**SCENARIO ANALYSIS Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

After reading your scenario, cite specific information from the text that summarizes the answers to the questions below. Once you have completed the reading and listed your evidence, write a statement in the “Your Opinion” box that explains why you think the U.S. should/should not have been involved in the conflict and what the U.S. could have done differently (if anything).

|  |
| --- |
| Summarize specific information from the text based on your assigned scenario. |
| **Name of Conflict** |  |
| **With whom was the U.S. involved in conflict?**  |
| Evidence from Text |  |
| Summary of Text |  |
| **Why did the U.S. become involved?** |
| Evidence from Text |  |
| Summary of Text |  |
| **What methods did the U.S. use to deal with the conflict (e.g., diplomacy, military action, humanitarian, or peacekeeping)?** |
| Evidence from Text |  |
| Summary of Text |  |
| **What was the outcome of the conflict?**  |
| Evidence from Text |  |
| Summary of Text |  |
| **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?** |

**Scenario Poster Rubric**

**Names of group members:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pd.:\_\_\_**

After re-reading your scenario, you will compare your answers with your group. Your group will need to ensure the questions below are answered using evidence from the text to support your answers. Summarize the basic information so that another group can read and understand the conflict easily. With your group you will determine whether it was necessary or not for the U.S. to be involved in the conflict by rating it on a line.

Your poster should contain the following information. Each person takes a responsible part to contribute to the poster.

\_\_\_\_\_/5 **Name of Conflict**

**Background:**

\_\_\_\_\_/5 With whom was the U.S. involved in conflict?

\_\_\_\_\_/5 Why did the U.S. become involved?

**Methods:**

\_\_\_\_\_/5 What methods were used?

\_\_\_\_\_/5 Explain the method and tell what was done in the scenario that was an example of that method. Example: “This conflict involved the use of the military because U.S. forces invaded the country and held off the Northern troops.”

**Outcome:**

\_\_\_\_\_/5 What was the overall outcome of the conflict?

\_\_\_\_\_/5 Opinion of the group: 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?

**Rating scale:**

\_\_\_\_\_/5 Rate your conflict on a scale of 1-10. (1) being unnecessary involvement and (10) being very necessary involvement. Draw the same line on your poster. Place a number on the line with a **reason** for why you choose that rating.

**1 10**

Necessary U.S. involvement

Unnecessary U.S. involvement

**Presentation:**

\_\_\_\_\_/5 Groups will be prepared and professional when they present their conflict to the group. They will show that they are experts on the conflict.

\_\_\_\_\_/5 **Group participation**

**\_\_\_/ 50 Total points**

**SCENARIO: WORLD WAR I (1914-1918)**

### A local European war soon became a global war that lasted from 1914-1918. World War I was the first war that involved nations (28) from around the world, and is commonly called The Great War or The War to End All Wars.

### World War I - Outbreak of War

### On June 28, 1914, a Serbian named Gavrilo Princip assassinated Franz Ferdinand, the Archduke of Austria. Exactly one month later, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. The war divided Europe into two sides - on one side was the Central Powers made up of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, and their enemy was the Allied Forces of France, Russia and Great Britain.

### The Role of the United States

### Most Americans favored staying out of the conflict and President Wilson publicly stated that the U.S. would follow a policy of neutrality, not choosing a side. In three years, however, the U.S. would become involved in the war.

### As the war in Europe raged on American was clearly on the side of the Allied Forces. When the war began, England created a block of German ships in the hopes of cutting off their supplies. Germany responded by using submarines, known as U Boats, to sneak up on their enemy and sink their ships. Germans did not limit their attacks to military ships and any ship sailing in the war zone was considered an enemy. On May 7, 1915 the British cruise ship Lusitania was sunk off the coast of England. Over 1,198 passengers including 128 Americans were killed. Americas were furious and demanded a stop to this type of attack.

### After this attack, President Woodrow Wilson began to actively campaign for Americans to support the Allied Forces. Americans increasingly saw Germany as the enemy. Germany was a dictatorship fighting against the more well-known democracies of the world. As a democratic nation, the U.S. felt obligated to support them and began fighting with the Allied Forces.

### World War I - Fighting on the Front

### WWI was different from previous wars because soldiers used efficient weapons like machine guns, artillery, tanks and air force. Although thousands of soldiers died during these battles, they were all turning points for the Allied Forces in helping them win World War I. On October 3, 1918, Germany requested a cease-fire. The war ended on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, when the warring parties signed the Armistice (Truce) and agreed to stop fighting.

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**SCENARIO: WORLD WAR II (1939-1945)**

For Americans, World War II had a clear-cut purpose. People knew why they were fighting: to defeat tyranny. Most of Europe had been conquered by Nazi Germany, which was under the control of dictator Adolf Hitler. The war in Europe began with Germany's invasion of Poland in 1939. Wherever the Nazis went, they conducted a campaign of terror, mainly against Jews, but also against other minorities. In Asia and the Pacific, Japanese armies invaded country after country, island after island. On December 7, 1941, Japanese planes bombed the U.S. Navy base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, a U.S. territory at the time. The next day, the U.S. Congress declared war, taking the U.S. into World War II.

**A World at War**

Hitler had a plan to conquer Europe. He began by taking Austria, then Czechoslovakia. In 1939, German troops invaded Poland. World War II in Europe had begun. The U.S. did not enter the war until December 1941, but once it did, it took a leadership role. U.S. troops fought in North Africa, Europe, and the Pacific. At home, Americans rolled up their sleeves to produce more than the Axis powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan) in the weapons of warplanes, battleships, and guns.

**A Changed World**

Germany surrendered on May 7, 1945, ending the war in Europe. The war in the Pacific did not end until after the U.S. dropped two atomic bombs on Japan — the only time such bombs were ever used in war. Japan surrendered on August 14, 1945.

**SCENARIO: THE KOREAN WAR (1950-1953)**

The Korean War was fought between South Korea and communist North Korea. The war ended with little resolution and the countries are still divided today.

**Before the War**
Before the war, the northern half of Korea was under the control of the Soviet Union and the southern half was under the control of the U.S. The two sides were divided at the 38th parallel (think lines of longitude, it split the country in half). Eventually two separate states formed with North Korea forming a communist government and South Korea forming a capitalist government. The two sides did not get along and there were constant clashes and battles along the border.

**North Korea Attacks**

On June 25, 1950 North Korea invaded South Korea. The South Korean Army fled and forces from the United Nations came to help out. Supporting North Korea were the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. Supporting South Korea were the United States, Great Britain, and the United Nations. The U.S. Army and United Nations forces were led by General Douglas MacArthur.

Soon the South Korean government only occupied a small part of Korea on the southern tip.

At first the United Nations and the U.S. were only trying to defend South Korea. However, after the first summer of fighting, President Truman decided to not only defend South Korea but also to try and rid North Korea of communism. General MacArthur led the UN forces on an attack and they were able to defeat much of the North Korean army. He took control of South Korea up to the 38th parallel. MacArthur continued to be aggressive and pushed the North Koreans all the way to the northern border. In response, the Chinese sent their army to enter the war. With the two sides of Korea divided at the 38th parallel, the two sides would battle at this line for the rest of the war.

**End of the War**

When Dwight D. Eisenhower became president of the U.S., he was willing to compromise to end the war.  On July 17, 1953, a treaty ended the war. Few things had changed. Both countries would remain independent, and the border would remain at the 38th parallel. However, between the two countries a 2-mile zone was placed as a buffer in hopes to prevent future wars.

**SCENARIO: BAY OF PIGS INVASION (1961)**

In 1961 the U.S. sent trained Cuban exiles to Cuba to try and overthrow Fidel Castro’s government because they were trying to prevent the spread of communism to the Americas. The effort failed.

**Before the Invasion**

Fidel Castro helped to lead the Cuban Revolution in overthrowing the existing government of Cuba in 1959. He was a strong communist and was allied with the Soviet Union. This deeply concerned the U.S. due to the fact that this gave communism and the Soviet Union a place in the Americas. The CIA, or Central Intelligence Agency, was tasked with overthrowing Fidel Castro's government in Cuba. There were many people from Cuba who fled the country when Fidel Castro became leader. The people who fled were considered exiles. The CIA began to train these exiles. The idea was that they would sneak back into Cuba and begin a war against Castro. They would gather others and eventually overthrow Castro. The plan changed, however. The new plan was to help the exiles to invade the island, get the locals to join forces, and quickly take over.

**Planning the Invasion**

The Bay of Pigs was chosen for the invasion. The idea was that planes would fly in first and destroy the Cuban air force. Then 1500 soldiers would land and they would try to convince people to join them in rebelling against Castro. The CIA tried to plan the invasion in secret, however, too many people knew and word got out. The Cubans knew the invasion was coming.

**The Invasion**

The invasion occurred on April 17, 1961. It did not go well. Although the Cuban air force was damaged by early air strikes, there were still Cuban planes left to attack the invaders. Once the invasion started, it took too long for the troops and ammunition to get off the ships. Before the ammunition could be unloaded, Cuban planes sunk the invader's ships. Some of the troops who were supposed to slow down Castro's forces on the ground landed at the wrong place or in the swamps. Soon the invaders were surrounded by a much larger force and were running out of bullets. They tried to retreat, but most were eventually captured and imprisoned.

**Results**

The result for the U.S. was that the U.S. government, especially the CIA, looked weak. It also seemed to strengthen Castro's government within Cuba and caused him to look to the communist Soviet Union as a military ally.

**SCENARIO: THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS (1962)**

The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in 1962 when the Soviet Union began to place nuclear missiles in Cuba. The U.S. government refused to allow this and, after 13 tense days and many secret negotiations, the Soviet Union agreed to remove the missiles.

**Leading up to the Crisis**

The U.S. put several nuclear missile sites in Turkey and Italy that were within range to strike Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union. As a result, the Soviet Union government believed they needed missile sites that could strike at the U.S. At the same time the Cuban government wanted protection from the United States. They decided to work together and have the Soviet Union put nuclear missiles in Cuba that could strike the U.S.

**How the Crisis Began**

On October 14, 1962 an American spy plane flying over Cuba captured pictures of long-range Soviet missiles in Cuba. The missiles could reach any place in the U.S. and cause mass destruction. President Kennedy called a meeting with his main security advisors. President Kennedy and his advisers considered a number of options from diplomacy to a full attack and invasion of Cuba. They recommended an invasion to the president. They believed it was the only practical option. However, Kennedy was concerned that this would start World War III between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Instead, he decided to set up a naval blockade.

**Blockade**

Kennedy announced his plan on October 22, 1962. He showed the world the missile bases in Cuba and said that the U.S. would block Cuba from receiving any additional weapons. He also said that any attack on the U.S. from Cuba would be considered an act of war from the Soviet Union. Over the next several days the crisis became more intense. The Soviet Union said they would not back down. By October 24th, Kennedy believed the U.S. would have to invade Cuba.

**Negotiations**

Although the Soviet Union publicly said they would not back down, they secretly negotiated with the U.S. Eventually the two sides reached an agreement. The Soviet Union would remove the missiles from Cuba as long as the United States agreed to never invade Cuba again. In secret, the U.S. also had to agree to remove their nuclear missiles from Turkey and Italy. The crisis was over, and it was seen as President Kennedy's greatest moment of world leadership.

**SCENARIO: THE IRAN HOSTAGE CRISIS (1979-1981)**

The Iran hostage crisis occurred after the capture of the American embassy in Tehran, Iran by Iranian students on Nov. 4, 1979.

**What Happened?**

For several decades the United States had been the primary supporter of Muhammad Reza Shah Pahlevi, referred to as the Shah. The Shah was the primary leader of the autocracy (dictatorship) in Iran. Eight U.S. presidents provided the Shah with military and economic aid in exchange for oil. Some people in Iran were opposed to the Shah because he did not grant the people freedoms he promised. These people were also opposed to Americans because the U.S. was supporting the Shah. On January 16, 1979 the Shah and his family were forced to flee Iran due to extreme protests against his leadership. Following the Shah's departure, conservative Muslims led by the Ayatollah Khomeini staged a revolt, abolishing the Shah’s government and establishing an Islamic Republic.

On November 1, 1979 Khomeini urged his people to demonstrate against the U.S. On November 4 thousands gathered around the U.S. embassy in protest and the embassy was taken by force by members of the crowd. Out of 90 occupants in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, 66 were originally taken captive. The hostages were often shown blindfolded to local crowds and television cameras.

**What Was The U.S. Response?**

President Carter decided to use economic pressure in this situation by stopping oil imports from Iran and freezing Iranian bank accounts in the United States. At the same time, he began several diplomatic initiatives to free the hostages, all of which failed. On Apr. 24, 1980, the U.S. attempted a rescue mission that also failed.

**Resolution**

In the United States, the failure to resolve the crisis contributed to Ronald Reagan's defeat of Jimmy Carter in the 1980 presidential election. After the election, successful negotiations began. On January 20, 1981, the day of President Reagan's inauguration, the United States unfroze around $1 billion in Iranian assets, and the hostages were freed after 444 days.

**SCENARIO: GULF WAR I (1991)**

The First Gulf War, also known as the Persian Gulf War,took place during January and February 1991. This conflict was between Iraq and a coalition of 32 nations including the United States, Britain, Egypt, France, and Saudi Arabia.

**How Did It Start?**

Iraq’s president Saddam Hussein invaded the country of Kuwait and declared that the invasion was a response to overproduction of oil in Kuwait. This overproduction cost Iraq an estimated $14 billion a year because oil prices fell. Hussein also accused Kuwait of illegally pumping oil from an Iraqi oil field. Both of these reasons resulted in Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990.

**What Did Other Countries Do?**

The United Nations Security Council called for Iraq to leave Kuwait and the U.S. stopped most trade with Iraq. On August 7, U.S. troops moved into Saudi Arabia to protect Saudi oil fields because Saudi Arabia borders Iraq and Kuwait. The United Nations set a deadline for a peaceful withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait. When Saddam Hussein refused, Operation Desert Storm was launched on Jan. 18, 1991.

The U.S.-led alliance of nations began a massive air war to destroy Iraq's military and their public works system. The coalition forces invaded Kuwait and southern Iraq on Feb. 24 and, over the next four days, defeated the Iraqis and freed Kuwait. When U.S. President George H. W. Bush declared a cease-fire on Feb. 28, most of the Iraqi forces in Kuwait had either surrendered or fled.

**What Was The Result?**

Although the war was a military victory for the coalition, Kuwait and Iraq suffered enormous property damage, and Saddam Hussein was not removed from power. Iraq agreed to peace terms but every effort was made by the Iraqis to disobey the terms, particularly the required weapons inspections by the United Nations.

**SCENARIO: GULF WAR II (IRAQ WAR) (2002-2009)**

After the first Gulf War, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 687. This resolution stated that all Iraq long-range missiles, nuclear, biological and chemical weapons must be destroyed.

On September 11, 2001 the United States was the target of multiple terror attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon, just outside Washington, DC. After these attacks, President George W. Bush accused Iraq of developing weapons that violated UN Security Council Resolution 687; the president wanted to make sure that UN weapons inspectors were allowed full access to Iraq. Through late 2002 and into 2003, Iraq reluctantly allowed weapons inspectors back in the country and seemed to be making progress, but President Bush was not satisfied.

**The Iraq War Starts**

On March 20th, 2003, the Iraq War began when the United States led an alliance (coalition) of about 40 countries into battle with Iraq. Most of the forces were U.S. and British forces. The alliance invasion combined land, air and water assaults and moved through Iraq until the coalition forces controlled most of the large cities. On April 15th, 2003, the invasion was declared complete. Over the rest of 2003 the coalition forces began to hunt down and capture all government figures from former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein’s leadership. This included the capture of Saddam Hussein in December 2003.

**The War Changes**

There were small-scale attacks on the U.S.-led forces after the invasion. Over time, these attacks became constant and increasingly deadly. Through 2004, both U.S.-led forces and Iraqi civilians were being attacked. The first election of an Iraqi government under the new constitution took place in 2005. That year also saw the heaviest attacks on the coalition forces and civilians. The new Iraqi government also took office in 2006, and former President Saddam Hussein was executed for his crimes against Iraq in December.

In 2007 there was a massive increase in U.S. forces in Iraq, and the attacks on them decreased. This was also the year when the Iraqi government voted in favor of coalition forces leaving the nation. In 2008, Iraq was finally able to start defending itself as the new Iraqi army was formed and its troops started basic training.

**Conclusion**

Since 2009, President Obama has reduced the number of troops in Iraq as the Iraqi armed forces started controlling the security of their own nation. While the situation in Iraq is not completely stable, the U.S. has greatly decreased its role there and is no longer at war with Iraq.