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| 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. |