Unit Five
Patriotism

5.1 The Bases of Patriotism

History is a narration about the past based on facts. Every historian should use facts to write history. Even though most historical accounts are based on evidence, some of them can be misleading and far from the truth. This is because some writers use certain facts and even create evidences to construct history that is not true for whatever reasons.

It is important to study history in order to understand the present. Knowing what has happened in the past can help us to understand and solve current problems. True history teaches us values whereas fabricated history creates false impressions that are used to mislead us. This is why we say that understanding the true history is important in order to develop a sense of patriotic feeling towards our country. You have to search for the true history of Ethiopia to have clear understanding of the past and develop the sense of patriotism.

The role of a historian is to get closer and closer to the truth of the past. This requires gathering facts and evidence from reliable sources then refining and interpreting them with care. History can be distorted because historians have different world views, political interests and motives. So there may be biased and exaggerated historical accounts to create a false impression and mislead people. You need to avoid these kinds of problems to know more about the history of your country.

You can do this by reading a variety of historical accounts written by different historians. By doing this you can compare and contrast different historical perspectives and have a broad understanding of the

past. You have to examine the sources, facts and evidence historians use to write history. Historians may use some sources that are less reliable. Histories written based on primary sources and other objective secondary sources are more reliable than histories distorted by personal views.

5.1.1 History of the Ethiopian Flag

Knowledge of your flag is one aspect of knowing your history. The flag in Ethiopia has a long history. It extends well over a thousand years. Some give a religious interpretation and trace the origin of the existing flag to a rainbow which appeared after the biblical flood.

Traditionally there was a tendency to relate the different colors of the flag with different regions: for example, red representing Tigrai, green for Shoa and yellow for Amhara. It is said that, during the tenth century A.D., a blue flag was in use in the country which was believed to have been changed to yellow during the time of Yodit's rule. Under the Zagwe Dynasty, it was assumed to have been replaced by a red flag. During the Gondarine period, especially at the time of Emperor Susenios, a multiple colored flag appeared with an emblem on its top.

During the period of Emperor Tewdros II, a multi-colored flag with an emblem of the Lion of Judah was raised close to the Emperor's tent. When Emperor Yohannes IV came to power it is said that there was a flag in red, white and green. Likewise, ***Emperor Menelik*** was believed to have used a flag in ***green, red and yellow***. The present flag in green, yellow and red, however, probably became the national flag of Ethiopia during the time of Empress Zewditu Menelik in 1918.

The 1931 constitution of Ethiopia did not mention the national flag, but the revised ***constitution of 1955*** stated the national flag should have horizontally arranged stripes of ***green, yellow and red***. The emblem on the Ethiopian flag during Haile Selassie's rule was the

- crowned Lion of Judah. The constitution of the Derg changed the emblem to show the state ideology of socialism. With the transition to democracy, the 1995 constitution maintained the flag of Ethiopia with the same colors but with a different emblem.
- The green indicates prosperity;
- The yellow, hope; and
- The red symbolizes the sacrifices to be made for the sovereignty of Ethiopia.
- The star with equidistant rays represents equality of all nations, nationalities and peoples as well as religions and gender.

5.1.2 Respecting differences

Tolerance refer to an attitude of openness and respect for the differences that exist among people. Originally tolerance was used to refer to acceptance of ethnic and religious difference but now concepts of diversity and tolerance can be also applied to differences such as gender and disability.

- Tolerance means
- Accepting and valuing differences,
- Bridging cultural gaps and discovering common grounds.
- Rejecting stereotypes and creating new relationships with people who differ from us.
- Accepting equality of citizens despite different backgrounds.
- It is about accepting and respecting people for who they are.
- It is not being tolerant of bad behaviors, because bad behavior shows a lack of respect and care for others. Behaviors that disrespect or hurt others, such as lying and stealing, breaking social rules and laws, should not be tolerated.

"The problem to be faced is how to combine loyalty to one's own tradition with reverence for different traditions."
Abraham Joshua Heschel

"The only way to make sure people you agree with can speak is to support the rights of people you don't agree with."
Eleanor Holmes Norton
"I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your rights to say it." Evelyn Beatrice Hall
"The price of democratic way of life is a growing appreciation of people's differences, not merely as tolerable, but as the essence of a rich and rewarding human experience." Jerome Nathason

5.2 The Quality of a Patriot

5.2.1 The struggle for the respect of human and democratic rights.

Human and democratic rights are incorporated in international documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and in constitutions of many countries. The human and democratic rights that we talk about today were not fully respected, even in countries which have a long history of a democratic culture. Human and democratic rights have been recognized as a result of a continuous and bitter struggle. The French Revolution and the American Revolution are good examples. The struggles of black people and women in the United States and other parts of the world are other examples. Americans managed to establish their state on the basis of a modern constitution after a bitter struggle against the British colonial rule. The struggle of the Ethiopian peoples for equality and democracy has led to the emergence of a democratic constitution and the beginning of a democratic process in Ethiopia. The FDRE Constitution incorporates human and democratic rights.

Examples of Articles from the FDRE Constitution

1. Human rights

Article 15 - Right to life;
Article 16 - The right to the security of person;
Article 17 - Right to liberty;

Article 18 - Prohibition against inhuman treatment:
. Everyone has the right to protection against cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
2. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose is prohibited.

2. Democratic rights

Article 30: - The right to assembly, demonstration and petition;
Article 31: - Freedom of association;
Article 32:- Freedom of movement.

5.2.2 Ethical behaviors

The two terms have different meanings though both are related to the idea of good and bad as well as right and wrong. The term *ethics* comes from the Greek term ***ethos*** which means behavior.

- It is the philosophical study of human behavior and motivation.
- ***Ethics*** refers to the study of moral standards and how they affect behavior.
- Ethics is sometimes called moral philosophy.

Morality is:

- A system that tells you how to act whereas ethics is the study of that system.
- Comes from '***mores***' that means **custom**.
- Deals with a system of behavior related to standards of right or wrong.
- Is somewhat similar to the principles of virtue and goodness.
- Is important because it ensures good and fair relationships. It helps people to act in a good way which is important to have harmonious relations and a good society.
- A subset of ethics.
- It deals specifically with interpersonal relationships and the analysis of our duties and rights.

- It describes the principles that govern our behavior.

1. Society would lack social order if we did not govern our behavior b
moral principles and if everybody acted as her or she wished. The
are widely accepted ethical behaviors which help create harmonio
relationships. Being respectful, honest, truthful and fair a
acceptable behaviors. Treating people with respect is a sign
relationships with each other, resolve conflicts and create
harmonious social environment. It refers to refraining from ridiculin
and hurting others, accepting personal differences and listening t
what others have to say.
   - Fairness is another ethical behavior. Treating other peop
     with fairness includes;
   - Treating others the way you want to be treated
   - Impartial treatment of people;
   - Being open minded and reasonable;
2. Acting according to rules and considering the feelings of people who
will be affected by your actions and decisions.
   - Truthfulness is the basis of good relationship and characte
   - When you keep your promises and keep secrets.
   - Truthful people are honest, reliable, loyal and principled.

They never betray a confidence without sufficient reason.
When you try to keep promises, be reliable, and honest, you will
have good social relationships with other people.

- Courage is to be brave and confident to do what you believe in and what you want to do.
- Courageous people stand up for what is right.
- They do not hesitate to say "No" when they see something wrong.
- Fear of failure does not prevent them from trying new things

- They are not afraid to express themselves just because some people might disapprove of their ideas.

Influenced by their friends, some students go the wrong way because they lack the courage to say "No". They suffer more because they make decisions under peer influence.

5.3 Responsibilities Required from Patriotic Citizens

The traditional meaning of patriotism focuses on defending your country in times of war. It is mainly related to military engagements when your country is invaded. This is not the only expression of patriotism. For example when you are concerned for the wellbeing of your community, or your country, you are being a patriotic citizen. Patriotic citizens not only think about the wellbeing of their country but they also act ethically. Ethics can be defined as the rules or standards governing the behavior of a person or member of a profession. For example, different professions have their own ethics such as medical ethics or ethics of journalism. Ethics is a system of beliefs that deals with what is morally right and wrong. Human societies have common values that govern their behaviors and actions. Our up brining and religion are the main sources of our values, moral rules and norms that control our behavior. Since we have values and moral norms we can evaluate what is right and wrong and then decide what is acceptable and unacceptable before making a decision. We deal with ethical decisions in our everyday lives. Most people do not steal because it is not morally right to take what does not belong to you, most do not lie because lying often hurts others. Social harmony is maintained when the majority holds the same set of moral standards. Therefore, as a patriotic citizen you have to act ethically.

Civic p allows people to take part in society as active participants
To be a good citizen includes

- Doing your part for the public interest,
- Serving your community and
- Promoting the development of democracy in your country

The contribution of every citizen can make a difference in promoting harmony and equality. We can promote peace, democracy and development when each citizen upholds the Constitution, carrying out personal and civic responsibilities.

5.4 The Duties of a Patriot Citizen

Patriotic citizens have various duties and responsibilities. These duties are related to

- Promoting the public interest at local and national levels.
- Playing an exemplary role in defending national security.
- defend the national security by fighting against the enemy of their country,
- keeping state's secrets,
- fighting against terrorism and
- Fighting against other crimes such as drug trafficking and other illegal trades.
- work hard to promote productivity and fight against poverty;
- Take part in voluntary activities to help the needy and solve community problems.
- Have pride in one's flag because it embodies the historical, cultural and psychological phenomena of a nation.

Today there are over two hundred countries in the world each having its own flag. Within many of those countries there are regions and nations which also have their own flags. The Ethiopian flag has been in place for many centuries. The flag served as a symbol of unity against foreign aggression. Today, besides being an instrument of

unity, it should encourage us to overcome our political, economic and social problems as well as to strengthen our national pride.
In Ethiopia, besides having a federal government flag, each region has a separate flag. Besides protecting the national security and respect for the flag, patriotic citizens are expected to make other contributions.

- They develop skills to understand, evaluate and support government policies and strategies.
- They also work together with the government to implement development policies and strategies.
- They do this because they understand that government alone cannot address all sectors of development and solve all sorts of problems.
- They also know that government and citizens should work together to accelerate development and eradicate poverty and backwardness.
- They also forward criticisms when they believe that the policies and strategies are not sound or are inappropriate to solve the socio-economic problems of the country.
- They do not criticize government policies and strategies blindly.
- They put forward rational criticism which is based on evidence and practical experience.
- They criticize policies with the purpose of improving them because, having better policies and strategies, helps promote development which will be beneficial to all.

In general, citizens help government in its good work and criticize it and its policies based on evidence and reasonable judgment. Patriotic citizens criticize their government and society in order to accelerate economic, social and cultural development.

5.5 Issues of Development

Development can be defined as growth, or reducing poverty and gaining more advance and better living conditions. Therefore, fighting poverty promotes development. The indicators of poverty to understand universal indicators of development include:

- a high infant mortality rate,
- a very low-income level (for example below one US dollar per day),
- a low average life expectancy and a low literacy rate.

The major aims of development are

- to reverse these problems
- increase the quality of life for people in low-income countries.
- People in a country earn more money,
- Fewer babies die, people live longer and all receive a good education, they can be said to live in a developed country.
- To reduce or eradicate poverty.

The Millennium Development Goals is a global campaign that aims to improve the living conditions of people in poor countries. To achieve its goal it focuses on tackling the problems of poverty. The following are the Eight (8) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that are targeted to be achieved by 2015.

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
2. Achieving universally primary education.
3. Promoting gender equality and empower women.
4. Reducing the mortality rate of children under the age of give
5. Improving the material health
6. Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Disease
7. Ensures the environmental sustainability
8. Develop global partnership for development.

We have recognized that Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world; but this does not mean the Ethiopia is poor in all aspects. It is rich in natural resources such as rivers, wide areas of cultivable land and has a large amount of livestock. It is also rich in human resource Ethiopia has large number of working people. Ethiopia also has many tourist attractions. Harar, Tiya, Gonder and Axum are examples of popular historic sites. There are natural tourist attractions including the Bale and Semien Mountains that have beautiful scenery as we as endemic animals and birds. The people of Ethiopia, with their different cultures, clothing, music, dances, houses and craft products, appeal to tourists.

Rivers of Ethiopia

Several rives originate from the Ethiopian highlands and flow to the lowlands then on to other countries. They include the Abay (Blue Nile), Awash, Genale and Wabe Shebelle. Ethiopian rivers have very high potential for hydroelectric power development and irrigation for agriculture. The Abay contributes more 85% of the Nile water the reaches Egypt. Sudan produce about 80% of its electric power from the Nile River through its big dams called Roseires and Sennar. These dams also serve for irrigation to produce wheat and high quality cotton.

5.6 Voluntarism on a National Basis

Voluntarism is contributing one's time or talent for educational, social, charitable and other purposes, freely without expectation of compensation. People in many countries contribute to the community through voluntary efforts. They do this by providing services such as caring for the poor, providing education and by involving themselves in various community development activities.

Though voluntary services can be provided on an individual basis, in most cases people with similar purposes form or join voluntary

organizations to achieve common goals. There are many voluntary organizations that focus on different social, economic and environmental issues. Voluntary organizations are different from other organizations in some ways. For example: They are different from purely social groupings because they have some degree of formal organizational existence.

- They are non-profit making organizations.
- They are independent of government or other public authorities and are free to govern themselves without interference.
- They are often active in the public arena and their activities are aimed at contributing to the common good.

Volunteers contribute to the wellbeing of others at various levels: local, national and international. There are millions of volunteers all over the world who work for the betterment of communities and nations. There are several thousand international volunteers who move outside their countries to provide voluntary services. For example many volunteers have come from the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries to teach in schools, colleges, universities and hospitals and to provide services in Ethiopia.

Voluntary activities or organizations at community, national or international levels share a common goal: they aim to promote the well-being of people. But they differ from each other based on their focus. Some voluntary activities focus on local and community problems such as water shortages, school or health problems. Other voluntary organizations focus on national issues such as fighting against HIV/AIDS, gender inequality and poverty.

People participate in voluntary activities to promote the interest of their country in many ways. They contribute their money, talent and time for the sake of the national interest. Voluntary efforts have

served many purposes in the time of peace and war. For example thousands of Ethiopians have contributed their efforts and lives to defend the freedom and independence of their country. During the period of the ***Italian invasion*** (1936-1941) Ethiopians offered strong resistance organizing themselves into patriotic groups. They formed secret groups to spy on enemy positions and they created war plans. They attacked the convoys of the enemy, prisons and camps. Women patriots contributed by taking part in the fight against the enemy, nursing wounded patriots, providing food and comfort and working as spies. Those Ethiopian patriots continued their struggle until the Italian forces were pushed out of the country. They did this without the expectation of pay or other material gains.

Citizens can involve themselves in many activities to promote national interests. In our society there are many areas where help is required to support the members of our community and to benefit our society as a whole. Any activity you can involve yourself in that is of benefit in an area that requires assistance will be a positive advantage in the long run. For example our environment needs to be cared for; this could include removing rubbish from an area of beauty or planting trees in a place of deforestation. There are many poor members of our society who could benefit from help, such as the elderly and street children. Giving your time to help to raise awareness on the issue of HIV can save the lives of others in the future. Your voluntary activities can change the lives of others and support the development of Ethiopia.

Through volunteering you are not only supporting your country but may also gain valuable skills and experience. Many volunteers feel great personal satisfactior when they give their time to serve worthy causes. They often meet new people and make new friends. Volunteering has also been a way for many people to move into new

careers, by volunteering first to get into an organization. There are many benefits to volunteering both personally and for society.

5.7 Ethiopian History in an International Perspective

Ethiopia is a country of ancient history. It is also regarded as symbol of independence in Africa.

⇒ Ethiopia was free from colonial rule with the exception of a brief period of Italian occupation (1936-1941). In those five year Ethiopian patriots, even in the absence of their emperor, fogging against the Italian forces. The victory of Adwa made Ethiopia the only African country to successfully defend its independence defeating a colonial power.

⇒ Ethiopia has made significant contributions to the peace and stability of the world. Ethiopia was one of the earliest members of the League of Nations which was founded in 1920 to maintain global peace and cooperation. Ethiopia became a member of the League in 1923 when most of the African countries where ruled by European colonial forces. At that time there were two African countries, Liberia and South Africa, which were members of the League.

⇒ The existence of the League of Nations came to an end at the beginning of the Second World War (1939-1945). The United Nations (UN) was established at the end of the war in 1945. Ethiopia was one of the few African countries which were members of the United Nations at that time. As a member of the UN, Ethiopia contributed to global peace and stability by sending peacekeeping forces to South Korea, Congo, Rwanda, Burundi etc.

⇒ Ethiopia's contribution in other African issues is also great. Addis Ababa is the hub of African diplomacy and the center of African Union (AU) formerly called the Organization of African

Unity (OAU). This is because Ethiopia was the symbol of independence and anti-colonial struggle in Africa.

⇒ Moreover, Ethiopia is one of the African countries which contributed to the foundation of the OAU. Emperor Haile Selassie I and President Sekou Toure of Guuinea made great efforts to bring together 32 leaders of independent African countries in Addis Ababa in 1963. The OAU was born in Addis Ababa in the presence of famous African leaders including Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and Abdul Nasser of Egypt.

⇒ Ethiopia also plays an important role in other regional organizations such as IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development) and NEPAD (the New Partnership for Africa's Development).

5.8 Concern for International Community

It is clear that the maintenance of national security is one of the major preconditions to achieve continuous development. However, national security cannot be achieved in the absence of international security because national, regional and global securities are closely related.

Terrorists' attacks on western countries resulted in insecurity in the west. The western countries, including the United State, allocate large amounts of money to defend their country from terrorism. As a result, they reduce the amount of development aid to the poor countries which negatively affects their development. Terrorist's aiming at attacking the interests of the Unites States may attack the American embassy in Kenya, or kill US tourist in Tanzania, or hijack an aircraft of Ethiopian Airlines flying to the USA. These kinds of terrorist actions not only affect the security of the United States, but also affect the security of Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia and many other countries.

This indicates that we have to work together to maintain international security in order to maintain our national security. That is why we have to defend the security of our country, as citizens of Ethiopia, and defend international security as global citizens. You can contribute to the well-being of the global community through fighting against terrorism, genocide, and illegal trade such as drug trafficking.

1. **Terrorism** is one of the crucial problems of the world because it affects national and international security.

2. **Genocide** is another threat to peace and security in the world. Genocide is a systematic killing of all people from a nation, ethnic, or religious group. The Holocaust, which happened in the period of Nazi Germany, and the Rwandan genocide, which took place in Rwanda in 1994, were good examples of the systematic killing of people to eliminate an entire ethnic or religious group. Fighting this evil act and attitude is a patriotic deed of great importance to the very survivaLof humankind.

3. **Drug use and trafficking** is another threat to international security. Drugs are illegal substances such as ***cocaine, heroin and marijuana***. Some people take a drug assuming that it will excite and give them pleasure. There are many drug addicts in both the developing and developed world. Drug addicts are people who have developed a very strong habit of taking drugs. They have become slaves to drugs because they cannot stop taking drugs. Drug addicts would go as far as committing crime to get money in order to buy drugs because they cannot live without them.

Drug use and trafficking are threats to national and global security since they are closely related to crime and violence. Drugs are related to crime and violence in many ways. In general, drug users

involve drug-related crimes and offences such as robbery and theft to get money to support their drug habit. They also are involved in illegal drugs' markets and may commit offences including homicide and sexual assault.

Unit Five Review Exercise

Part I Multiple Choices

.Which of the following does not go with primary sources of history?
A. a history book written by professional historians
B. Written materials such as letters, diaries, coins and ornaments.
C. statues and ancient buildings
D. inscriptions and wall paintings

2. Which of the following is false about the Millennium Development Goals?
A. Eradicating gender inequality in education
B. Reducing infant mortality by ninety percent
C. Making poor people rich
D. providing primary education for all children of the world

3. Which one of the following is an implication of the concept of patriotism in the Ethiopian tradition
A. Paying sacrifice for the well-being of the nation
B. Paying special attention to one's rights than duties
C. Showing loyalty to one's boss
D. Showing determination to fulfill one's needs at any cost

1. One advantage of examining and understanding the true history of your country is that
A. it is important for promoting Ethiopia to the status of one of the super powers in the world
B. it is an important source of pride and chauvinistic feeling for members of the minority groups

C. it helps to take corrective measures by avoiding discriminating actions of the past.
D. it promotes homogeneity and helps to abolish diversity among the various ethnic groups.

5. Patriotism of citizens in a democratic society can be expressed by
   A. Exercising nationalistic chauvinism and war mongering.
   B. Keeping secrets of important national issues from enemies
   C. Paying sacrifices for the interests and power of kings
   D. Participating in an offensive war against other nations.
6. Which of the following is a problem in Ethiopia that still needs organized effort and unreserved sacrifice of its patriotic citizens?
   A. War mannerism C. Diversity
   B. Heroism D. Poverty
7. According to modern thinking, for an individual to be a patriot he/she
   A. should be discriminated and oppressed
   B. should be a member of the national defense force
   C. should be a citizen of that country
   D. should enjoy human and democratic rights
8. in democratic nation, patriotism can be manifested by
   A. actively involving in a war of conquest
   B. respecting the right of other peoples
   C. struggling for the inequality of peoples in all aspects of life
   D. disrespect for the law of the nation
9. one of the rewards that people get by voluntarily offering their services to their community
   A. Political power C. Good feeling
   B. Financial gains D. Cheap popularity
10. People demonstrate very high degree of their patriotic feeling if
    A. They are given enough land to farm
    B. Their human and democratic rights are respected

C. Their government grants them a constitution
D. They are free from paying taxes

11. Which of the following actions is an act of a patriotic person?
    A. Participation in self helps associations
    B. Wearing traditional clothes on national holidays
    C. Supporting a government in power without question
    D. Paying taxes honestly and regularly
12. A person who pays no attention to women, the elderly and the handicapped lacks one of the following major components of the common good
    A. Defending national security C. keeping state secret
    B. Standing for the truth D. fairness towards others
13. Which part of the world has the highest infant mortality rates?
    A. North Africa C. Latin America
    B. Sub-Saharan Africa D. South Asia
14. Which of the following is true about voluntary organizations?
    A. they are non profit making organizations
    B. they are independent of government
    C. they contribute to promote the common good
    D. they often work with the government and other organizations to solve common problems
15. Which of the following is a democratic right?
    A. the right to live C. the right to assembly
    B. the right to liberty D. the right to security
16. Ethics:
    A. is a moral philosophy
    B. is the study of moral standards
    C. is the branch of morality
    D. has nothing to do with morality
17. Which of the following statements is **wrong** about drugs?

A. Drug-related crime is not a problem of poor countries.
B. Drug addicts can easily stop drug using.
C. Drug dealers compete and some- times fight against rivals.
D. Possessing drug is not illegal.

Part II – Matching

18. Tolerance	A. reducing poverty
19. *Ethics*	*B.* Intergovernmental Authority on Development
20. Morality	C. Millennium Development Goals
21. Development	D. Accepting and valuing differences
22. *Voluntarism*	E. moral philosophy
23. IGAD	F. means custom
24. NEPAD	G. contributing one's time or talent
25. MDGs	H. New Partnership for Africa's Development

III. True or false

26. Historical accounts written by professional historians always reflect the truth so there is no need to question their reliability.
27. All sources of history are equally important in terms of their reliability.
28. Voluntary organizations can influence the development of Ethiopia.
29. Voluntary organizations should be independent of government but obey the laws of the country where they work.
30. Genocide is not a problem of modern times because people in all corners of the world are conscious enough to avoid it.

Unit Six
Responsibility

6.1 Citizens' Obligations in Society

Every person in society has some obligations to undertake. Fulfilling obligations is the basis of social life and allows you to use your rights. Some of the obligations citizens have in society include the following:

1. Participation in the political process

In a democracy, citizens have the right to participate to make their own life better. Thus, as a citizen, you have the right to debate on public issues so as to influence government policy makers. Also, you have the right to take part in elections, and contribute to the development of your community and the country. If you fail to exercise this right, you may make your life worse as your view might not be put forward.

2. Negotiate and compromise to resolve conflicts

Individuals and groups may have conflicts or misunderstandings on issues but, what is important is to be able to solve them. Conflicts occur for many reasons but all should be settled peacefully. When parties in conflict agree to give up some of their demands and accept the rights of others, a compromise may be reached. Negotiation and compromise are key to resolving conflicts. You have to be able to develop an ability to negotiate and compromise in order to live in peace.

3. Appreciating individual and group differences

Individuals are different both physically and in their ideas. For example, you might be tall or short, fat or thin. When it comes to viewpoints you can be different from your friends. Differences in opinions and viewpoints among individuals or groups create the opportunity to develop and gain better ideas to share. You have to develop a culture of appreciating individual and group differences.