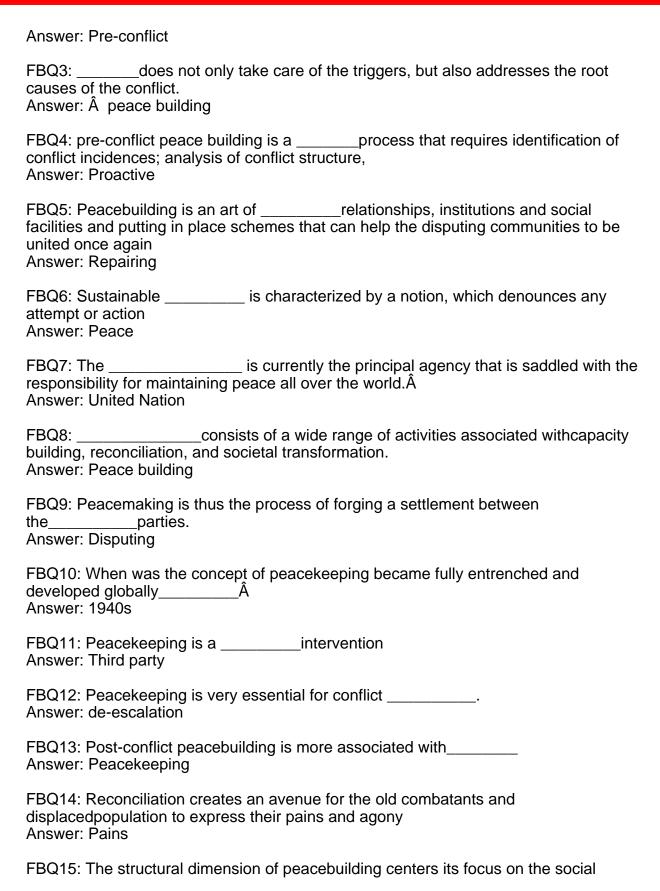
MCQ1: Peacebuilding consists of a wide range of activities associated with the following except Answer: Monitoring MCQ2: Peacebuilding is a long-term process, which occurs after violent conflict has Answer: Subsided MCQ3: Peacemaking is thus the process of forging a settlement between parties Answer: Disputing MCQ4: The concept of peacekeeping became fully entrenched in the global peace processes and institutions in the year Answer: 1940s MCQ5: _____is a third-party intervention Answer: Peacekeeping MCQ6: Reconciliation consists of at least four basic properties, which include the following except Answer: Ideas MCQ7: The theatre of war was often far away from of settlement in order to protect or prevent assault or attack on the non-belligerents. Answer: Village MCQ8: Wars cannot be fought without_____ readiness. Answer: Pre-war MCQ9: All the following are the prominent implements or weapons of war except Â Answer: Space MCQ10: Negotiation took place either on a neutral ground (at the third party's place) or at the boundary of the warring or disputing **Answer: Communities** MCQ11: In traditional African societies, there was nothing like cleansing Answer: Genocide or ethnic MCQ12: modern day war comprises the combination of all the following except Answer: Coercion MCQ13: _____ opines that the degree of inequality in the distribution of resources generates inherent conflicts of interest.Â Answer: Karl Marx MCQ14: Naval force or sea power comprises the following except

Answer: Rocket
MCQ15: InAfrica, conflict prevention management and resolution was the duty of local authorities Answer: pre-colonial
MCQ16: involves monitoring, observing and recording the trend of change and continuity in the conflict process Answer: Conflict Tracking
MCQ17: The great development of international law witnessed between thewas a by product of growing interdependence of states Answer: 18th/19th century
MCQ18: The International Law Commission was established by the United Nation General Assembly inAnswer: 1947
MCQ19: According to Midgley, in ancient Greece, the natural law conception of self-defence was used interchangeably with privateÂ Answer: vengeance
MCQ20: As a basic social process, is the means by which people relate to each other. It is a human process. Answer: Communication
MCQ21:is a state of open and declared hostile armed conflict between states or nations, or a period of such conflict. Answer: War
MCQ22: Which among the following create enemy status and trading with the enemy and internment of enemy subjects?Â Answer: State of war
MCQ23: Conflict also means contradiction arising from differences in
Answer: Interest
MCQ24: A particular theory which has reigned is that international law is nothing but a
Answer: code of rules
MCQ25: Conflict is an inevitable in any interactive situation of human life. Answer: Phenomenon
MCQ26: Quicy Wright (1990:19) defines conflict as among social entities directed against one another Answer: Opposition

MCQ27:theories centre upon man's innate drives of which the
analogies are drawn from animal behaviour Answer: Biological
MCQ28:focused on autocratic governments, which were pressumed to wage war against the wishes of peacefully inclined people.Â Answer: Liberal
MCQ29: The Convention relates to the treatment of prisoners-of-war (Geneva, 12 August 1949).Â Answer: Third
MCQ30: International law makes no use of the common law system ofÂ Answer: stare decisis
MCQ31: A specific group of people with whom we wish to communicate with or pass nformation about something to Answer: Audience
MCQ32: Opinio juris sive necessitatis, MEANS Answer: opinion as to law or necessity
MCQ33: Conflicts over needs of individuals are conflict which cannot be seen out affect the psyche of the individualÂ Answer: Psychological
MCQ34: Competition may assume dimension when the available resources is not evenly and judiciously distributed. Answer: Destructive
MCQ35: occurs when two or more people are competing for nadequate resources Answer: conflict
MCQ36: is a Conflict between two or more individuals over an ssue. Answer: Inter-personal
MCQ37: is use to attack opponents, and "spread disinformation or misinformationâ€□ and "rally external and internal support.â€□ Answer: Media
MCQ38: Treaty is the first major contemporary of source of international Answer: law
MCQ39: Among the following are inexhaustible things that cause conflicts, except Answer: Individual

MCQ40: The word a€a€™ covers a multitude of international agreements and contracts between states.Â Answer: Treaty
MCQ41: Hoivik and Meijer (1994) see conflict asbehaviour between parties Answer: Incompatible
MCQ42: The word Conflict is derived from the Latin word "â€☐ meaning to "strike togetherâ€☐ Answer: confligere
MCQ43: Conflict also means contradiction arising from differences inÂ Answer: Interest
MCQ44: The following can be seen as necessary for achieving an end in the society or for realization of social goals.Â Answer: conflict
MCQ45: In, a disarmed enemy was not to be killed, but to be captured. Answer: Mali
MCQ46: In the war making several unsophisticated, less destructive arms and ammunitions were usedÂ Answer: African traditional
MCQ47: Conflict involving are the most difficult to understand and resolve because people could die for what they believe in Answer: Values
MCQ48: International law and laws essentially came into existence either throughÂ Answer: Treaties
MCQ49: When the system in a society is tampered with there is bound to be conflict.Â Answer: Information
MCQ50: conflict is and it keeps occurring in every individual life, either at home, at work, at social outings Answer: Inevitable
FBQ1:is one of the United Nations cardinal models of peace process. Answer: Peace building
FBQ2:peace-building is a kind of early warning mechanism tomonitor conflict triggers.



conditions, which promote
Answer: Â
FBQ16: The first task of post conflict peace building is to the old combatants. Answer: Disarm
FBQ17: is defined as organised mass murder and crimes against humanity characterised by the intention to exterminate individuals because they belong to a particular national, ethnic, racial or religious group. Answer: Genocide
FBQ18:look to ancient Greece as the birthplace of Western formal education.Â Answer: Historians
FBQ19: The Athenians believed a should have a liberal education in order to perform his civic duties and for his own personal development. Answer: Free man
FBQ20:, like conflict, is an amorphous termÂ Answer: Peace
FBQ21:asserted that since true knowledge is the same in every place at every time, education, like truth, should be unchanging. Answer: Plato
FBQ22: involves opposition to war or violence as a means of settling disputes or gaining political, social or cultural advantage. Answer: Pacificism
FBQ23: Which Words signify peace inâ€□, the Arabic word ",Â Answer: Salaam
FBQ24: is often described as a series of "teaching encountersâ€□ that draw from people their desire for peace Answer: Peace Education
FBQ25: Traditional distinctions in peace education are couched in terms of negative and peace Answer: Positive
FBQ26:entails the collection of arms and ammunitionÂ Answer: Disarmament
FBQ27: is the process that separates combatants from military service or armed troopsÂ Answer: Demobilization

FBQ28: The	century was a hundred years that is marked by
extreme forms of violence. Answer: 20th	
FBQ29: peac of structures, systems of behave Answer: Structural	ebuilding has to do with activities that lead to the creation vior and institutions
FBQ30: breaks out Answer: Preventive	diplomacy seeks to resolve disputes before violence
FBQ31: is that could be active or passive Answer: Non-violence	s a way of life that is deeply rooted in spiritual tradition .Â
FBQ32: For many Africans, Answer: Ubuntu	has a strong religious significanceÂ
FBQ33: The central concept of means "following the Truth Answer: Gandhis Â	f philosophy is satyagraha, which in a non-violent wayÂ
FBQ34:occurs where unfairly disadvantaged over other Answer: Relative deprivation	individuals or groups subjectively see themselves as hers
FBQ35: A group of wandering teach inÂ Answer: Athens	teachers who were known as â€̃Sophists', began to
FBQ36: Historians look to anci educationÂ Answer: Greece	ent as the birthplace of Western formal
FBQ37: In 2008, Africa hosted Answer: 975	78, peace operation personnel.Â
FBQ38: Peace' is a neces â€~' in any modern society Answer: True	sary condition for the emergence or attainment of y. True or FalseÂ
FBQ39: Peacemaking and pea peace once it is attained. True Answer: True	ace-keeping are required to halt conflicts and preserve or FalseÂ
FBQ40: pea or indirect compensation for vio Answer: Traditional	cemaking practices usually involve some form of direct ctims

FBQ41:telling is an integral part of local dispute resolution practices in many African countries. Answer: Truth
FBQ42: After the end of violent conflicts, local reconciliation activities are often focused on the return ofand their resettlement. Answer: Ex-combatants
FBQ43:not only protects, but also empowers people and societies as a means of security.Â Answer: Human security
FBQ44: Peacebuilding is not a process that assists societies to establish durable peace and prevent the recurrence of violence. True or False? Answer: False
FBQ45: based peacebuilding assumes that people and culture are the best resources for building and sustaining peace. Answer: Community
FBQ46: position is that the innate conflicts between men and later between states make humanity to seek peace and federation Answer: Kant's
FBQ47:entails the collection of arms and ammunition Answer: Disarmament
FBQ48: Czech education reformer Jan Komensky created a new educational philosophy called means (universal knowledge)Â Answer: Pansophisism
FBQ49: During the Cold War, claimed they were trying to secure the peace in the world by stockpiling sophisticated weapons Answer: Big powers
FBQ50: who was a student of Plato also concluded that educated people who used reason to make decisions would lead a life of moderation which will make them to avoid dangerous and extreme decisions. Answer: Aristotle