

Lesson Seven

The Peace Movement

Teachers' Materials

The Peace Movement Lesson Plan
Further Information

Lesson Materials

Peace Symbols Worksheet
Peace Movement Images

Lesson Seven: The Peace Movement

AIM

To consider the influence of the peace movement during the Cuban missile crisis.

LESSON OUTCOMES

By the end of the lesson:

All students will be able to describe some of the actions that people during the period got involved with to call for peace.

Some students will be able to critically evaluate the success of these actions during the period.

A few students can discuss the skills they need to educate for and about peace.

CONCEPTS TO EXAMINE

Peace, reconciliation, mutually assured destruction (MAD), time capsule.

OVERVIEW

In this lesson students will learn about the history of the peace movement and some of the activities conducted. Students will examine the success and failure of the peace movement and consider how it could improve its message for the future. Students will take part in a time capsule activity looking to the future through peace.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

- Pens/Paper
- Scissors
- Board pens
- Colouring pens
- Peace symbols labelling worksheet
- Images from peace movement
- Objects for the time capsule

SUGGESTED TIME

This is a one hour lesson, but can be differentiated to cover a series of lessons by making props and other artefacts for use in the time capsule.

ROOM LAYOUT

Individual and pair work

SKILLS

- Enquiry
- Independent work
- Drawing/Writing
- Creative production
- Resilience
- Reconciliation
- Self evaluation

INSTRUCTIONS

Starter

What symbols can students think of that the peace movement uses?
Give students a symbol labelling worksheet. Students to complete it.

Main activities

Examine key images in groups about the peace movement. Ask students to consider the question: How successful and how unsuccessful has the peace movement been? Have there been any other near misses since the Cuban missile crisis? Why does the peace movement continue to this day?
Feedback responses.

Class split into 5 groups. Each group lined up in front of the board. In columns on the board they have one minute each to write as many activities and things that the peace movement could do to continue to promote peace. This is a race, with the winning group writing the most words in the time given. When complete, review all activities.

Students pick one activity each – each group must allocate different activities to its group members.

Each individual student write a plan, or a piece of prose, a comic, draw a cartoon, or an image to demonstrate their method to promote peace.

Students combine these methods with artefacts of the time that they can collect from home or the school to add to a time capsule that the class puts together to be opened at a later date (perhaps at the end of the school year – or at another date in the future.)

PLENARY

- Ask the students to discuss the ways in which they effect peace in their own lives, and which aspects they should do more, and what they should do less of, to encourage a peaceful community.
- Consider the current world situation, what threats are there to global peace today, how do these threats relate to the Cuban missile crisis?
- Review the Peace Movement images and ask students: What is the message of this event? What questions does the image raise? Why was the image taken? What don't we know about the event from looking at the image? What other information do we need to understand and evaluate the peace movement as a whole?

DIFFERENTIATION

- Give some answers in advance of the peace symbols activity.
- Assign one activity per student, and the skill that they have to develop eg drawing, writing to create the activity.
- Conduct an anonymous vote.

EXTENSION

- Students make their own peace symbols with annotations to add to the time capsule
- Get students to ask questions to their future self (and follow this up at the end of the year) relating to peace to put in the time capsule.
- Create a test for students' future self that they could complete on the opening of the time capsule.

ENRICHMENT

- Take part in a whole school time capsule event, bury the time capsule in the school grounds and reopen in 5 years' time.
- Invite a local celebrity, or politician to take part in the event
- Invite a peace movement member to come and share their stories and experiences with the class/school.
- Watch a film about the peace movement and discuss key aspects of the film.

Further information: The Peace Movement

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

The US bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki heralded a new, nuclear age, with countries such as the UK and the Soviet Union quickly following the USA's lead in developing nuclear weapons. People across the world began to organise to oppose these new weapons. In 1958, building on the work of earlier peace movements, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) was launched with a massive public meeting in London. CND called for Britain to disarm its nuclear weapons, regardless of the actions of other states. It also backed multilateral disarmament, urging the UK to lead the way, encouraging others to do the same towards the eventual global abolition of nuclear weapons. The campaign and its goals gained prominence in the late 1950s and early 1960s as international negotiations on reducing the numbers of nuclear weapons in the world made little progress. Anti-nuclear campaigners took to the streets in annual marches between London and Aldermaston, which to this day is the location of the manufacture of the UK's nuclear weapons.

With tensions rising during the Cold War and concern that the Soviet Union and USA would clash over the future of the divided city of Berlin, membership of CND rose and by Easter 1962 150,000 people attended the closing rally of the Aldermaston march. By October 1962 Cold War fears of a nuclear war reached their peak as the US, which already had missiles capable of reaching the Soviet Union based in Europe, discovered Soviet missiles being based in Cuba, a mere 90 miles from Florida.

Cuban Missile Crisis and Peace

Despite the world coming dangerously close to nuclear war during the Cuban Missile Crisis, Presidents Khrushchev and Kennedy negotiated a peaceful solution to the crisis and war was averted. During the crisis, communications between the Kremlin and the White House took hours to reach their recipients. As a consequence, the Soviet Union and the USA established a 'hotline' that would reduce the chances of a nuclear war being started accidentally, allowing direct communication between the superpowers. The next year a ban on nuclear testing in the atmosphere was agreed between the US, Soviet Union and Britain. For the first time the multilateral approach seemed to be working. International tension relaxed as the immediate threat of nuclear war faded away.

Nevertheless, the build up of nuclear weapons continued and Britain became home to US-made nuclear-carrying Polaris missiles, and protests were ongoing. By 1979, the threat of nuclear war was again heightened and the peace movement in Britain grew as plans were put in place to station US cruise missiles on UK soil and across Europe too. At this time the Soviet Union had also placed missiles in Eastern Europe. People feared a super power nuclear war would be conducted in Europe. This led to a massive popular upsurge against nuclear weapons and a huge membership rise for CND. This era saw some of the most iconic anti-nuclear demonstrations, massive demonstrations in London as well as the development of peace camps at missile bases, including the women's-only peace camp established at Greenham common in 1981. With the end of the Cold War in 1989, there was a significant reduction in global tension, treaties were signed and cruise missiles were removed from Europe.

The Peace Movement in the 21st century

Hopes were high for the abolition of nuclear weapons after the Cold War, but although there have been major bilateral reductions between the US and Russia (following the dissolution of the Soviet Union), new systems have been introduced and expenditure increased. In the UK, the Trident system was introduced in the early 1990s and its potential replacement is currently the subject of huge national debate – and continuing protest by CND. The new century has also seen a wave of wars in the Middle East, the expansion of NATO and the US-led 'War on Terror' against which the UK peace movement has been active. CND has continued its role as a mobiliser of mass public opinion in 2003, co-organising the largest ever march in UK history – against the war on Iraq – and continues with its campaign to scrap Trident.

Further information: Time Capsule

A time capsule is a method of storing artefacts and information that could be of use to future generations in analysing the social, cultural, political, technological and economic situations of those who buried the capsule. They are often laid in the ground or in the corner stones of buildings with the intention that they will be retrieved and opened at a future date. Often these opening dates are set thousands of years in the future.




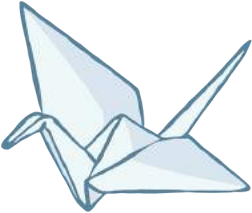



One of the earliest time capsules, known as the Detroit Century Box, was buried in 1900 in Detroit and was opened 100 years later. It contained photographs and letters describing Detroit life at the time and predicting what the future held for the city. For example, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner predicted that 'prisoners instead of being conveyed to the several police stations in Automobile patrol wagons will be sent through pneumatic tubes, flying machines, or some similar process'.

During the Cold War many time capsules in the Soviet Union contained messages for a future communist society, as the Soviet system of government was seen as a step on the path to a stateless, classless society with full, democratic workers' control. One capsule, discovered in 2012 buried beneath a statue of the Bolshevik revolutionary leader Lenin, contained a message to the socialist world of 2024 from a Komsomol (Communist Youth) unit in Kamchatka, in the Soviet Union from 1979. It read: "Let your songs be happier, let your love be warmer. We don't feel sorry for ourselves because we are sure you will be better ... Lenin is always with us!"

In 2013 environment workers working on the demolition of a nuclear reactor in Washington USA, once a part of the Manhattan project, discovered a small, make-shift time capsule constructed from a coffee tin. Within it those working on the site in 1955 had placed newspaper clippings as well as a small note signed by those that put the capsule together.




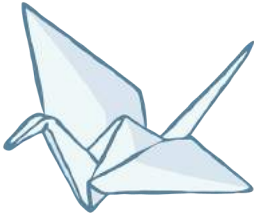



Label the Peace Symbols

What do these symbols mean, and where do they come from? What are they used for?

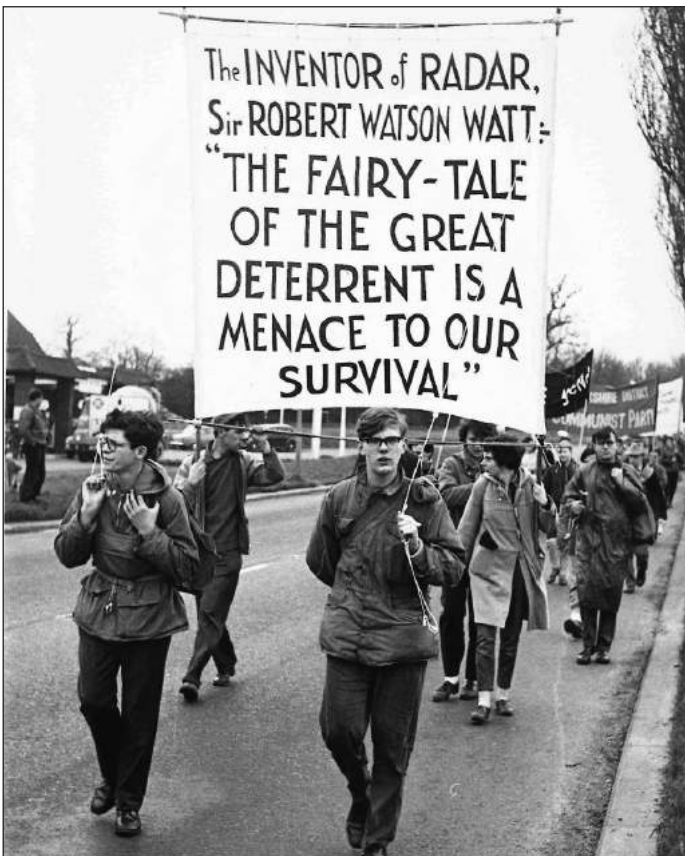
	
	
	
	
	
	
	

Label the Peace Symbols

Answers

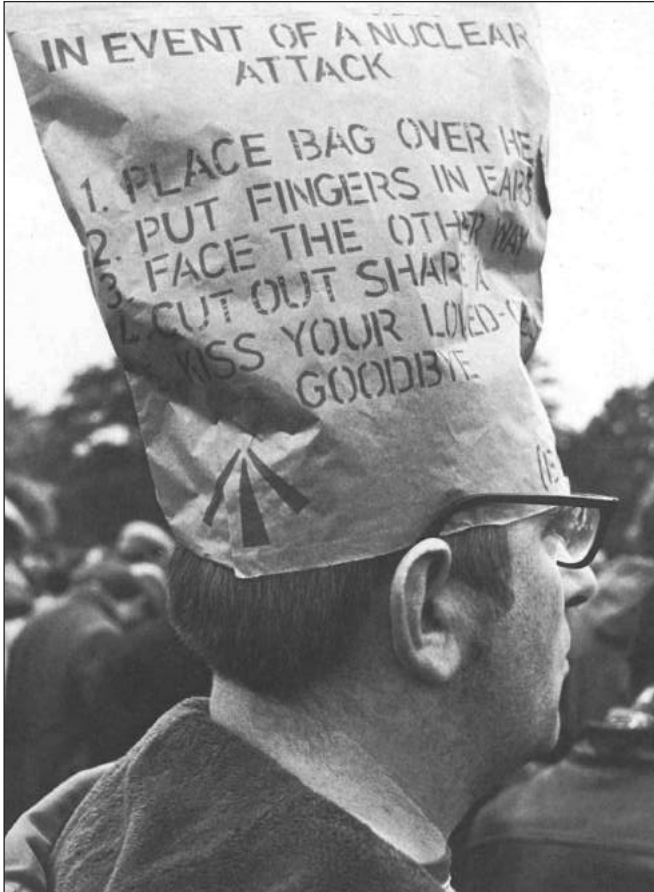
	<p>This symbol has been used for thousands of years to represent victory. It became commonly used after the former Belgian minister of Justice suggested it be used as a rallying emblem in World War Two. The BBC popularised it and Churchill used it. In 1960s America it came to be used by the peace movement to represent peace, and is used in Japan frequently as a gesture and greeting of peace.</p>
	<p>The dove and the olive branch are often attributed to the story of Noah's ark. Noah sent the dove to look for land, one day it came back with an olive branch. A dove has come to represent peace and is used throughout the peace movement.</p>
	<p>First used in Italy in 1961 at a peace march. The colours come from other flags for the nuclear disarmament movement and also from a flag made by the artist Picasso who included a dove. The PACE sign is often confused with the flag for the Lesbian, Bisexual, Gay and Transgender movement, however the rainbow colours are different.</p>
	<p>In Japan there is a legend that tells that everyone who makes 1000 origami cranes will be granted a wish. Sadako Sasaki survived the bombing of Hiroshima at the age of two. At 12 she fell ill from Leukaemia as a consequence of the bombing. She attempted to make 1000 cranes, but died before she completed them. She is commemorated at the Hiroshima Peace Park. People around the world send cranes to wish for peace to her memorial.</p>
	<p>The CND Symbol is international recognised as the peace symbol. It was created in 1958 by Gerald Holtham. The lines represent the semaphore letters of N and D for Nuclear Disarmament.</p>
	<p>The broken rifle traces its roots to the 1900s and was adopted by War Resisters International as their symbol. The symbol is fitting for a pacifist organisation whose founding declaration noted: 'War is a crime against humanity. I am therefore determined not to support any kind of war, and to strive for the removal of all causes of war'</p>
	<p>In 1933 the Women's Co-operative Guild started distributing White Poppies. In 1934 the Peace Pledge Union made wreaths of the white poppy as an alternative to the red poppy 'as a pledge to peace that war must not happen again' and a way to remember victims of war without glorifying militarism.</p>

Images from the peace movement

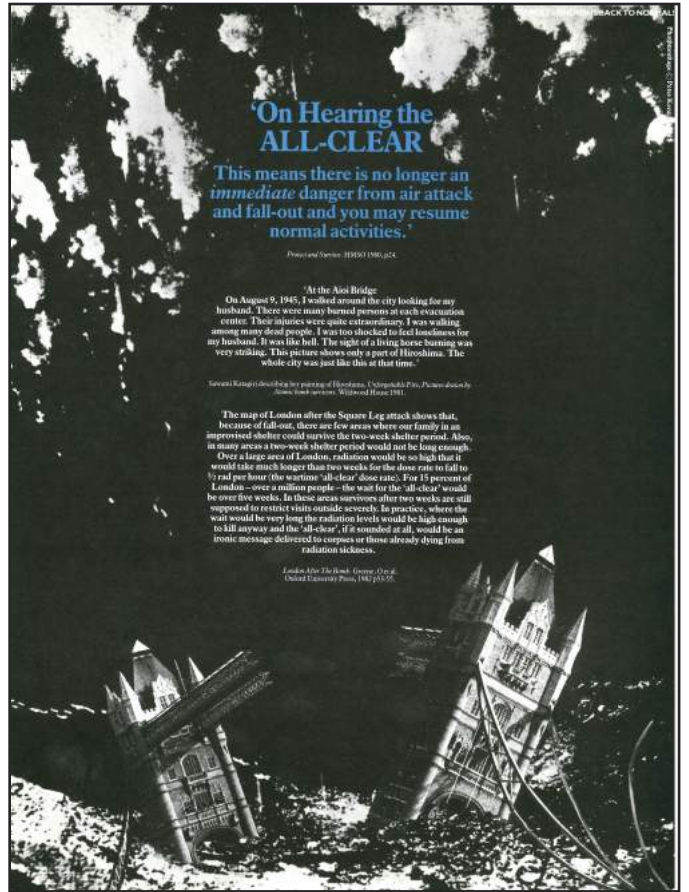


(top) CND march from London to Aldermaston 1958, and (left) 1962; (above) CND rally Trafalgar Square, 1961.

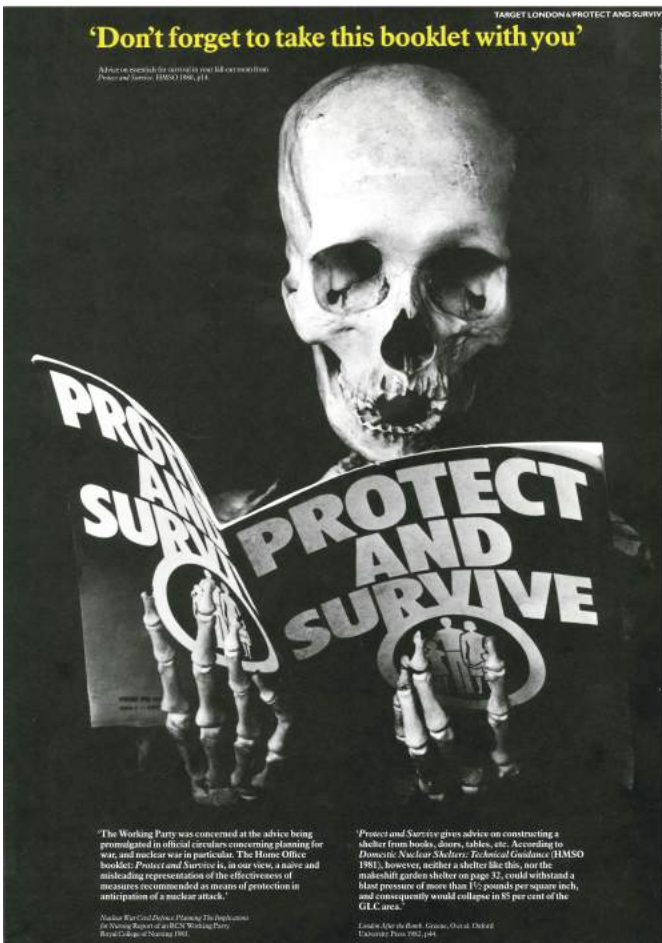
Images from the peace movement



Hyde Park198: Photo Ed Barber



Images above and below: Peter Kennard



Images from the peace movement



1982: No to U.S. Cruise weapons at Greenham Common: Photos Ed Barber

Images from the peace movement



2003: Message to President Bush on his visit to London



(Above) 2007: No Trident Replacement projection onto Houses of Parliament on Trident Vote Day
(Top right) 2003: Led by Ken Livingstone and Jesse Jackson, the largest ever demonstration in the UK: Don't Attack Iraq
(Bottom right) 2012: CND banner drop at 'A Future that Works' demo. Photos: CND/Sue Longbottom



Images from the peace movement



Youth CND in 1983 and below in 2015

