

Match the words with the definitions.

ceasefire	a serious infectious disease that can cause permanent paralysis
engage	a short interruption in a war or argument, or an agreement to stop fighting or arguing for a period of time
polio	to attack or begin to fight someone
truce	an agreement, usually between two armies, to stop fighting in order to allow discussions about peace
NGO	the United Nations Children's Fund
UNICEF	the International Security Assistance Force
UNAMA	nongovernmental organization
ISAF	the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NATO	the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

Watch the video and answer:

1. Is the International Day of Peace an annual event?
2. On 21 September the UN asks for a week-long ceasefire in Afghanistan, doesn't it?
3. Everyone can do something to build a more peaceful world.

Yes	No
Yes	No
Yes	No

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yxY8ByISXCw>

Read Jeremy Gilley's story about his organisation. Match the headings to the paragraphs.

A. writing to everyone

D. fighting skepticism

B. a remarkable number

E. the first World Peace Day

C. an idea from a book

F. listening to everyone

H. getting everyone involved

G. getting a famous actor involved

1. I have always been concerned about what was going on in the world. When I was 12, I was bottom of the class. And at that point, I read a book by Frank Barnaby, a nuclear physicist, and he said that media had a responsibility to move things forward. That fascinated me because I'd been messing around with a camera most of my life. Then I thought, maybe I could do something and find peace of mind. Maybe I could become a filmmaker. Maybe there's a little change I can get involved in. I started thinking about peace. I was not knowledgeable enough in this issue, then I had an idea – There was no starting point for peace.

2. I decided to create the first ever Ceasefire Non-Violence Day. I wanted it to be the 21st of September because it was my grandad's favourite number. He was a prisoner of war. He saw the bomb go off at Nagasaki. It poisoned his blood. He died when I was 11. He was my hero. So, we started writing letters to everybody. It required a lot of time and efforts. Obviously, we didn't have any money, so we were playing guitars and getting the money for the stamps. We wrote to heads of state, their ambassadors, Nobel Peace laureates, NGOs, various organisations. And very quickly, some letters started coming back. One of the first letters was from the Dalai Lama. The Dalai Lama wrote, "This is an amazing thing. Come and see me. I'd love to talk to you about the first ever day of peace."

3. In 1999 we invited lots of people – all the press, because we were going to try and create the first ever World Peace Day. We invited everybody, and no press showed up. There were 114 people there – they were mostly my friends and family. But it didn't matter because we were documenting, and that was the thing. They used to say the pen is mightier than the sword. I think the camera is. But we hadn't achieved our goal yet.

4. We continued the journey. We were listening to people. We were documenting everywhere. I've visited 76 countries in the last 12 years. I've recorded 44,000 young people. I'm really clear about how young people feel when you talk to them about this idea of having a starting point for their actions for a more peaceful world through their poetry, their art, their literature, their music, their sport, whatever it might be.

5. I started showing the film, and I remember getting it absolutely destroyed by some guys having watched the film – that it's just a day of peace, it doesn't mean anything. It's not going to work; you're not going to stop the fighting in Afghanistan, etc. I went back to the United Nations. After lots and lots of meetings, UNICEF said, "Okay, we'll have a go." Then UNAMA got involved in Afghanistan. ☐

6. I went back to London, and I saw this chap, Jude Law. I saw him because he was an actor, I was an actor, I had a connection to him, because we needed the media to be involved. Maybe there would be more people interested. Jude said, "Okay, I'll do some statements for you." One day he said to me, "Where are you going next?" I said, "I'm going to Afghanistan." And I could see a little look in his eye of interest. So I said to him, "Do you want to come with me? It'd be really interesting if you came." He said yes and we found ourselves in Afghanistan. ☐

7. We travelled around, and we spoke to doctors, we spoke to nurses, we held press conferences, we went out with soldiers, we sat down with ISAF, we sat down with NATO, we sat down with the UK government. We held press conferences, which of course, now were loaded with press. There was an interest in what was going on. ☐

8. And then we went home. We had to wait now and see what would happen. I remember one of the team bringing in a letter to me from Afghanistan which said, "*We will observe this day. We see it as a window of opportunity. And we will not engage.*" That meant that humanitarian workers wouldn't be kidnapped or killed. And days later, 1.6 million children were vaccinated against polio. That was the year of 2007. That was our first victory in the fight for a global truce. ☐

Are the following sentences true or false?

1. Jeremy Gilley was a top pupil in his class. ☐
2. He wanted to make a film that could make a difference. ☐
3. Jeremy chose the date of September 21 because it was his birthday. ☐
4. Thousands of people came to launch the first World Peace Day. ☐
5. It was important for Jeremy to know what young people feel about peace. ☐
6. UNICEF got involved in Jeremy's project immediately. ☐
7. Jude Law helped Jeremy because they were close friends. ☐
8. 2007 became a turning point in the life of the organisation. ☐