**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pd. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Conflict and Cooperation**

 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.

 **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.

 **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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **International Conflict:** |  |
| **International Cooperation:** |  |

**Methods Used to Solve Conflict:**

**Diplomacy** involves keeping up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of different countries . The primary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the U.S. is the Secretary of State who is in charge of the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it out
2. Trade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to trade with a country)
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Humanitarian action** is work focused on improving the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and happiness of other people. Humanitarian action can include providing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ care, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other necessities to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or group of people in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. What foreign policy tool is Humanitarian Action similar to? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Military action** involves members of the U.S. military having a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in another country. Military action typically involves the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to stop a conflict. This is used a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**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.

 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.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Why did the U.S. get involved?** | **Who was involved in the conflict, besides the U.S.?** | **What method did we use in the conflict? (diplomacy, military action, humanitarian aid)** | **What was the outcome of the conflict?**  |
|  |  |  |  |

 **On a scale of 1-10, rate the necessity of our involvement in the conflict.**

 **1 10**

Necessary U.S. involvement

Unnecessary U.S. involvement

**Your Opinion: Why do you think the U.S. should/should not have been involved in the conflict? What, if anything, could the U.S. have done differently?**