

Peace Psychology: A Winter Workshop

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What is Peace Psychology?

Comprehensive peace involves both negative and positive peace. Negative peace means the creation of conditions that reduce and eliminate episodes of violence. Positive peace refers to the promotion of a more equitable social order that meets the basic needs and rights of all people. This psychology course deals with patterns of thought, feelings, and actions that promote both negative and positive peace.

In regard to negative peace, psychologists distinguish sharply between conflict and violence or thought and action, respectively. Conflicts between individuals or groups involve the *perception* of incompatible goals, whether real or imagined, while violence refers to the pursuit of goals through coercive actions. In this course we explore the sources and consequences of conflict and violence. Then, three points of intervention are examined: during the (1) conflict, (2) violence, and (3) post-violence phase of relationship. Emphasis is placed on thoughts, feelings, and actions that can prevent violence, de-escalate violent episodes, and reconcile relationships in the aftermath of violence.

In low-income countries, particularly where there is a legacy of colonization, the term “peace” is often associated with pacifism, and therefore, positive peace or the pursuit of social justice is paramount. Positive peace involves social and cultural transformations that reduce structural violence, an insidious form of violence that kills people slowly through the deprivation of human rights and human need satisfaction. While positive peace involves the reduction of structural and cultural violence through the promotion of social justice, the roots of positive peace can be found in the thoughts, feelings, and actions of individuals and groups that (re)produce social injustices as well as socially just arrangements between individuals and groups.

Finally, the relationship between episodes and structures of violence and peace are explored as well as personal transformation as a means of building and sustaining peaceful relationships between individuals and groups.

Peace Psychology Workshop Outline

- I. Introduction to Peace Psychology
 - A. Overview and Structure of Course
 - B. The Academic Context of Peace Psychology
 - C. Geohistorically Situating Peace Psychology
 - D. Contemporary Peace Psychology: Obstacles to and Catalysts for Peace
- II. Negative Peace: The Nature of Conflict and Violence
 - A. Conflict: Sources and Consequences
 - B. Violence: Sources and Consequences
- III. Negative Peace: Intervention during Conflict, Violence, or Post-Violence Phase
 - A. Intervening During the Conflict Phase
 - B. Intervening During Episodes and Cycles of Violence
 - C. Intervening During the Post-Violence Phase
- IV. Positive Peace: The Nature of Structural and Cultural Violence
 - A. Sources of Structural and Cultural Violence
- V. Positive Peace: Promoting Social Justice
 - A. Decreasing Structural and Cultural Violence
 - B. Systems Analysis and Intervention: Treating the Whole System

Peace Psychology: Workshop Topics and References

Note: At present, PDFs or Word documents are available for all articles and chapters. PowerPoints (PPTs) are also available for selected topics where noted.

I. Introduction to Peace Psychology

A. Overview and Structure of Course: A Model of Peace Psychology (PPT)

[Christie, D. J., Tint, B., Wagner, R. V., & Winter, D. D. \(2008\). Peace psychology for a peaceful world. *American Psychologist*, 63, 540-552.](#)

B. The Academic Context of Peace Psychology (PPT)

[Christie, D. J. \(2006\). What is peace psychology the psychology of? *Journal of Social Issues*, 62, 1-17.](#)

[Vollhardt, J. K., & Bilali, R. \(2008\). Social psychology's contributions to the psychological study of peace: A review. *Social Psychology*, 39, 12-25.](#)

[Harris, I. \(2002\). Conceptual underpinnings of peace education. In G. Salomon & B. Nevo \(Eds.\), *Peace Education: The concept, principles, and practices around the world* \(pp. 15-26\). Mahway, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.](#)

[Christie, D. J., & Wagner, R. V. \(In press\). What does peace psychology have to offer peace education? Five psychologically informed propositions. In G. Salomon & E. Cairns \(Eds.\), *Handbook on peace education* \(p. 63-73\). Oxford: Taylor & Francis.](#)

[Stephenson, C. M. \(1989\). The evolution of peace studies. In D. C. Thomas & M. T. Klare \(Eds.\), *Peace and World Order Studies* \(p. 9-19\). Boulder, CO: Westview Press.](#)

C. Geohistorically Situating Peace Psychology (PPT)

Asia

[Montiel, C. J. \(in press\). Overview of peace psychology in Asia: Research, practice, and teaching. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor \(Eds.\), *Peace psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.](#)

[Liu, J. H., & Sibley, C. G. \(in press\). Culture, social representations, and peacemaking: A symbolic theory of history and identity. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor \(Eds.\), *Peace psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.](#)

Latin America

[Montero, M. \(2009\). Methods for liberation: Critical consciousness in action. In M. Montero & C. Sonn \(Eds.\), *The psychology of liberation: Theory and Applications* \(pp. 73-92\). New York: Springer.](#)

[Jiménez-Domínguez, B. \(2009\). Ignacio Martin-Baro's social psychology of liberation: Situated knowledge and critical commitment against objectivism. In M. Montero & C. Sonn \(Eds.\), *The psychology of liberation: Theory and Applications* \(37-50\). New York: Springer.](#)

South Africa

[Hamber, B. \(2009\). *Transforming societies after political violence: Truth, reconciliation, and mental health* \(pp. 185-206\).](#)

[Gibson, J. L. \(2006\). The contributions of truth to reconciliation: Lessons from South Africa. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 50, 409-436.](#)

Western Roots

[Deutsch, M \(1995\). William James: The first peace psychologist. *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology*, 1, 27-36.](#)

[Christie, D. J., Wagner, R. V., & Winter, D. D. \(Eds.\) \(2001\). Introduction. In D. J. Christie, R. V. Wagner, & D. D. Winter \(Eds.\), *Peace, Conflict, and Violence: Peace psychology for the 21st century*. Available at <http://academic.marion.ohio-state.edu/dchristie/Peace%20Psychology%20Book.html>](#)

[Johnson, B. T., & Nichols, D. R. \(1998\). Social psychologists' expertise in the public interest: Civilian morale research during World War II. *Journal of Social Issues*, 54, 53-77.](#)

D. Contemporary Peace Psychology: Obstacles to and Catalysts for Peace (PPT)

[Cohrs, J. C., & Boehnke, K. \(2008\). Social psychology and peace. *Social Psychology*, 39, 4-11.](#)

II Negative Peace: The Nature of Conflict and Violence

A. Conflict: Sources and Consequences (PPT available for topics 1- 4)

1. Stereotypes and Dehumanization

[Harris, L. T., & Fiske, S. T. \(2006\). Dehumanizing the lowest of the low: Neuroimaging responses to extreme out-groups. *Psychological Science*, 17, 847-853.](#)

2. Infrahumanization: "We're humans; they're animals!"

[Leyens, J. P., Cortez, B., Demoulin, S. Divido, J. F., Fiske, S. T., Gaunt, R., Paladino, M. P., Rodriguez-Perez, A., Rodriguez-Torrez, R., & Vaez, J. \(2003\). Emotional prejudice, essentialism, and nationalism. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 33, 703-717.](#)

3. Images of the Other: Enemy, Barbarian, Ally, Imperialist, or Dependent?

[Alexander, M. G., Levin., & Henry, P. J. \(2005\). Image Theory, Social Identity, and Social Dominance: Structural Characteristics and Individual Motives. *Political Psychology*, 26, 27-45](#)

4. Patriotism versus Nationalism: On Love and Hate!

[Kosterman, R., & Feshbach, S. \(1989\). Toward a measure of patriotic and nationalistic attitudes. *Political Psychology*, 10, 257-274.](#)

5. Conflict as a Result of Diminishing Environmental Resources

[Winter, D. D., & Cava, M. M. \(2006\). The psycho-ecology of armed-conflict. *Journal of Social Issues*, 62, 19-40.](#)

6. Intergroup Threats and Conflict

[Riek, B. M., Mania, E. W., & Gaertner, S. L. \(2006\). Intergroup threat and outgroup attitudes: A meta-analytic review. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 10, 336-353.](#)

7. Intergroup Bias: Measurement, Theories, and Moderators

[Hewstone, M., Rubin, M. & Willis, H. \(2002\). Intergroup bias. *Annual review of Psychology*, 53, 575-604.](#)

B. Violence: Sources and Consequences (PPT available for topics 4, 6, 8, & 9)

1. The Power of the Situation: When Good People do Evil Things!

[Zimbardo, P. G. \(2004\). A situationist perspective on the psychology of evil: Understanding how good people are transformed into perpetrators. In A. Miller \(Ed.\), *The social psychology of good and evil: Understanding our capacity for kindness and cruelty* \(pp. 21-50\). New York: Guilford.](#)

[Yale Alumni Magazine. \(2007\). When good people do evil.](#) Available online at http://www.yalealumnimagazine.com/issues/2007_01/milgram.html

2. Conflict Escalation: When Bias Escalates to Violence

[Fiske, S. T. \(2002\). What we know now about bias and intergroup conflict: The problem of the century. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 11, 123-128.](#)

3. Prejudice and Discrimination: From Thought to Feelings to Actions

[Smith, E. R. \(2008\). Rediscovering the emotional aspect of prejudice and intergroup behavior. In U. Wagner, L. R. Tropp, G. Finchilescu, and C. Tredoux \(Eds.\), *Improving intergroup relations: Building on the legacy of Thomas F. Pettigrew* \(pp. 42-54\). Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.](#)

4. Continuum of Destruction: From Insults to Genocide

[Staub, E. \(2001\). Individual and group identities in genocide and mass killing. In R. D. Ashmore, L. Jussim, & D. Wilder \(Eds.\), *Social identity, intergroup conflict, and conflict reduction* \(pp. 159-184\). Oxford, Oxford University Press.](#)

5. Dangerous Ideologies that Set the Stage for Violence

[Eidelson, R. J. & Eidelson, J. I. \(2003\). Dangerous ideas: Five ideas that propel groups toward conflict. *American Psychologist*, 58, 182-192.](#)

6. Intractable Conflicts and Cycles of Violence

[Bar-Tal, D. \(2007\). Sociopsychological foundations of intractable conflict. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 50, 1430-1453.](#)

7. Terrorism: Some Psychological and Cultural Roots

[Moghaddam, F. M. \(2003\). Cultural preconditions for potential terrorist groups: Terrorism and societal change. In F. M. Moghaddam & A. J. Marsella \(Eds.\), *Understanding terrorism: Psychosocial roots, consequences, and interventions*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.](#)

8. Psychology of Militarism

[Winter, D. D., Pilisuk, M. Houck, S., & Lee, M. \(2001\). Understanding militarism: Money, masculinity, and the search for the mystical. In D. J. Christie, R. V. Wagner, & D. D. Winter \(Eds.\), *Peace, conflict, and violence: Peace psychology for the 21st century*. Available at <http://academic.marion.ohio-state.edu/dchristie/Peace%20Psychology%20Book.html>](#)

9. A Consequence of Terrorism: Cycles of Violence

[Pyszczynski, T., Rothschild, Z., Abdollahi, A. \(2008\). Terrorism, violence, and hope for peace. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 17, 318-322.](#)

III. Negative Peace: Intervention during Conflict, Violence, or Post-Violence Phase

A. Intervening during the Conflict Phase (PPTs available for topics 2, 3, & 6)

1. Ethnocultural Empathy

[Wang, Y-W., Davidson, M. M., Yakushko, O. F., Savoy, J. B., Tan, J. A., & Bleier, J. K. \(2003\). *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 50, 221-234.](#)

2. Conflict Resolution

[Sanson, A., & Bretherton, D. \(2001\). Conflict resolution: theoretical and practical issues. In D. J. Christie, R. V. Wagner, & D. D. Winter \(Eds.\), *Peace, Conflict, and Violence: Peace psychology for the 21st century*. Available at <http://academic.marion.ohio-state.edu/dchristie/Peace%20Psychology%20Book.html>](#)

3. Anti-bias Interventions

[Paluck, E. L., & Green, D. P. \(2009\). Prejudice reduction: What works? A review and assessment of research and practice. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 60, 339-367.](#)

4. Does Intergroup Contact Reduce Intergroup Prejudice?

[Pettigrew, T. F., & Tropp, L. R. \(2006\). A meta-analytic test of Intergroup contact theory. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 90, 751-783.](#)

5. Why Intergroup Contact Works!

[Dovidio, J. F., Gaertner, S. L., Saguy, T., & Halabi, S. \(2008\). From when to why: Understanding how contact reduces bias. In U. Wagner, L. R. Tropp, G. Finchilescu, & C. Tredoux \(Eds.\), *Improving intergroup relations: Building on the legacy of Thomas F. Pettigrew* \(pp. 75-90\). Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.](#)

6. Intergroup Contact Theory: Conditions that Facilitate Improvement in Relations

[Tausch, N., Kenworthy, J., Hewstone, M. \(2006\). Intergroup contact and the improvement of intergroup relations. In M. Fitzduff and C. Stout \(Eds.\), *The psychology of resolving global conflicts: From war to peace, Vol. 2* \(pp. 67-107\), Westport, CT: Praeger Security International.](#)

7. An Application of Intergroup Contact Theory

[Noor, N. M., \(in press\[a\]\). The future of Malay-Chinese relations in Malaysia. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor \(Eds.\), *Peace psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.](#)

8. No Intergroup Peace without Intragroup Peace: Reconciling Differences within Groups

[Khisbiyah, Y. \(in press\). Contested discourses on violence, social justice and peacebuilding among Indonesian Muslims. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor \(Eds.\), *Peace psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.](#)

9. Building Intergroup Trust

[Tropp, L. R. \(2008\). The role of trust in intergroup contact: Its significance and implications for improving relations between groups. In U. Wagner, L. R. Tropp, G. Finchilescu, and C. Tredoux \(Eds.\), *Improving intergroup relations: Building on the legacy of Thomas F. Pettigrew*, \(pp. 91-106\). Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.](#)

10. The Role of Cognitive Complexity in Intergroup Relations

[Brewer, M. B. \(2008\). Deprovincialization: Social identity complexity and outgroup acceptance. In U. Wagner, L. R. Tropp, G. Finchilescu, and C. Tredoux \(Eds.\), *Improving intergroup relations: Building on the legacy of Thomas F. Pettigrew* \(pp. 160-176\). Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.](#)

11. Influence through Nonviolent Means: Soft Power

[Nye, J. \(2008\). Public diplomacy and soft power. *Annals of the American Academy*, 616, 94-105.](#)

B. Intervening during Episodes and Cycles of Violence

1. Peacekeeping Operations and the Issue of Morale

Maguen, S., & Litz, B. T. (2006). Predictors of Morale in U.S. Peacekeepers. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 36*, 820-836.

2. Co-existing in Times of Violence

[Abu-Nimer, M. \(2004\). Education for coexistence and Arab-Jewish encounters in Israel: Potential and challenges. *Journal of Social Issues, 60*, 405-442.](#)

3. Third Party Interventions

[Kelman, H. C. \(2005\). Interactive problem solving in the Israeli-Palestinian case: Past contributions and present challenges. In R. J. Fisher \(Ed.\), *Paving the way: Contributions of interactive conflict resolution to peacemaking* \(pp. 41-64\). New York: Lexington Books.](#)

4. Deescalating Conflict and Violence

[Bar-Tal, D. \(2000\). From intractable conflict through conflict resolution to reconciliation: Psychological analysis. *Political Psychology, 21*, 351-365.](#)

5. Breaking Cycles of Violence

[Wessells, M. \(2006\). Child Soldiering: Entry, Reintegration, and Breaking Cycles of Violence. In M. Fitzduff & C. E. Stout \(Eds.\), *The psychology of resolving global conflicts: From war to peace* \(Vol. 3, pp. 243-266\). Westport, CT: Praeger Security International.](#)

C. Intervening during Post-Violence Phase

1. Reintegrating Soldiers into Society

[Williamson, J \(2006\). The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers: Social and psychological transformation in Sierra Leone. *Intervention: International Journal of Mental Health, Psychosocial Work & Counselling in Areas of Armed Conflict, 4*, 185-205.](#)

2. As Quarreling Children Would Say: “Let Us Baku Bae” (Resume our Friendship)

[Muluk, H. & Malik, I. \(in press\). Peace psychology of grassroots reconciliation: Lessons learned from the “Baku Bae” peace movement. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor \(Eds.\), *Peace Psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.](#)

3. Collective Memory and Reconciliation

[Muluk, H. \(in press\). Memory for sale: How groups “distort” their collective memory for reconciliation purposes and building peace. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor \(Eds.\), *Peace Psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.](#)

4. Intergroup Contact and Reconciliation

[Hewstone, M., Kenworthy, J. B., Cairns, E., Tausch, N., Hughes, J., Tam, T., Voci, A., von Hecker, U., & Pinder, C. \(2008\). Stepping stones to reconciliation in Northern Ireland: Intergroup contact, forgiveness, and trust. In A. Nadler, T. E. Malloy, & J. D. Fisher \(Eds.\), *The Social Psychology of Reconciliation* \(pp. 199-226\). Oxford, Oxford University Press.](#)

5. Dialogue, Forgiveness, and Reconciliation

[Tint, B. \(in press\). Dialogue, forgiveness, and reconciliation. In A. Kalayjian & R. Paloutzian \(Eds.\), *Psychological Pathways to Conflict Transformation and Peace Building*. New York: Springer.](#)

6. Cultural Sensitivity and Reconciliation

[Wessells, M. \(2009\). Community reconciliation and post-conflict reconstruction for peace. In J. de Rivera \(Ed.\), *Handbook on building cultures of peace* \(pp. 349-362\). New York: Springer.](#)

7. Some Principles of Reconciliation

[Deutsch, M. \(2008\). Reconciliation after destructive intergroup conflict \(pp. 471-485\). In A. Nadler, T. E. Malloy, & J. D. Fisher \(Eds.\), *The Social Psychology of Reconciliation*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.](#)

8. Strengthening Relations through Humanitarian Assistance

[Jacobs, G. A. \(2007\). The development and maturation of humanitarian psychology. *American Psychologist*, 62, 932-941.](#)

IV. Positive Peace: The Nature of Structural and Cultural Violence

A. Sources of Structural and Cultural Violence (PPTs available for topics 2 & 3)

1. Social Dominance Orientation

Sidanius, J., & Pratto, F. (1999). Social dominance theory: A new synthesis. In J. Sidanius & F. Pratto, *Social dominance: An intergroup theory of hierarchy and oppression* (pp. 31-58). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

2. Psychological Roots of Social Injustice

[Opotow, S. \(2001\). Social Injustice. In D. J. Christie, R. V. Wagner, D. D. Winter \(Eds.\), *Peace, conflict, and violence: Peace psychology for the 21st century*. Available at <http://academic.marion.ohio-state.edu/dchristie/Peace%20Psychology%20Book.html>](#)

3. The Tension between Colonization and Democratization: Peace Psychology in Asia

[Montiel, C. J. \(in press\). Overview of peace psychology in Asia: Research, practice, and teaching. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor \(Eds.\), *Peace Psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.](#)

4. Social Representations and the Legacy of Inequality

[Liu, J. H., & Sibley, C. G. \(in press\). Culture, social representations, and peacemaking: A symbolic theory of history and identity. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor \(Eds.\), *Peace psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.](#)

5. System-Justifying Ideologies

[Jost, J. T. & Hunyady, O. \(2005\). Antecedents and consequences of system-justifying ideologies. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 14, 260-265.](#)

6. Strengthening System Justification: The Threat of Terrorism

[Ullrich, J. & Cohrs, J. C. \(2007\). Terrorism salience increases system justification: Experimental evidence. *Social Justice Research*, 20, 117-139.](#)

V. Positive Peace: Promoting Social Justice

A. Decreasing Structural and Cultural Violence (PPTs available for topics 5)

1. Psychology of Collective Action

[van Zomeren, M., Postmes, T., & Spears, R. \(2008\). Toward an Integrative Social Identity Model of Collective Action: A Quantitative Research Synthesis of Three Socio-Psychological Perspectives. *Psychological Bulletin*, 134, 504–535.](#)

2. Liberation Psychology: Empowering the Oppressed

[Burton, M. & Kagan, C. \(2005\). Liberation social psychology: Learning from Latin America. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 15, 63-67.](#)

3. Methods of Liberation Psychology

[Montero, M. \(2009\). Methods for liberation: Critical consciousness in action. In M. Montero & C. Sonn \(Eds.\), *The psychology of liberation: Theory and Applications* \(pp. 73-92\). New York, Springer.](#)

4. Liberating the Hijab!

[Noor, N. M. \(in press\[b\]\). Liberating the Hijab. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor \(Eds.\), *Peace psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.](#)

5. Collective Action and Structural Peacebuilding

[Montiel, C. J. \(2001\). Toward a psychology of structural peacebuilding. In D. J. Christie, R. V. Wagner, & D. D. Winter \(Eds.\), *Peace, conflict, and violence: Peace psychology for the 21st century*. Available at <http://academic.marion.ohio-state.edu/dchristie/Peace%20Psychology%20Book.html>](#)

6. Islamic Education and Social Justice

[Pohl, F. \(in press\). Interreligious harmony and peacebuilding in Indonesian Islamic education. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor \(Eds.\), *Peace psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.](#)

B. Systems Analysis and Intervention: Treating the Whole System (PPT available for topic 2)

1. Violence and Peace: A Systems Perspective

[Christie, D., & Wessells, M. \(2008\). *Social Psychology of Violence*. In L. Kurtz \(Ed.\), *Encyclopedia of violence, peace, & conflict* \(pp. 1955-1963\). Oxford: Elsevier.](#)

2. A Systems Analysis of Terrorism

[Wagner, R. V. \(2006\). *Terrorism: A peace psychological analysis*. *Journal of Social Issues*, 62, 155-171.](#)

3. Psychology of Martyrdom: A Systems View

[Moghaddam, F. \(2005\). *The staircase to terrorism: A psychological exploration*. *American Psychologist*, 60, 161-169.](#)

4. Building Peaceful Relations: Dealing with both Episodes and Structures of Violence

[Noor, N. M. \(in press\[c\]\). *The future of peace psychology in Asia*. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor \(Eds.\), *Peace psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.](#)

5. Changing Social Policies

[Wessells, M., & Dawes, A. \(2007\). *Macro-level interventions: Psychology, social policy, and societal influence processes*. In M. J. Stevens & U. P. Gielen \(Eds.\), *Toward a global psychology: Theory, research, intervention, and pedagogy* \(pp.267-298\). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers.](#)

6. Psychologically-informed Policies that Build Cultures of Peace

[Anderson, A., & Christie, D. J. \(2001\). *Some contributions of psychology to policies promoting cultures of peace*. *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology*, 7, 173-185.](#)

7. Personal Transformation: The Nonviolent Person

[Mayton, D. M. \(in press\). *Intrapersonal perspectives on peace*. In D. M. Mayton, *Nonviolence and peace psychology: Intrapersonal, interpersonal, societal, and world peace*. New York: Springer.](#)