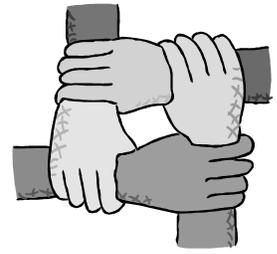


# Conflict & Cooperation

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

We have all experienced conflict and cooperation. When you disagree or quarrel with someone, you are in **conflict** with them; when you agree or work with someone, you are **cooperating**. Conflict and cooperation do not only happen between people. Countries around the world are constantly engaging in conflict or cooperation with other countries. Read the following description of wars fought in Vietnam. As you read, think about who is in conflict and who is cooperating.



## War in Vietnam

Just as the United States used to be a colony of England, the Republic of Vietnam used to be a colony of France. The Vietnamese people got tired of being colonists, and they went to war against France for their freedom. But unlike the United States, the Vietnamese did not have peace after they pushed France out. They could not agree on who should run the country, and a civil war broke out between the northern and southern parts of Vietnam.

By 1955, the war had become a battle over whether Vietnam would follow a political philosophy called communism. Those in the north supported communism, while those in the south did not. Another country that did not support communism was the United States. In order to stop the spread of communism, the United States became involved in the war and supported southern Vietnam. At the same time, northern Vietnam got support from China, a large and powerful communist country that supported the communist takeover of southern Vietnam.



American soldiers investigate a north Vietnamese tunnel.

For many years, the United States military worked with southern Vietnam to fight the communist north. The American and south Vietnamese militaries used a combination of ground attacks and air power to fight the north. The north relied on ground troops, a vast network of tunnels, and sympathetic villagers to launch attacks and support its cause. Even with the support of the United States, the northern army was victorious. In 1975, the northern army captured the southern capital of Saigon, and Vietnam became a communist country.

**International conflict** happens when countries disagree. Sometimes a disagreement between countries may become so severe that war seems like the only way to resolve the problem. But international conflict does not have to involve war. Sometimes countries disagree about how problems should be solved. They won't go to war over it, but the relationship between them might be strained. For example, the United States and North Korea disagree about how government should work and whether North Korea should have nuclear weapons. The U.S. is not at war with North Korea, but the diplomatic relations between the two countries are very strained. *What international conflicts existed once the United States got involved in Vietnam?*



An American F-4B drops bombs during the conflict in Vietnam.



An American advisor works with two soldiers from the South Vietnamese army.

**International cooperation** happens when countries have something to gain by working together to solve problems. Countries may cooperate in order to avoid going to war, which is very costly in both money and lives. Countries who share a common natural resource, such as a river or a large forest, may work together to manage that resource in a way that benefits everyone. *What is an example of international cooperation that took place during the Vietnam war?*

# Conflict & Cooperation

## Conditions

In order for countries to come into conflict or cooperation with each other, certain **conditions** must exist. Conditions are the circumstances that cause something to happen. For example, during the early part of World War II Japan led a naval campaign that occupied islands across the Pacific. They eventually attacked a U.S. naval base in Hawaii, an American territory. The United States responded by declaring war on Japan. Before this attack, the U.S. had stayed out of the international conflict.

Conditions can also lead to cooperation. The illegal killing of elephants has become a widespread problem in Africa. Because of these conditions, several African countries have signed an agreement to work together to fight elephant poaching.



Elephant tusks taken from poachers in Africa.



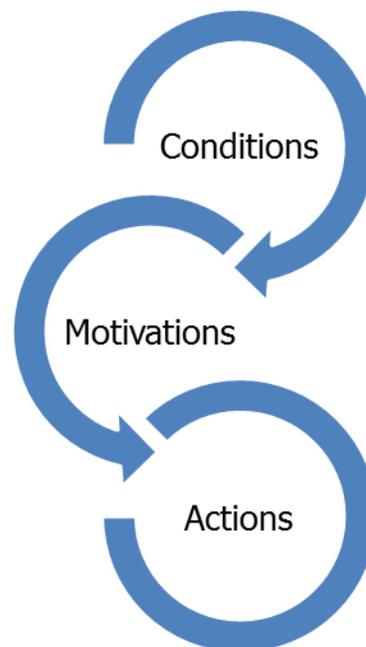
Front page of a newspaper after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

## Motivations

While conditions are the circumstances that exist, **motivations** are the reasons or goals that cause a country to act. For example, the United States' motivation for going to war with Japan was to protect American territory and interests from Japan and its ally, Germany. The African countries' motivation for signing the anti-poaching agreement is to save elephants. In 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait, a tiny neighboring country with lots of oil and great location for trade. Iraq's motivation for invading Kuwait was to control Kuwait's oil reserves and gain access to the Persian Gulf.

## Actions

Conflict and cooperation occur when conditions and motivations push countries toward **actions**. These actions can be military, political, economic, or a combination of all three. Because of the conflict between the United States and North Korea, the United States limits political relations with North Korea and also does not give financial aid to that country. On the other hand, Egypt is a Middle Eastern country that cooperates with the United States. As a result, the U.S. helps Egypt strengthen its military and buy weapons. The U.S. also supports health, education, and job development programs in Egypt.



# Conflict & Cooperation

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Read the following real life examples of international conflict and cooperation. Use these readings to complete the analysis chart.

## War in Afghanistan

September 11, 2001 is a day that no American is likely to forget. On that day, a terrorist organization known as Al-Qaeda organized a series of attacks on the United States. Nearly 3,000 Americans died that day, and it became clear that the American government would take action against the terrorists. Al-Qaeda is a loosely organized network, but they were supported by the Taliban, the ruling party in the nation of Afghanistan.

On October 7, 2001, U.S. forces invaded Afghanistan, backed by troops from the United Kingdom. Their goal was to overthrow the Taliban government and establish a democratic government that would not support terrorism. Most of the leaders of Al-Qaeda and the Taliban fled Afghanistan, but there were still groups of Taliban and Al-Qaeda fighters spread around the country.

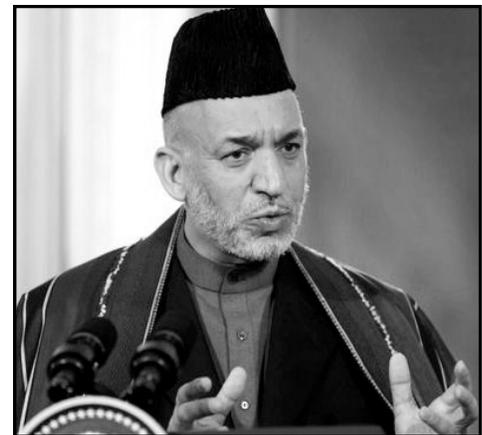
The war in Afghanistan has been a long and complicated process. Troops remain in Afghanistan while the democratic government is established, a new army and police force are trained, and the country becomes a safer place. President Hamid Karzai is trying to take control of the situation and attempting to create peace in the country. At the same time, the U.S. is slowly bringing troops home to the United States from Afghanistan. The future of Afghanistan is unknown. There is still fighting between the democratic forces and the Taliban soldiers, but it is hoped that peace can be established in this war-torn country.



Newspaper headline after September 11, 2001.



Troop convoy in Afghanistan



President Hamid Karzai

# Conflict & Cooperation

## Tohoku Earthquake & Tsunami

The 2011 Tohoku Earthquake struck at 2:46 pm on Friday, March 11, 2011. This earthquake was so strong that it triggered a huge tsunami, or giant wave of water, that swept up to six miles inland in some places. Over 16,000 people died in the earthquake and tsunami, with many thousands left injured or missing. The tsunami also damaged a nuclear power plant, releasing dangerous radiation into the surrounding area.

Over 128 countries and 33 international organizations offered Japan assistance. One international organization, the Red Cross, received over \$1 billion in donations from around the world. In addition to money, many nations sent disaster relief and emergency rescue teams to help with the search for survivors and clean up. It was clear to the whole world that Japan would need a lot of help both for cleanup right after the tsunami and for rebuilding into the future.



Aftermath of the earthquake and tsunami.  
Can you see the ship?



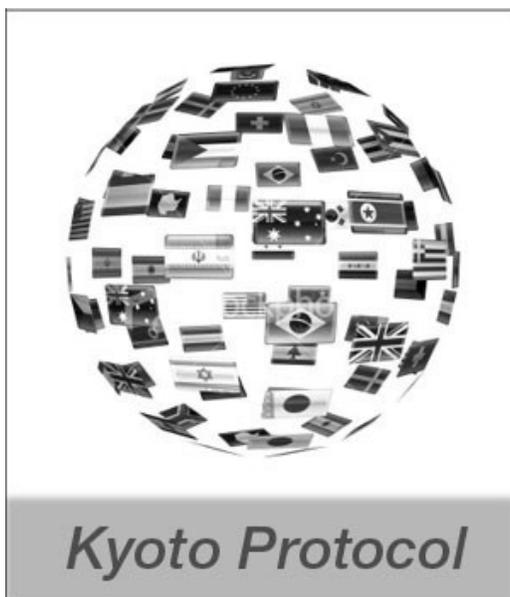
The tsunami wave hits the Japanese coast.



## Kyoto Protocol

In 1997, representatives of almost 40 countries gathered in Kyoto, Japan. Their goal was to create a treaty among the countries that would reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that harm the environment. These gases trap heat from the sun, causing the planet to warm. Different forms of pollution release these gases and speed up the earth's natural greenhouse effect. Scientists think that global warming, caused by the greenhouse effect, will change all of the earth's ecosystems.

The Kyoto Protocol stated that 37 of the world's most developed nations would have to reduce their pollution to a lower level than had existed in the year 1990. The countries would have to submit a report on their gas output each year. As of August 2011, 191 countries have signed the protocol. The United States is not among them. Instead, the U.S. plans to reduce emissions without international involvement. It is the only country of the 37 that has not put the protocol into place.



# Conflict & Cooperation

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Analysis.** Complete the following chart using the readings.

<b>Describe the EVENT:</b>	<b>Describe the CONDITIONS:</b>	<b>Describe the MOTIVATIONS:</b>	<b>Describe the ACTIONS:</b>
<b>VIETNAM WAR</b> Conflicts:  Cooperation:			
<b>WAR IN AFGHANISTAN</b> Conflicts:  Cooperation:			
<b>TŌHOKU EARTHQUAKE</b> Conflicts:  Cooperation:			
<b>KYOTO PROTOCOL</b> Conflicts:  Cooperation:			

# Conflict & Cooperation

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary.** Match each term with the correct definition.

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. <b>conditions</b>  | A. when people or groups of people disagree or fight                             |
| _____ 2. <b>cooperation</b> | B. when people or groups of people work together                                 |
| _____ 3. <b>actions</b>     | C. circumstances that make a situation possible                                  |
| _____ 4. <b>conflict</b>    | D. the reasons or goals a person or group of people has for acting a certain way |
| _____ 5. <b>motivations</b> | E. steps toward conflict or cooperation taken by people or countries             |



**Correction.** All the words in *italics* are wrong! Cross them out and write in the correct term.

In international *conditions* and cooperation, countries are either working together or against each other. The *cooperations* have to be just right for conflict or cooperation to occur. When the conditions are right, *conflicts* come into play—what goals does a particular country have? Finally, countries take *motivations* to work together or against each other.

**International Conflict or Cooperation?** Draw an arrow from each example to the side that it supports. Is it an example of *conflict* or *cooperation*?

## Conflict



## Cooperation



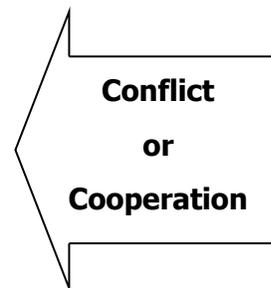
- |   |
|---|
| Two countries are locked in an struggle over the rights to the river that divides them.                 |
| Four countries have started a program to deal with the famine that is spreading across their region.    |
| Two countries have been in an economic and political struggle known as a cold war.                      |
| A larger, powerful country is supporting a smaller, weaker country in a war.                            |
| Pollution levels are dangerous in a certain river. Bordering countries form a committee to investigate. |
| One country says that it will no longer buy any products made in another country.                       |
| Two countries that used to work together now work against each other's international interests.         |

# Conflict & Cooperation

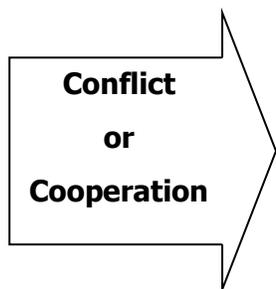
**Condition, Motivation, or Action?** For each situation below, label the condition with a "C," motivation with an "M," and action with an "A." **Circle** whether it is a story about *conflict* or *cooperation*.

## New Oil Reserves

- \_\_\_\_\_ A large, powerful country wants the natural resources that their weaker neighbor has.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A small, weak country discovers that they have a large oil reserve under their desert. Their larger neighbor is going through an oil shortage.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The larger country invades the smaller country.



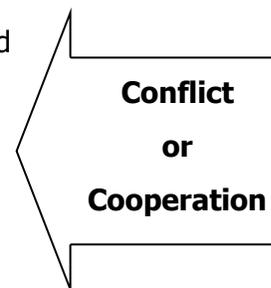
## Spreading Mystery Illness...



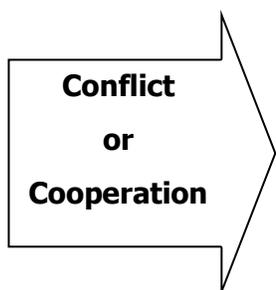
- \_\_\_\_\_ Two countries form and fund a group of doctors and specialists in disease to investigate vaccinations and treatments for the illness.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A mystery illness is sweeping across a region. Thousands of people in several countries have been affected.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Two countries nearby have not been affected by the spreading disease and want to prevent the spread into their countries.

## Taking Sides!

- \_\_\_\_\_ One large country has invested heavily in a smaller country. It has started schools there and its companies have built many factories there. The smaller country is then attacked by an enemy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The larger country wants to protect its investments.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The larger country uses its military to defend the smaller country.



## Whose Water Is It?



- \_\_\_\_\_ The downstream nations cut off the upstream nation from all trade until they agree to remove the dam.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The countries farther downstream want water for themselves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A river flowing through a particular region reaches many countries. There has been a drought in the region and the country farthest upstream sets up a dam to direct water from the river into their reservoirs.

**Get Creative!** Pick one of the stories above or from the chart you completed earlier. Then draw an illustration for the conditions, motivations, and actions!

Conditions:	Motivations:	Actions:
-------------	--------------	----------