

## Nobel Peace Prize - True or False?

- \_\_\_ 1 The Nobel Peace Prize is given every two years.
- \_\_\_ 2 The Nobel Peace Prize is named after a scientist.
- \_\_\_ 3 Alfred Nobel was from Germany.
- \_\_\_ 4 Nobel became very rich from his invention – a new gasoline engine.
- \_\_\_ 5 There are six different Nobel Prizes.
- \_\_\_ 6 The first Peace Prize was awarded in 1946.

- \_\_\_ 7 The Nobel Peace Prize ceremony is held each year in December.
- \_\_\_ 8 The Nobel Peace Prize winner is chosen by a committee from Sweden.
- \_\_\_ 9 The prize can only be given to one person each time.
- \_\_\_ 10 The Nobel Peace Prize consists of a medal, a diploma and some money.



## Nobel Peace Prize - True or False?

F 1 The Nobel Peace Prize is given every two years. **Every year**

T 2 The Nobel Peace Prize is named after a scientist.

F 3 Alfred Nobel was from Germany. **Sweden**

F 4 Nobel became very rich from his invention – a new gasoline engine. **He got rich from dynamite**

T 5 There are six different Nobel Prizes.

F 6 The first Peace Prize was awarded in 1946. **1901**

T 7 The Nobel Peace Prize ceremony is held each year in December.

F 8 The Nobel Peace Prize winner is chosen by a **Norway** committee from Sweden.

F 9 The prize can only be given to one person each time. **Two or more**

T 10 The Nobel Peace Prize consists of a medal, a diploma and some money.



# The Nobel Peace Prize

## A Prize for Peace

The Nobel Peace Prize is a special prize given each year to a person or group that has made a major contribution to world peace. The prize is named after Alfred Nobel, a scientist who lived in the 19th century.



## The Man Behind the Prize

Alfred Nobel was born on October 21, 1833 in Sweden. Like his father, he was an inventor. He became rich and famous by inventing dynamite, an explosive used in building roads, railways and canals. He was saddened, however, to realize his invention could be used to make weapons for war.

He therefore decided to use the money he had earned from dynamite to give five international awards each year. Four awards were for people who had contributed to the fields of *chemistry*, *physics*, *medicine* and *literature*. The fifth, the Nobel Peace Prize, was for the person who had most advanced the cause of world *peace*. Later, in 1969, a Nobel Prize for *economics* was established.

## Awarding the Nobel Peace Prize

Alfred Nobel died in 1896. After his death, the Nobel Foundation was set up to give out his awards. The first Nobel Peace Prize was awarded in 1901.

Each year, the names of all the Nobel Prize winners are announced in October. The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded on December 10th - the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death. The winner is decided by a special committee of five people from Norway. People from around the world are invited to nominate candidates who they think should be awarded the prize.

The Nobel Peace Prize can be given to either a person or an organization. It can also be shared by several people. The same person can even win twice. The prize itself consists of a gold medal, a diploma and a cash award of \$1,000,000 (one million dollars).

## Alfred Nobel's Legacy

Today, Alfred Nobel is famous for the six annual prizes that are given in his name. Although he invented a terrible explosive which is used in war, he hoped that his peace prize would help to promote a more peaceful world. Now, each year, people around the globe look forward to see who will be chosen to receive this famous peace prize.

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What's the Nobel Peace Prize?
2. Who is it named after?
3. When did Alfred Nobel live?
4. When and where was he born?
5. What kind of work did his father do?
6. How did Nobel become rich and famous?
7. Why was he saddened?
8. What did Nobel do with his money?
9. How many Nobel Prizes are there?
10. What are they?

11. When did Alfred Nobel die?
12. When was the first Peace Prize awarded?
13. When are the Nobel Prizes announced?
14. Why is the Nobel Peace Prize awarded on December 10<sup>th</sup>?
15. Who chooses the peace prize winners?
16. Who can be given the Peace Prize?
17. What does the prize consist of?
18. What is Alfred Nobel famous for today?
19. What did he hope?
20. What do people look forward to?

## Nobel Peace Prize Winners - The Complete List (1901 – 2019)

1901: Henry Dunant (Swiss), Frédéric Passy (France)	1964: Martin Luther King, Jr. (USA)
1902: Élie Ducommun and Charles Gobat (Swiss)	1965: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
1903: Sir William Cremer (UK)	1966-1967: No award.
1904: Institut de Droit International (Belgium)	1968: René Cassin (France)
1905: Bertha von Suttner (Austria)	1969: International Labor Organization (ILO)
1906: Theodore Roosevelt (USA)	1970: Norman Borlaug (USA)
1907: Ernesto Moneta (Italy), Louis Renault (France)	1971: Willy Brandt (West Germany)
1908: Klas Arnoldson (Sweden) and Fredrik Bajer (Denmark)	1972: No award.
1909: Auguste Beernaert (Belgium) and Paul d'Estournelles (France)	1973: Henry Kissinger (US), Le Duc Tho (N Vietnam)
1910: International Peace Bureau (Bern)	1974: Seán MacBride (Ireland), Eisaku Sato (Japan)
1911: Tobias Asser (Holland) & Alfred Fried (Austria)	1975: Andrei Sakharov (Soviet Union)
1912: Elihu Root (USA)	1976: Betty Williams & Mairead Corrigan (N Ireland)
1913: Henri La Fontaine (Belgium)	1977: Amnesty International (London)
1914-1916: No award.	1978: Anwar Sadat (Egypt), Menachem Begin (Israel)
1917: International Red Cross (Geneva)	1979: Mother Teresa (India)
1918: No award.	1980: Adolfo Pérez Esquivel (Argentina)
1919: Woodrow Wilson (USA)	1981: UN High Commissioner for Refugees
1920: Léon Bourgeois (France)	1982: Alva Myrdal (Sweden) Alfonso Robles (Mexico)
1921: Karl Branting (Sweden) and Christian Lange (Norway)	1983: Lech Walesa (Poland)
1922: Fridtjof Nansen (Norway)	1984: Desmond Tutu (South Africa)
1923-1924: No award.	1985: International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (Boston)
1925: Austen Chamberlain (UK) and Charles Dawes (USA)	1986: Elie Wiesel (USA)
1926: Aristide Briand (France) and Gustav Stresemann (Germany)	1987: Oscar Arias Sánchez (Costa Rica)
1927: Ferdinand Buisson (France) and Ludwig Quidde (Germany)	1988: United Nations Peace-keeping Forces
1928: No award.	1989: The Dalai Lama (Tenzin Gyatso) (Tibet)
1929: Frank Kellogg (USA)	1990: Mikhail Gorbachev (Soviet Union)
1930: Lars Olof Söderblom (Sweden)	1991: Aung San Suu Kyi (Burma)
1931: Jane Addams and Nicholas Butler (USA)	1992: Rigoberta Menchú (Guatemala)
1932: No award.	1993: Nelson Mandela & Frederik de Klerk (S Africa)
1933: Sir Norman Angell (UK)	1994: Yasser Arafat (Palestine), Shimon Peres (Israel) and Yitzhak Rabin (Israel)
1934: Arthur Henderson (UK)	1995: Joseph Rotblat (UK) and the Pugwash Conferences on Science & World Affairs
1935: Carl von Ossietzky (Germany)	1996: Carlos Belo & José Ramos-Horta (E. Timor)
1936: Carlos S. Lamas (Argentina)	1997: Jody Williams (USA) and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL)
1937: Lord Cecil of Chelwood (UK)	1998: John Hume and David Trimble (N. Ireland)
1938: Nansen International Office for Refugees	1999: Médecins Sans Frontières
1939-1943: No award.	2000: Kim Dae Jung (Republic of Korea)
1944: International Red Cross (Geneva)	2001: Kofi Annan and the United Nations (UN)
1945: Cordell Hull (USA)	2002: Jimmy Carter (USA)
1946: Emily Balch and John Mott (USA)	2003: Shirin Ebadi (Iran)
1947: British-American Friends Service Committee	2004: Wangari Maathai (Kenya)
1948: No award.	2005: Mohamed El-Baradei (Egypt) and the IAEA
1949: John Boyd Orr (Scotland)	2006: Muhammad Yunus (Bangladesh)
1950: Ralph Bunche (USA)	2007: Al Gore (USA)
1951: Léon Jouhaux (France)	2008: Martti Ahtisaari (Finland)
1952: Albert Schweitzer (Germany / France)	2009: Barack Obama (USA)
1953: George C. Marshall (USA)	2010: Liu Xiaobo (China)
1954: UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	2011: Ellen Sirleaf (Liberia), Leyman Gbowee (Liberia) and Tawakkol Karman (Yemen)
1955-1956: No award.	2012: The European Union (EU)
1957: Lester B. Pearson (Canada)	2013: Organization Prohibiting Chemical Weapons
1958: Georges Pire (Belgium)	2014: Malala Yousafzai (Pakistan), K. Satyarthi (India)
1959: Philip John Noel-Baker (UK)	2015: National Dialogue Quartet (Tunisia)
1960: Albert John Luthuli (South Africa)	2016: Juan Manuel Santos (Colombia)
1961: Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden)	2017: The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)
1962: Linus Pauling (USA)	2018: Denis Mukwege (Congo) & Nada Murad (Iraq)
1963: International Red Cross (Geneva)	2019: Abiy Ahmed (Ethiopia)

### Who am I?



I was an American who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. I won the prize for my non-violent struggle to achieve civil rights for black people in the United States. I was influenced by Gandhi. I was arrested 20 times. I made a famous speech in 1963 entitled *I Have a Dream*. I was shot and killed in 1968. Who am I?

▪ Martin Luther King Jr. (USA)

### Who am I?



I'm a young woman from Pakistan. When the Taliban took control of my region, they banned girls from attending school. I spoke out publicly and called for girls' rights to education. As a result, they tried to kill me. I was shot, but I survived and moved to England. I was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 at the age of 17. Who am I?

▪ Malala Yousafzai (Pakistan)

### Who am I?



I was born in Yugoslavia to a Roman Catholic family. I went to India in 1929 and worked as a teacher. In 1946, I felt a call from God to go and help the poor. I founded the *Missionaries of Charity* and opened a house for the dying in Calcutta. I believed that love is the way to peace. I was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979. Who am I?

▪ Mother Teresa (India)

### Who am I?



I was a Swiss businessman visiting Italy in 1859. There, I witnessed something that changed my life – the Battle of Solferino in which 40,000 soldiers died. I worked hard to rescue wounded soldiers, gather food, find doctors and get medicine for the survivors. In 1863, I established the *Red Cross*. I got the Nobel Peace Prize in 1901. Who am I?

▪ Henri Dunant (Switzerland)

### Who am I?



I'm a Buddhist monk and a religious leader of the people of Tibet. After the Chinese army invaded and occupied Tibet, I escaped to India where I now live as a refugee. I have travelled the world to promote non-violence and to appeal for the freedom and human rights of people in Tibet. I received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989. Who am I?

▪ the Dalai Lama (Tibet)

### Who am I?



I was a social, political and environmental activist from Kenya. In 1977, I founded an NGO called the *Green Belt Movement*. This worked to plant trees, stop deforestation, protect the environment and empower women. I won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004. I was the first black woman and the first woman from Africa to win. Who am I?

▪ Wangari Maathai (Kenya)

### Who am I?



I'm an American peace activist who helped victims of war in Central America. I was shocked to see innocent people who were killed or injured by landmines. So, I joined with others to start an *International Campaign to Ban Landmines* (ICBL) to put an end to these evil weapons. I was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997. Who am I?

▪ Jody Williams (USA)

### Who am I?



I was born in South Africa in 1918 and later became a lawyer. In 1944, I joined the *African National Congress* (ANC) to fight against the racist apartheid system. I was arrested in 1962 and spent 27 years in prison. I was released in 1990 and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. I became the President of South Africa in 1994. Who am I?

▪ Nelson Mandela (South Africa)

## Quotes by Nobel Peace Prize Winners

*A peaceful world cannot long exist one-third rich and two-thirds hungry.*  
(Jimmy Carter)

*The best defence of peace is not power, but the removal of the causes of war.*  
(Lester B. Pearson)

*We must live together as brothers or we shall perish together as fools.*  
(Martin Luther King, Jr.)

*Peace can only last where human rights are respected, where people are fed, and where individuals and nations are free.*  
(the Dalai Lama)

*All works of love are works of peace. It is not how much we do, but how much love we put in the action that we do.*  
(Mother Teresa)

*Peace is much more precious than a piece of land.*  
(Anwar Sadat)

*If nations could overcome their mutual fear and distrust and could meet with confidence and good will to settle their differences, they would easily establish a lasting peace.*  
(Fridtjof Nansen)

*Victory can be gained with tanks and missiles, but I think that one wins better with truth, honesty and logic.*  
(Lech Walesa)

*If you want to make peace with your enemy, you have to work with him. Then he becomes your partner.*  
(Nelson Mandela)