Promises Across Borders

Trace how cooperation grew and where it fell short

GHW.7.3 "Prepare a variety of texts (writing, maps, timelines, and/or other graphic representations) to trace the development and geographic extent of a variety of regional and global cooperative organizations during different time periods..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline when each organization began and where it worked, circle choices made by particular countries, and write 1 beside an achievement or 2 beside a failure so you can trace how cooperation worked over time.

What Can Countries Accomplish Together?

1. After World War I, leaders hoped a permanent meeting place could prevent another war. The League of Nations began in 1920 under a peace treaty negotiated in Paris; its headquarters were in Geneva, Switzerland. It drew members from several continents, but the United States never joined because its Senate rejected membership. In 1935, Italy invaded Ethiopia, another League member. Britain and France supported League sanctions against Italy but kept oil outside the ban, partly fearing a wider conflict. Italy conquered Ethiopia in 1936. For Ethiopians, the League's promise of collective security had failed when it mattered most.

2. After World War II, delegates from 50 countries met in San Francisco to draft the United Nations Charter. The UN began in 1945 with 51 founding members and later expanded across the world. Its Security Council could authorize peacekeeping, although any of its five permanent members could veto major decisions. In 1989, the UN sent a mission to Namibia, then governed by South Africa, to help oversee elections and South Africa's withdrawal. Namibia became independent in 1990. Voters gained a chance to choose representatives, but this achievement depended partly on South Africa accepting the transition rather than continuing to resist it.

3. In 1967, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand formed the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Bangkok. Unlike the global UN, ASEAN focused on Southeast Asia; Cambodia joined in 1999, widening its regional reach. Members sought stability and economic cooperation, but agreement did not guarantee action. After Myanmar's military seized power in 2021, ASEAN leaders and Myanmar's junta chief agreed to a plan to end violence and start dialogue. Myanmar's military did not carry out the plan, and violence continued. Other ASEAN members restricted the junta's participation in top meetings, but civilians in Myanmar remained at risk.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the League's geographic reach differ from what its leaders hoped to accomplish, and what choice by the United States limited its membership?

2. Assess the League's response to Italy's invasion of Ethiopia. What did Britain and France do, and what was the consequence for Ethiopians?

3. How did the UN's work in Namibia show both an achievement and the importance of a particular country's cooperation?

4. How did ASEAN's regional reach change by 1999, and what does its response to Myanmar after 2021 show about the limits of cooperation?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a four-entry text timeline, using dates, that traces the League, UN, and ASEAN from 1920 through 2021. Show how their geographic reach changed, include choices by at least two countries and effects on citizens, and end with a judgment comparing a success and a failure.

Promises Across Borders

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline when each organization began and where it worked, circle choices made by particular countries, and write 1 beside an achievement or 2 beside a failure so you can trace how cooperation worked over time. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the League's geographic reach differ from what its leaders hoped to accomplish, and what choice by the United States limited its membership?	**The League had members from several continents and hoped to prevent another war, but the United States did not join because its Senate rejected membership.**
2	Assess the League's response to Italy's invasion of Ethiopia. What did Britain and France do, and what was the consequence for Ethiopians?	**Britain and France supported sanctions but excluded oil from the ban. Italy conquered Ethiopia, so the League failed to protect Ethiopians.**
3	How did the UN's work in Namibia show both an achievement and the importance of a particular country's cooperation?	**The UN helped oversee elections and South Africa's withdrawal. Namibia gained independence and voters could choose representatives, partly because South Africa accepted the transition.**
4	How did ASEAN's regional reach change by 1999, and what does its response to Myanmar after 2021 show about the limits of cooperation?	**Cambodia joined ASEAN in 1999, widening its reach in Southeast Asia. Myanmar's military did not carry out an agreed plan to end violence, and civilians remained at risk despite restrictions on the junta's participation.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

1920: The League began with members from several continents, but the United States stayed out.
1945: The global UN began. Later, its mission helped Namibia hold elections and gain independence when South Africa accepted withdrawal. Namibian voters could choose representatives.
1967 to 1999: Five Southeast Asian countries founded ASEAN, and Cambodia later joined, expanding its regional reach.
2021: Myanmar's military agreed to ASEAN's peace plan but did not carry it out; civilians faced continued violence. The UN's work in Namibia achieved more for citizens than the League's response in Ethiopia or ASEAN's plan for Myanmar.

Accept timelines with other accurate dates from the passage if they include all three organizations, at least two countries' choices, effects on citizens, and a supported comparison of success and failure.