

Name: _____

Object Gallery Walk

Directions: Around the classroom are pictures of objects. As you view each object and its story, fill in the graphic organizer with your observations. For each object, identify what tool and/or skill of diplomacy each object represents and an explanation for why it is that tool. Reference the tools and skills of diplomacy infographic on the back of this worksheet for help.

Object	Skill(s) and/or Tool(s) of diplomacy does this object represent?	Explanation How do you think this object reflects the tool and/or skill of diplomacy?
<i>Examples: Robert Moshers's Camera</i>	<i>Example: Communication, Composure</i>	<i>Example: -Moshers was documenting a significant diplomatic event. These photographs serve as a form of communication (sharing visual information and personal perspective). Though not immediately or officially shared, these images contribute to diplomatic storytelling, historical record-keeping, and public understanding. -Moshers had to maintain his composure in order to effectively evacuate staff and at-risk South Vietnamese citizens to safety while the North Vietnamese forces approached the embassy.</i>



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Tools of Diplomacy Infographic



Tool of Diplomacy	Description
Communication	Official messages sent from one country to another country (e.g. demarche, communique). Communication to local people through media and events is also a tool of diplomacy.
Meetings	Gatherings of heads of states, organizations, or their representatives where they address common challenges. Diplomats negotiate with each other in unofficial or official meetings, such as summits and conferences.
Formal Agreements	Official documents signed by a country and at least one other party that states a mutual agreement (e.g. accord, alliance, pact, treaty).
Assistance and Aid	Money, training, services, or supplies given by one country to another to help them recover from disasters, promote economic development, support security, and strengthen democracy.
Military Cooperation	Partnership between two country's military forces for purposes such as military training, capacity building, and intelligence sharing.
Trade and Investments	Exchange of investments, goods, and services between countries. Investment and favorable trade relations increase economic prosperity (e.g. foreign direct investment, most favored nation status). Tariffs and sanctions can decrease economic prosperity.
Travel	Includes a country creating national visa laws and international agreements that make possible or restrict travel from one country to another for personal, educational, and business purposes.
Exchange	Educational, cultural, and professional exchanges allow people around the world to build connections, develop skills, and increase mutual understanding.



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Skills of Diplomacy Breakdown

Informational Skills – to determine how to approach a situation:

- **Analysis** – Study and think critically about situations.
- **Awareness** – Respect different cultures and customs. Recognize when situations and circumstances are changing and adapt to meet that change. Be aware of what you do not know or understand. Know how your behavior affects others.
- **Communication** – Articulate your position and listen openly to others' viewpoints. Determine where interests overlap. Confirm positions and use clear and appropriate language to avoid misunderstandings.

Relational Skills – to work successfully with others:

- **Leadership** – Make decisions using what information is available. Keep the big picture in mind. Take steps to fill gaps in knowledge and understanding.
- **Collaboration** – Incorporate the ideas of others and find common ground. Take cues from others when formulating responses and making proposals.
- **Composure** – Work with others in a professional manner and calmly deal with the range of attitudes and behaviors exhibited by counterparts, difficult partners, and adversaries.

Operational Skills – to take action:

- **Management** – Use the skills and strengths of team members. Know what tools and resources are available to help meet goals.
- **Innovation** – Formulate alternatives and be flexible in responses to unanticipated circumstances.
- **Advocacy** – Speak on behalf of and pursue the goals and mission. Speak up for those who are not in a position to advocate for themselves.

