

Overview

Model Diplomacy is a free classroom simulation of either the U.S. National Security Council (NSC) or UN Security Council that takes place both online and in the classroom in a blended learning environment. It presents hypothetical situations based on real issues of the past and present. It has several cases that discuss nuclear weapons and nonproliferation.

Materials

[The Model Diplomacy website](#)

Instructional Plan

Model Diplomacy cases that discuss nuclear weapons and nonproliferation include the following:

- **Iran Deal Breach**
This case is set in January 2017. Iran's nuclear program, alongside its broader threats to security in the Middle East, has long troubled the United States and its allies. In 2015, the United States, Iran, and five other countries reached a landmark agreement that offers Iran relief from international sanctions in exchange for vigorous inspections and restraints on its nuclear program. Israel has now accused Iran of violating the accord by operating a clandestine nuclear enrichment facility, prompting a diplomatic stalemate over access to the disputed site. National Security Council (NSC) members need to advise the president on how best to respond.
- **NATO Enlargement [Historical Case]**
It is January 1994, and the world is dealing with the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States' main adversary. The country has disintegrated into several independent states, many of them dealing with political turmoil and economic challenges. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a military alliance formed to defend Western European allies from the Soviet Union, is at a crossroads. NSC members need to decide whether NATO should survive, and if so, how its purpose and activities should evolve in this new era. Should NATO retreat into the woodwork,

Model Diplomacy Simulations: Nuclear Proliferation

given the Soviet threat is no longer relevant? Or should the alliance expand its membership to include former Soviet countries, setting off a new era of European security?

- North Korean Nuclear Threat
Following a North Korean satellite launch and other developments, the director of national intelligence has informed the president that North Korea is now capable of firing a nuclear-armed missile against the United States. The president has called an NSC meeting to discuss how to respond to North Korea's enhanced capabilities.
- The Korean War [Historical Case]
It is late summer 1950, and the United States is at war on the Korean Peninsula. Just a few months earlier, the Soviet-backed Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) invaded the U.S.-supported Republic of Korea (South Korea), making significant territorial gains and pushing U.S.-led UN forces to the southern tip of the peninsula. Plans are in place for a landing near the border with North Korea, which, if successful, will swiftly liberate South Korea. President Harry S. Truman is now faced with a fundamental question: should U.S. forces simply restore the status prior to the war, pushing North Korea's military back beyond its own border, or should the United States push on and try to unify the peninsula under a single, democratic government?