***New Nations/Regional Conflicts Project***

**Class time given: 6 days**

**Products that must be completed & “turned” in by close of day: 5.28**

Project- with all required elements included

**Point Values:** **Project**- 200 Test/Project Points

  **CLASSWORK**- 50 Work ethic in class

**Purpose:** TO CREATE A PRODUCT WHERE ANYONE WOULD BE ABLE TO LEARN THE MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION, CONNECTIONS & ANALYSIS RELATING TO YOUR TOPIC THAT IS AESTHETICALLY PLEASING, ACCURATE, AND PROPERLY CITED.

**Restated Purpose:** To have you work collaboratively with a partner or small group of 3 (I reserve the right to say NO to your co-worker selections) to independently research the most important information on the one of the topics offered, illustrating your understanding & analysis of that topic by creating a product from the list offered. When the products are created you will be able to learn from each other…

**Products Offered:**

Weebly Google Presentation Animoto Movie Maker Google Site Prezi

Microsoft Publisher: Brochure, Newsletter etc.

*\*if you have another idea then your group will need to see me for approval- I’m open to your creativity!\**

**Process Requirements:**

1. Use Google Docs to take notes-share with group so everyone & ME
	1. Title document: NNRCPROJECT\_\_\_\_\_ (group member last names)
2. Research topic
3. Write out what will be covered for the WHO, WHAT etc…I can check over it for accuracy/completeness (Google Doc)
4. Complete Summaries according to directions
5. Begin creating product- YOU CANNOT CREATE WHILE RESEARCHING- a “copy/paste” product will not be acceptable!

*Use class time wisely-NO LATES accepted as this is a class time project*

**Recommended Timeline of Project**

**5.20**- Review Topics, Select Group, Group begin Summaries, Select Topic

**5.21, 5.22**-Research Topic, post answers to research questions on Google Doc

**5.26-28-** Create, Edit & Finish Product, Finish other requirements, Turn all in

**Product Expectations**

***\*It doesn’t matter what product you create for your project-they ALL must have the following\****

- Proper Mechanics of the English Language (Grammar)

- Provide the MOST IMPORTANT relevant details to topic: who, what, where, when and why, your conclusions, connections & analysis in an accurate, visually appealing & understandable format (Content)

-**Cite all sources** be they for information, images, video clips or otherwise in an MLA formatted works page (recommend that you use easybib.com)

*\*Focus FIRST on having the best information & then make it the most visually attractive…\**

**Rubric**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Criteria** | **4** | **3** | **2** | **1** |
| **Grammar** | There are no grammatical errors | There are between 1-3 grammatical errors | There are multiple grammatical errors | There are numerous grammatical errors  |
| **Content** | All relevant content is provided & accurate | Almost all relevant content is provided and/or there is one inaccuracy | Most relevant content is provided and/or there is 1-2 inaccuracies | Much relevant content is missing and/or there are more than 2 inaccuracies |
| **Visual Appeal** | Project is visually appealing & easy to understand | Project is visually appealing & it is fairly easy to understand | Project is somewhat visually appealing and/or it is difficult to understand | Project not visually appealing and/or it cannot be understood |
| **Works Cited** | There is a complete MLA formatted works cited page | There is an MLA formatted works cited page with 1-2 errors | There is an MLA formatted works cited page with 3 | There is an MLA formatted works cited page with more than 3 errors and/or no works cited page |

**Products must be e-mailed as a link, shared, emailed with an attachment (whatever applies) by the close of day: 5.28 if you’re having difficulty see me immediately!**

***Don’t mark this sheet! Used with all classes!***

**Topics Offered:**

**1979 Iranian Revolution 1979 Iranian Hostage Crisis Apartheid**

**Lebanon Civil War Sri Lanka Civil War War in Chechnya Boko Raman**

**Civil War in Bosnia Rwandan Genocide Darfur (Sudan)**

**Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Gulf War Warlords in Somalia**

**Kosovo Conflict Syrian Civil War Crisis in Ukraine**

**CAR: Civil War Overview of “Arab Spring” ISIS**

**\*Read carefully over the Topic Summary Sheet to make your selection.\***

**Topic Summary Sheet**

1. Read over the summary for each topic.
2. Discuss as a group and decide which topic you are going to research.
3. Raise hand & call me over to conference with me about the topic
4. Continue on your summaries, you will begin researching tomorrow

***1979 Iranian Revolution***

**Conflict Summary:**
<http://www.nonviolent-conflict.org>

The Iranian Revolution of 1977-79 was the first in a series of mass popular civil insurrections which would result in the overthrow of authoritarian regimes in dozens of countries over the next three decades.  Unlike most of the other uprisings that would topple dictators in Latin America, Eastern Europe, and parts of Asia and Africa, the result of the Iranian struggle was not the establishment of liberal democracy but of a new form of authoritarianism.  However, except for a series of short battles using light weaponry in the final hours of the uprising, the revolutionary forces themselves were overwhelmingly nonviolent.  The autocratic monarchy of Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi faced a broad coalition of opposition forces, including Marxists and constitutional liberals, but the opposition ultimately became dominated by the mullahs of the country’s Shia hierarchy.  Despite severe repression against protestors, a series of demonstrations and strikes over the previous two years came to a peak in the fall of 1978, as millions of opponents of the Shah’s regime clogged the streets of Iran’s cities and work stoppages paralyzed the country.  The Shah fled into exile in January 1979 and exiled cleric Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini returned from exile to lead the new Islamic Republic.

***1979 Iranian Hostage Crisis***

<http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h2021.html>

 On November 4, 1979, an angry mob of some 300 to 500 "students" who called themselves "Imam's Disciples," laid siege to the American Embassy in Teheran, Iran, to capture and hold hostage 66 U.S. citizens and diplomats. Although women and African-Americans were released a short time later, 51 hostages remained imprisoned for 444 days with another individual released because of illness midway through the ordeal. (Happens soon after the 1979 Iranian Revolution).

***Apartheid***

<http://aconerlycoleman.wordpress.com>

Apartheid was a system birthed from nearly three hundred years of history, rooted in the fear and desire for control that a minority group has regarding a feared majority.  Apartheid, meaning ‘apart- ness’ in Afrikaans, was a system that adapted to different goals, but it was never an end in itself. The system was built law- by- law beginning in late 1948, beginning with the ban on mixed marriages, and continuing on to control the movement of the Native population through registration, residency regulation and laws prohibiting union activity and protests.  The aim was both economic and social; economically, the whites, Colored’s, Indians and Natives would live within their respective economies and homelands, and socially, separation would be fully achieved, reducing racial tensions. This was part of ‘separate development’ which arose from a desire to maintain white supremacy and dominance despite the overwhelming majority of black Africans.  The basic tenets of ‘separate development’ were the creation of a mobile working class of Natives who could not own property, via controls over their mobility, local and state administrations could stem the Native urban influx and the eventual independence of the designated homelands would effectively divest the South African government of any responsibility in the matters of Natives and strip them of citizenship and claims to rights.

***Lebanon Civil War***

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lebanese_Civil_War>

The **Lebanese Civil War** was a multifaceted [civil war](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_war) in [Lebanon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lebanon). The war lasted from 1975 to 1990 and resulted in an estimated 150,000 to 230,000 civilian fatalities. Another one million people (a quarter of the population) were wounded, and today approximately 350,000 people remain displaced. There was also a mass [exodus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emigration) of almost one million people from Lebanon. It has been argued that the antecedents of the war can be traced back to the conflicts and political compromises reached after the end of Lebanon's administration by the [Ottoman Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Empire). The [Cold War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War) had a powerful disintegrative effect on Lebanon, which was closely linked to the [polarization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polarization_%28politics%29) that preceded the [1958 political crisis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1958_Lebanon_crisis). The establishment of the state of [Israel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel) and the displacement of a hundred thousand [Palestinian refugees](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palestinian_refugee) to Lebanon (around 10% of the total population of the country) changed the [demographics of Lebanon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Lebanon) and provided a foundation for the long-term involvement of Lebanon in regional conflicts. By 1975, the presence of a foreign armed force in the form of the [Palestinian Liberation Organization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palestinian_Liberation_Organization) (PLO) guerrillas, who exercised a veto on [Lebanese politics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lebanese_politics), had a serious effect on Lebanon. The militarization of the [Palestinian refugee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palestinian_refugee) population, with the arrival of the [PLO](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PLO) guerrilla forces, sparked an [arms race](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arms_race) amongst the different Lebanese political factions.

***Sri Lanka Civil War***

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-south-asia-11999611>

Sri Lanka has been scarred by a long and bitter civil war (25 years) arising out of ethnic tensions between the majority Sinhalese and the Tamil minority in the northeast. There is a long-established Tamil minority in the north and east. The British also brought in Tamil labourers to work the coffee and tea plantations in the central highlands, making the island a major tea producer. The growth of a more assertive Sinhala nationalism after independence fanned the flames of ethnic division until civil war erupted in the 1980s between Tamils pressing for self-rule and the government. Most of the fighting took place in the north. But the conflict also penetrated the heart of Sri Lankan society with Tamil Tiger rebels carrying out devastating suicide bombings in Colombo in the 1990s. International concern was raised about the fate of civilians caught up in the conflict zone during the final stages of the war, the confinement of some 250 000 Tamil refugees to camps for months after the war, and allegations that the government had ordered the execution of captured or surrendering rebels.

***War in Chechnya***

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki>

The **First Chechen War**, also known as the **War in Chechnya**, was a conflict between the [Russian Federation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) and the [Chechen Republic of Ichkeria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chechen_Republic_of_Ichkeria), fought from December 1994 to August 1996. After the initial campaign of 1994–1995, culminating in the devastating [Battle of Grozny](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Grozny_%28August_1996%29), Russian federal forces attempted to seize control of the mountainous area of Chechnya but were set back by Chechen [guerrilla warfare](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guerrilla_warfare) and raids on the flatlands in spite of Russia's overwhelming manpower, weaponry, and [air support](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_support). The resulting widespread [demoralization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morale) of federal forces, and the almost universal opposition of the Russian public to the conflict, led [Boris Yeltsin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boris_Yeltsin)'s government to declare a [ceasefire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceasefire) in 1996 and sign a [peace treaty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_treaty) a year later…this treaty only lasted until 1999 when hostilities erupt again and lasted until 2009.

***Civil War in Bosnia***

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bosnian_War>

The **Bosnian War** or the **War in Bosnia and Herzegovina** was an international [armed conflict](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armed_conflict) that took place in [Bosnia and Herzegovina](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina) between April 1992 and December 1995. The war involved several sides. The main belligerents were the attacking forces of the self-proclaimed [Bosnian Serb](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bosnian_Serb) and [Bosnian Croat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bosnian_Croat) entities within Bosnia and Herzegovina, [Republika Srpska](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republika_Srpska) and [Herzeg-Bosnia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herzeg-Bosnia), who were led and supplied by [Serbia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serbia) and [Croatia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia) respectively, and the [Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina).]The war came about as a result of the [breakup of Yugoslavia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breakup_of_Yugoslavia). Following the [Slovenian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slovenia) and Croatian secessions from [Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Socialist_Federal_Republic_of_Yugoslavia) in 1991, the multiethnic [Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Socialist_Republic_of_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina), which was inhabited by mainly Muslim [Bosniaks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bosniaks) (44 percent), [Orthodox](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serbian_Orthodox_Church) [Serbs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serbs) (31 percent) and Catholic [Croats](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croats) (17 percent), passed a [referendum for independence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina) on 29 February 1992. This was rejected by Bosnian Serb political representatives, who had boycotted the referendum and established their own republic. Following the declaration of [independence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independence), Bosnian Serb forces, supported by the [Serbian government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serbian_government) of [Slobodan Milošević](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slobodan_Milo%C5%A1evi%C4%87) and the [Yugoslav People's Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yugoslav_People%27s_Army) (JNA) attacked the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to secure Serbian territory and war soon broke out across Bosnia, accompanied by the ethnic cleansing of the Bosniak population, especially in Eastern Bosnia.

***Gulf War***

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_War>

The **Persian Gulf War** (2 August 1990 – 28 February 1991), codenamed **Operation Desert Storm** (17 January 1991 – 28 February 1991) commonly referred to as simply the **Gulf War**, was a war waged by a UN-authorized [coalition force](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coalition_of_Gulf_War) from 34 nations led by the United States, against [Iraq](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ba%27athist_Iraq) in response to Iraq's [invasion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_invasion) and [annexation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annexation) of Kuwait. The war is also known under [other names](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_War#Operational_names), such as the **First Gulf War**, **Gulf War I**, or the **Iraq War**, before the [term "Iraq War"](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq_War_%28disambiguation%29) became identified instead with the [2003 Iraq War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq_War) (also referred to in the U.S. as "Operation Iraqi Freedom").The [invasion of Kuwait](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Kuwait) by [Iraqi troops](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraqi_army) that began 2 August 1990 was met with international condemnation, and brought immediate [economic sanctions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_sanctions) against Iraq by members of the [UN Security Council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UN_Security_Council). U.S. President [George H. W. Bush](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_H._W._Bush) deployed American forces into Saudi Arabia, and urged other countries to send their own forces to the scene. An array of nations joined the coalition. The great majority of the military forces in the coalition were from the United States, with Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and Egypt as leading contributors, in that order. Around US$36 billion of the US$60 billion cost was paid by Saudi Arabia.[[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_War#cite_note-14) The war was marked by the beginning of live news on the front lines of the fight, with the primacy of the U.S. network [CNN](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CNN). The war has also earned the nickname *Video Game War* after the daily broadcast images on board the American [bombers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bomber) during Operation Desert Storm.

***Israeli-Palestinian Conflict***

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has its roots in history over a thousand years old. Essentially, when the Zionism movement began where Jews began moving back to “Israel” in the late 1800’s the Arabs that were already living there (Palestinians) weren’t happy. This continued when Israel was made a country after WWII…since then there have been many actual and verbal conflicts. You would focus on the conflict from the 1960’s to the present day.

***Rwandan Genocide***

<http://www.unitedhumanrights.org/genocide/genocide_in_rwanda.htm>

In 1994, Rwanda’s population of seven million was composed of three ethnic groups: Hutu (approximately 85%), Tutsi (14%) and Twa (1%). In the early 1990s, Hutu extremists within Rwanda’s political elite blamed the entire Tutsi minority population for the country’s increasing social, economic, and political pressures. Tutsi civilians were also accused of supporting a Tutsi-dominated rebel group, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). Through the use of propaganda and constant political maneuvering, Habyarimana, who was the president at the time, and his group increased divisions between Hutu and Tutsi by the end of 1992. The Hutu remembered past years of oppressive Tutsi rule, and many of them not only resented but also feared the minority. On April 6, 1994, a plane carrying President Habyarimana, a Hutu, was shot down. Violence began almost immediately after that. Under the cover of war, Hutu extremists launched their plans to destroy the entire Tutsi civilian population. Political leaders who might have been able to take charge of the situation and other high profile opponents of the Hutu extremist plans were killed immediately. Tutsi and people suspected of being Tutsi were killed in their homes and as they tried to flee at roadblocks set up across the country during the genocide. Entire families were killed at a time. Women were systematically and brutally raped. It is estimated that some 200,000 people participated in the perpetration of the Rwandan genocide. In the weeks after April 6, 1994, 800,000 men, women, and children perished in the Rwandan genocide, perhaps as many as three quarters of the Tutsi population. At the same time, thousands of Hutu were murdered because they opposed the killing campaign and the forces directing it.

***Darfur (Sudan)***

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_in_Darfur>

The **Darfur Conflict** was a [guerrilla](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guerrilla_warfare) conflict or [civil war](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_war) centered on the [Darfur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darfur) region of [Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan). It began in February 2003 when the [Sudan Liberation Movement/Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan_Liberation_Movement/Army) (SLM/A) and [Justice and Equality Movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice_and_Equality_Movement) (JEM) groups in Darfur took up arms, accusing the [Sudanese government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_Sudan) of oppressing non-[Arab](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab) Sudanese in favor of [Sudanese Arabs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudanese_Arab). It is also known as the **Darfur Genocide**. One side of the conflict was composed mainly of the official Sudanese military and police, and the [Janjaweed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Janjaweed), a Sudanese [militia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Militia) group recruited mostly from the [Arab](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab) Abbala tribes of the northern [Rizeigat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rizeigat) region in Sudan; these tribes are mainly camel-herding [nomads](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nomad). The other combatants are made up of rebel groups, notably the SLM/A and the JEM, recruited primarily from the non-Arab Muslim [Fur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fur_people), [Zaghawa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zaghawa_people), and [Masalit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masalit_people) ethnic groups. Although the Sudanese government publicly denies that it supports the Janjaweed, it has been providing financial assistance and weapons to the militia and has been organizing joint attacks targeting civilians. The Sudanese government uses oil revenues to fund a military capacity that is in turn used to conduct war in Darfur. Oil revenues collected from companies around the world fund the civil war as well as violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. Sudan’s oil wealth has played a major part in enabling an otherwise poor government to fund the expensive bombers, helicopters and arms supplies which have allowed the Sudanese government to launch aerial attacks on towns and villages and fund militias to fight its proxy war in Darfur.[ There are various estimates on [the number of human casualties](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darfur_Genocide#Mortality_figures), ranging from under twenty thousand to several hundred thousand dead, from either direct combat or starvation and disease inflicted by the conflict. There have also been mass displacements and coercive migrations, forcing millions into refugee camps or over the border and creating a large [humanitarian crisis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanitarian_crisis) and is regarded by many as a [genocide](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genocide). The Sudanese government and the JEM signed a ceasefire agreement in February, 2010, with a tentative agreement to pursue further peace.

***Warlords in Somalia***

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/somalia.htm>

A socialist state was established following a coup led by Major General Muhammad Siad Barre. Rebel forces ousted the Barre regime in 1991, but turmoil, factional fighting, and anarchy ensued. The Somali National Movement (SNM) gained control of the north, while in the capital of Mogadishu and most of southern Somalia, the United Somali Congress achieved control. Somalia had been without a stable central government since dictator Mohamed Siad Barre fled the country in 1991.Subsequent fighting among rival faction leaders resulted in the killing, dislocation, and starvation of thousands of Somalis and led the United Nations to intervene militarily in 1992. In 1992, responding to the political chaos and humanitarian disaster in Somalia, the United States and other nations launched peacekeeping operations to create an environment in which assistance could be delivered to the Somali people. By March 1993, the potential for mass starvation in Somalia had been overcome, but the security situation remained fragile. On 3 October 1993, US troops received significant causalities (19 dead over 80 others wounded) in a battle with Somali gunmen. When the United States and the UN withdrew their forces from Somalia, in 1994 and 1995 respectively, after suffering significant casualties, order still had not been restored. Conflict between rival warlords and their factions continued throughout the 1990s. No stable government emerged to take control of the country. The UN assisted Somalia somewhat with food aid, but did not send peacekeeping troops into the country. In the late 1990s, relative calm began to emerge and economic development accelerated somewhat. The country was by no means stable, but it was improving. A transitional government emerged in 2000, but soon lost power. Somaliland and Puntland, 2 regions in the north broke away from the country and set up regional, semi-autonomous governments. They were not internationally recognized. The story continues into the 2000’s…

***Kosovo Conflict***

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kosovo_War>

The terms **Kosovo War** or **Kosovo conflict** refer to two sequential, and at times parallel, armed conflicts in [Kosovo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kosovo) province, then part of [FR Yugoslavia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FR_Yugoslavia). From early 1998[[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kosovo_War#cite_note-chrono-54) to 1999, there was an armed conflict initiated by the ethnic Albanian "[Kosovo Liberation Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kosovo_Liberation_Army)" (KLA), who sought independence (classified by Serbia as terrorists), against the [Serbian police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_Serbia) and [Yugoslav Military](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_of_Serbia_and_Montenegro). From March 24, 1999 to June 11, 1999, [NATO launched an air campaign on FR Yugoslavia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1999_NATO_bombing_of_the_Federal_Republic_of_Yugoslavia), while the KLA continued battles with Yugoslav Security Forces, amidst a massive population displacement. The KLA was regarded by the US as a [terrorist group](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorist_organization) until 1998 when it was de-listed for classified reasons, and then the UK and the US lobbied France to do the same. The U.S. and NATO then cultivated diplomatic relationships with the KLA leaders. In 1999 the KLA was officially disbanded and their members joined the [UCPMB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UCPMB) in the [Preševo Valley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pre%C5%A1evo_Valley)[[62]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kosovo_War#cite_note-Kosovo_one_year_on-61), and the [National Liberation Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Liberation_Army_%28Albanians_of_Macedonia%29) (NLA) and [Albanian National Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albanian_National_Army) (ANA) in [the armed ethnic conflict in Macedonia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insurgency_in_the_Republic_of_Macedonia).[[63]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kosovo_War#cite_note-62) UNMIK instituted NGOs within Kosovo such as the [Kosovo Protection Corps](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kosovo_Protection_Corps) and the [Kosovo Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kosovo_Police) (mainly of KLA veterans).[]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kosovo_War#cite_note-ReferenceA-63)The Kosovo Conflict was the center of news headlines for months, and gained a massive amount of coverage and attention from the international community and media. The NATO bombing and surrounding events have remained controversial.[

***Syrian Civil War:*** http://www.cnn.com/2012/08/24/world/meast/syria-101/

The Syrian regime, led by President Bashar al-Assad, launched a violent crackdown last year on activists demanding more economic prosperity, political freedom and civil liberties.This sparked a nationwide uprising and eventually a civil war with armed rebels, many of whom defected from the military. As of July, the conflict had claimed an estimated 17,000 lives, mostly civilians, according to the United Nations. And more than 170,000 people [have fled the Middle East nation](http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=42699&Cr=syria&Cr1=) to seek refuge in neighboring countries such as Iraq, Jordan and Turkey. Throughout the uprising, the Syrian government has referred to the opposition as terrorists trying to destabilize the country. Opposition leaders say that's just the regime's way of justifying attacks. U.S. President Barack Obama and many other global leaders have called on al-Assad to give up the power his family has held since 1970. They've also imposed economic sanctions on Syria as they try to find a diplomatic solution to the crisis. In March 2011, violence broke out in Daraa, Syria, after a group of children and teenagers were arrested for writing political graffiti. Dozens of people were killed when security forces cracked down on protesters.

Demonstrators soon called for al-Assad to leave office, following in the footsteps of Egypt's Hosni Mubarak and Tunisia's Zine el Abidine Ben Ali. Al-Assad promised to make changes, and he lifted the country's state-of-emergency law, which for 48 years gave the regime the power to detain anyone without charge and hold them indefinitely. But just four days after the emergency law was lifted in April 2011, the Syrian regime sent thousands of troops into Daraa for a [wide-scale crackdown](http://www.cnn.com/video/#/video/bestoftv/2011/04/30/exp.damon.syria.govt.crackdown.cnn), witnesses said. Since then, the violence has only increased, spreading throughout the country and becoming a [full-fledged civil war](http://www.cnn.com/2012/06/13/world/meast/syria-civil-war/index.html) between the regime and an armed resistance. By the summer of 2012, the clashes had reached Damascus, Syria's capital, and Aleppo, its largest city.

***CAR- Civil War:*** http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central\_African\_Republic\_conflict\_%282012%E2%80%93present%29

The **Central African Republic conflict** started on 10 December 2012, between the [Government of the Central African Republic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_the_Central_African_Republic) (CAR) and [*Séléka*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%A9l%C3%A9ka), a coalition of rebel groups, many of whom were previously involved in the [Central African Republic Bush War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_African_Republic_Bush_War). The rebels accused the government of president [François Bozizé](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fran%C3%A7ois_Boziz%C3%A9) of failing to abide by peace agreements signed in 2007 and 2011. Rebel forces known as *Séléka* (meaning "union" in the [Sango language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sango_language) captured many major towns in the central and eastern regions of the country in the end of 2012. *Séléka* comprises two major groups based in north-eastern CAR: the [Union of Democratic Forces for Unity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_of_Democratic_Forces_for_Unity) (UFDR) and the [Convention of Patriots for Justice and Peace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention_of_Patriots_for_Justice_and_Peace) (CPJP), but also includes the lesser known [Patriotic Convention for Saving the Country](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriotic_Convention_for_Saving_the_Country) (CPSK). Two other groups based in northern CAR, the [Democratic Front of the Central African People](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Front_of_the_Central_African_People) (FDPC) and the [Chadian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chad) group [Popular Front for Recovery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popular_Front_for_Recovery) (FPR), also announced their allegiance to the *Séléka* coalition.[Chad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chad) [Gabon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gabon), [Cameroon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cameroon), [Angola](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angola), [South Africa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Africa)and [Republic of Congo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_Congo) sent troops as part of the [Economic Community of Central African States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_Community_of_Central_African_States)' FOMAC force to help the Bozizé government hold back a potential rebel advance on the capital, [Bangui](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangui). However the capital was seized by the rebels on 24 March 2013at which time [François Bozizé](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fran%C3%A7ois_Boziz%C3%A9) fled the country and the rebel leader [Michel Djotodia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michel_Djotodia) declared himself president On 18 April 2013 [Michel Djotodia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michel_Djotodia) was recognised as the transitional head of government at a regional summit in N'Djamena. On 14 May CAR's PM [Nicolas Tiangaye](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicolas_Tiangaye) requested a [UN](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UN) peacekeeping force from the [UN Security Council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UN_Security_Council) and on May 31 former President Bozizé was indicted for crimes against humanity and incitement of genocide. The security situation remained poor during June–August 2013 with reports of over 200,000 [internally displaced persons](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internally_displaced_persons) (IDPs) as well as human rights abuses including the use of child soldiers, rape, torture, extrajudicial killings and forced disappearancesas well as renewed fighting between *Séléka* and Bozizé supporters in Augustwith [French President](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_France) [François Hollande](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fran%C3%A7ois_Hollande) calling on the [UN Security Council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UN_Security_Council) and AU to increase their efforts to stabilize the country. By August the *Séléka*-run government under Djotodia was said to be increasingly divided. The conflict worsened towards the end of the year with international warnings of a "genocide." The [fighting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_African_Republic_conflict_under_the_Djotodia_administration) was between the [government of the Central African Republic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_the_Central_African_Republic)'s former [Séléka](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%A9l%C3%A9ka) coalition of rebel groups, who are mainly from the [Muslim](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim) minority (as is President [Michel Djotodia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michel_Djotodia)), and the mainly [Christian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian) [anti-balaka](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-balaka) coalition. In January 2014 President Djotodia resigned and was replaced by [Catherine Samba-Panza](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catherine_Samba-Panza),[]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_African_Republic_conflict_%282012%E2%80%93present%29#cite_note-RfiCSP01-31) but the conflict remained ongoing. In 2014, Amnesty International reported several massacres committed by the Christian group called Anti-balaka against Muslim civilians, forcing thousands of Muslims to flee the country. Several reports warned that what is going on is a genocide and a wide ethnic-cleansing against muslims in the Central African Republic.

***Crisis in Ukraine***

http://www.cfr.org/ukraine/ukraine-crisis/p32540

Ukraine's most prolonged and deadly crisis since its post-Soviet independence began as a protest against the government dropping plans to forge closer trade ties with the European Union, and has since spurred a global standoff between Russia and Western powers. The crisis stems from more than twenty years of weak governance, a lopsided economy dominated by oligarchs, heavy reliance on Russia, and sharp differences between Ukraine's linguistically, religiously, and ethnically distinct eastern and western halves. After the ouster of President Viktor Yanukovich in February 2014, Russia annexed the Crimean peninsula and the port city of Sevastopol, and deployed tens of thousands of forces near the border of eastern Ukraine, where tensions have escalated between pro-Russian separatists and the new government in Kiev. Russia's moves mark a serious challenge to [established principles of world order](http://blogs.cfr.org/patrick/2014/03/04/at-stake-in-ukraine-the-future-of-world-order/) such as sovereignty and nonintervention, and raises concerns by asserting the primacy of nationality over citizenship. There continues to be fighting between Russian separatists and the Ukrainian military.

***Overview of “Arab Spring”***

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab\_Spring

The **Arab Spring** ([Arabic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language): الربيع العربي‎, *ar-rabīˁ al-ˁarabī*) is a [revolutionary wave](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revolutionary_wave) of [demonstrations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demonstration_%28people%29) and [protests](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protest) (both non-violent and violent), [riots](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riot), and [civil wars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_war) in the [Arab world](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_world) that began on 18 December 2010. By December 2013, rulers had been forced from power in [Tunisia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunisian_Revolution), [Egypt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_Revolution_of_2011) ([twice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2013_Egyptian_coup_d%27%C3%A9tat)), [Libya](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libyan_Civil_War), and [Yemen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yemeni_Revolution);[]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Thousands_in_Yemen_Protest_Against_the_Government-4) civil uprisings had erupted in [Bahrain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahraini_uprising_%282011%E2%80%93present%29) and [Syria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syrian_Civil_War); major protests had broken out in [Algeria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010%E2%80%9312_Algerian_protests), [Iraq](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_Iraqi_protests), [Jordan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jordanian_protests_%282011%E2%80%93present%29), [Kuwait](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuwaiti_protests_%282011%E2%80%932012%29), [Morocco](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011%E2%80%9312_Moroccan_protests), and [Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protests_in_Sudan_%282011%E2%80%93present%29);[]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-12) and minor protests had occurred in [Mauritania](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011%E2%80%9313_Mauritanian_protests), [Oman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_Omani_protests), [Saudi Arabia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011%E2%80%9314_Saudi_Arabian_protests), [Djibouti](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_Djiboutian_protests), [Western Sahara](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_Western_Saharan_protests), and the [Palestinian territories](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Palestinian_protests). Weapons and [Tuareg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuareg_people) fighters returning from the [Libyan Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libyan_Civil_War) stoked a simmering [conflict in Mali](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Mali_conflict_%282012%E2%80%93present%29) which has been described as "fallout" from the Arab Spring in [North Africa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Africa). The [sectarian clashes in Lebanon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syrian_Civil_War_spillover_in_Lebanon) were described as a spillover of violence from the Syrian uprising and hence the regional Arab Spring. The protests have shared some techniques of [civil resistance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_resistance) in sustained campaigns involving strikes, demonstrations, marches, and rallies, as well as the effective use of [social media](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_media) to organize, communicate, and raise awareness in the face of state attempts at repression and [Internet censorship](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_censorship). Many Arab Spring demonstrations have been met with violent responses from authorities, as well as from pro-government militias and counter-demonstrators. These attacks have been answered with violence from protestors in some cases. A major slogan of the demonstrators in the Arab world has been [*Ash-sha`b yurid isqat an-nizam*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ash-shab_yurid_isqat_an-nizam) ("the people want to bring down the regime"). Some observers have drawn comparisons between the Arab Spring movements and the [Revolutions of 1989](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revolutions_of_1989) (also known as the "Autumn of Nations") that swept through [Eastern Europe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Europe) and the [Second World](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_World), in terms of their scale and significance. Others, however, have pointed out that there are several key differences between the movements, such as the desired outcomes and the organizational role of [Internet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet) technology in the Arab revolutions.

***ISIS***

http://bipartisanpolicy.org/blog/overview-isis-threat-and-us-response/

***What is ISIS?*** Islamic State in Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS), also referred to as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) or, as it now calls itself, simply the Islamic State (IS). A jihadist organization that aims to form an Islamic state (caliphate) over the region stretching from Turkey, to Syria, to Egypt, to Jordan and to Lebanon, if not beyond.

***Where did it come from?*** The group, formed circa 2000, has had many names and iterations, including, most recently, as al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI). The group rebranded itself in 2013 adopting a new name that reflected a more ambitious objective. In February 2014, al-Qaeda expelled ISIS after rejecting al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri’s demand that it restrict its activities to Iraq.

***ISIS’s Threat to the Middle East***: ISIS threatens to dismember Iraq and create a Sunni Islamist state that could launch military operations at other neighboring states—including Lebanon and Jordan. The ascendancy of this extremist organization has profound implications for the security and stability of the region. It exposes just how fractured and unsettled the Middle East is and threatens to spark a broader sectarian conflict.

Boko Haram

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boko\_Haram

**Boko Haram** ("Western education is forbidden"), officially called **Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'Awati Wal-Jihad** (People Committed to the Prophet's Teachings for Propagation and Jihad), is a militant [Islamist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamist) movement based in northeast [Nigeria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nigeria). The group was designated by the United States as a terrorist organisation in November 2013. Membership has been estimated to number between a few hundred and a few thousand. Boko Haram killed more than 5,000 civilians between July 2009 and June 2014, including at least 2,000 in the first half of 2014, in attacks occurring mainly in northeast, northcentral and central states of Nigeria. Corruption in the security services and human rights abuses committed by them have hampered efforts to counter the unrest. Since 2009 Boko Haram have abducted more than 500 women and children, including the [kidnapping of 276 schoolgirls](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chibok_schoolgirl_kidnapping) from [Chibok](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chibok) in April 2014. 650,000 people had fled the conflict zone by August 2014, an increase of 200,000 since May. After its founding in 2002, Boko Haram's increasing radicalisation led to a violent uprising in July 2009 in which its leader was executed. Its unexpected resurgence, following a mass prison break in September 2010, was accompanied by increasingly sophisticated attacks, initially against [soft targets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soft_target), and progressing in 2011 to include [suicide bombings](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suicide_bombing) on police buildings and the [United Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) headquarters in [Abuja](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abuja). The government's establishment of a [state of emergency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_of_emergency) at the beginning of 2012, extended in the following year to cover the entire northeast of the country, resulted in a marked increase in both security force abuses and militant attacks. The Nigerian military proved ineffective in countering the insurgency, hampered by an entrenched culture of official corruption. Since mid-2014, the militants have been in control of swathes of territory in and around their home state of Borno, but have not captured the capital of the state, [Maiduguri](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maiduguri), where the group was originally based.

***Research Questions to Answer***

Answer the following on a Google Doc that is shared with me and your co-workers.

TITLE it: NNRCLastnames

Example: NNRCRESEARHHENRYSHAWSANTORO

*It should include the following information:*

**WHO are the major names/groups involved and WHAT is their role?**

(ex: if we were doing WWII, then Hitler- Nazi Leader of Germany)

**WHAT is the conflict?**

(What are people fighting about? Why? What groups are in conflict?)

**WHERE is the conflict occurring?**

(Be specific don’t just type a country-if there are multiple cities involved list them)

**WHEN is the conflict occurring?** (Give the date range, is it still happening?)

**HOW is the conflict occurring?**

(what are the details of the conflict, a time line of most important events would be good)

**WHAT groups are cooperating in the conflict?**

 (either within the conflict or internationally)

**HOW does this conflict connect to others previous in history or others occurring now?**

**HOW does this conflict compare to or contrast with other conflicts?**

**WHAT is the analysis?**