

FBQ1:

Answer: *Pre-conflict*

FBQ2:

Answer: *Kofi Annan*

FBQ3: "Sweep under the carpet" peace philosophy means _____

Answer: *hot peace*

FBQ4: The deployment of ECOMOG was for _____ in Liberia.

Answer: *Peace*

FBQ5: Reconciliation entails _____

Answer: *justice*

FBQ6: Those factors that could be said to be responsible for the outburst of a given conflict is called _____

Answer: *proximate causes*

FBQ7: The first task of post conflict peace-building is to disarm the old _____

Answer: *Combatants*

FBQ8: Ford is an example of _____ donor to peace-building projects.

Answer: *private*

FBQ9: The Camp David Accords of September 17, 1978 represents _____

Answer: *Peacemaking*

FBQ10: DFID is an example of _____ donor to peace-building programmes.

Answer: *Government agency*

FBQ11:

Answer: *Northern Nigeria*

FBQ12:

Answer: *Personal*

FBQ13: Early warning mechanism is a _____ type of peace-building.

Answer: *Pre-conflict*

FBQ14: The dimension of peace-building that focuses on the social conditions that promote violent conflict is _____

Answer: *Structural dimension*

FBQ15: The process of standing down armed combatant group is known as

Answer: *Demobilization*

FBQ16: Peace building as a concept was made popular by _____

Answer: *Brouros-Ghali*

FBQ17: UNITA was a rebel group that fought in _____ country.

Answer: *Angola*

FBQ18: DDR stands for _____

Answer: *Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration*

FBQ19: In Mozambique, DDR involved a rebel group known by the acronym

Answer: *RENAMO*

FBQ20: In Rwanda, the traditional courts that had trial for war crimes was

Answer: *Gacaca*

FBQ21: The ex-president of _____ was sentenced by the ICC for his war criminal activities in Sierra Leone.

Answer: *Liberia*

FBQ22: Government derives its powers of operation from the _____

Answer: *Constitution*

FBQ23: Unicameralism and _____ are the two types of legislature that exist.

Answer: *Bi-cameralism*

FBQ24: The 1960 constitutions of Malawi had _____ articles.

Answer: *100*

FBQ25: A written constitution was first practiced in Africa by _____

Answer: *Liberia*

FBQ26: A constitution that is codified is also called _____

Answer: *Written constitution*

FBQ27: _____ country made unwritten constitution popular.

Answer: *England*

FBQ28: nolle creminen sine lege means _____

Answer: *No crime without law*

FBQ29: IDP stands for _____

Answer: *Internally displaced person*

FBQ30: People displaced across national boundaries are known as _____

Answer: *Refugees*

FBQ31: People displaced within national boundaries are known as _____

Answer: *Internally displaced persons*

FBQ32: UNHCR stands for _____

Answer: *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

FBQ33: The Revolutionary United Front (RUF) was a rebel group in _____

Answer: *Sierra Leone*

FBQ34: Dissatisfied refugees in Liberia under Taylor's regime formed a rebel group known as _____

Answer: *Liberians United for Reconstruction and Democracy*

FBQ35: Ex Liberian President Charles Taylor was granted an asylum in _____

Answer: *Nigeria*

FBQ36: A major trust-building commission established by Olusegun Obasanjo's civilian administration was _____

Answer: *Oputa Panel*

FBQ37: The practice of restorative justice became a peace movement in _____

Answer: *1974*

FBQ38: The restorative justice movement gave birth to the first _____

Answer: *Victim-Offender Reconciliation Program*

FBQ39: A popular concept in peace-building that emphasises the principles of truth, rightness and equitableness in the relationship between parties is called _____

Answer: *Restorative justice*

FBQ40: Empowerment is one of the principles of _____

Answer: *Restorative justice*

FBQ41: ADR stands for _____

Answer: *Alternative Dispute Resolution*

FBQ42: The underlying fact about any conflict is that there must be victor and a _____

Answer: *Vanquished*

FBQ43: The underlying fact about any conflict is that there must be an offender and a _____

Answer: *victim*

FBQ44: In restorative justice, truth-telling is a basic need of _____
Answer: *victim*

FBQ45: In restorative justice, restitution is a basic need of _____
Answer: *victim*

FBQ46: _____ is the United National Security Council landmark resolution on gender mainstreaming in peace processes.
Answer: *1325*

FBQ47: _____ justice involves integrating gender mainstreaming in peace processes and operations.
Answer: *Gender*

FBQ48: UNTAG was a UN mission in _____
Answer: *Namibia*

FBQ49: Janjaweed militia operated in _____
Answer: *Sudan*

FBQ50: National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) was led by _____
Answer: *Charles Taylor*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

MCQ1: Peace building as a concept was popularised by _____
Answer: Boutros Brouros-Ghali

MCQ2: "Agenda for Peace" was authored by _____
Answer: Boutros Brouros-Ghali

MCQ3: There are ____ types of legislature.
Answer: 1

MCQ4: Nigeria practices _____
Answer: Bicameralism

MCQ5: Great Britain is an example of _____
Answer: Bi-cameralism

MCQ6: _____ is not a function of a constitution.
Answer: Job provision

MCQ7: Unwritten constitution was made popular by England following the Glorious Revolution of ____
Answer: 1688

MCQ8: a form of constitution that is not codified is known as _____
Answer: Unwritten constitution

MCQ9: The United States adopted a written constitution in ____
Answer: 1787

MCQ10: The first African state to adopt a written constitution is ____
Answer: Liberia

MCQ11: The 1960 constitutions of Morocco had ____ articles.
Answer: 100

MCQ12: There are ____ basic forms of constitution.
Answer: 2

MCQ13: Government derives its spirit of operation from the ____
Answer: Constitution

MCQ14: During the colonial era, constitution making only considered ____
Answer: three classes of people

MCQ15: The Vienna Declaration and programme of Action was adopted at the 1993 conference of ____
Answer: Human Rights

MCQ16: Any serious violation of law applicable to both intra state and international armed conflicts is called ____
Answer: War crimes

MCQ17: The expression nolle creminen sine lege means ____
Answer: No crime without law

MCQ18: IDP means ____
Answer: Internally displaced person

MCQ19: The Pan-African Conference on Refugees held in Arusha, Tanzania was sponsored by the ____
Answer: UN

MCQ20: In 1982, ____ carried out forceful repatriation of thousands of Rwandan refugees that had already settled in that country.
Answer: Ugandan Government

MCQ21: ____ have become one of the major features of African Continent
Answer: Rural Refugees

MCQ22: Megistu Haite- Mariam reigned over ____
Answer: Ethiopia

MCQ23: The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights came into existence in ____

Answer: 1948

MCQ24: ECOMOG was a (an)_____ peacekeeping force.

Answer: ECOWAS

MCQ25: _____ is not one of the basic properties of reconciliation.

Answer: Kindness

MCQ26: Apology and _____ are very important elements of reconciliation and peace building.

Answer: forgiveness

MCQ27: _____ dimension of peace-building centres its focus on social condition.

Answer: Structural

MCQ28: Designing strategies to address social-economic and political injustice and inequality that pervaded the landscape of the conflict state is part of _____

Answer: Structural

MCQ29: Trauma healing techniques is a _____ dimension of peace-building.

Answer: Structural

MCQ30: Revolutionary United Front (RUF) operated in _____

Answer: Sierra Leone

MCQ31: The Liberian Network for Peace and Development was made of _____ NGOs.

Answer: 20

MCQ32: The Liberian Network for Peace and Development was sponsored by _____

Answer: Carter Centre

MCQ33: CRESNET was an NGO that participated in conflict resolution in _____

Answer: Northern Nigeria

MCQ34: The UN deployed UNTAG in _____

Answer: Namibia

MCQ35: Department of Peacekeeping Operations belongs to _____

Answer: UN

MCQ36: 1325 resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations focused on _____

Answer: Women

MCQ37: MONUC was by deployed in _____

Answer: Congo

MCQ38: The convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against

Women (CEDAW) was in the year _____

Answer: 1981

MCQ39: ICTR was established for humanitarian crisis in _____

Answer: Rwanda

MCQ40: Gacaca jurisdiction was established to prosecute the offenders of crimes against humanity and genocide in _____

Answer: Rwanda

MCQ41: _____ is not a challenge faced by women in peace-building.

Answer: Education

MCQ42: _____ authored the letter that gave birth to the American Manhattan Project in September 1942.

Answer: Albert Einstein

MCQ43: H-bomb means _____

Answer: Hydrogen Bomb

MCQ44: The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) was adopted by the UN in _____

Answer: September 1996

MCQ45: RENAMO was demobilized in _____

Answer: Mozambique

MCQ46: DDR means _____

Answer: Disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration

MCQ47: UNITA was a rebel group in _____

Answer: Angola

MCQ48: EPLF fought for the independence of _____

Answer: Eritrea

MCQ49: Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy is a _____ perspective of psychotherapy.

Answer: humanistic

MCQ50: MEND operated in the _____

Answer: Niger Delta