I. THE GLOBAL CONTEXT: CONFLICT IN A CHANGING WORLD

A. War is a great paradox: it both; __________ and annihilates, creates and defends nations or destroys them, and win or lose, just or __________, defensive or offensive, it involves terrible loss of __________. Never in __________ history has there been a time when there has not been conflict __________ around the world. In our time, most conflict is __________ conflict, or in other words, fought in populated areas. Even though terrible, war does have some __________ functions. Because of war or the threat of war, people banded together into __________; and of course, freedom would be wiped out if not defended from those who would become __________. There is never a __________ of those who want to take over the world.

B. As societies become more __________, the likelihood of warfare __________ or in other words, as lethality increases, war becomes __________ likely. There is more to ________! WWII capabilities are minor compared to the destructive power available today. The ________ War following WWII was a military, political, and __________ war between the U.S. and the former Soviet Union.

C. A newer type of warfare is __________ warfare. This uses technology to attack or __________ the enemy’s infrastructure and information systems. It is very inexpensive, even an ordinary __________ can be used! Controlling voice, ________, computer data, weather data and images can be devastating to a warring country that depends on __________.

Unmanned Aerial vehicles are becoming more significant. Backpack drones and drone swarms are weapons of the future as well as lasers, __________, and space-based weapons (currently illegal but several countries are working on them anyway, including U.S. Russia, and ________).

D. The Economics of Military Spending. The U.S. spends __________ on the military than any other country in the world. Even though this is a tremendous amount of money, the American ________ feel that it is “about right.” The U.S. is the __________ dealer of the world’s arms exports; sometimes this causes unfortunate results; we supplied arms to Iraq to fight against ________ in the 1980’s but Iraq used these same weapons to fight against us. Dual-use technologies are those technologies that have both __________ and military uses. Insecticides can also be used as chemical weapons, chemical plants can make fertilizer or __________ from nitrogen, uranium can be used for peace or war.

II. SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF WAR

A. Structural-Functionalist Perspective: War serves several important __________ for society. War produces __________ cohesion by giving members a “common cause” and a common __________. War also encourages social __________, as in the civil war and stimulates the economy and increases __________. War also spurs technological development: battlefield __________ led to better emergency room techniques, lasers and ________ surgery, and nuclear weapon research led to peaceful nuclear generation stations. It also promotes economic and political cooperation between countries—like the U.S. and __________ in WWII. (An enemy of my enemy is my ________.)

B. Conflict Perspective: War arises out of the __________ for control of resources or from competing political, economic, or religious ideologies or ________. The Conflict Perspective also points out that war often __________ corporate, military, and political elites; they get richer or have more power.
C. Symbolic Interactionist Perspective: we “_________ war” as a youth through the games we play, like ________ games. They also look at what is likely to develop ________ attitudes about war; pro-war movies, video games, and the ____ of July. Patriotism is one method that countries use to ________ convince their citizens that the way to peace is to be prepared for _______. One hard sell is the military ________; it is the least likely to develop positive attitudes about the military and has never been popular. Should ________ be subject to the draft if it is used again?

III. CAUSES OF WAR: Most wars are fought for a combination of different ______________, not just one.

A. Conflict Over Natural Resources. Land = ____________. Disputed borders are a common ________ for war. ________ and water are also fought over. In the future, ________ may become more scarce so war over water rights may become likely.

B. Conflict over ____________ and Ideologies are ________ likely to end through compromise or negotiation. WWII was fought partly over the ideologies of ____________ verses fascism; the cold war was over capitalism vs. communism. Of various forms of gov., democratic nations are the ________ likely to wage war on each other.

C. Racial, Ethnic, and Hostilities over ________________: have led to some of the worst episodes of bloodshed in recorded history. Some religions teach that ________ will bring automatic eternal salvation. Conflict between ________ and secularism has been going on for 14 centuries! Osama Bin Laden claimed that the U.S.’s Middle East policy has divided the world into believers and ____________. Racism was a central factor in both Germany (the "master race") and Japan (also racist) and their ________, that they should rule the world. ____________ is viewed as a model of multiethnic acceptance.

D. Defense against Hostile Attacks sometimes prompts a “__________ strike" like Pearl Harbor. Some advocate a strike against North Korea—what do you think? What are the pros and cons?

E. Revolutions and Civil War it is not always easy to determine which is which—it mostly depends on the ____________ of the war! They are both a war against one’s own ____________. Revolutions usually happen when a government is unresponsive to the ________ of the citizens.

IV. TERRORISM: The premeditated use or ________ of violence to gain a political or social objective. Terrorism is hard to control—it will never be eliminated; but some ________ have given up: the IRA in Ireland, for example.

A. Types of Terrorism: Domestic Terrorism ("__________") is a growing threat in America. ________ U.S. states have active antigovernment groups. The 1995 ________ bombing of the federal office building in Oklahoma City was an act of domestic terrorism. Transnational Terrorism: when a terrorist act involves targets and ____________ of another country.

B. America’s Response to Terrorism: Lock em’ up—in Guantanamo ________, Indefinite detention—how long should we keep enemy combatants in prison? What should their treatment be? Terrorists are usually not seen as members of a country’s ________, therefore are not covered by the Geneva Conventions which govern what can and cannot be done in ________ and the treatment of prisoners. Some interrogation techniques are: ________ deprivation, long periods of standing, exposure to cold and ________, sexual degradation, and waterboarding were called "enhanced interrogation techniques" and are considered necessary by some. Public opinion is about even—48% of Americans say it is justified, _____% say only rarely or never are these techniques justified. What do you think?

C. Terrorist Weapons: Anthrax, Botulism, ____________, ricin and Nukes are classified as weapons of mass destruction, but a "__________" bomb is more likely to happen to the U.S. than a nuclear explosion. Computer hacking is used as a ________ frequently now, sometimes in conjunction with other weapons.
D. America's Response to Terrorism: Greater surveillance on the _____________. The Patriot Act, and greater sharing of information between ___________ enforcement groups and countries.

V. SOCIAL PROBLEMS RESEARCH: COMBAT, MENTAL ILLNESS AND SUICIDES

A. Death and ______________: More people and more lethal weapons make killing __________ numbers possible, but __________ took the most U.S. lives of any __________ war we have participated in: 292,000. Current thinking is to find ways to __________ war casualties. The land mine ban treaty required that governments destroy their stocks within _____ years and clear fields by 10 years, but __________ are still all over most of the world; more than ¼ __________ people (often civilians) have been killed or __________ by them.

B. Rape, Forced ______________, and Displacement of Women and Children. Before and during WWII Japan forced between 100 and 200 thousand Korean females into prostitution as "______________". Geneva Conventions prohibit rape, forced ___________ and other war crimes, but both continue in wars today.

C. Mental/Emotional Health: Post-traumatic ________ disorder (PTSD) is real. Called "shell shock" in WWI, "___________ Fatigue" in WWII, and other names. Also occurs with civilian police, ________ personnel or as a result of _________ and other crime victimization.

D. Diversion of Economic Resources: War is extremely ______________. There are many other ways these finances could be used; vaccinations, ________, new medical technology etc.

E. Destruction of the ______________: War often tears things up. In a nuclear war, _________ storms and particles would block sunlight and ___________ temperatures, creating a nuclear _________ blocking sunlight and lowering temperatures. (many living things would die).

F. Weapons of Mass Destruction: Include nukes, chemical, and ___________ warfare. MAD: Mutually _________ Destruction: if each party can ___________ the other, then there will be peace. Or, if you know your ___________ will be destroyed if you start a war, you _____ start the war.

VI. STRATEGIES FOR ACTION: IN SEARCH OF GLOBAL PEACE

A. Redistribution of ______________ Resources: the theory is if countries are not needy there will be less war. U.S. military expenses ______ outweigh U.S. economic assistance to foreign countries. What if we just sent that money to poor countries? Would that ensure world peace?

B. Mediation and Arbitration: These are forms of ____________ dispute resolution. Mediation: a neutral _______ party facilitates negotiation between representatives or leaders of conflicting groups. Mediation attempts to find "___________" solutions. Arbitration: a third party acts as a ______ and decides who is right. The judge's decision is ___________ on the parties.

C. Peace by Treaty: The 1970 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was renewed in 2000 and adopted by 187 countries—only India, ________, and Pakistan have not signed it. North Korea signed this treaty but was secretly developing nukes—even while their population was ___________.

D. Small Arms: Includes rifles and other ________ weapons. These are hard to control because of their widespread use. People use them for ________, protecting their families, police work and other reasons. The small-arms survey estimated in 2013 there were ________ million firearms in circulation worldwide, with police and national armies possessing less than ¼ of the total!!! Most of them are held by ________________.

VII. UNDERSTANDING CONFLICT, WAR, AND TERRORISM

A. Are wars all bad, or can good ________ out of conflict? Our own __________ came about through armed conflict.
B. What about the relationship between democracy and ________ law found in some predominately Muslim countries? What will happen—is future war inevitable or can the ____ co-exist?