

Chapter 7

Resolving Conflicts & Preventing Violence

Lesson 1: Understanding Conflict

Words to know

conflict- is a disagreement between people with opposing viewpoints, interests or needs.

prejudice- is a negative and unjustly formed opinion, usually against people of a different racial, religious, or cultural group

What Causes Conflict

1. Arguments
 - a. property
 - b. jealousy
 - c. territory
 - d. hurt feelings
2. Peer pressure
3. Revenge
4. Differences in values
5. Prejudice

Recognizing Signs of Conflict

- A. Disagreement
- B. Strong emotions
- C. Body Language and behavior

Lesson 2: Conflict-Resolution Skills

Words to know:

negotiation- the process of talking directly to the other person to resolve a conflict.

compromise- when both sides in a conflict agree to give up something to reach a solution that will satisfy everyone.

collaborate- work together

mediation- resolving conflicts by using another person or persons to help reach a solution that is acceptable to both sides.

neutrality- a promise to not take sides.

How to end conflict through negotiation

Take a time out (30 mins.) to cool off

Allow each person to talk without interruption

Let each person ask questions in a calm polite manner

Keep brainstorming fair solutions

Warning Signs of Building Conflict

A. raised voices

B. in-your-face attitude

C. dirty looks

D. gossip or rumors

E. the silent treatment

F. name calling or insults

G. racial slurs

H. others taking sides

I. certain gestures

Lesson 3: Preventing Violence

Words to Know:

assault- an attack on another person in order to hurt them

rape- forced sexual intercourse

homicide- violent crime that results in the death of another person

gang- a group of young people who come together to take part in illegal activities.

bullying- a type of violence in which one person uses threats, taunts, or violence to intimidate another again and again.

dating violence- when a person uses violence in a dating relationship to control his or her partner.

youth court- a special school program where teens decide punishments for other teens for bullying an other problem behaviors.

Factors that Contribute to Violence

- A. anger
- B. prejudice
- C. access to weapons
- D. peer pressure
- E. use of alcohol and drugs

Violent Teens

- A. engage in risky behaviors
- B. have violent parents
- C. have committed crimes in the past
- D. seeing violence as an acceptable way to behave

Three Forms of Bullying

- A. Physical bullying: hitting, kicking, spitting, pushing or taking personal belongings
- B. Verbal bullying: teasing, name-calling, or making threats
- C. Psychological bullying: spreading rumors, isolating a person, or threatening to use force

How to Respond to Bullying

DO'S

- A. keep control
- B. stay calm
- C. walk away if necessary
- D. apologize if necessary
- E. use your sense of humor
- F. give the other person a way out
- G. tell an adult
- H. put your self in the other person's place

DON'Ts

- A. become emotional
- B. be forced into a fight
- C. try to get even
- D. threaten or tease
- E. be hostile, rude or sarcastic

How to Reduce Violence at School

- A. school uniforms or dress codes
- B. security systems
- C. SRO
- D. bully box
- E. peer groups such as Friends of Rachel, Natural Helpers, Youth Court

Being Safe on the Street and at Home

- A. Let your parents know where you are
- B. Don't walk alone if possible, stick to trails and well-lit areas
- C. If followed go to a public place
- D. When arriving home have your keys out
- E. Don't hitchhike

Lesson 4: Getting Help for Abuse

Words to know:

abuse- the physical, emotional, or mental mistreatment of another person.

battery- the beating, hitting, or kicking of another person

neglect- the failure to provide for the basic physical and emotional needs of a dependent.

sexual abuse- sexual contact that is forced upon another person.