

## PS1A03 – Midterm Outline and Review

### **Format:**

**Part 1 – Multiple Choice** (30 questions, 1 mark each = 30 marks)

**Part 2 – Short Answer** (choose 4 questions from the list, 5 marks each = 20 marks)

**TOTAL = 50 marks**

### **Part 1 – Multiple Choice – SAMPLES – choose the BEST answer:**

This term refers to individuals who refused to engage in military service or go to war during WWI and WWII because it conflicted with their beliefs:

- a) Pacifist
- b) Passive Resister
- c) Conscientious Objector
- d) Anti-Militarist

This American social reformer, pacifist and feminist argued that peace was more than just the absence of war:

- a) Jane Addams
- b) Bertrand Russell
- c) Eleanor Roosevelt
- d) Jean Jacques Rousseau

In 1926, the No More War Movement used this to symbolize peace and commemorate the casualties of war:

- a) Dove
- b) Peace Sign
- c) White Poppy
- d) Rainbow Flag

### **Part 2 – Identify and Explain the Significance** (4 questions, 5 marks each = 20 marks)

Select **four (4)** terms/names from 8 possible choices. For each term/name, you need to do the following:

- a) IDENTIFY the term. Provide specific details about the who/what/where/when for the term. Be specific to show me that you know what the term is. *This part is worth 3 marks.*
- b) Explain the SIGNIFICANCE of the term to our course (and peace studies). *This part is worth 2 marks, so provide 2 different points.*

#### **Sample Answer for “Identify and Explain the Significance”: JANE ADDAMS**

*\* Note – all of this info comes from either the slide on J. Addams from Sept 28, or the textbook.*

Jane Addams was an American social reformer, pacifist and feminist in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. She led several important peace organizations, such as the Women’s Peace Party and the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom. Addams rose to fame as a leading social reformer in the United States. In 1931, she won the Nobel Peace Prize for her efforts. **(worth 3 marks)**

She is significant to the study of peace studies because she had a much broader vision of peace than many activists of her time, arguing that peace is not just the absence of war but also an opportunity for social progress. **(worth 1 mark)**

She is also significant because she tied the concept of peace to individual relationships, not just conflicts between states. **(worth 1 mark)**

***This is an example of a 5/5 answer.***

## WHAT TO STUDY:

- 1) **LECTURE** slides (and notes)
  - all slides can be found in the CONTENT section of the Avenue site
  
- 2) The “**Readings**” uploaded for the tutorial discussions.
  - there have been 4 readings (1 was a set of videos)
  - all readings can be found in the CONTENT section of the Avenue site
  - \*\* you do not have to memorize wording or the details of the excerpts – but you should know who the different authors of the excerpts are (eg: Clausewitz, Jaurès, Einstein, etc) and a little bit about them
  
- 3) The assigned **TEXTBOOK** readings

The following sections will be useful for the multiple choice section, and to help produce better answers for section 2:

“What is Peace” – pp 6 – 11

“The First Peace Societies” – pp 25-35; 40-44

“Toward Internationalism” – pp 45-58

“Facing Facism” – pp 69-75; 88-92

“Confronting the Cold War” – pp 109-115

“A Force More Powerful” – 211-232