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WHAT IS THE MISSION OF UNICEF?

- a) **protection of children rights**
- b) protection of adolescent
- c) protection of elderly

WHAT IS NOT A CONFLICT?

- a) armed conflict
- b) argument with a sibling
- c) **debate**

PEACE TREATY CANNOT...

- a) impose peace
- b) create a state
- c) **end world hunger**

WHICH COUNTRIES ESTABLISHED THE EU?

- a) **Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, France**
- b) The UK, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, France and Germany
- c) The USA, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, France and The Netherlands

WHERE IS THE EU HEADQUARTERS?

- a) Paris, France
- b) London, the UK
- c) **Brussels, Belgium**

WHAT IS HAGUE TRIBUNAL?

- a) **an international criminal tribunal for war crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia**
- b) an association of states from former Yugoslavia
- c) a court for organized crime, located in Belgium

WHICH OF THESE THREE EXAMPLES REPRESENTS A CULTURICIDE?

- a) **burning down a library**
- b) sinking a ship
- c) a plane crash

WHAT "BLUE HELMETS" CANNOT DO?

- a) **search the house**
- b) help civilians
- c) provide humanitarian aid

WORLD WAR II TOOK PLACE IN THE PERIOD:

- a) **1939. – 1945.**
- b) 1945. – 1948.
- c) 1992. – 1995.

RULES ON PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS ARE DETERMINED BY:

- a) Congress of Berlin
- b) **Geneva convention**
- c) Istanbul convention

WHAT IS REGULATED BY ISTANBUL CONVENTION?

- a) **prevention of violence against women and domestic violence**
- b) prevention of violence against children
- c) prevention of violence against soldiers

MARGINALIZED AND INVISIBLE VICTIMS IN POST-CONFLICT SOCIETY ARE:

- a) wounded soldiers
- b) **children of women raped during the war**
- c) international communities

WHO ARE SO CALLED "BLUE HELMETS"?

- a) the security forces at UN Headquarters in New York
- b) **the UN peacekeeping forces**
- c) the Armed Forces of the UN

XENOPHOBIA REPRESENTS THE FEAR FROM:

- a) **everything and everyone which is foreign or strange**
- b) different viruses and bacteria
- c) unknown places, cities and countries

"YOU PLAY LIKE A GIRL" OR "BOYS DON'T CRY" ARE EXAMPLES OF:

- a) **discrimination and stereotype**
- b) mottos of a big company
- c) just a joke

WHICH POPULATION GROUP CAN BE DISCRIMINATED?

- a) women, men, members of ethnic groups
- b) war victims, exploited workers, people with disabilities
- c) **all of the above**

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MIGRATIONS AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

- a) **consent**
- b) financial status
- c) physical appearance

WHICH NATURAL RESOURCE WAS AN EXCUSE TO START A CONFLICT?

- a) corn
- b) **oil**
- c) sugar

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WHAT DOES THE SIGN AT THE ENTRANCE TO ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS CONCENTRATION CAMPS EVER SAY?

- a) "Work will set you free"
- b) "Everyone has to serve the country"
- c) "Equality, brotherhood and unity"

WHAT NICKNAME DID THE LAST PRESIDENT OF YUGOSLAVIA HAVE?

- a) Great
- b) **Tito**
- c) Cruel

WHAT IS THE MOST FAMOUS FROZEN CONFLICT?

- a) **Nagorno-Karabakh**
- b) Czechoslovakia
- c) Croatia and Serbia

BY WHICH TREATY WAS THE EU ESTABLISHED?

- a) **Maastricht treaty**
- b) Berlin treaty
- c) Milan treaty

WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE MOST FAMOUS REVOLUTION IN UKRAINE?

- a) Golden Revolution
- b) Velvet Revolution
- c) **Orange Revolution**

APARTHEID REPRESENTS:

- a) **system of racial segregation in South Africa**
- b) set of rules which women of South Africa should live by
- c) system of racial segregation in South America

ON WHICH DATE DID THE ATTACKS ON TWIN TOWERS OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER TOOK PLACE?

- a) 11. 9. 2005.
- b) **11. 9. 2001.**
- c) 11. 9. 2003.

WHICH ETHNIC MINORITY HAS BEEN PERSECUTED IN MYANMAR?

- a) **Rohingya**
- b) Chinese
- c) Jews

WHO ARE THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL?

- a) **France, Russia, USA, UK, China**
- b) Japan, Germany, France, UK, Canada, USA
- c) USA, China, UK, Germany, India

WHAT DOES "ARAB SPRING" REPRESENT?

- a) a festival in Saudi Arabia
- b) **a series of protests across the Arab World**
- c) a novel by Orhan Pamuk

WHICH US PRESIDENT IS A NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER?

- a) George Washington
- b) Bill Clinton
- c) **Barack Obama**

HOW OLD WAS THE YOUNGEST NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER?

- a) 15
- b) 18
- c) **17**

WHICH PAIR REPRESENTS SYMBOL OF PEACE?

- a) **a peace dove and an olive branch**
- b) a crow and a skull
- c) a tulip and a white flag

WHAT IS MODERN PEACE SYMBOL?

- a) a smile and a wave
- b) **a V sign – middle and index fingers raised**
- c) thumb up

WHICH COLOR IS THE SYMBOL OF PEACE?

- a) **blue**
- b) yellow
- c) red

WHICH CHARACTERISTICS SHOULD A JUST PERSON HAVE?

- a) nice physical appearance, humor, equality
- b) communication skills, wealth, empathy
- c) **honesty, impartiality, objectivity**

WHERE IS THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE?

- a) Stockholm, Sweden
- b) London, the UK
- c) **Oslo, Norway**

WHAT IS THE SYNONYM FOR PEACE?

- a) **a compromise**
- b) a conflict
- c) an order

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THE WORLD WAR I BEGAN AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND IN WHICH CITY?

- a) Rome, Italy
- b) Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

AN EXAMPLE OF VISIBLE, NEGATIVE DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION IS:

- a) Star of David across the arm
- b) rose ribbon on a jacket
- c) black rose across the arm

HOW MANY OFFICIAL LANGUAGES DOES THE UN HAVE?

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 7

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT A SPECIALIZED AGENCY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS?

- a) World Trade Organization
- b) World Health Organization
- c) World Intellectual Property Organization

WHICH SPECIALIZED AGENCY UN ORGANIZATIONS LISTS WORLD HERITAGE SITES?

- a) WWF
- b) UNICEF
- c) UNESCO

WHEN WAS THE UN ORGANIZATION FOUNDED?

- a) August 9, 1945
- b) October 24, 1945
- c) December 12, 1945





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Balkan bobcat, the only living species of Euro-Asian bobcat.

Destruction of the Old Bridge in Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on 9th November 1993.

In the night from 25th to 26th August 1992, Sarajevo's City Hall was set on fire. Around 90% of all books and documents which testify about history of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been lost forever.

The Winter Olympic Games, held in 1984 in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, while it was still part of Yugoslavia.

Barack Obama, the ex-president of the USA (2009. – 2017.) and the first President of the USA of the African American origin.

Malala Yousafzai, who won the Nobel Peace Prize at the age of 17, encouraging equality in education.

The entrance of the Auschwitz, which says "Work will set you free". It is a notorious concentration and extermination camp operated by the Nazi Germany, located in Poland.

Osama Bin Laden, a millionaire and founder of Al-Qaeda. He is well-known for his role in masterminding the September 11 attacks.

The Berlin Wall Fall on 9th November 1989, which used to divide East Germany and West Germany.

Alan Turing, a British mathematician who has invented a Turing machine, which provides a powerful computational model for solving problems in computer science.

Adolf Hitler, a German leader, politician and head of Nazi Party. Responsible for numerous horrors in the World War II.

Anne Frank, the author of "The Diary of a Young Girl", a book in which she has directly and honestly testified about the horrors and sufferings of Jewish nation in the World War II.

The Srebrenica Flower, an unofficial symbol of genocide in Srebrenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1995. The 11 petals represent the 11th July, the date the genocide took place. The white represents the innocence of the victims and green, hope for the future.

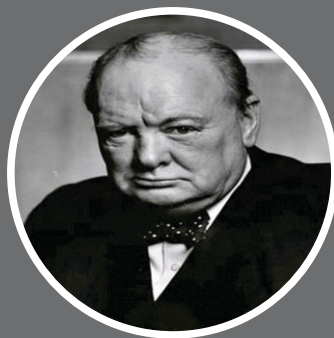
The Rwandan genocide was a mass slaughter of Tutsi, Twa and Hutu population between 7th April and 15th July 1994, during the Rwandan Civil War.

Schindler's list, a movie from 1993, based on a true story about a factory-owner Oskar Schindler, who managed to save his Jewish employees after witnessing the persecution of Jews in Poland. This is the only scene in the film which contains the color; supposedly symbolizing life and innocence of Jews being slaughtered.

The ancient Semitic city of Palmyra, located in present-day Syria, destroyed by members of the Islamic State.

Western Wall or Wailing Wall in Jerusalem is the holiest place where Jews are permitted to pray. The Foundation Stone, the most sacred site in the Jewish faith, lies behind it.

September 11 attacks, referred to as 9/11, which took place in 2001, a series of four coordinated terrorist attacks by the Islamist terrorist group Al-Qaeda against the United States.



Atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki took place on August 6 and 9, 1945, respectively. These detonations by the United States killed between 129,000 and 226,000 people, most of whom were civilians, and remain the only use of nuclear weapons in armed conflict.

Malcolm X was an African American Muslim minister and human rights activist who was a popular figure during the civil rights movement. He is best known for his time spent as a vocal spokesman for the Nation of Islam.

Martin Luther King Jr. was an American Christian minister and activist who became the most visible spokesperson and leader in the civil rights movement from 1955 until his assassination in 1968. He participated in and led marches for blacks' right to vote, desegregation, labor rights, and other basic civil rights. He is known after his famous "I have a dream" speech.

Winston Churchill, a British politician, statesman, army officer and a writer. He was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom during the World War II.

Margaret Thatcher, a British politician, a former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom the first woman to hold that office. She is well known by her nickname – The Iron Lady.

Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian politician who fought for independence of India from British rule through non-violent revolution. He inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world.

Tenzin Gyatso, 14 th Dalai Lama, the highest spiritual leader of Tibet, who is considered a living Buddha.

Nelson Mandela was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader and philanthropist who was the President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first black head of state and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election.

Diana, Princess of Wales, was a member of the British royal family. She was the first wife of Charles and the mother of Prince William and Prince Harry. She was celebrated in the media for her unconventional approach to charity work.

Knights Templar, also known as The Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon, were the Christian military order, in their distinctive white mantles with a red cross, were amongst the most skilled fighting units of the Crusades.

The Crusades were a series of religious wars initiated, supported, and sometimes directed by the Latin Church in the medieval period. The objective was recovering the Holy Land from Islamic rule.

Ku Klux Klan, also known as KKK, is an American white supremacist hate group whose primary targets are African Americans, as well as Jews, immigrants, leftists, homosexuals and Muslims.

Florence Nightingale was a nurse and a founder of modern nursing. She is also known as The Lady with the Lamp, due to frequent rounds to wounded soldiers during the night.

Mother Theresa was an Albanian-Indian Roman Catholic nun and missionary. She is honoured in the Catholic Church as Saint Teresa of Calcutta. She founded the Missionaries of Charity, a Roman Catholic religious congregation which manages homes for people dying from HIV/AIDS, leprosy, tuberculosis. It also runs mobile clinics, children's and family counselling programs, as well as orphanages and schools. She received the Nobel Peace Prize

Assassination of John F. Kennedy, which took place on 22 nd November, 1963 in Dallas, Texas, USA.

International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) was a body of the United Nations established to prosecute serious crimes committed during the Yugoslav Wars. The tribunal is located in The Hague, Netherlands.

Girl with Balloon, a mural created by graffiti artist Banksy, used to support various social campaigns. It is a symbol of childhood and freedom, presenting a powerful message that can be read in a number of ways, either a girl losing the balloon, or about to catch it, the meaning can be interpreted as a loss of innocence or the arrival of new hope and love.

Alan Kurdi was a three-year-old Syrian boy of Kurdish ethnic background whose image made global headlines after he drowned on 2 nd September 2015 in the Mediterranean Sea along with his mother and brother.



DIGGING THE HOLE UNDER THE WALL



FLYING OVER THE WALL



CLIMBING WITH
LADDER OVER
THE WALL



VISITING THE EMBASSY FOR HELP



JUMPING OVER THE WIRE



CREATING
THE HOLE
INSIDE OF
THE WALL



DIGGING THE HOLE UNDER THE WALL



FLYING OVER THE WALL



CLIMBING WITH
LADDER OVER
THE WALL



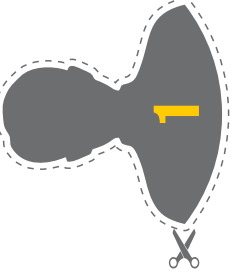
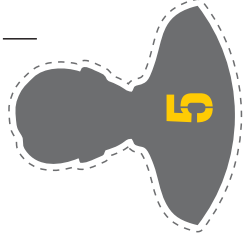
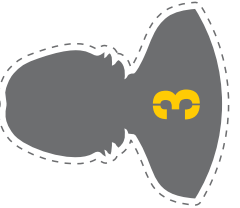
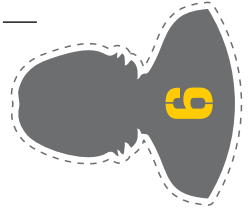
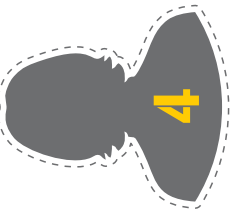
VISITING THE EMBASSY FOR HELP



JUMPING OVER THE WIRE



CREATING
THE HOLE
INSIDE OF
THE WALL



INSTRUCTIONS

Contents of the game

The game „Behind the Wall” contains a special board divided into two smaller panels, 6 figures, 6 strategies, cards for each of the 3 categories (drawing, photography questions, multiple choice), a coin to start a game, 42 multiple-choice cards, 38 picture cards, 50 drawing cards, 12 peace cards, two of which go to each card deck, 18 bomb cards, three of which are followed to each card deck.

Aim of the game

The game has educational and fun character, aiming to promote peace and conflict resolution, through learning important terms, figures, symbols and events connected to peacebuilding throughout the world. The game is intended for teenagers and adolescents, aged 13+, with some prior knowledge about the topic. Focus is on gaining new knowledge, sharing experience and peace promotion, and conflict resolution and prevention of discrimination. As our goal is to achieve peace collectively, the game has no winner. Both teams have to cooperate in approaching the wall.

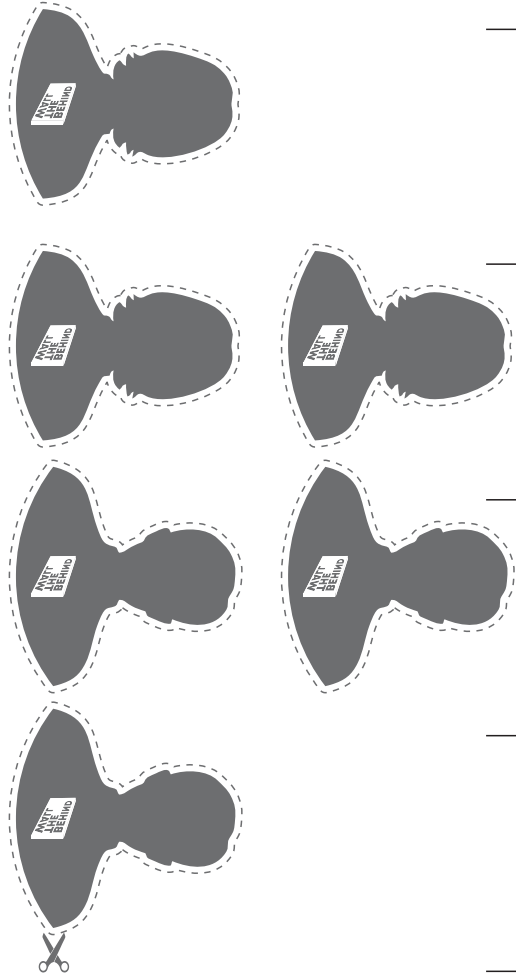
Game setup

Four players are divided into two groups/teams; two players should sit across the other two players. Each team has to agree on distributing the roles within their team; one agent and one civilian. It is important to note that an agent and civilian from the same team should sit across from each other. Agent’s mission is to get the civilian to the wall, through various questions, challenges and tasks. There is a wall in the middle of the board that prevents teams from seeing the opposite team’s strategies. There are six strategies for crossing the wall: digging a tunnel, flying over the wall, using the ladder, jumping over the fence, visiting the embassy and making the hole in the wall. Each agent takes three strategies out of these six (the strategies need to be the same on each side of the wall, however, placed differently) and arranges them in three places on the board (strategy 1, strategy 2, strategy 3). At the beginning of the game, it is necessary to place three figures to represent civilians on starting positions (start 1, start 2, start 3), while the other team cannot see the strategy. To start the game, one agent throws a coin.

The agent decides where to place each strategy. It is crucial that the agent cannot communicate either with his civilian or another agent about the strategy. Next to each strategy, there should be a pack of 21 multiple choice cards – here an agent inserts two peace cards and three bomb cards; 25 cards with photos – here an agent inserts two peace cards and three bomb cards with words – here an agent inserts two peace cards and three bomb cards- placed face down on the place designated as “cards”. All cards are divided into three categories: drawing, photos and questions. In the drawing category, the agent needs to draw a term written on the card and in the best possible way, explain it to his/her civilian within one minute. It is not allowed to talk or help the civilian while drawing. In the photos category, there are cards with a photo of an important event, person or landmark on one side, and an explanation of the photo with the most important information about the photograph on the other side of the card. The agent needs to show it to his/ her civilian, who should try to guess the photo’s content and give some basic information about it. In the questions category, the agent asks his/her civilian multiple-choice questions who has to answer correctly. There is always only one correct answer. There are also two types of cards in the game deck – with symbols of peace and bomb, with which, if drawn, a civilian figure moves forward or backwards, respectively.

The flow of the game

Agents ask questions or give their civilians tasks alternately to cross the wall as fast as possible. In each turn, the agent chooses one game category, draws a card and asks a question/draws a term/shows a photograph to his/her civilian. There is only one minute allowed to answer each question/task. If the answer is correct, a civilian figure is allowed to move one step ahead. If the answer is wrong, the figure stays at its respective place and needs to wait for another round – there is no option for an agent to draw another card. If the agent draws a peace or bomb card, the figure needs to move one step forward or backwards, respectively. The used card is returned at the bottom of the pack. The game continues until one team reaches the wall. Just then, the agent from that team gets the chance to reveal the strategy that has helped them reach the wall. If the strategy is the same in the opposite team, the player on the side signals the agent that the strategy is kept at its place and that they need to continue playing with that strategy to reach the wall from their side. If the strategies are different, the agent from the team that reached the wall first needs to show the opposing agent’s strategy. He/She then needs to tell him/her where to move that strategy, so they would fit on both sides of the wall. The objective is to have one samestrategy on both sides of the wall, and civilian figures should completely reach the wall.



CLIMBING WITH LADDER OVER THE WALL	CREATING THE HOLE INSIDE OF THE WALL	FLYING OVER THE WALL	DIGGING THE HOLE UNDER THE WALL
		JUMPING OVER THE WIRE	VISITING THE EMBASSY FOR HELP
CLIMBING WITH LADDER OVER THE WALL	CREATING THE HOLE INSIDE OF THE WALL	FLYING OVER THE WALL	DIGGING THE HOLE UNDER THE WALL
		JUMPING OVER THE WIRE	VISITING THE EMBASSY FOR HELP

Ruth Bader Ginsburg was the second woman ever to serve on the United States Supreme Court. Throughout that time, she was a leading voice for gender equality, women’s interests, and civil rights and liberties.

Rosa Parks was an American activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery bus boycott. The United States Congress has called her “the first lady of civil rights” and the “mother of the freedom movement”.



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**CHILD WITH
BALLOON**

OPEN BOOK

**HOUSE IN
FLAMES**

PEACE DOVE

JUSTICE

RECONCILIATION

CONFLICT

PEACEBUILDING

LAW

AGREEMENT

NEIGHBOUR

BOUNDARY

FLAG

**BROKEN
GLASS**

**SPIILLED
BLOOD**

SCREAM

**BROKEN
LADDER**

BRIDGE

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**TANK
WITH
FLOWER**

**PRESIDENT
OF
THE USA**

UNICEF

**ROYAL
FAMILY**

**KNIGHT
WITH A ROSE**

CULTURE

**CHILD
WITH
BLINDFOLD**

**CANNED
FOOD**

BULLET RAIN

**SOILDER
OF FORTUNE**

FEMINISM

**WORLD
WAR II**

**CHILD
RIGHTS**

**“BOYS
DON’T CRY.”**

**DESTROYED
BRIDGE**

FIRST AID

CEMETERY

FREEDOM

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MIGRATION

**BARBED
WIRE**

HUNGER

**SHATTERED
PHOTOGRAPH**

PEACE

FUTURE

GENOCIDE

**WAR
CRIMINALS**

**WAR
COURTS**

**GENDER
EQUALITY**

**EUROPEAN
UNION**

**CIVIL
RIGHTS**

REVOLUTION

**PEACE
TREATY**

