

HE AO ITI NOA

# Small World

ISSUE

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## FRIEND OR FOE?



Turning conflict into peace – all around the world!  
*He hoa, he hoariri rānei? Te huri i te pakanga  
ki te rangimārie - huri noa i te ao!*



*What are peace and conflict all about?*

*How is the world working together  
to turn conflict into peace?*

*How can we make a difference?*





# What is peace, anyway? *He aha hoki te rangimārie?*

Peace is freedom from fighting or war. Peace is also living without fear of being hurt. A peaceful world is what many people wish for.

If you were to describe a peaceful world, what would you say?

Take a look at the poem below:

## Like a Flower

The fragrance of flowers  
Spreads peace in the world  
Like a flower  
I too wish to spread peace  
In this wonderful world



*A poem by Raja,  
9 years old, who  
goes to Buddha's  
Smile School in  
Varanasi, India*

Write your own poem about peace. When you're finished, put it online at:  
[www.poemsforpeace.org](http://www.poemsforpeace.org)

## Did you know...?

*I mohio rānei koe?*



There are many pictures that are **symbols** of peace.

The white dove carrying an olive branch or the peace symbol have been pictures used to show and encourage peace for a very long time.

Can you think of any other symbols of peace?

Create your own symbol of peace and decorate your classroom.



## Investigation station

*Teihana tūhura*



### Cities for peace

#### Ngā tāone nunui mō te rangimārie

Many cities, towns and districts around the world have 'sister cities'. Sister cities are all about friendship – people of different cultures working together in schools, at work or in sport, all to achieve peace.

Look at who our towns and cities are making peace with:

- ★ Napier has sister cities, in Canada, China and Japan
- ★ Nelson has sister cities, in China, Japan and the USA
- ★ The Far North region has two sister cities in China and one in Japan
- ★ Christchurch has sister cities in Australia, China, England, Japan, South Korea, and the USA.

What countries are many of our sister cities found in? Which countries are missing from our list of friends? Who should we make friends with? Why?

Use an atlas or [www.maps.google.com](http://www.maps.google.com) and find the countries mentioned above.

Visit <http://tinyurl.com/lh3272> to see your town's sister cities.

## Our right to peace!

*Tō tātou tika mō te rangimārie!*

We all have the right to life, to freedom and to safety! It says so right here, in the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**. Fighting and wars put our safety at risk.



## And the award for most peaceful nation goes to...

*Ko te paraihe mō te tino whenua rangimārie, hei a ...*

### Aotearoa New Zealand!

Going by the Global Peace Index, if you want to live in peace, Aotearoa NZ is the place to go. Well, in 2009 at least. Out of 121 countries, we had the least **violence**, little fighting with other countries and we got on well with our neighbours. But we have to work hard if we want to stay at number one - the list changes every year.

Want to see how peaceful the rest of the world is?

Visit [www.visionofhumanity.org](http://www.visionofhumanity.org). Click on 'Global peace index'.

## Key words *Ngā kupu matua*

<b>Symbol</b>	an easily recognised sign or picture that stands for something.
<b>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</b>	adopted by the United Nations (UN), it contains 30 statements on your rights. They include the right to food, education, clothing and housing.
<b>Violence, violent</b>	fighting, or causing harm to someone.

# Global impact... *Ngā take o te ao*

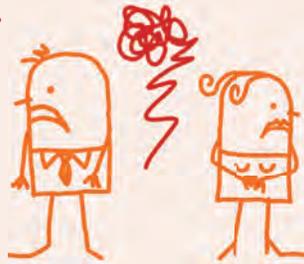


## What is conflict? *He aha te pakanga?*

We dream of a peaceful planet, but sadly, some countries are in **conflict** with each other. Conflict is where two or more groups disagree about something. When there is conflict, people can get hurt. A conflict can be:

- ★ fighting
- ★ arguing
- ★ war
- ★ angry silence.

Then again, disagreeing isn't always a bad thing. We can disagree with someone who is hurting others. If we do it in a peaceful way, where no one is hurt, then this kind of conflict can be a good thing.



Talk with your teacher and classmates. Can you think of any times when disagreeing has been a good thing? How do you think you could use conflict in a peaceful and positive way?

## What's the use in fighting? *He aha te painga o te pakanga?*

So why is there war anyway? Sometimes it's because people think what they believe is right, and everyone else should listen to them. It might be because a person takes someone else's home or land, or sometimes it's because people don't get along.

## Use your brain power *Whakamahi te kaha o tō hinengaro*

- What might lead to wars?
- Why do you think these things happen?
- What are some ideas for stopping arguments from turning into wars?



## Cross words

*He kupu whakatakariri*

What do you think conflict looks, feels, tastes and sounds like?

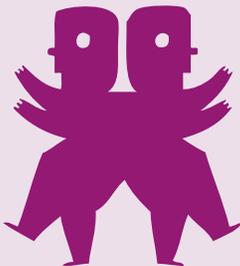
Create a diagram like the one below to help you describe conflict.

FEELS LIKE...

TASTES LIKE...

LOOKS LIKE...

SOUNDS LIKE...



## Did you know...?

*I mohio rānei koe?*

When a nation is fighting with another country, it often finds an **ally** or friend to help them win the fight. Sometimes this is necessary, especially if a country is being attacked by a bigger, richer or more powerful nation. It means they have someone on their side.



## History spot

*He kōrero nō nehe*

A **treaty** is often used to solve conflict. There were treaties made at the end of the first and second world wars, and Aotearoa NZ was founded on our very own Tiriti o Waitangi.

Find out about te Tiriti o Waitangi here <http://tinyurl.com/lugd7b>

## Key words *Ngā kupu matua*

<b>Conflict</b>	a disagreement or fight between two or more people or groups.
<b>Ally</b>	someone who helps you in a war or argument. They are on your side.
<b>Treaty</b>	an agreement between two groups or countries.
<b>Favelas</b>	the Portuguese word for the poor areas or 'slums' of Rio de Janeiro.
<b>Peacekeeping</b>	not fighting in a war. Instead, people help to help bring peace in countries at war.

Sources Ngā Rauemi:  
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/cbbcnews> [www.nzdf.mil.nz](http://www.nzdf.mil.nz)  
<http://tinyurl.com/r9ftyn>



## Stopping conflict in its tracks

### *Te haukoti i te pakanga*

The tricky thing about conflict is stopping it before it turns into war. Let's look at how people around the world are trying to stop dangerous conflicts by finding solutions that work for everyone.

## Football for peace *Te whutupōro mō te rangimārie*

In Palestine and Israel, people have been fighting for many years. But one thing that is bringing some Israelis and Palestinians together is their love of football.

Instead of fighting, Arab and Jewish children are taught to respect and trust each other – all through the sport they love.



Image source: Ariel Besor, [www.arielbesor.com](http://www.arielbesor.com).

*Palestinian and Israeli team mates celebrate during a game of football.*

And football isn't just a way to peace in Palestine and Israel; in Liberia, Africa, football is bringing people who have been fighting together in peace.

To see what's happening in Palestine and Israel, look here: [www.football4peace.eu](http://www.football4peace.eu).

Watch a short film about football for peace in Liberia here: <http://tinyurl.com/nhbysz>.

## Making music

### *Te mahi waiata* *Grupo Cultural AfroReggae,* *Rio de Janeiro, Brasil*

In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil's largest city, life isn't always easy – at least for the people that live in the **favelas** of the city. Many young people there are joining gangs. These gangs often have gang wars, and many people have died because of them.

A young man named Anderson Sa decided to use music to get the children of the favelas out of gangs and into peace. With his friends, he formed the band AfroReggae. They travel favelas creating music with home made instruments, and spreading their message of peace.

Today AfroReggae is keeping more than 3,000 young people from gang conflict by teaching them about music. As Anderson says, AfroReggae is 'the movement that fights for peace.'



Image source: Rodrigo Gorosito.

*Afro Lata, one of the bands started by AfroReggae.*

Watch AfroReggae in action! Visit <http://tinyurl.com/pdzaca> or <http://tinyurl.com/ry7on6> You can learn more at [www.afroreggaeuk.org](http://www.afroreggaeuk.org)

## Work it out! *Tauria!*

Why not turn regular, household items into musical instruments? Figure out what you could use to create music – an upside down rubbish bin (make sure it's empty first!) even a margarine container full of lentils! Decorate them with your own peace messages or drawings, and make music for peace.

## What's war got to do with us?

### *He aha te pakanga ki a tātou?*

If you thought that war doesn't affect Aotearoa NZ, think about this: nearly 900 Kiwis are around the world, right now, trying to end conflict. But it's not all about fighting. One very important thing they're doing is **peacekeeping**. In places like Bougainville in the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste, New Zealanders were some of the first trying to stop the fighting there. They didn't even use guns! Other groups, like the Red Cross, help to end conflict peacefully, too. Now that's good to know! To find out more about the people helping with conflict around the world, go to [www.nzdf.mil.nz](http://www.nzdf.mil.nz).

Discover more about the Red Cross at [www.redcross.org.nz](http://www.redcross.org.nz).

# Local action *Hei Mahi I Tō Rohe*



## Conflict and resolution *Te pakanga me te rongomau*

There are many examples on marae that you may have been a part of, and not realised are about solving conflict. Being welcomed on to a marae as part of a **pōwhiri**, shows some of these practices:

- ★ The area in front of the meeting house, the marae ātea, is looked after by the Māori guardian of people, conflict and resolution, Tūmatauenga.
- ★ The marae ātea is where a warrior may perform a wero or challenge to **manuhiri** to see if they are friendly or not. If the manuhiri pick up the warrior's peace offering and back away facing their host, this means they come in peace. If the visitor turns their back on their host, this is a sign of conflict.
- ★ Once the manuhiri reach the **whareniui**, the practice of taking your shoes off before entering,

means you are leaving any issues of conflict outside with Tūmatauenga.

- ★ The whaikōrero or speeches are an opportunity for any issues to be discussed and debated.
- ★ The practice of waiata or songs after the **whaikōrero** is to support what has just been said. Traditionally whaikōrero could go on for hours, so singing waiata was also a chance to have a break.
- ★ **Hongi** between the host and visitors is very intimate and is about the sharing of breath.



Hiria



The marae ātea in front of Tunohopu marae, Hiria's home marae in Rotorua.

- ★ Finally the pōwhiri is completed with **kai** or hākari, a celebration which is both a practice of manaaki (hospitality) and shows that any issues discussed during the pōwhiri have been resolved.

## Working for peace *Te mahi mō te rangimārie*



We sat down with Una McGurk and talked about how The Peace Foundation helps solve conflict. Here's what she had to say.

*How does The Peace Foundation work to bring peace?*

We work to create a more peaceful society, from the individual to the family and community, through to the nation and the world...all through our programmes, like Cool Schools.

*What is Cool Schools all about?*

Cool Schools is just one of our programmes. It teaches children skills to solve conflict with other children. They learn to help other students solve conflict too.

*What are some ways of solving conflict at home or at school?*

It's really important to listen to the other person's point of view, try to see things the way they do. Talk about how you feel and reach a solution that everyone is happy with.



To learn more about The Peace Foundation and how they work with schools, visit [www.peace.net.nz](http://www.peace.net.nz)

## Key words *Ngā kupu matua*

<b>Pōwhiri</b>	Māori welcome	<b>Whareniui</b>	meeting house	<b>Hongi</b>	pressing of noses
<b>Manuhiri</b>	visitors	<b>Whaikōrero</b>	speeches	<b>Kai</b>	meal

### Sources Ngā Rauemi:

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/cbbcnewswww.youtube.com/watch?v=pJUyXGvKrg&feature=channel>

# What do you think?

He aha ōu whakaaro?

NAME: Sam Crabtree AGE: 11

SCHOOL: Carmel College  
Auckland.

## Why do you think people might fight with each other?

You might fight with your siblings over a chocolate bar. Gangs fight for drugs and money. A bully would fight for your lunch money. Friends might fight over who has a better bike or toy.

## Why might countries fight each other?

They would fight for their rights. They would fight for something that the other countries might have.

## What do you think is the best way for people to solve conflict?

Countries could find a way to work things out instead of fighting. If a bully was taking your lunch money you should tell a teacher. You could tell a parent or care-giver if you have any problems.

NAME: Sarah Brook AGE: 11

SCHOOL: Rata Street School, Lower Hutt.

## Why do you think people might fight with each other?

To get their own way. Also people need to be right all the time. At school conflict happens because people don't like each other. They are mean to each other.

## Why might countries fight each other?

For land, for money, for oil, and for religion.

## What do you think is the best way for people to solve conflict?

Give people what they need. If it's at school, tell parents and teachers. The person causing conflict needs to be put into time out. Both kids should sit down and talk about what caused the conflict.



Sam

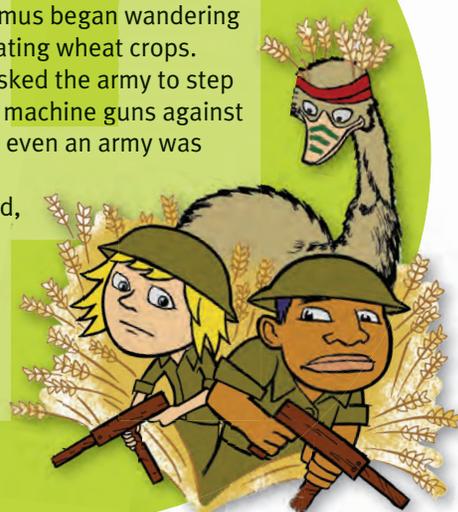


Sarah

## History spot

### He kōrero nō nehe

One of the weirdest wars ever fought was way back in 1932 in Australia. It all started when more than 20,000 emus began wandering around farms, eating wheat crops. Furious farmers asked the army to step in: it was men with machine guns against unarmed emus! But even an army was no match for these birds: only a few died, and after a week, the Australian army admitted they were beaten — by a flightless bird!



## Children of the world talk peace and conflict

Ka kōrero ngā tamariki o te ao mō te rangimārie me te pakanga

'The whole thing is just stupid ... It's just killing people.'  
Meiling, 14, Taiwan

'WE CAN'T GO TO WAR! If we do then lots of people, and children could die... I think if we do go to war it could spark off more wars ...'  
Louise, 10, Belfast, Northern Ireland

'Peace is not only living with each other in peace, it's also living in peace with the environment...'  
Nikhil, 13, Mumbai, India

## ? So, what do you think? Nā reira he aha ōu whakaaro?

You've heard what children around Aotearoa and the world have to say about conflict and peace. How do you feel about it? Write your thoughts in the speech bubble below, and have your say. Why not get your classmates to share their thoughts too, and then display your ideas around your classroom.

“

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

”

Sources Ngā Rauemi: <http://ndpbeta.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/4508317?searchTerm=emus>; [www.emugigs.com/emuwar](http://www.emugigs.com/emuwar); [http://news.bbc.co.uk/cbbcnews/hi/chat/your\\_comments/newsid\\_2240000/2240765.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/cbbcnews/hi/chat/your_comments/newsid_2240000/2240765.stm)

# Taking positive action *Te mahi pai*



Solving conflict at home or at school doesn't have to be hard. Sometimes, just knowing when to say sorry is all it takes. It's easy, but it works – all you have to do is mean it!



Give some of these other ideas a try:

- ★ Come up with a classroom treaty on how to keep the peace. If you find yourself in conflict, use it to help sort things out.
- ★ Mark important peace days on your calendar. September 21st is the International Day of Peace – that means people all over the world are doing their bit to end conflict. Pitch in by planning your own school peace activities. See the websites section below to find out more.
- ★ If walking is your thing, why not get involved in the World March for Peace? This is the world's biggest walk: people around the world are marching for an end to war. It's happening between October 2, 2009 and January 2, 2010 and starts right here in Aotearoa NZ! Go to <http://tinyurl.com/qoramf> to find out more.
- ★ Create a peace wall in your classroom or school. Use your peace art, peace symbols or thoughts about peace to bring your classroom alive.



Image source: UN Photo/Martine Perret. [www.unmultimedia.org/photo](http://www.unmultimedia.org/photo).

United Nations peacekeepers in Timor-Leste, celebrating the International Day of Peace in 2008.

## Websites *Te Ipurangi*

**Focus on Animation** Go to this website to watch Dinner for two, a cool cartoon on conflict and how to solve it. <http://tinyurl.com/p53zzv>

**The Peace Foundation** The official website of the Peace Foundation, New Zealand. Find out more about how to promote peace. [www.peace.net.nz](http://www.peace.net.nz).

**International Day of Peace** This website is a great place to start for ideas on peace activities and events where you are. [www.internationaldayofpeace.org](http://www.internationaldayofpeace.org).

**CBBC Newsround** To find out about conflicts in the world and up to date news, visit this website. It's the BBC, just for kids. <http://tinyurl.com/7htout>.

**Peace Through Art** A page where you can share your art with the world, and view other people's peace art. <http://peacethroughart.ning.com>.

**Sources Ngā Rauemi:**

[www.imdb.com/character/chooo3031/quotes](http://www.imdb.com/character/chooo3031/quotes) <http://internationaldayofpeace.org>



*Dad, is this another one of those situations that could be solved by a simple apology?*

*I never apologise, Lisa. I'm sorry, but that's just the way I am.*

Image source: [www.simpsonscrazy.com](http://www.simpsonscrazy.com)



Change for a just world

Visit our website:  
[www.globaled.org.nz](http://www.globaled.org.nz)  
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