

Cooperation and CONFLICT



Cooperation



Reasons for **Cooperation**

I. Trade

- Avoid tariff (tax) competition
- Economic growth, create jobs



II. Mutual Protection

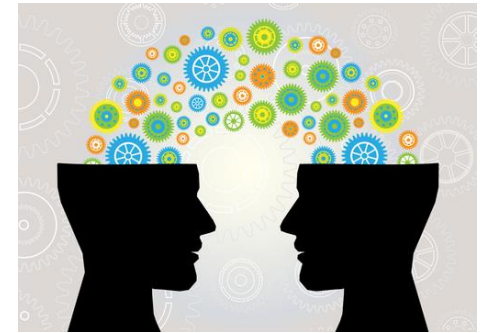
- Makes individual countries stronger and less of a target
- Less likely to be attacked if part of alliance



Reasons for **Cooperation**

■ **III. Exchange Ideas and Information**

- Science and technology
- Art, music, fashion



■ **IV. Improve conditions of human life**

- International health organizations
- Prevent hunger, disease, provide water
- Help survivors of disaster and war



International Organizations



UN- United Nations

- Promotes international cooperation on:
 - maintaining international peace and security
 - promoting human rights
 - social and economic development
 - protecting the environment
 - humanitarian aid



International Organizations



NATO- North Atlantic Treaty Organization



- Military alliance of mainly N. America and Europe nations

League of Arab States (Arab League)



- Association of countries where Arabic is main language, mostly N. Africa and Middle East

International Organizations

WHO- World Health Organization

Commonwealth

- Organizations of nations which were once British colonies



EU- European Union

- Economic and political organization of European countries



International Organizations



Other Trade organizations:

- **OPEC**- Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries
- **NAFTA**- North America Free Trade Agreement
- **Caricom**- Caribbean Community
- **ASEAN**- Association of SE Asian Nations

International Organizations

NGO's: Non-Governmental Organizations

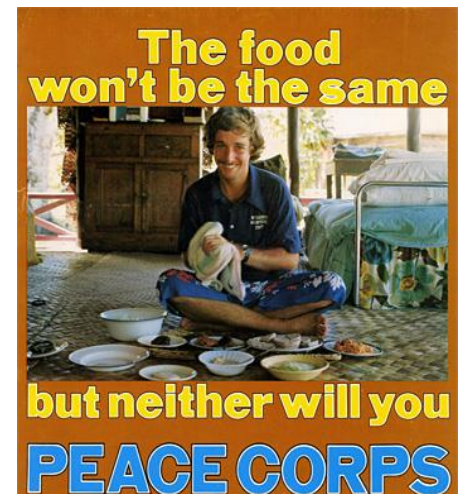
Amnesty International

- Protects human rights



Peace Corps

- Volunteer service to areas in need



International Organizations

NGO's: Non-Governmental Organizations

Doctors Without Borders

- Medical humanitarian organization



UNICEF

- Children humanitarian organization



CONFLICT



Reasons for CONFLICT

I. Leadership/Power

- Who is in control of the country?
- Person or Political Party
- Revolutionary sentiment



Examples:

Presidential Elections

2 Chinas

Ukraine

Reasons for CONFLICT

II. Resources

- It's all about the MONEY

■ Examples

- Spratly Islands—oil
- Fishing rights—Canada and US



Reasons for CONFLICT

III. Territory:

Land or water- who owns it?

Boundaries- where to draw the line

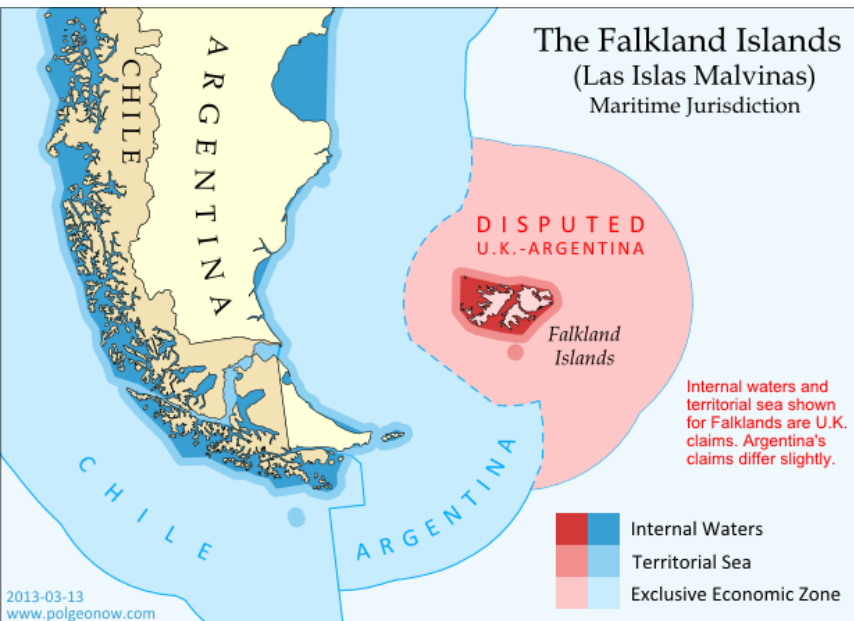
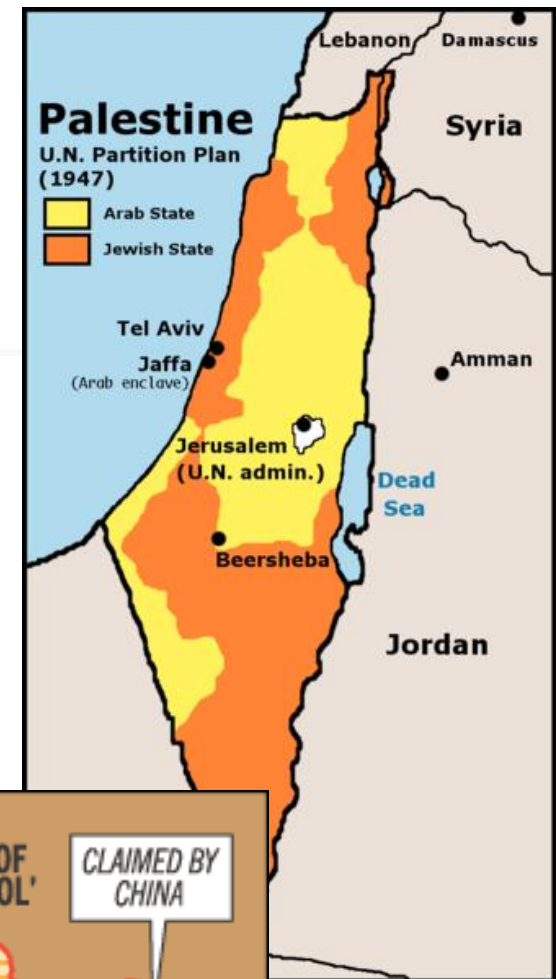
National homelands- back off, this has been mine forever!

Strategic locations



■ Examples

- Palestine and Israel
- Falkland Islands—British and Argentina
- Kashmir—India vs. Pakistan



Reasons for CONFLICT

IV. Culture:

- Ethnic
- Beliefs
- Race

■ Examples

- Muslims vs. Hindus in India
- Gang wars in the U.S.
- Jews vs. Muslims in the Middle East
- Hutus vs. Tutsis in Rwanda



MAJOR WORLD CONFLICTS



Darfur, Sudan



Almost constant ethnic and rebel militia fighting since the mid-20th century.

Genocide—
hundreds of
thousands dead,
millions displaced.



Colombia

Decades-long conflict
between leftist guerrillas, rightwing
militias and government security
forces.



**220,000
dead since
1964**



Afghanistan



Ongoing Afghan civil war between Taliban and government.



After terrorist attacks of September 11 NATO and allies intervened to dismantle al-Qaeda and remove the Taliban from power

Iraq

U.S. invaded after 9/11 to remove "a regime that developed and used weapons of mass destruction, that

harbored and supported terrorists, committed outrageous human rights abuses, and defied the just demands of the United Nations and the world"



Basque Country



Ethnic group in a region of Spain has always rejected its rule. Basques were

persecuted for much of the 20th century and responded with terrorist attacks until 2001.



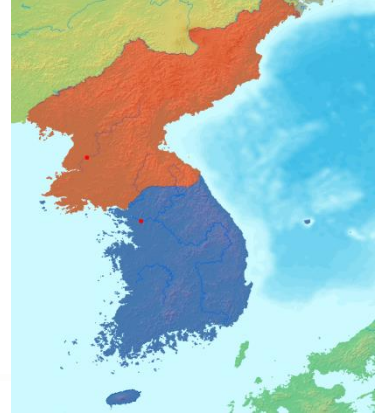
Northern Ireland



Political/ethnic conflict about Northern Ireland's independence from the United Kingdom. Violent nationalist group the IRA has been responsible for acts of terrorism.



The Korean Peninsula



After WWII divided into communist North Korea and capitalist South Korea. US intervened to help South Korea in Korean War. Now the border is a DMZ—demilitarized zone.



Kashmir

The valley of the Kashmir is claimed by India and Pakistan, and part of it by China. Two wars have been fought and it is still in conflict.



Israel and Palestine

Palestine/Israel is the Jew's national homeland, but Arabs had been living there a long time. After WWII, Israel was named a Jewish state and many Arabs (Palestinians) were displaced. Fighting continues to this day.

