



ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI



UNESCO CHAIR

on Education for Human Rights, Democracy and Peace



UNESCO/UNITWIN Award 2002

A Culture of Peace in Schools The Contribution of Conflict Resolution Education



Master Thesis by Miriam Schiffer Supervised by Professor Emer. Dimitra Papadopoulou Academic Year 2011-2012

Acknowledgements

My sincere thanks go to:

My supervisor, Professor Emer. Papadopoulou, who invested a lot of time and patience in my supervision, who helped me to find suitable interview participants in Thessaloniki and who gave me precious suggestions for the writing of my thesis.

My tutor, Assistant Professor Georgaca, who offered me useful advice on the organisation of my literature research and the structure of my thesis.

To Foteini and Haris, assistants of the UNESCO Chair, who were always there for me, no matter what questions I had, and for being such a great help in my finding my way to my various interview participants in Thessaloniki.

To Professor Georgopoulos, who gave me useful literature tips and advice as to where to start my research.

To my interview participants, Ms. Mouzoura, Mr. Senteris, Ms. Karypidou, Ms. Athanasiadou, Ms. Psallida and Ms. Kougioumtzi, for investing their time in this project and for all the useful and interesting information they gave me.

To Paulina and Cristina, for their good friendship during our months in Thessaloniki and for their support in various ways.

Abstract

This thesis outlines the concept of a Culture of Peace and the importance of working towards the development of such a culture in order to obtain sustainable peace on a global scale. Peace education plays a crucial role in the achievement of a long-lasting peaceful culture. The younger generation, in particular, who represent the future society, are an essential target group for peace education. To be able to contribute to a Culture of Peace in the future, children should not only receive peace and non-violence education, but also be given the opportunity to grow up and learn in a peaceful environment and thus be able to develop to their full potential. To achieve a Culture of Peace in schools, conflict resolution education (CRE), as a fundamental part of peace education, has to be practised. Through CRE students are given the opportunity to learn how to solve their conflicts with classmates non-violently and self-dependently. Today peace researchers and peace education experts have recognised the importance of CRE and therefore a great deal of educational material is available for teachers. Education guidelines primarily outline how to teach the two conflict resolution methods of negotiation and peer-mediation. Furthermore, this thesis contains an analysis of interviews on the subject of CRE conducted with staff of schools situated in Thessaloniki, Greece. Findings show that teachers are able to achieve positive outcomes through CRE, although education and implementation is not always in accordance with existing literature and further improvement in teachers' knowledge is required.

Each human being is unique and irreplaceable.

The integrity of his life is entitled to the utmost respect.

Laying down the principle of non-violence in all educational actions is to pave the way for a society founded on justice, democracy and freedom.

By Francois Lhopiteau from the IFMAN Research Institute

Table of Contents

| 1.Introduction | 7 |
|--|----|
| 2. The Culture of Peace | |
| 2.1. Defining Culture of Peace | 10 |
| 2.2. Normative Instruments for a Culture of Peace | |
| 2.3. Historical Outline of the Concept of the Culture of Peace | 17 |
| 2.4. Building a Culture of Peace | |
| 2.4.1. Areas of Action for the Culture of Peace | 22 |
| 2.4.2. Call for a Global Movement for a Culture of Peace | 24 |
| 2.4.3. Building a Culture of Peace through UNESCO and the Civil Society | 26 |
| 3. The Role of Education for the establishment of a Culture of Peace | 33 |
| 3.1. Normative Instruments for Peace and Non-Violence Education | 34 |
| 3.2. Fostering a Culture of Peace through Education | 36 |
| 4. Non-Violent Conflict Resolution | |
| 4.1. Purposes and Benefits of Conflict Resolution Education in School | 42 |
| 4.2. The Role of Conflict Resolution Education in the Development of a Culture | of |
| Peace | |
| 4.3. Teaching Methods of Non-Violent Conflict Resolution in Schools | 50 |
| 4.3.1. The Whole School Approach | |
| 4.3.3. Negotiation as a Method of Conflict Resolution Education | 54 |
| 4.3.4. Skills for Constructive Conflict Resolution | 57 |
| 4.3.5. Mediation as a Method of Conflict Resolution Education | 59 |
| 4.3.6. The Role of Buddies | 64 |
| 5. Conflict Resolution Education of Schools in Thessaloniki | 67 |
| 5.1. Analysis | 68 |
| 6. Conclusions | 79 |
| 7. Bibliography | 81 |
| Appendix 1: Seville Statement on Violence | 92 |
| Appendix 2: Interview Questions | 95 |