Who Keeps Peace?

U.S. influence in three international peace efforts

SS24.US2.18a "Investigate the role and influence of the United States in peacekeeping efforts around the world from the 1990s into the early twenty-first century."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline U.S. actions, circle other groups' roles, and put a star beside a limit or controversy to trace how each peace effort worked.

Peace Takes Partners

1. In 1995, war in Bosnia had driven people from their homes and divided communities. U.S. diplomats helped broker the Dayton Peace Agreement, which ended the fighting among Bosnia's main warring parties. The United States then sent troops to a NATO-led force that helped carry out the agreement, including separating opposing forces. U.S. influence came through both negotiation and military support, but the settlement depended on the parties signing it and other countries helping enforce it.

2. Four years later, violence in Kosovo led many ethnic Albanians to flee. After negotiations failed, the United States took part in a NATO bombing campaign against Yugoslav forces in 1999. Yugoslav forces withdrew from Kosovo, and a UN administration and NATO-led peacekeeping force followed. U.S. troops served in that force. The campaign remained controversial because NATO acted without specific authorization from the UN Security Council. Military pressure helped make peacekeeping possible, but it also raised questions about international rules.

3. In Liberia in 2003, years of civil war ended as President Charles Taylor stepped down and left the country. U.S. officials pressed him to leave, while U.S. ships and a small number of Marines supported a short-term intervention. West African troops arrived first, and a larger UN peacekeeping mission later took over. The United States influenced the transition without leading the long-term peacekeeping force. Across these cases, U.S. choices shaped events, but regional groups, the UN, and local leaders also mattered.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did U.S. diplomacy and U.S. troops each contribute to the peace effort in Bosnia?

2. How did the U.S. role in Kosovo change after Yugoslav forces withdrew?

3. How did the U.S. role in Liberia differ from the roles of West African troops and the UN?

4. Why was NATO's campaign in Kosovo controversial despite the peacekeeping effort that followed?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

A fictional country has a fragile ceasefire. In four sentences, propose two U.S. actions and one role for an international partner, then explain one risk or limit of the plan without naming a case from the passage.

ANSWER KEY

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PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline U.S. actions, circle other groups' roles, and put a star beside a limit or controversy to trace how each peace effort worked. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did U.S. diplomacy and U.S. troops each contribute to the peace effort in Bosnia?	**U.S. diplomats helped broker the Dayton agreement. U.S. troops joined a NATO-led force that helped carry it out.**
2	How did the U.S. role in Kosovo change after Yugoslav forces withdrew?	**The United States took part in NATO's bombing campaign before the withdrawal. Afterward, U.S. troops served in the NATO-led peacekeeping force.**
3	How did the U.S. role in Liberia differ from the roles of West African troops and the UN?	**The United States pressed Taylor to leave and provided short-term support. West African troops arrived first, and the UN later led a larger peacekeeping mission.**
4	Why was NATO's campaign in Kosovo controversial despite the peacekeeping effort that followed?	**NATO acted without specific authorization from the UN Security Council, raising questions about international rules.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The United States could help negotiate a written ceasefire. It could also provide transport for observers. The United Nations could coordinate the observers and report violations to all sides. Even with outside support, fighting could resume if local leaders reject the agreement.

Accept other passage-supported descriptions of each country's or group's role. For the open task, accept plausible proposals that distinguish U.S. actions from a partner's role and identify a meaningful risk or limit.