

Conflict	Solution	Type of solution	Pre-resolution Psychological Processes	Post-Conflict processes
<p><b>1. Indian-Pakistan Conflict following the Partition of India in 1947</b>  After 300 years in India, the British rule in India, finally came to an end. The Crown divided the subcontinent and its resources (British army, navy, railway, civil services, and other infrastructure), for the creation of an independent India, home to a Hindu majority and Pakistan, home to a Muslim majority. The partition resulted in continued fighting over the state of Jashmu and Kashmir.</p>	<p>Indo-Pakistani War in 1947-48, resulted in ceasefire mediated by the United Nations, along the line of control (not yet legally recognized border, it served as a military control line between the areas of Jashmu and Kashmir controlled by both India and Pakistan). Additional wars were fought in 1965 and 1971, resulting in the Simla Agreement, in which the Line</p>	<p>International intervention; Simla Agreement.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>none</p>

	<p>of Control assumed a formal status and an aim to "settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations".</p> <p>The War of Kargil began in the region in 1999, with no change in status quo in the region.</p>				
<p><b>2. Korean Independence from Japan, 1945</b></p> <p><b>From 1910 to 1945, Korea was under Japanese rule. The Japanese colonial rule triggered the establishment of many resistance groups, such as the March First Movement, that</b></p>	<p>Following the Japanese surrender, Americans and Soviet leaders deemed that Korea should remain an international trusteeship, until it was believed to be able to successfully</p>	<p>Defeat International intervention</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>Apology and treaty (Treaty of Basic Relations) between nations initiating diplomatic relations in 1965.</p> <p>"In our two countries' long history there have been</p>	

<p>continually protested the Japanese rule. In 1945, towards the final days of WWII, Japan surrendered to American and Soviet Allied Forces, effectively establishing Korean independence from Japan.</p>	<p>self-rule. In the days preceding the end of WWII, the Americans and Soviets agreed to split Korea into South and North Korea, with North Korea serving as a Soviet occupation zone and South Korea serving as an American occupation zone.</p>			<p>unfortunate times, it is truly regrettable and we are deeply remorseful" –</p> <p>Foreign Affairs Etsusaburo Shiina to South Korea, June 22, 1965</p>	
<p><b>3. Malayan Emergency, 1948-1960</b> A war between the Federation of Malaya, British Empire, and Malayan National Liberation Army, a communist party fighting for independence for British Malaya from the British Empire.</p>	<p>The Federation of Malaya achieved independence in August of 1957, thwarting the attempts at removal of colonialism from the region. Despite,</p>	<p>Defeat</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>none</p>	

	<p>declared independence, the last of those associated with the Malayan National Liberation army surrendered in 1958 and the Emergency being declared over in 1960.</p>				
<p><b>4. Korean War, 1950-1953</b>  After World War II, Korea was split into two states: North and South. The war began in 1950 following various border conflicts and rebellions in South Korea, leading to the invasion of South Korea by North Korea. While South Korea was supported by the United States and its allies, North Korea</p>	<p>In 1951, peace talks began, while the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom only in 1953. The agreement was signed by representatives of the various groups involved: North Korean Leader Kim Il-sung and</p>	<p>International intervention</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>none</p>	

<p>was backed by China and the Soviet Union.</p>	<p>General Nam Il of Korean People's Army, Peng Dehuai of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army, General William Harrison Jr. of the United States, and General Mark W. Clark of the United Nations Command. This agreement resulted in a temporary cease to all conflict and hostilities until formal peace treaty could be reached, however a formal peace treaty has yet to be achieved.</p>			
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<p><b>5. Kenya Emergency, 1952-1960.</b>  The Kenya Emergency was a war fought in the British Kenya Colony between the British and the Kenya Land and Freedom Army (KLFA). The declaration of a State of Emergency followed the KFLA's murder of a chief loyal to the British.</p>	<p>The British military campaign defeated the rebellion of the KFLA. Despite the British capture of a prominent rebel leader in 1956, the rebellion in the region persisted until roughly 1960. The KFLA rebellion aided in the achievement of Kenyan independence from Britain in 1963.</p>	<p>Defeat; frustration</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>Apology and settlements, 2013</p> <p>“However I would like to make clear now and for the first time, on behalf of Her Majesty’s Government, that we understand the pain and grievance felt by those who were involved in the events of the Emergency in Kenya. The British Government recognises that Kenyans were subject to torture and other forms of ill treatment at the hands of the colonial administration.</p>
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<p><b>6. Greek Cypriot War of Independence, 1955-1959</b>  <b>In 1955, in a pursuit of independence from the British colonial rule and unification of Greece and Cyprus, the National Organization of Cypriot Fighters (EOKA) began their armed pursuit. Consequently, Turkish Cypriots, steered by the Turkish Resistance Organization strived for the partition of Cyprus into Greek and Turkish sections.</b></p>	<p>The London-Zürich Agreements were signed in London in 1959 between Greece, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, effectively ending the conflict and confirming the Republic of Cyprus as an independent from Greece. Two other treaties were accepted during these agreements, the Treaty of Guarantee, which prohibited Greece, Turkey, and the United Kingdom from</p>	<p>International intervention; signed agreements</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>“It is a matter of regret for the UK government that the transition of Cyprus from British administration to independence should have been preceded by five years of violence and loss of life, affecting all residents of the island.”  -2019</p> <p><a href="https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jan/23/britain-to-pay-group-of-greek-cypriots-1m-after-claims-of-human-rights-abuse">https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jan/23/britain-to-pay-group-of-greek-cypriots-1m-after-claims-of-human-rights-abuse</a></p>
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	<p>"either the union of the Republic of Cyprus with any other State, or the partition of the Island". The Treaty of Alliance, which aimed to settle control and administration of Cyprus in 1960, specifying the number of Greek and Turkish Troops allowed in the new Republic of Cyprus.</p>				
<p><b>7. Vietnam War, 1955-1975</b>  <b>Vietnam becomes an independent republic in 1954, when it removes Frances colonial rule from the region. In 1955, the non-communist South</b></p>	<p>The conflict ended in a successful campaign of North Vietnam, resulting in communist parties took over South</p>	<p>Defeat/frustration</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>In September 2016 US President Obama visited Vietnam and while he stopped short of apologizing he</p>	

<p><b>Korea was invaded by North Korea. Vietnam received support and aid from China, the Soviet Union, and other communist regimes. South Vietnam received support and aid from the United States and other countries against communism.</b></p>	<p>Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The Paris Peace Accords were signed in 1973 between the governments of United States, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam (south Vietnamese communists), the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam), the Republic of Vietnam (south Vietnam) to end the conflict. As part of the treaty, the United States withdrew all</p>			<p>acknowledged “the suffering and sacrifices on all sides of that conflict”</p>
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	<p>remaining troops from Vietnam. Despite, U.S withdrawal in 1973, conflict persisted until 1975 with the fall of Saigon to North Vietnam and its allies.</p>				
<p><b>8. Suez Crisis, 1956</b>  <b>In 1956, Israel proceeded by France and the United Kingdom launched of invasion of Egypt with the aim of regaining control of the Suez Canal and removal of Nasser as president.</b></p>	<p>Due to economic pressure and potential sanctions at the hands of the United States, France, Israel, and the United Kingdom withdrew from Egypt in 1956. In 1957, the Suez Canal and Straits of Tiran were reopened to Israel. With the withdrawal of Israel,</p>	<p>International intervention</p>	<p>none</p>		

	France, and United Kingdom, a United Nations peace keeping force (United Nations Emergency Force) was deployed to the region, with the goal of ending hostilities between parties.				
<b>9. Bay of Pigs, 1961</b> At the height of the Cold War, and with the goal of overthrowing Fidel Castro's communist government in 1961, the United States covertly financed and recruited a group of Cuban exiles to carry out a military raid.	The military raid failed, with the Cuban government emerging victorious and reclaiming power. This failed military operation, drove Cuba and the Soviet Union to	Defeat /failure	None	In 2009 Guatemala apologized to Cuba for allowing US forces to train in its territory in preparation for the invasion.	

	increased cooperation.				
<b>10. Indonesian Confrontation, 1963-1966</b> A conflict occurring between the Commonwealth of Nations (Malaysia, Singapore, Canada, United States, Brunei, Australia, and New Zealand) and Indonesia due to Indonesia's resistance to the creation of Malaysia from the Federation of Malaya.	After Sukarno of the Indonesian Communist Party was replaced as president in 1966 by Suharto, the Commonwealth of Nations emerged victorious with a peace treaty signed with Kuala Lumpur and Indonesian acceptance of the formation of Malaysia, and resumed relations between Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia.	Defeat . Peace treaty	none	2023 apology by President Joko Widodo  "With a clear mind and a sincere heart, I as the Head of State of the Republic of Indonesia recognise that gross human rights violations did occur in various events,"  <a href="https://thewire.in/world/indonesia-joko-widodo-apology-human-rights-abuses">https://thewire.in/world/indonesia-joko-widodo-apology-human-rights-abuses</a>	
<b>11. Aden Emergency, 1963-1967</b>	The uprisings led to	Frustration/defeat	None	None	

<p>An insurgence led by the National Liberation Front (a Marxist militant group) and the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (a nationalist militant group) against British Rule in the Federation of South Arabia.</p>	<p>withdrawal of British troops from the region, the National Liberation Front claimed power and independence for South Yemen was established.</p>				
<p>12. Dominican Republic, 1965 Juan Bosch, the democratically elected president was overthrown by military-installed Donald Reid Cabral. Supporters of Bosch succeeded in removing Reid Cabral from his newly acquired position. An armed struggle began between “loyalists”, supporters of President Reid, and “constitutionalist” rebels supporting</p>	<p>The Inter-American Peace Force was deployed to the region. The Loyalists emerged victorious, Bosch was removed as president, and a ceasefire was implemented. in 1966, while under international supervision, presidential</p>	<p>Defeat international intervention</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	

<p>Bosch. President Johnson of the United States intervened in the conflict based on claims of communist support for the rebels and in fear that the Dominican Republic may turn to communism, just as Cuba had.</p>	<p>elections were held.</p>				
<p><b>13. The Troubles, 1969-1998</b> The Troubles was a political and nationalistic conflict regarding the status of Northern Ireland. Conflict prevailed between unionists and loyalists, who favored Northern Ireland remaining part of the United Kingdom, while nationalists and republicans favored Northern Ireland joining a united Ireland, which meant leaving the United</p>	<p>Despite military stalemate, in 1998, the Good Friday Agreement was signed. It was founded on the premise of respect for all individual's rights regardless of community. As a result of the agreement a new parliament was initiated (Northern</p>	<p>Frustration/agreement</p>		<p>Reconciliation theology in Northern Ireland. Apologies by British Government and by IRA</p> <p>1. David Cameron 2010 apologizes in House of Commons for Bloody Sunday</p>	

<p>Kingdom. Over the thirty years that the conflict prevailed, many shootings and bombings occurred, and British military were deployed to Northern Ireland.</p>	<p>Ireland Assembly). The agreement stated that Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom and any changes to this must be through referendum. Individuals born in Northern Ireland have the right to Irish and/or British nationality. Additionally, militant groups were required to disarm, and imprisoned parties were released. Finally, British military presence was scaled back in</p>			<p><a href="https://alphahistory.com/northernireland/david-cameron-apology-bloody-sunday-2010/">https://alphahistory.com/northernireland/david-cameron-apology-bloody-sunday-2010/</a> 2. IRA apology, 2002 <a href="https://cain.ulster.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ira160702.htm">https://cain.ulster.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ira160702.htm</a></p>	
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	line with the commitment to a creation of "normal security arrangement's".				
<p><b>14. Lebanese Civil War, 1975-1990</b></p> <p>The Lebanese civil war erupted due to conflict between the Christian (the Lebanese Front) and Muslim (Lebanese National Movement) populations, with the Muslims assisting the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The violence between groups, resulted in a divided country, with Muslims controlling Southern Lebanon and Christians controlling Northern Lebanon. Israel intervened to aid the Christian-led government, with</p>	<p>In 1989, Christian leader General Michel Aoun's failed attempt to remove the Syrian presence from Lebanon started events leading to the Taif Agreement which would effectively end the civil war. The end of the civil war resulted in the establishment of a 50-50 Christian to Muslim ratio in parliament and handover of</p>	<p>Frustration agreement</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	

<p>Israel invading southern Lebanon and successfully removing the PLO presence from Beirut, but also increasing support for Iranian supported Hezbollah.</p>	<p>power from the Presidency to the parliament and initiated the demilitarization of Lebanese and non-Lebanese Militias (other than Hezbollah). The end of the war also initiated the removal of the PLO and the rise of Hezbollah in the region. An Israeli presence remained in Southern Lebanon until 2000, and a Syrian presence remained in Northern and Eastern</p>			
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	Lebanon until 2005.				
<p><b>15. Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty, 1979.</b>  Since Israel's independence in 1948, Israel and Egypt have fought 4 bitter wars with Egypt loosing the Sinai Peninsula to Israel in the 1967 six-day war.</p>	<p>With the visit of Egyptian president Anwar Sadat's to Israel in 1977, the progression towards peace between countries was put into motion. In 1978, President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin met together with Jimmy Carter at Camp David to formalize the details of the treaty, with the formal treaty being signed in 1979.</p> <p>The treaty included the</p>	<p>Frustration/peace agreement.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>A "cold" peace</p>	

	<p>following elements: mutual recognition (which would make Egypt the first Arab country to do so), normalizing relations, ending the state of war between nations that had been ongoing since 1948, Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula which it had seized in the Six-Day War in 1967, and Egypt's commitment to demilitarizing the Sinai Peninsula.</p>			
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	<p>Additionally, the treaty allowed for Israel to travel freely via the Suez Canal, which had been a great source of conflict previously, for instance during the Suez Crisis and in the Six-Day war. Additionally, the treaty included the acknowledgment of the Strait of Tiran and Gulf of Aqaba as international waterways. The agreement also strived to bring end to Israeli presence in the</p>				
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	<p>territories of the West Bank and achieve independence for the Palestinians, this was not successful and became the focus of the Oslo Accords.</p> <p>By April 1982, Israeli forces and Israeli presence had effectively been removed from the Sinai Peninsula with the region being returned to Egypt.</p>				
<p><b>16. Falklands War, 1982</b>  <b>An undeclared war between the United Kingdom and Argentina over the ownership of the Falkland Islands, South</b></p>	<p>After 74 days of battle and many casualties, Argentina surrendered to the British, accompanied</p>	<p>Defeat</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	

<p>Georgia, and the South Sandwich Islands. Argentinian troops invaded and claimed possession of these regions, which resulted in British military deployment and military response to Argentina's claims to these islands.</p>	<p>by the British reclaiming control of the islands.</p>				
<p><b>17. Grenada Invasion by United States, 1983</b> Starting in 1979, with Maurice Bishop and the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) power seizure, Grenada began to develop strengthening relationship with communist Cuba and proceeded to become the only socialist state in the Commonwealth. Unrest and violence between protestors and the government</p>	<p>The 4-day conflict saw fighting between United States joined by CPF and Grenadian and Cuban forces backed by the Soviet Union, Libya, North Korea, and East Germany. The American and CPF troops succeeded in removing the communist Grenadian</p>	<p>Defeat international intervention</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Reagan apologizes to Margaret Thatcher for not consulting with her before the invasion, 1983 <a href="https://time.com/3576221/ron-ald-reagan-margaret-thatcher-new-tapes/">https://time.com/3576221/ron-ald-reagan-margaret-thatcher-new-tapes/</a></p>	

<p>in Grenada erupted further, due a change in power after the assassination of Bishop. Due to the unrest and relations with Cuba, the United States, and the Caribbean Peace Force (CPF) invaded Grenada in 1983.</p>	<p>People's Revolutionary Government, restoring a democratic government, and successfully ousted the Cuban and Soviet presence. A United States peace keeping force had a continued presence in Grenada until 1985.</p>			
<p><b>18. Panama Invasion by United States, 1989-1990</b> The United States invaded Panama to overthrow Panama's leader Manuel Noriega. Noriega was wanted by the United States for his involvement in drug</p>	<p>The United States emerged victorious in their invasion, succeeding in overthrowing Noriega's government and his armed forces. Noriega was replaced</p>		<p>Noriega apology, 2015  <a href="https://www.france24.com/en/20150626-panama-noriega-apology-atrocities-jail">https://www.france24.com/en/20150626-panama-noriega-apology-atrocities-jail</a>   <a href="https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/panama-president-juan-carlos-varela-urges-nation-to-accept-noriega-apology-775420">https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/panama-president-juan-carlos-varela-urges-nation-to-accept-noriega-apology-775420</a></p>	



trafficking and racketeering.	by president-elect Guillermo Endara.				
<p><b>19. End of Cold War, 1991</b></p> <p>The Cold War was an ongoing rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union that started at the end of WWII with the defeat of Nazi Germany. The two superpowers first fought over influence in Europe with the US leading the liberal democratic world and the USSR leading the Eastern Bloc. Although there was no large-scale fighting between the two sides, the Cold War was characterized by nuclear arms development, espionage, a space race, and support for proxy wars around the globe.</p>	<p>The failed and costly Soviet war in Afghanistan, the faltering economy in the Soviet bloc, growing dissent in Russia and satellite states led to more liberal policies in the Soviet Union (Perestroika and Glasnost), to the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, that was followed by a series of non-violent protests in the Eastern bloc that eventually led to the</p>	<p>Ideological defeat. Frustration</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Restoration of cultural and economic relations between Russia and the West.</p>	

	dissolution of the USSR.				
<p><b>20. End of Apartheid, 1991</b></p> <p><b>Apartheid, a system, or rules that allowed for segregation of the majority non-white citizens, in South Africa was rooted in the fight against colonialism that had been present in the region for more than 300 years. However, in 1948, with the National Party in government, racial segregation policies were increasingly and brutally imposed. These policies included forcing non-white South Africans to live in distinct areas, implementing separate public facilities and education systems for non-whites, and restricting and</b></p>	<p>Following failure to quell black resistance to Apartheid, it was decided to try to reach a peaceful solution. Under South African President F.W. de Clerk the Apartheid legislation was repealed, liberation movements and opposition political parties were no longer forbidden, and Nelson Mandela was freed from prison. A new constitution was implemented, enfranchising</p>	Frustration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- None. Most whites did not oppose Apartheid and those who did were disproportionately Jewish <a href="https://www.brandeis.edu/tauber/publications/books/shimoni-conscience.html">https://www.brandeis.edu/tauber/publications/books/shimoni-conscience.html</a></li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<p>Apology and forgiveness</p> <p>De Klerk apology <a href="http://www.news.cn/english/africa/2021-11/12/c_1310307565.htm">http://www.news.cn/english/africa/2021-11/12/c_1310307565.htm</a></p> <p>Forgiveness of perpetrators via truth and reconciliation</p>	

<p><b>discouraging contact between non-whites and whites.</b></p>	<p>blacks and other groups in the region. In 1994, a black majority government led by Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress, emerged victorious following the national election. Despite repealing the legislation, apartheid in social and economic realm remained prominent on South African society. In 1995, the South African government created the</p>			
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	Truth and Reconciliation Commission with the goal of initiating a healing process, while discovering and revealing the truth regarding human rights violations that transpired during this era.				
<p><b>21. The First Gulf War, 1990-1991</b>  <b>In August 1990, Iraq's Saddam Hussein initiated the takeover of Kuwait.</b>  <b>Accordingly, Egypt and Saudi Arabia sought intervention from the United States and allies.</b>  <b>Following the unmet demands of UN security council for Hussein's troops to leave Kuwait, an air</b></p>	<p>In 1991, a ceasefire was declared by the United States, which ultimately resulted in removal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait, and independence being restored. Following the war, anti-Hussein-</p>	Defeat	none	None	

<p>offense on Iraq lead by the United States and allies signaled the beginning of war in 1991 between Iraq and troops from the United States, United Kingdom, France, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Kuwait.</p>	<p>government uprisings took place in Iraq and various sanctions against Iraq were imposed.</p>				
<p><b>22. Sierra Leone Civil War, 1991–2002</b> The civil war began after the attempt to overthrow Joseph Momoh’s government by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) lead by Foday Sonkoh, which received support from Liberian dictator Charle’s Taylor and his National Patriotic Front of Liberia.</p>	<p>In attempts to aid Sierra Leone, which was a former member of the commonwealth, the United Kingdom intervened in the conflict and came to the aid of the president at the time Ahmad Tejan Kabbah. Together the United Nations Forces with aid from the Guinean air</p>	<p>Defeat international intervention</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Revolutionary United Front apology, 1997</p> <p><a href="http://www.sierra-leone.org/AFRC-RUF/RUF-061897.html">http://www.sierra-leone.org/AFRC-RUF/RUF-061897.html</a></p>	

	support, the RUF were defeated. The civil war was officially over in January 2002.				
<p><b>23. Bosnian War, 1992-1995</b></p> <p>The war began in the midst of the collapse of Yugoslavia and following the withdrawal of Slovenia and Croatia from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In February 1992, the ethnically diverse (Muslim Bosnians, Orthodox Serbs, and Catholic Croats) Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina approved an independence referendum. Bosnian Serbs rejected the independence referendum and upon</p>	<p>With no side emerging victorious from conflict, and a NATO bombing compelling Bosnian Serbs into negotiation, the Dayton Accords were signed in the United States by presidents of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia in 1995. The agreement provided a General Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina,</p>	<p>Frustration Military and legal International intervention</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Apology of Dutch troops for role in not preventing Srebrenica massacre, 2022</p> <p><a href="https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61855110">https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61855110</a></p> <p>apology of Serbian president, 2013</p> <p><a href="https://www.dw.com/en/bosnians-are-not-enthusiastic-about-apology/a-16775294">https://www.dw.com/en/bosnians-are-not-enthusiastic-about-apology/a-16775294</a></p>	

<p>declaration, troops of Bosnian Serbs with support of the Serbian regime began attacks in the region, with the aim of acquiring territory solely for ethnic Serbs. Such attacks included ethnic cleansing on the town of Srebrenica in 1995.</p>	<p>and the creation of the sovereign state of Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina split into two regions: the Republic of Srpska (Bosnian Serb Republic) and the Bosniak-Croat Federation. Sarajevo was to remain the capital and undivided.</p>				
<p><b>24. Oslo Accords, 1993-1995</b> Following the capture of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians intensified. The first intifada led to the first attempt to resolve the conflict peacefully in the 1991 Madrid</p>	<p>The Oslo Accords are two agreements created between the Palestinian Liberation Organization and Israel, which began secretly in</p>	<p>Frustration; international intervention</p>	<p>none</p>		

<p>Conference. In 1993 Israeli Prime Minister Yizhak Rabin announced that Israel recognizes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat announced that the PLO recognizes Israel.</p>	<p>Oslo, Norway. The PLO agreed to recognize Israel and Israel agreed to accept the PLO as the advocate and representative s of the Palestinians, and thus as an authorized negotiation partner.</p> <p>Oslo I Accord was signed in Washington, D.C in September 1993 by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat. It was the first attempt at creating a</p>			
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	<p>framework that would aid in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This framework for solving the conflict was referred to as the Oslo Process and strived to create a peace treaty based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the right of the Palestinians to autonomy and self-governance.</p> <p>Oslo II was signed in Taba Egypt in September 1995 by Prime</p>			
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	<p>Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat and initiated the division of the West Bank into Areas A, B, and C. The Palestinian Authority assumed limited responsibilities and control in Areas A and B.</p>				
<p><b>25. Haiti Invasion by United States, 1994</b>  In 1991, a Haitian coup d'état resulted in a military regime overthrowing and replacing the government of President Jean Bertrand Aristide. The military intervention at the hands of the United States and</p>	<p>The military regime in Haiti was defeated and formerly exiled President Jean Bertrand Aristide returned to power in Haiti. The peacekeeping mission, the United Nations</p>	<p>Defeat  International intervention</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>none</p>	

<p>approved by the United Nations security council aimed to remove such military regime, thus is often referred to as Operation Uphold Democracy.</p>	<p>Mission to Haiti, remained in Haiti until 1996. In 2004, President Bertrand Aristide resigned after another rebellion occurred.</p>			
<p><b>26. Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty, 1994</b>  <b>Jordan and Israel fought two wars: the 1948 Israel Independence War and the 1967 Six Day War. Although there was no official peace with Jordan, there were few hostilities and border incident since 1967</b></p>	<p>The Peace Treaty Between the State of Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Wadi Araba Treaty) effectively ended the state of war between the nations, ongoing since 1948. The treaty included the following elements:  mutual</p>	<p>International intervention  Negotiation  Mutual Interests</p>	<p>Although there were no official steps to bring the sides closer together, Jordan's King Hussein had a friendly attitude towards Israel even before signing a peace agreement.</p>	<p>In 1997, seven Israeli schoolgirls were killed by a Jordanian soldier. King Hussein came personally to apologize to the families.  In 1997 after a failed assassination attempt of Hamas Leader Haled Mashal on Jordanian soil, Israeli Prime Minister, Netanyahu flew</p>

	<p>recognition, peace between the countries, tourism and trade cooperation, settlement of water and land disagreements, and a commitment by both countries that their lands would not be used to aid in military assaults by third parties. The treaty was officially signed by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Jordanian Prime Minister Abdelsalam Atalla al-Majali at the Arabah border crossing in October</p>			<p>to Amman and issued an apology. In 2007, an Israeli security guard in Amman killed 2 Jordanian civilians. After a year-long diplomatic crisis, Israel apologized.</p>	
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	1994, making Jordan the second Arab country to both officially recognize Israel and sign a peace treaty with it.				
<p><b>27. Kosovo War, 1998-1999</b>  <b>A war between the Kosovo Liberation Army (Kosovo Albanian rebels) who opposed the governing Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) due to their handling of Kosovo Albanians.</b></p>	<p>The conflict ended with the signing of the Kumanovo Agreement in 1999. The agreement was signed by the Republic of Serbia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the Kosovo Force (NATO peacekeeping force). The agreement required the Yugoslavian forces to withdraw from</p>	<p>International intervention</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Djordjevic, former assistant to the Serbian interior minister, apology/admission of guilt, 2013</p> <p><a href="https://balkaninsight.com/2013/05/14/serb-high-official-apologizes-for-war-crimes-in-kosovo/">https://balkaninsight.com/2013/05/14/serb-high-official-apologizes-for-war-crimes-in-kosovo/</a></p>	

	Kosovo. Albanian refugees returned to Kosovo coinciding with the expulsion of many Serbs and non-Albanians from the Kosovo.				
<p><b>28. First Congo War (1996-1997) and Second Congo War (1998-2003)</b></p> <p>The Rwandan Genocide in 1994 which resulted in up to one million murdered Tutsis and moderate Hutus, resulted in an influx of Rwandan refugees, to the Democratic Republic of Congo. Following the genocide, many Hutu fled for Congo after a Tutsi government was formed.</p>	In 2002, various agreements were signed: the Sun City Agreement, the Pretoria Accord between Congo and Rwanda, and the Luanda Agreement between Uganda and Congo. The Sun City agreement provided guidelines for Congo to have	International intervention agreement	None	<p>The post-genocide Rwanda Government embarked upon a unique nation-building reconciliation program.</p> <p><a href="https://www.un.org/en/prevent-genocide/rwanda/pdf/bgjustice.pdf">https://www.un.org/en/prevent-genocide/rwanda/pdf/bgjustice.pdf</a></p> <p>NGO Radio La Benevolencija broadcasting conflict-resolution interventions</p>	

<p>In 1996, at the height of ethnic tensions and with the goal of finding those responsible for the genocide, Rwanda and Uganda attacked areas of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Creating a coalition, Laurent-Désiré Kabila leader of the rebel group, Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo (ADFLC) and Rwandan and Ugandan forces and overthrew President Mobutu Sese Seko. President, Kabila demanded former coalition forces from Rwanda and Uganda to leave resource rich eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, due to fear of seizure of such resources. While Angola,</p>	<p>democratic elections. During this time, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, was deployed to the region. Joseph Kabila would remain President during the transitional period and would later be elected in 2006 during the first democratic elections. Despite striving to end conflict in the region, conflict continued via the Ituri</p>			<p>that are extremely popular in Rwandan Burundi, and the DRC (Staub, 2011).</p> <p>France apology for role Rwandan genocide, 2021 <a href="https://www.reuters.com/world/frances-macron-rwanda-reset-ties-survivors-expect-apology-2021-05-26/">https://www.reuters.com/world/frances-macron-rwanda-reset-ties-survivors-expect-apology-2021-05-26/</a></p>	
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<p>Zimbabwe, and others supported Kabila's government, conflict returned beginning the Second Congo War between rival groups.</p>	<p>conflict and Kivu conflict.</p>				
<p>29. War in Afghanistan 2001-2021 Following the September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks, the United States lead a military coalition to invade Afghanistan. The Taliban, which protected Al-Qaeda and their leader Osama bin Laden, were the target of such military efforts. While the Taliban were successfully defeated, the Taliban recovered and violence inevitably continues. Bin Laden was successfully killed in 2011.</p>	<p>In 2021, American Troops withdrew from Afghanistan with Taliban regaining control over the region.</p>	<p>Defeat frustration</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>none</p>	



<p><b>30. Iraq War, 2003-2011</b>  Following the September 11th attacks, the Bush Administration began a war on terror, which included an invasion of Iraq due to claims of “weapons of mass destruction” and with the goal of overthrowing Saddam Hussein. In 2003, quickly after attacking Iraq, American and Great Britain Forces defeated Iraqi military forces. In 2006, Saddam Hussein was killed, and Al-Qaeda was defeated</p>	<p>In the years following, military forces faced various armed insurgencies and Iraq faced great political instability, with fighting greatly diminishing in 2007. Accordingly, forces were slowly scaled back with complete withdrawal of forces in December 2011. American troops officially withdrew all remaining troops in 2011, which later enables the rise of ISIS in the region.</p>	<p>Defeat/ frustration</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>None</p>
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<p><b>31. Nagorno-Karabakh Wars (1988-1994; 2020).</b> The Nagorno-Karabakh Wars are a series of confrontations between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh.</p>	<p>The second war that took place in 2020 ended in Azerbaijani victory, but there are still violent outbreaks to this day.</p>	<p>Defeat, international intervention</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	
<p><b>32. The Abraham Accords 2020.</b> While there was no active conflict between Israel, the Gulf states, Morocco or Sudan, these countries did not recognize Israel and had no ties with it. The Gulf states were motivated to sign the accord to join forces with Israel in facing Iran; Morocco to gain US recognition of the occupation of Western Sahara, and</p>	<p>The Abraham Accords are bilateral normalization agreements between Israel, The United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain, later joined by Morocco and Sudan in 2021. These agreements mediated by the United States include recognition of</p>	<p>International intervention; The enemy of my enemy is my friend.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Increasingly warm relations between UAE and Israel. Economic and cultural ties.</p>	

<b>Sudan to lift economic sanctions imposed on it.</b>	Israel, recognition of Morocco's control of Western Sahara, and removal of Sudan from the State department list of terrorist supporting states. The Gulf states also received military aid from the US following the agreement.			
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