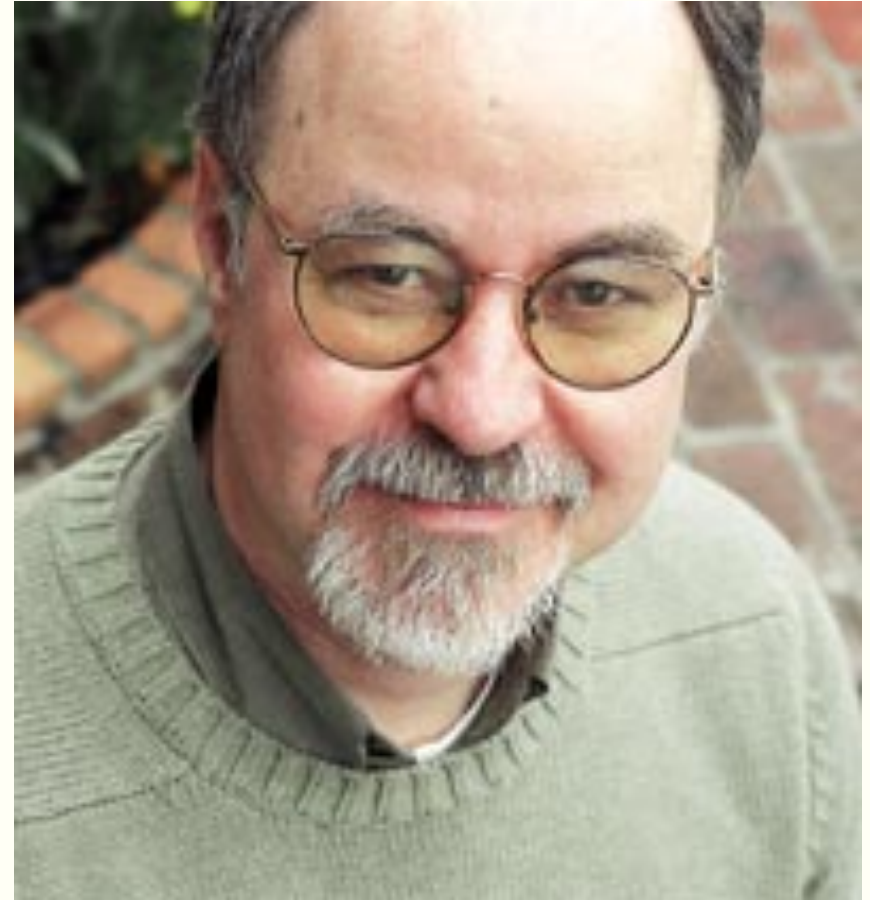
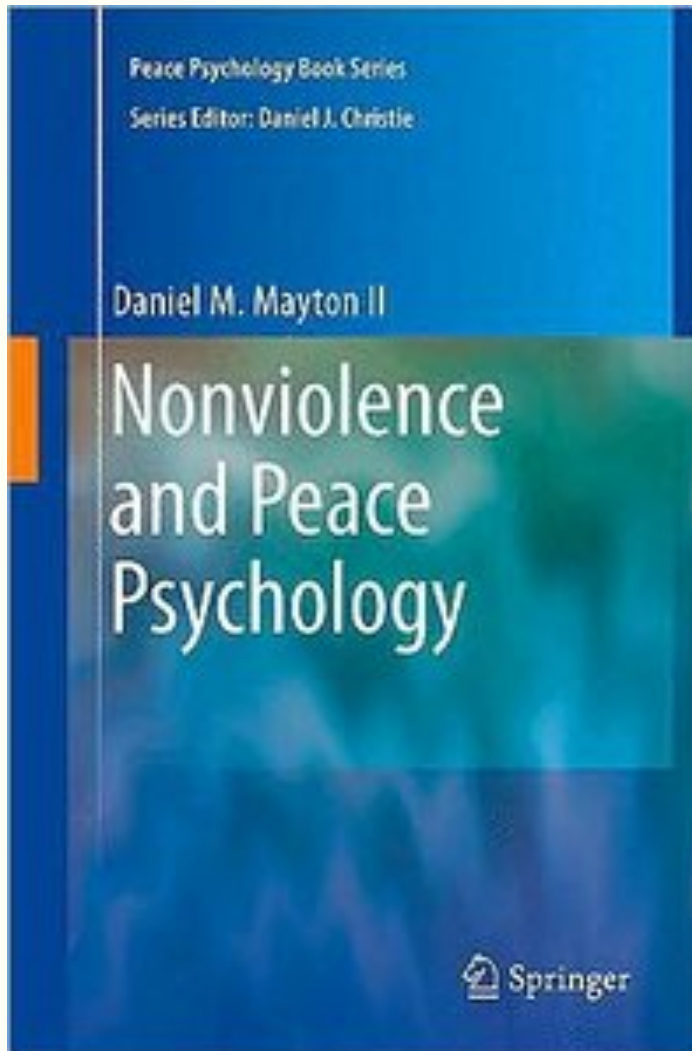


V K Kool



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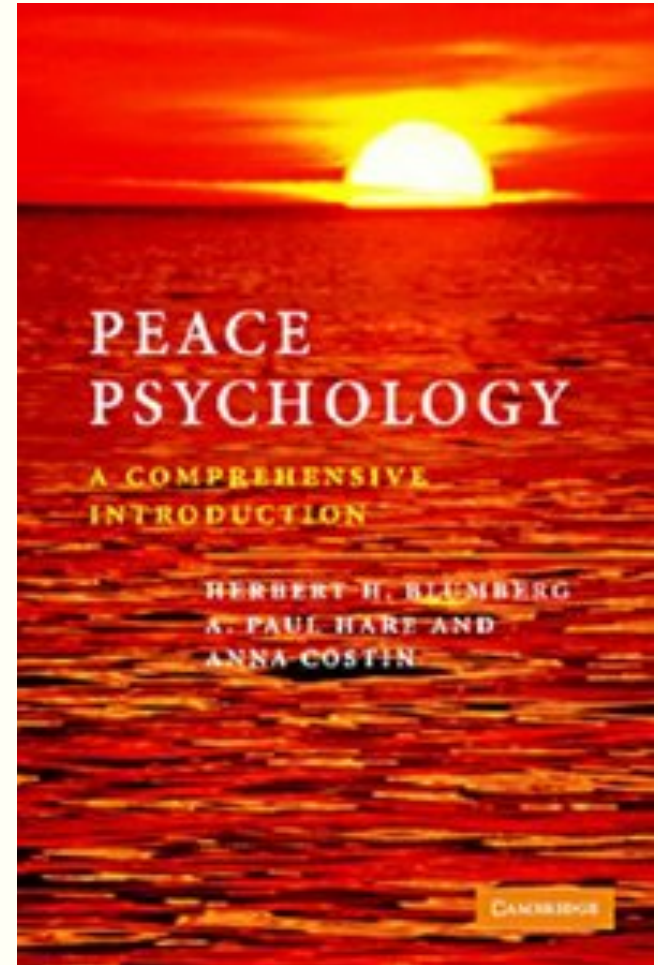
Psychology/Sociology

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Herbert Blumberg



A. Paul Hare



Political Science

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STRATEGIC NONVIOLENT CONFLICT

*The Dynamics of
People Power in the
Twentieth Century*

By PETER ACKERMAN &
CHRISTOPHER KRUEGLER



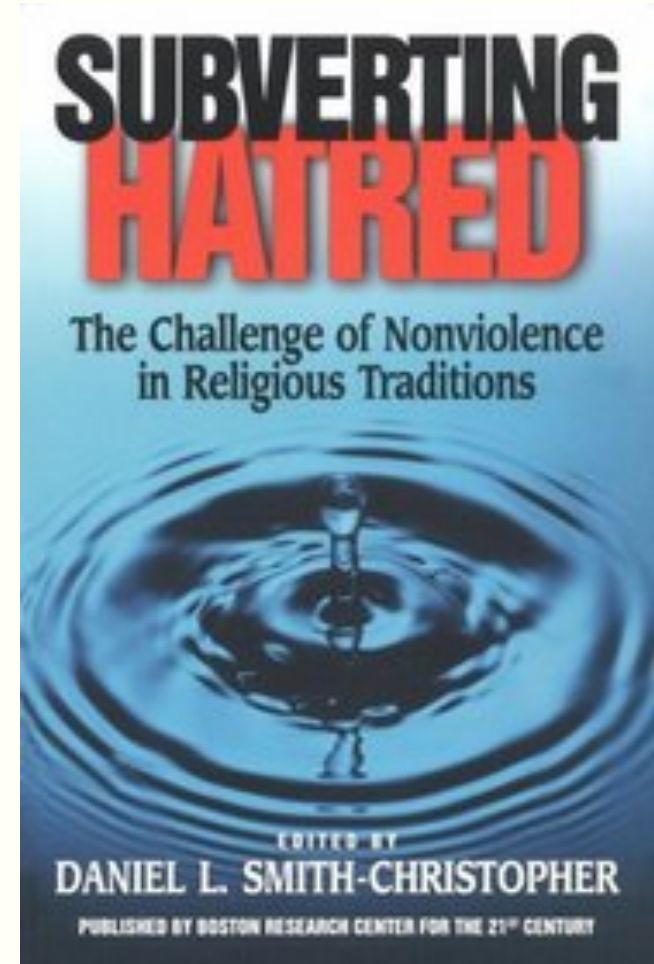
Peter Ackerman



Religious Studies

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Daniel L. Smith-Christopher



Anthropology

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THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF PEACE AND NONVIOLENCE

edited by
Leslie E. Sponsel & Thomas Gregor

Leslie Sponsel

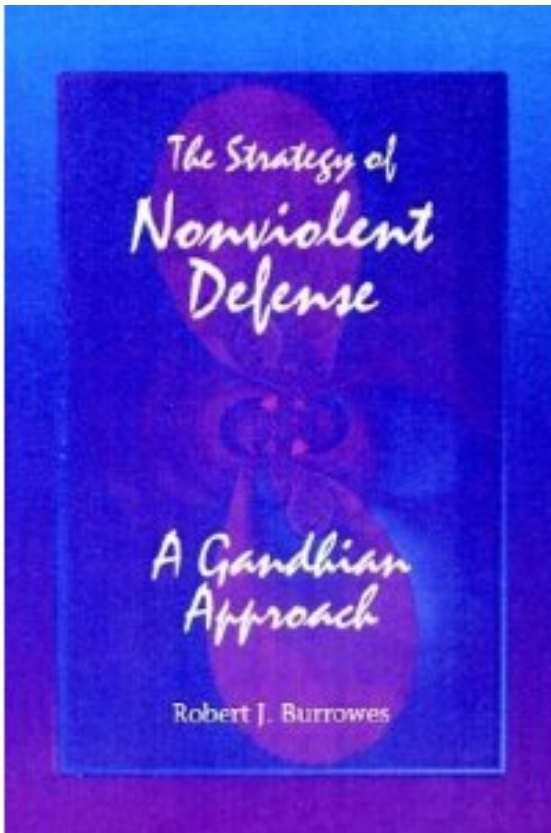
Thomas Gregor



Multidisciplinary/Readings

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Robert J. Burrowes



Robert Holmes & Barry Gan



Conflict (War) vs. Peace Perspectives

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Conflict (War)



Peace



Violence (Aggression) vs. Nonviolence

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- **Aggression**
 - “any behavior whose proximate intent is harm to another person” (Fiske, 2004).
- **Nonviolence**
 - “an action that uses power and influence to reach one’s goal without direct injury or violence to the person or persons working to thwart one’s goal achievement (Mayton, 2009).”

Violence (Aggression) vs. Nonviolence

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- Are nonviolence and violence (aggression) discussed as independent behaviors?
- Is violence (aggression) used to provide context to understand nonviolence?
- What is the percentage of nonviolence and violence covered within the course?
- What does it mean to be a nonviolent person? A violent person?
- Are nonviolent or violent behaviors the norm?

Nonviolence vs. Pacifism vs. Nonkilling

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- **Nonviolence**

“an action that uses power and influence to reach one’s goal without direct injury or violence to the person or persons working to thwart one’s goal achievement (Mayton, 2009).”

- **Pacifism**

- Over two dozen types of pacifism (Yoder, 1992)

- Pacifism of absolute principle - all intentional killing of human beings as wrong.

- Reject all war yet allow for violent self-defense measures - war is wrong, but if you or your loved ones are attacked, being violent in warding off the attack is permissible.

- **Nonkilling**

“the absence of killing, threats to kill, and conditions conducive to killing in human society (Pim 2009, 15).”



Center for Global Nonkilling

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Founder:
Glenn D. Paige
Professor, University of Hawaii



<http://www.nonkilling.org/>



Nonviolence vs. Pacifism vs. Nonkilling

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- Knowledge of the similarities and differences within these terms is important for
 - ✧ Understanding one's own belief and value system related to peace,
 - ✧ Recognizing the views and positions of others,
 - ✧ Ability to speak clearly and convincingly about these issues to others

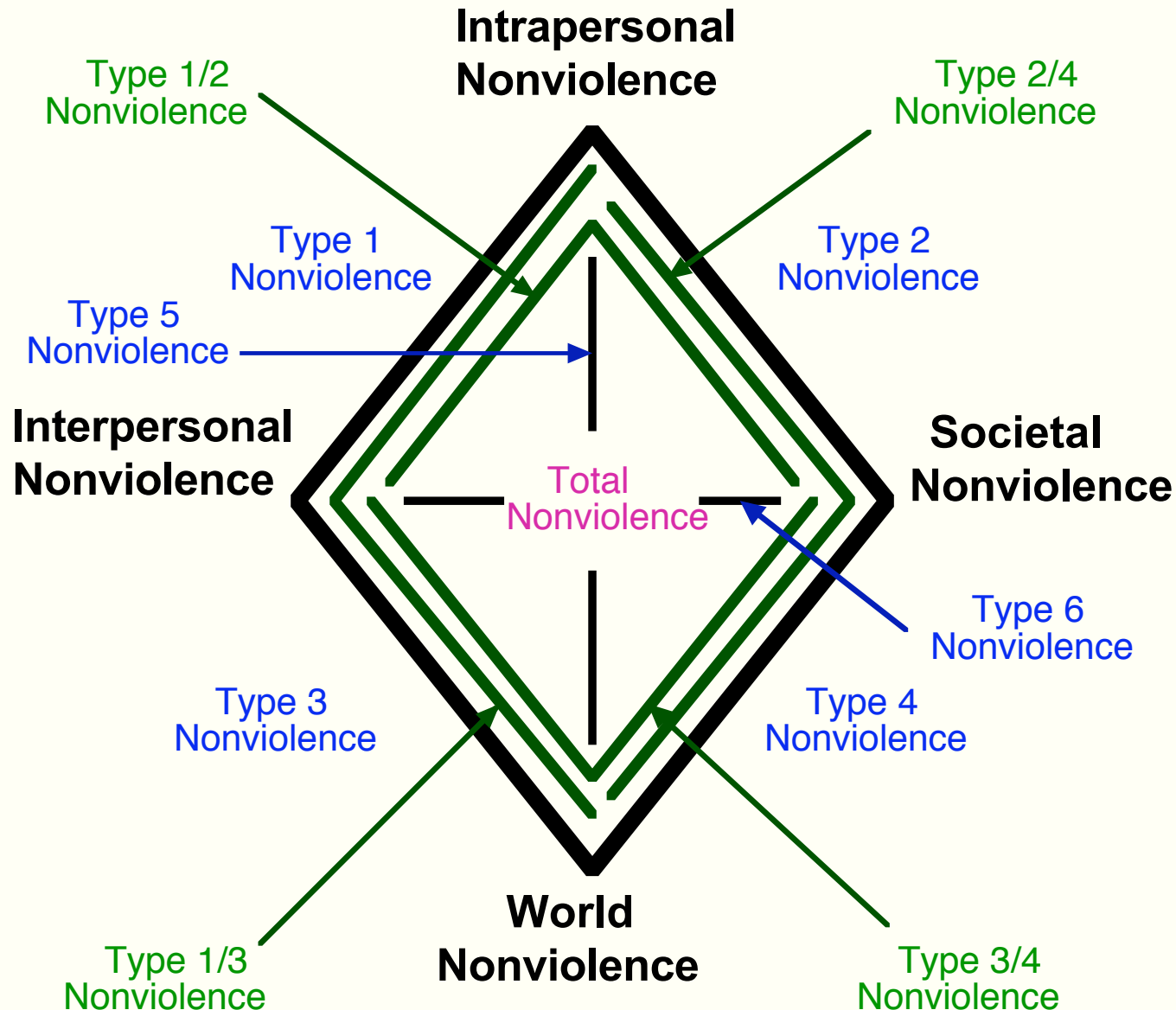
Levels of Nonviolence

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- Intrapersonal Nonviolence
- Interpersonal Nonviolence
- Societal Nonviolence
- World Nonviolence

Diamond Theory of Nonviolence

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Self-analysis of Nonviolent Disposition

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You have taken assessments of nonviolent tendencies, have read about the nature of nonviolence, and have studied several nonviolent individuals over the course of the semester. Your self-analysis should explain why you think you have a strong, moderate, or weak nonviolent disposition. You should provide objective and subjective evidence to support your position. How you support your position is the most important aspect of your analysis. Your self-analysis should be a 3-5 page paper, typed and double spaced with 1" margins.

Evaluation of your self-analysis will be based upon (1) your overall assessment of your nonviolent disposition based on objective and subjective evidence – 30 points, (2) organization and rationale of your arguments – 10 points, and (3) mechanics of your writing – 10 points.

Personal Action Plan for Peace

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You have written an essay which outlined the meaning of peace for you. This culminating activity should be a written 5-8 page paper, typed and double spaced with 1" margins. You should describe a plan for your personal involvement in making peace a reality. What could you do to bring about "world peace"? Be sure you define peace and then provide a series of activities you can pursue to make your view of peace a reality. (Nothing is not acceptable.) Try to be honest and realistic in your plan.

The criteria to be used in evaluating your plan are as follows (1) your updated definition of peace - 10 points, (2) mechanics of paper - 10 points, (3) outline of specific activities - 20 points, and (4) prognosis for completion of personal action plan - 10 points.

Areas for Future Research

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- Determine the degree that nonviolence and peace classes stress knowledge vs. social change strategies.
- Long term follow up of students in college classes of peace and nonviolence.
 - Degree that personal action plans were followed.
 - Support for nonviolent social action
 - Involvement in nonviolent social action



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Thank you for your attendance and interest in nonviolence and peace.

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Nonviolence

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- ✓ long history (though often ignored)
- ✓ a body of principles and theories
- ✓ a system of pragmatics,
- ✓ human endeavor that reflects the complexity of human experience (beliefs, emotions, values, religion, and other social institutions)
- ✓ many strategies for social change