

Classroom
V I D E O

Additional Teacher Resource Pack

Consequences of Conflict

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Consequences of Conflict

Introduction

This film is one of three examining conflict in its many forms and it focuses on the impacts of conflict. From the economic impacts to psychological impacts to consequences such as child soldiers and refugees, this film investigates a wide range of impacts globally and at a smaller scale by using case studies such as Darfur and Afghanistan. The film moves on to look at different types of aid and considers whether aid is a help or a hindrance.

DVD Timeline

00:00 – 00:41	Introduction and chapter outline
00:42 – 04:39	Chapter One - Impact of Conflict 1
04:40 – 05:32	Child soldiers
05:33 – 06:53	Other impacts of conflict
06:54 – 07:02	Summary of chapter one
07:03 – 12:14	Chapter Two – Impacts of Conflict 2 including refugees
12:15 – 12:24	Summary of chapter two
12:25 – 18:49	Chapter Three – Aid: A help or a hindrance?
18:50 – 18:59	Summary of chapter three
19:00 - 20:34	Chapter Four - The Economics of Conflict
20:35 – 21:54	Preventing conflict
21:55 – 22:08	Summary of chapter four
22:09 – 24:35	Chapter Five – Case Study of Afghanistan
24:36 – 24:50	Summary of chapter five
24:51 – 25:05	Film summary
25:06	Credits

Useful Web Resources

For anyone teaching the 'Contemporary Conflicts and Challenges' topic of the new AQA A level the Ning <http://aqageog.ning.com/> is a valuable source of shared planning and materials.

The website www.uwm.edu/Dept/CIS/conflict/congeneral.html has a host of links and further information on particular conflicts. This is an excellent starting point for students researching a particular area of conflict.

www.cnn.com/interactive/maps/world/fullpage.global.conflict/world.index.html Interactive map of global hotspots of conflict from around the world.

www.globalconflicts.eu/gcp/ This role play game allows the pupil to take the role of a journalist in the Israel/Palestinian conflict.

Related DVDs available from Classroom Video Ltd

Conflict Management
Conflict on a Local Scale
Global Conflict

Please contact customer services on 0117 929 1924
or visit www.classroomvideo.co.uk to see our full range of titles.

Activities for before Viewing the Programme

1. Either read some extracts from personal stories of child soldiers (e.g. found at www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/people/features/childrensrights/childrenofconflict/soldtxt.shtml#03) or show some images (e.g. www.messiah.edu/external_programs/agape/service_mission/human_rights/images/Childrensissuessample2.jpg) and ask the class for initial reactions (e.g. who are these people? How old are they? What is their job?). You could use a picture and do a 5Ws activity (asking pupils to write 'what', 'where', 'when', 'why', 'who' questions.)
2. Show www.jmss.org/2004/Ellis_Articles/EllisSlides/Slide72.GIF but without a title and ask the class what they think it shows. This can lead to a discussion as to how much this is in real terms. Is this money well spent? What else could this amount be spent on?
3. Give a quiz based on conflict (e.g. numbers killed in a particular war, amount spent on defence budget, number of conflicts worldwide last year) to ascertain prior knowledge.

Student Worksheet

While Viewing the Programme

1. How can we measure the consequences of conflict?

2. What is more difficult to measure?

3. What percentage of Zimbabwe's people are now thought to be malnourished?

4. How many years has life expectancy dropped in Zimbabwe by between 2000 and 2009?

5. What percentage of children miss out on primary education in areas of conflict?

6. What are the three basic needs of refugees?

7. What are IDPs?

8. What three rights do refugees and IDPs have?

9. According to the United Nations, how many refugees are there worldwide?

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10. What percentage of the world's asylum seekers are found in the 50 least developed nations today?

11. Refugee camps are designed as a short term solution, but how long is the average stay in a refugee camp?

12. What percentage of refugees are hosted by developing nations?

13. What is the difference between short and long term aid?

14. Give three examples of short term aid.

15. Why is tied aid not always a good idea?

16. How much has the UK spent on their defence budget since the year 2000?

Activities for after Viewing the Programme

1. One of the statements on the film is: "Hunger and poverty cause conflict. Conflict causes hunger and poverty." This could provide the basis for a piece of extended writing for older students. Ask students to explain this statement and suggest what could be done to break this cycle.
2. Pupils could use the website <http://edition.cnn.com/SPECIALS/2009/afghanistan.war/index.html> as a starting point for research into the war in Afghanistan and its impacts.
3. The 'Drop the Debt' campaign is mentioned in the film. Students could research and present their own version of the drop the debt campaign.
4. Use an image such as www.popandpolitics.com/wp-content/uploads/2008/06/refugees.jpg and ask students to write a descriptive piece imagining they were a refugee in the picture shown (younger students may need some prompt questions).

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Wordsearch

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A D A S Y L U M E H L L N D Z
Q F I W P I V D T B A O E X W
L T G A I U U L R K O N R K E
L T H H D C A G E V H G U C R
I C D V A E F V D L S T Q Z N
B Z Z T H N I M M G Y E Q D A
W L I F Q M I T J L D R O P Q
G O T R M R S S J Y U M D A L
N E E G U F E R T J N A V E N
T S S W A B D H V A R I L S F
Z X D I G P B U D N N D N A V
Y U A U D G O Y U B Z K L E W
A U U Z I P M I X D G M H S N
P A A Q Q A V B E J E H F I J
C H I L D S O L D I E R S D E

Words to Find:

AFGHANISTAN
ASYLUM
CHILD SOLDIERS
DISEASE
EDUCATION
HEALTH
IDP
LONG TERM AID
REFUGEE
TIED AID

Write a sentence for each of these words to explain how it is relevant to the film you have watched.

Suggested Student Responses

1. How can we measure the consequences of conflict?

We can measure the number killed, the building infrastructure destroyed, we can measure it in cash terms or the environmental impacts.

2. What is more difficult to measure?

It is more difficult to measure what can't develop, for example, health and education, during a conflict.

3. What percentage of Zimbabwe's people are now thought to be malnourished?

45% are thought to be malnourished.

4. How many years has life expectancy dropped in Zimbabwe by between 2000 and 2009?

It has dropped by 15 years to 45 years.

5. What percentage of children miss out on primary education in areas of conflict?

65% of children miss out on primary education in areas of conflict.

6. What are the three basic needs of refugees?

They need food, shelter and safety from persecution.

7. What are IDPs?

IDPs are Internally Displaced Persons who are refugees within their own country.

8. What three rights do refugees and IDPs have?

They have the right to humanitarian assistance, the right to protection from abuse and the right to seek asylum.

9. According to the United Nations, how many refugees are there worldwide?

The U.N. estimates there are 20 million refugees worldwide.

10. What percentage of the world's asylum seekers are found in the 50 least developed nations today?

The 50 least developed nations host 22% of the world's asylum seekers.

11. Refugee camps are designed as a short term solution, but how long is the average stay in a refugee camp?

The average stay in a refugee camp is 17 years.

12. What percentage of refugees are hosted by developing nations?

72% of global refugees are hosted by developing nations.

13. What is the difference between short and long term aid?

Short term aid is humanitarian aid to get people through a crisis, whereas long term aid aims to improve levels of development and help people rebuild their lives.

14. Give three examples of short term aid.

Three examples of short term aid are healthcare, supporting vulnerable groups and dealing with disease.

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15. Why is tied aid not always a good idea?

Tied aid means that the money given has to be spent in the donor country. The USA gives money to several countries in Africa but the USA insists that the recipient countries buy medicines and drugs from the USA, instead of allowing the countries to buy cheaper, generic drugs from elsewhere.

16. How much has the UK spent on their defence budget since the year 2000?

The UK's defence budget since the year 2000 is £37.3 billion.

17. What actions can be taken to prevent conflict?

The following can be used to try to prevent conflict: diplomacy, peace talks, disarmament, peacekeeping forces and economic sanctions.