



CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR/NEW WORLD ORDER GAME

PART III, 1981- 2004



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National United States History Standards: Standard 2: How the Cold War and conflicts in Korea and Vietnam influenced domestic and international politics. (A) The student understands the international origins and domestic consequences of the Cold War.

GAME TITLE: CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR/NEW WORLD ORDER GAME

PART III

Objectives: By playing this game, students will:

1. Become familiar with the events, leaders, and decisions of the Cold War period, 1981-2004
2. Become familiar with world geography.
3. Appreciate the many factors influencing decisions made by world leaders.
4. Gain practice in group decision making and discussion procedures.
5. Have fun while participating in a learning experience.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Duplicate the following pages in the quantities indicated:
 - a. ANSWER CARD SHEET, 10 copies (cut along lines)
 - b. INFLUENCE CARD SHEET, 30 copies and cut out (laminates for future use)
 - c. MAP SHEETS A & B, one set per student
 - d. STUDENT UTILITY SHEET, one per student
2. Read the GAME SUMMARY. As you read, inspect each game item as it is mentioned.
3. Read the HOW TO PLAY section. Play out an actual turn or two in order to familiarize yourself with the game and procedures.
4. Appropriate pages in the classroom textbook may be assigned for student reading. This will serve as an introduction to the game. The game covers the period 1981-2004.
5. Give each student a copy of MAP A & B, a day or two before beginning the game. Tell the students they should be familiar with the locations labeled with letters on each of the maps. This may be assigned as either home or class work.
6. Pass out the STUDENT UTILITY SHEET a day or two before playing. Researching the information will aid students in playing the game.

GAME SUMMARY (see HOW TO PLAY for details)

The class is divided into teams of "Presidential Advisors" whose task is to suggest specific options to the President on various world crisis situations. Teams will be given the situations (called DECISIONS in the game) and three possible solutions (called OPTIONS in the game). Teams must select only **one** OPTION to present to the President (teacher) using the ANSWER CARD. Each team operates in secret, and seeks not to let the other teams know their score. Teams selecting the correct historical OPTION will receive from the teacher a **10 PT INFLUENCE CARD**. However, a team can earn an additional **10 PT INFLUENCE CARD** if they choose the option ADDRESS THE NATION on their ANSWER CARD. In this option a person from that team must publicly state the option they choose to the teacher and the class,. If the team has chosen the correct OPTION then the teacher will give them two **10 PT INFLUENCE CARDS**. There is a catch, if a team chooses the option ADDRESS THE NATION and chooses the wrong OPTION, then your team losses a **5 PT INFLUENCE CARD**. The final method of gaining a INFLUENCE CARD is to identify, using the provided maps A & B, that turn's GEO POINT that the teacher states. This GEO POINT can be any location that has been labeled on either Map A or B. The team will write the corresponding letter on the ANSWER CARD, a correct answer is worth a **5 PT INFLUENCE CARD**, which the teacher will give to the team. The goal is to finish with the greatest value of INFLUENCE CARDS at the end of the game (TURN 14).

Optional Rule: Teams can try to initiate a White House “Leak” upon another team. This option costs the issuing team a **5 PT INFLUENCE CARD**, whether that team succeeds or fails in its attempt. The team must first circle the “Y” on their ANSWER CARD and turn it as normal. The teacher will then ask each team that has opted this feature which team do they target. If the team that had selected this option has given the correct **OPTION** for that turn’s **DECISION** **and** the targeted team fails to select the right **OPTION** for that turn’s **DECISION**, then the targeted team loses a **5 PT INFLUENCE CARD** to the teacher. This strategy allows a team(s) to either pull away in points or keep teams within reach. A team may only target one opposing team per turn.

HOW TO PLAY:

1. ORGANIZATION

- A. Organize teams of three to four students.
- B. Allow the students to create their own nickname, such as in history “Kitchen Cabinet”. This name will be needed on the Answer Sheet to identify each team.
- C. Distribute the following game materials to each team in the quantities indicated:
 1. ANSWER CARDS 14+ to each team
 2. DECISIONS PAGES, two or more sets per team
 3. MAP A & B (if students don’t have theirs)
 4. INFLUENCE CARDS, two of the five point value (per team)

2. GAME RULES

- A. Teams sit together.
- B. Teacher read the first **DECISION** and the following **OPTIONS** to the class. Then state the **GEO-POINT** for that turn. It is the teacher’s discretion which **GEO-POINTS** are chosen, as there are more **GEO-POINTS** than **DECISIONS** in the game.
- C. Teams discuss the **OPTIONS** and select the one they feel was the actual historical choice made at the time. **Not** what they feel would have been the correct **OPTION**
- D. Teams fill in the **ANSWER CARD** as follows:
 - a. Team Name (very important)
 - b. **DECISION** number (#1, #2, etc.)
 - c. **OPTION** letter chosen.
 - d. **ADDRESS THE NATION** option circle “Y” (Yes) or “N” (No)
 - e. W.H. “Leak” option (if allowed) circle “Y” (Yes) or “N” (No)
 1. If “Y” then write the targeted team name on the back of the **ANSWER CARD**
 2. Turn in a **5 PT INFLUENCE CARD**
 - f. The letter from Map **A** and **B** that identifies the **GEO-POINT** stated by the teacher
- E. Teams give their completed **ANSWER CARDS** to the teacher.
- F. Those teams that opted to the **ADDRESS THE NATION** will then state which **OPTION** they had chosen, and the teacher will confirm their **ANSWER CARD** is the same. Teams that were correct earn two **10 PT INFLUENCE CARDS**, while those teams incorrect lose a **5 PT INFLUENCE CARD**.
- G. Teacher will announce the correct **OPTION** and the correct letter for the **GEO-POINT**.

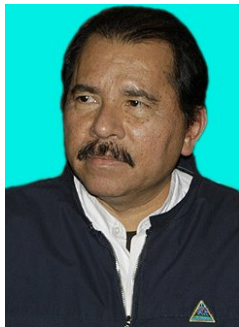
- H. Teacher will score the remaining ANSWER CARDS, using the TEACHERS CONFIDENTIAL SHEET. If any teams have circled “Y” in W.H. “Leak”, that team must have the correct OPTION, and the targeted team (written on the back of the ANSWER CARD) must not have the correct OPTION for the targeted team to lose a **5 PT INFLUENCE CARD**, which would be given to the teacher.
- I. The teacher then will award all teams that had selected the correct OPTION a **10 PT INFLUENCE CARD**. The following is an outline of how INFLUENCE CARDS are awarded or lost:
- a. If a team selects the correct OPTION, and opts to ADDRESS CONGRESS
(2) 10 PT INFLUENCE CARDS
 - b. If a team selects the correct OPTION, but without ADDRESSING CONGRESS
10 PT INFLUENCE CARD
 - c. If the team selects the correct letter for the GEO-POINT
5 PT INFLUENCE CARD
 - d. If the class is using the White House “Scandal” optional rule, than if the issuing team chose the correct OPTION and the targeted team chose an incorrect OPTION, then the targeted teams losses
5 PT INFLUENCE CARD
- J. The turn is complete when the all the INFLUENCE CARDS are distributed by the teacher. The teacher may opt to explain the reasons why the other options were incorrect. To start a new turn begin at “2 B” in the Game Rules section.
- K. On the end of the 18th turn the students will add up the value of their INFLUENCE CARDS and a winner is declared and the game is complete.

Cold War Series Part III (1981-2004)

Nicaragua/Contras(1981)

Decision #1

The Central American country of Nicaragua has fallen to the Communist rebels called the Sandinista. Fidel Castro has sent money and various Cuban workers and experts to make the country a Cuban model. Other Central American countries have rebels supportive of Communism, and could fall to them as well. The United States needs to develop a policy to stop the expansion of Communism in the American hemisphere, if our administration is to win the Cold War. How should our administration deal with the Sandinista government under Daniel Ortega? **Options**



- A. Our government should invade Nicaragua and remove the Ortega government. Our country has invaded this nation before and the World community will only give token disapproval to our actions. The invasion force would only need to be about 25,000 soldiers and we would create a transition government from the business and intellects groups that the Sandinistas have repressed.
- B. Our government should order an immediate, covert assassination of Daniel Ortega. His death will cause confusion within the government allowing for the pro-western political groups to rise up and gain control of the government. Our government will deny any involvement.
- C. Our government should order our intelligence organizations to begin covertly arming, training and directing Nicaraguans in a counter revolution against the Sandinista government. Although expensive and without guarantee of success. It will force the Sandinista government and Cuba to focus their attentions away from other Central American countries.

Soviet War in Afghanistan(1982)

Decision #2

The Soviet invasion into Afghanistan has turned into a protracted war for the Soviet Union. The “Mujahedeen” or Afghan Freedom fighters supplied by the United States have been able to inflicted enormous losses upon the Soviet military for the past three years. Soviet leader Andropov has given indications that the Soviet Union would pull out of Afghanistan, if our administration agrees to stop arming the Afghans and that an Afghan government friendly to the Soviet Union is allowed to exist. The war is costing our administration billions of dollars in military and economic aid to the Mujahedeen and Pakistan. How should our administration proceed with the Soviet Union’s proposal for withdrawal from Afghanistan? **Options**

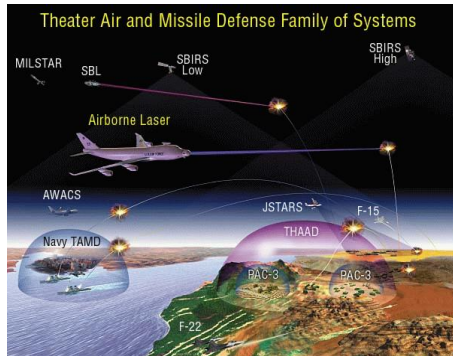
- A. Our government should ignore the peace offerings by the Soviet government. Our administration cannot be seen by the Soviets or other governments being weak. We will alienate our allies that have supported the Afghan rebels and strengthen the resolve of other unfriendly governments that our administration is working against.
- B. Our administration should engage in indirect talks using the United Nations. Although the conditions proposed for their withdrawal are unacceptable, the United States can afford to play the “high road” in this dialogue. The United States and Pakistan will continue to support the Mujahedeen and let the Soviets “bleed” until they offer conditions that are more in line with our foreign policy goals.
- C. Our government should accept the conditions offered by the Soviet Union, with the promise that the Mujahedeen are given a role in the new Afghan government. The war has been too expensive for a country that has limited strategic value to the United States. Our support with Pakistan has strained our relations with India, and the war threatens to destabilize the Persian Gulf region.



Strategic Defense Initiative/ “Star Wars”(1983)

Decision #3

The Soviet Union’s leader Andropov has called for nuclear arms reduction for both short and long range missiles. He seeks to reduce the tension between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. In effect, Andropov is abandoning the “Brezhnev Doctrine” that threatened to start a nuclear conflict. However, it is clear that the Soviet Union is weakening, and may be playing for time. Our nation has a huge technology lead over the Soviets and the Soviets are becoming more incapable of supply consumer goods to their people. How should our administration respond to Andropov’s message of greater cooperation and respect for each other’s nations?



Options

- A. Our government should announce our goal to develop an anti-missile system(SDI) that would be based in space that could destroy any incoming missile that threatened the United States. The United States has both the wealth and the technological ability to pursue this goal, while the Soviets do not. If the Soviets try to match our goals it will destroy the economic system and bring an end to their Communist system.
- B. Our government should continue the current policy of supporting our NATO allies with both conventional and certain tactical nuclear weapons. The current policy is working and time is on our side. Although our economy is recovering for the recession of the 70's, our nation cannot afford to greatly increase defense spending, unless we make very deep cuts in various social programs.
- C. Our government should restart talks concerning both Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces(INF) and new round of Strategic Arms Reduction Talks(START). The United States can negotiate from a position of strength to force better terms for the United States and its allies. Realize that both European and American public opinion support any discussions that can lead to a decrease in the chance of a nuclear conflict.

The Grenada Issue(1983)

Decision #4

The Grenadian Army, under the control of the former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard has seized power in a bloody coup. He is a hard-line Marxist and has begun to construct a military grade airfield with Cuban assistance. The United States is attempting to rid the world of Communism, can it allow another “Cuba” in the Caribbean. How should our administration respond to the situation? **Options**

- A. Our government should place economic sanctions upon the island as has been done to Cuba. The United States cannot afford to have another military tragedy after the failed rescue attempt in Iran under Carter and the bombing and death of 240 soldiers in Beirut recently. The island is insignificant to our nation’s national security.
- B. Our government should request a meeting of the United Nation’s Security Council for the authorization of military action against the government of Granada. Seek the support of OAS the Organization of American States in both military and economic action against the government of Granada.
- C. Our government should invade the island of Granada. A successful invasion will restore the image of the United States military, remove a hostile government and hurt the Cuba’s and Nicaragua’s efforts to export Marxism in the Americas.



Iran-Contra Affair(1986)

Decision #5

A number of our citizens have been taken hostage in Lebanon by a group with ties to Iran. The president has publicly denounced the act, but has stated that our country "...will never make concessions to terrorists." How should our administration proceed towards the release of the American hostages?

Options



- A. Our government should ask a third party nation, such as Israel, to sell some military supplies to the Iranians for their help in the release of the hostages. Using Israel will provide an effective cover for the United States, while not embarrassing the president's and this country's position of not negotiating with terrorists.
- B. Our government should order a covert or Special Operations mission to seek the release of the hostages. Our forces can learn the location of the hostages from the Israeli intelligence service. The action will demonstrate to both the terrorist group and their Iranian allies that the United States is not to be targeted.
- C. Our government should begin secret negotiations with the terrorist group. The United States cannot sacrifice American lives for the sake of national bravado or presidential pride. It is clear that hostages were taken for the purpose to secure money for the terrorist group. Our intelligence agencies can deal with them at a later time.

Iran-Iraqi War(1988)

Decision #6

The Iran-Iraqi War which had started in 1980 has been going on for eight years. Each side is desperate to gain an advantage over the other country. Both sides have begun targeting merchant ships and more importantly oil tankers. The United States has agreed to escort a certain number of these ships from possible attack from the Iranians, who have begun attacking neutral ships in the Persian Gulf. The *U.S.S. Vincennes* while defending a Pakistani merchant ship from Iranian gunboats has shot down an Iranian commercial jet, killing nearly 300 civilians. How should our government respond to this incident?

Options

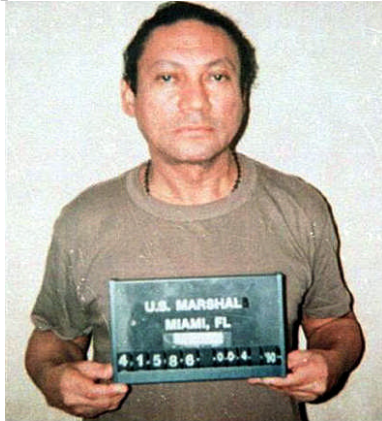
- A. Our government should accuse the Iranian government of sending the commercial jet into harm's way in the hopes that the plane would be shot down. The Iranians have already shown their willingness to use mass suicide attacks in their war against the Iraqis. The international community and the American public will be willing to accept this explanation and skeptical of the Iranian denials.
- B. Our government should issue an official apology to the Iranian government and the Iranian people, with the promise to provide the families affected by this tragedy financial compensation. The United States made a mistake, as it was a reaction to a perceived threat. Our issues are with the Iranian government, not the Iranian people. The United States needs to take the moral high ground in this incident.
- C. Our government should neither confirm nor deny the incident. It is irrelevant why the plane was there or the tragic results. The Iranians are the nation that forced the United States and other nations to offer escorts to neutral powers. A few nations will denounce our actions and the United Nations will likely request the United States apologize. However, it will all be forgotten in a matter of weeks.



The Panama Issue(1989)

Decision #7

General Manuel Antonio Noriega has taken effective control of the country of Panama. Although our government, through the CIA, has paid him as an informant and agent his support to Cuba and his active involvement in international drug trafficking must be addressed. It is impossible for a democratic government, friendly to the United States to exist with him in a position of power. The Panama Canal, by treaty, is to be fully transferred to Panamanian control in ten years(1999) and the government must be pro-western. How should our administration respond to this situation? **Options**



assassination of Noriega. Noriega's power is based on fear and bribery; his removal will cause his supporters to melt or better turn against each other. This would allow Guillermo Endara a staunch supporter of the United States to take control of the Panamanian government.

- A. Our government should invade the country of Panama. The United States cannot wait for sanctions or United Nation's actions to justify the military option. The United States has an obligation to protect the Panama Canal and the democratic institutions of Panama.
- B. Our government should begin a military build-up in the Canal Zone and stage military exercises in the hope that an incident will occur that can justify military action against Noriega and his military supporters. The United States must make insure that any military action is perceived as an action against Noriega and not the Panamanian people.
- C. Our government should order the CIA to arrange for the

1st Gulf War(1991)

Decision #8

After the end of the Iran-Iraqi War, Saddam Hussein and the country of Iraq were bankrupt. Saddam Hussein had borrowed enormous amounts of money from both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to fund his war against Iran. He has now invaded the neighboring country of Kuwait under the claim that the country has begun to slant drill into Iraqi oil field along their common border. In addition, he claims that Kuwait is in fact the "19th province of Iraq, which had been denied by the Western Powers. Both the U.N. Security Council and the Arab League have denounced the invasion and demand Iraq withdraws. How should our administration react from this point forward? **Options**



- A. Our government should continue with diplomatic efforts and place strong economic sanctions upon the Iraq. Much of the reason for his invasion was over the issue of the debts, if we can secure from both the Kuwaitis and the Saudis a reduction of these debts, then Hussein will withdraw.
- B. Our government should gain the approval of U.N. Security Council for an immediate air campaign against Iraqi forces within Kuwait. The Iraqi Air Force doesn't have the ability to stand against the United States and other supporting countries. If we focus our attacks on the Iraqi forces within Kuwait it will allow the remaining Kuwait forces to retake their country.
- C. Our government should begin at once with an immediate build-up of American and other willing nation's military forces in the country of Saudi Arabia. Saddam Hussein cannot be allowed to take another oil rich nation and be in position to evict the Iraqis from Kuwait. Saudi Arabia is a key U.S. ally and supply of oil to the U.S. and the world.

START II Pact(1993)

Decision #9

The Cold War has finally ended. Our president and the newly elected Russian president Boris Yeltsin have both formally announced the end of the Cold war. The Soviet Union has dissolved and is now a loose federation of states called the Commonwealth of Independent States. This federation and Russia are weak and politically unstable and the nuclear arsenal of the former Soviet Union is possibly unsecured both in Russia and these newly formed states. How should our administration ensure that the nuclear weapons of the former Soviet Union do not pose a threat to the United States and its allies? **Options**



- A. Our government should enter into immediate talks with the Yeltsin government in reducing the number of nuclear weapons each country possesses. Neither the Russians nor the former Soviet states can offer to maintain these weapons, and our resources can be used as an effective bargaining chip in these talks.
- B. Our government should take a wait and see approach. We need to let the political changes in Russia and the other states to settle to insure that the Yeltsin government is capable of carrying out any agreement. Any attempt to work with the other former Soviet states will only insult the nationalists in Russia and harm our relations.
- C. Our government should order the CIA to begin covert support of generals and political leaders in those former Soviet states that possess nuclear weapons, while ordering our military to go to a greater level of military preparedness. Russia's government is too fragile and its influence in the former states is weak for our country to risk trusting the infant Yeltsin government.

Kosovo(1999)

Decision #10

The war in Kosovo has been in effect for about a year, both Kosovans(ethnic Albanians) and Serbs under Slobodan Milosevic continue to commit atrocities upon each other. It is imperative that this conflict is put to an end so that it doesn't endanger the recent peace achieved in Bosnia through the Dayton Peace Accords. The Serbs have refused to agree to allow NATO peacekeepers into Kosovo and have begun "ethnic cleansing" of the region. This has sent the Kosovo Albanians fleeing to Albania and Macedonia. How should our administration proceed to the goal of compelling the Serbian government to allow NATO peacekeepers into Kosovo? **Options**



- A. Our government should along with its NATO allies must invade Kosovo and push the Serbian forces out of that region. Although casualties will be high and the terrain will be difficult the NATO forces will have air superiority. It is clear that Serbia and their ally Russia will delay negotiations until the Serbians have completed their "ethnic cleansing" of the Kosovo Albanians.
- B. Our government should along with its allies and Russia(Serbia's historic ally) must continue diplomatic dialogue. The Serbian government realizes that it cannot stand against the military power of NATO; however, any attack upon their forces will polarize their already wounded national pride into resisting any attack upon their nation.
- C. Our government and its NATO allies should begin a devastating bombing campaign to either convince the Serbian government to agree to our terms or be incapable in harming the Kosovo Albanian people. The Russian government is not in a position to offer any aid to Serbia, and is likely to encourage the Serb government to give in to some form of NATO occupation in Kosovo.

U.S. Spy Plane/China(2001)

Decision #11

One of our EP-3 Aries spy planes has collided with one of two Chinese fighter jets that had been sent to intercept our plane. Our plane was forced to make a landing on China's Hainan Island. The Chinese claim that our plane was over their territorial waters and had in fact "rammed" one of their jets, causing it to crash and killing the Chinese pilot. This claim is not grounded in any facts. Fortunately, the American crew are unharmed, but now are being held by the Chinese. In addition, the plane's highly classified equipment and code books were not completely destroyed and now are being examined by the Chinese military. How should our administration react to this situation? **Options**

- A. Our administration should impose immediate trade and economic sanctions upon China until the plane and crew are returned. The plane was flying in international airspace, conducting routine surveillance that it has for many years.
- B. Our administration should order a carrier task force into the South China Sea as a demonstration of how grave we consider the abduction of the crewmembers and the aircraft. The Chinese lack the diplomatic or military guts to allow the situation to grow any greater.
- C. Our administration should continue intense diplomatic dialogue and express our regret that the incident has occurred. We lack any leverage in this situation and must try to save face as best as can be done, short of admitting any guilt or violation of international law.



Patriot Act(2001)

Decision #12

In the wake of the terrorist attack upon the World Trade Center, known today as Sept 11th, the United States realized the need for greater protection for the country against any further attacks. This has led to the creation of the Department of Homeland Security that will analyze threats, monitor our nation's borders and key transportation systems. However, a key responsibility for the agency is to identify, track and arrest potential terrorists. The various agencies that will carry out this assignment are asking our administration to push for legislation that will expand their power at the expense of Americans civil liberties. How should our administration proceed?

Options



- A. Our government should not push for any provision in the law that are clearly infringing upon the civil rights of Americans. Although news laws allowing the detaining of suspected foreigners and the ability to track and freeze terrorists money is certainly prudent measures considering the times we find ourselves. If these measures are still deemed insufficient than the issue can be reviewed again.
- B. Our government should push for all the recommendations that our security/intelligence agencies are requesting. What little civil liberties that may be infringed are small in comparison to the results of another successful terrorist attack. When the current threat from terrorism is reduced then the laws can be removed.
- C. Our government should wait before pushing any new legislation that can be viewed as infringing upon the civil rights of any American. If will begin to weaken our civil rights then we will begin to remove the very aspect of American life that makes our nation truly unique and just. If the government agencies have true evidence or strong suspicion than the current legal limits will still effectively serve their needs.

War against the Taliban(2001)

Our country has just suffered the greatest terrorist attack in our history. The terrorist group called Al-Qaeda has claimed responsibility for the attacks and its leader Osama bin Laden is currently receiving support and shelter with the Taliban government of Afghanistan. This isn't the first attacks against our interests that Al-Qaeda has launched. In 1998, two American embassies in Africa were bombed with loss of life that were tied to Osama bin Laden. Yet the Taliban government has refused to turn bin Laden over to the U.S. for his involvement in those attacks. What action should our administration take against the Taliban government and Osama bin Laden? **Options**

- A. Our government with supporting allies should commence a bombing campaign to be followed by an invasion of Afghanistan. It is clear that the Taliban government has no intention of turning over bin Laden. The government has terrible human rights record and still holds numerous foreign nationals, including Americans as hostages. Their military is weak and their support in their country is shaky.
- B. Our government should start an immediate, limited bombing attack upon all military and suspected terrorist targets within the nation. In addition, our administration should authorize both military and civilian intelligence agencies to begin operations within Afghanistan to either capture or eliminate important Al-Qaeda and Taliban leaders.
- C. Our government should go to the U.N. Security Council for the authorization to use military force against the Taliban government to force their government to hand over Osama bin Laden for trial. Osama bin Laden has committed acts against humanity and it is the world communities' responsibility to bring him to justice.



Decision #13

Saddam Hussein (2003)

Our administration continues to receive intelligence that suggests that Saddam Hussein is currently seeking to develop or may in fact have developed WMD or Weapons of Mass Destruction. Despite the efforts of the international community and the U.N. appointed investigator Hans Blix it seems possible that Hussein may have hidden these weapons. He has made access difficult and has prevented certain any access. If Saddam Hussein has or develops any type of WMD he could use it to destabilize the region or worse sell the material to terrorists such as Al Qaeda. **Options**



- A. Our government must call for a new Security Council resolution creating a new team of engineers and scientists to go in and verify whether these weapons exist. If Saddam Hussein resists then these teams can be given military escorts to force Hussein to grant access. The international community must know the status of any potential WMD programs in Iraq.
- B. Our government must end this ceaseless game with Saddam Hussein he is to step down from power or face an immediate air attack followed by a ground invasion force. Saddam Hussein is too dangerous to be allowed in control. He has tried to have WMD before and he is trying again. The United States cannot risk the possibility of WMD falling into any hostile force's possession.
- C. Our government must identify those locations that have been denied access and promptly launch airstrikes against those targets. The UN teams in Iraq can be protect by both UN and U.S. forces and effectively removed if necessary. If there were WMD at those locations then this will destroy them, if not it will teach Saddam Hussein that the UN resolutions will be obeyed.

Decision #14

Haiti(2004)

Decision #15

The year is 2004, and chaos is growing in Haiti. Jean-Bertrand Aristide the duly elected president of Haiti that the United States had installed in 1994, after he had been overthrown in a coup has not measured up. Ten years later the country is awash in corruption and drug-trafficking. However, more disturbing is that thousands of Haitians are now attempting to flee the country to the United States in poorly constructed boats and rafts, “boat-people”. The Coast Guard is succeeding in intercepting most of these crafts, but still the situation cannot be allowed to continue. Aristide refuses to acknowledge the condition of his country or the need for his resignation. How should our administration proceed to solve the worsening political and economic situation in Haiti? **Options**

- A. Our government must, along with France must send a small intervention force to restore order and defend the capital and other vital areas from the emerging but poorly armed rebel force. Aristide is unpopular and was given the chance to rule due to our efforts. The United States and France can organize new elections and begin the training of national police force to assume the security that the U.S. and France is providing
- B. Our government and France must use diplomacy convince Aristide to resign. The rebel force against him is growing, all that is needed is to clearly state that the neither U.S. nor France will come to his aid when the rebels make their move. Then the U.S and France can send a stabilization force to discourage the rebels from any advancement. At that point the U.S. and France can install a transitional government until new elections can be held.
- C. Our government must maintain current policy and order the U.S. Navy to dispatch additional ships to the region to aid the Coast Guard’s efforts. The United States cannot afford either the time or money in a repeat affair. The troubles plaguing the Aristide government or the affairs of the Haitian people. If the situation worsens then the matter can be taken up by the United Nations Security Council.



Iraq War(2007)

Decision #16

The war in Iraq is getting worse. Death for both American troops and Iraqi civilian continues to maintain levels that are both militarily and politically unacceptable. The Iraqi government has claimed that they cannot gain consensus on the important political issues, such as power-sharing, oil revenue and the status of the Sunnis and Kurds without greater security in the country, especially the cities. What should our administration do in terms of direction in Iraq? **Options**

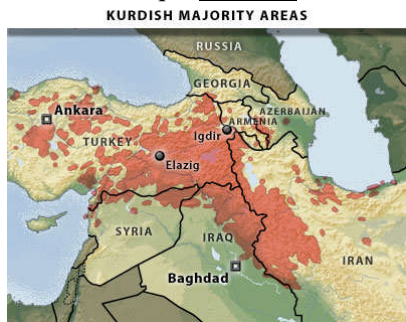


- A. Our government must adopt a new strategy in combating the insurgency and the sectarian violence that will bring in an additional 20,000 troops for a limited period of time. The new troops would be imbedded into Iraqi units to better train the Iraqis in maintaining security. The U.S. forces would focus their attention at destroying Al-Qaeda and other insurgency groups
- B. Our government must begin a gradual withdrawal of our forces to both Kuwait and Northern Iraq. The situation has become a civil war and our forces are in the middle of the fighting. The Iraqi government has shown that it will delay so long as they know American lives will protect their interests. It is time to make the Iraqis fight for their nation.
- C. Our government must begin to demand greater help form our allies in more military personal. Both the British and Australian governments must commit at least 10,000 troops to help the United States secure the major Iraqi cities

Turkish-Kurd Issue (2008)

Decision #17

The confusing ethnic conflicts of Iraq have taken a dangerous turn recently. The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) have launched attacks against the Turkish military and have scored some embarrassing small victories. The Turkish government has decided that the PKK needs to be eliminated and have sent troops to the Turkish-Iraqi border with the intention of crossing the border and eliminating this group for good. This risks inflaming the Kurds in northern Iraq and the Iraqi government. What is very clear is that the Turkish military is not bluffing. How should our administration react to Turkey's intent of chasing the PKK into Iraq? **Options**



- A. Our government must demand that the Turkish military hold their troops at the border and not cross into Iraq. Our country supplies the Turkish government and military large sums of aid. The country is a part of NATO and must learn to act with discretion. Any action on the Iraqi side of the border will likely lead to a greater regional conflict.
- B. Our government must stay out of this situation. This is an issue between the Iraqi and Turkish government. If our nation were to get involved, more than the accusations that the Iraqi government is merely a puppet regime for the United States will gain greater belief.
- C. Our government must ignore and voice concern at the same time. In effect, allow the Turks limited permission to carry out military operations in Iraq, but publically express our disapproval. The PKK are a terrorists group and if allowed to exist they can destabilize both Iraq and Turkey.

Burma Cyclone Disaster (2008)

Decision #18

Cyclone Nargis has devastated the country of Burma (Myanmar) spanning an area of 11,600 square miles or twice the size of the state of Connecticut. It is widely believed that over a million people have been driven from their homes. Besides the immediate medical needs of tens of thousands of injured people are the fears of water-borne diseases. Despite the massive scale of the disaster the military junta that rules Burma is refusing to allow any aid assistance to enter the country. There is fear that the various Western aid groups will attempt to spread democratic ideals and jeopardize their hold on power. How should our administration react to this possible humanitarian disaster? **Options**



- A. Our government must make an appeal to the United Nations Security Council and invoke the powers within the charter to force Burma to accept aid shipments and aid workers immediately. Burma, as a member of the U.N., can be forced with military force if necessary to accept aid from various countries. The international community cannot risk the possible deaths of hundreds of thousands of people on the paranoid fear of their government.
- B. Our government must unilaterally send aid to the victims by means of military air drops. The United States has currently a Task Force in the area designed for just such a humanitarian mission. The threats of both Burma and her ally China at responding to any such airdrops as an attack are both hollow and shallow.
- C. Our government must wait and attempt to use diplomacy to convince the military junta to grant greater access. The Chinese government has made it clear that they would not support any action against Burma that hasn't been requested by the military junta. The American Task Force can remain in the area for a period of time for immediate response to the victims.

STUDENT UTILITY SHEET

CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR: PART III

Research the items on this sheet in your textbook, encyclopedia, or almanac. Your school or public library is a good source of information. These items will be used in the game you will be playing.

PEOPLE:	
1. Daniel Ortega	9. Manuel Antonio Noriega
2. Fidel Castro	10. Bill Clinton
3. Andropov	11. George H.W. Bush
4. Ronald Reagan	12. Boris Yeltsin
5. Jimmy Carter	13. Col. Oliver North
6. George H. W. Bush.	14. Ayatollah Khomeini
7. Mikhail Gorbachev	15. Jean-Bertrand Aristide
8. Saddam Hussein	16. George W. Bush

PLACES:	
1. Russia	9. People's Republic of China
2. Cuba	10. Middle East (Israel, Egypt, Syria)
3. Nicaragua	11. Panama
4. Israel	12. Africa
5. Kosovo	13. Afghanistan
6. Serbia	14. Pakistan
7. U.S.S.R.	15. Central America
8. Grenada	16. Persian Gulf
9. Albania	17. Kuwait
10. Iraq	18. Iran
11. Saudi Arabia	20. Hainan Island

IMPORTANT TERMS:	
1. Contras	14. O.A.S. (Organization of American States)
2. Sandinistas	15. C.I.A.
3. Communism	16. glasnost
4. Russian invasion of Afghanistan	17. "boat-people"
5. Mujahedeen	18. "ethnic cleansing"
6. N.A.T.O. (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)	19. Arab League
7. S.D.I. (Strategic Defense Initiative)	20. United Nations
8. START II Talks	21. Security Council
9. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty	22. Canal Zone
10. Brezhnev Doctrine	23. Panama Canal Treaty
11. Warsaw Pact	24. Beirut Bombings
12. Marxism	25. military junta
13. W.M.D. (Weapons of Mass Destruction)	26. "Green Zone"

<p align="center">Answer Card</p> <p>Team Name _____</p> <p>Decision # _____</p> <p>Option Letter _____</p> <p>Address Nation Y or N</p> <p>W H "Leak" Y or N</p> <p>Geo-Point Letter _____</p>	<p align="center">Answer Card</p> <p>Team Name _____</p> <p>Decision # _____</p> <p>Option Letter _____</p> <p>Address Nation Y or N</p> <p>W H "Leak" Y or N</p> <p>Geo-Point Letter _____</p>	<p align="center">Answer Card</p> <p>Team Name _____</p> <p>Decision # _____</p> <p>Option Letter _____</p> <p>Address Nation Y or N</p> <p>W H "Leak" Y or N</p> <p>Geo-Point Letter _____</p>
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<i>Influence Points</i> 10 <i>Influence Points</i>	<i>Influence Points</i> 10 <i>Influence Points</i>	<i>Influence Points</i> 10 <i>Influence Points</i>
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TEACHERS CONFIDENTIAL SHEET

Decision Answers

<u>#</u>	<u>Option</u>
1	C
2	B
3	A
4	C
5	A
6	B
7	B
8	C
9	A
10	C
11	C
12	B
13	A
14	B
15	B
16	A
17	C
18	C

Geo-Point Map Answers

<u>Letter</u>	<u>Geo-Point</u>
A	Cuba
B	Honduras
C	Nicaragua
D	El Salvador
E	Grenada
F	Dominican Republic
G	Panama Canal
H	Panama
I	Haiti
J	China/Hainan Is.
K	Kosovo/Serbia
L	Lebanon
M	Kuwait
N	Iraq
O	Iran
P	Afghanistan
Q	Persian Gulf
R	Pakistan
S	Israel
T	Russia
U	Burma (Myanmar)

