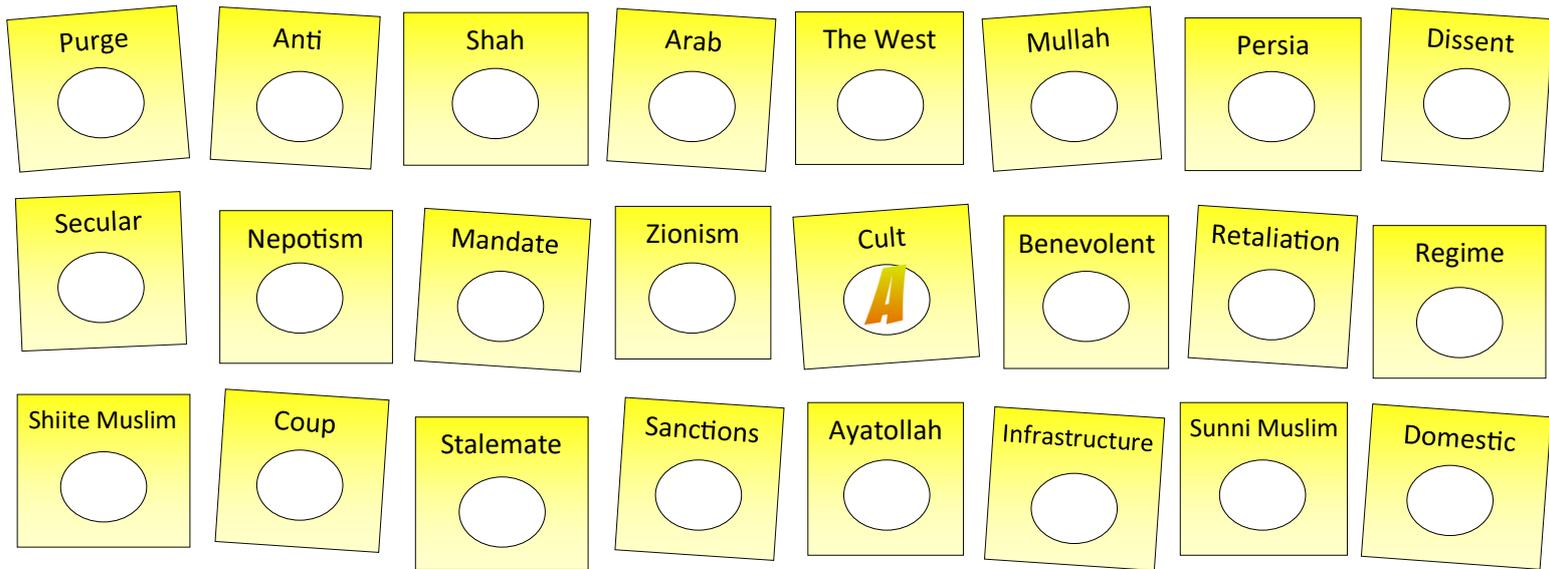


i c H

THE GULF CONFLICT, 1970 - 2000

Conflict in the Gulf - key words

Mission - to match and define 24 words linked to the Gulf War conflict unit



Words	Definitions	Similar Words	?
Cult	A group that shows (often irrational) devoted support for a person or cause		A
	To put a country / region under the authority of another		B
	Meaning 'king' or 'emperor 'of Iran		C
	A strong difference of opinion or agreement	O _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	D
	Name (historical) for Iran		E
	The removal of something considered dangerous or unhealthy		F
	The act of placing (unqualified) friends or relatives in positions of power	C _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	G
	To fight or hit back in response to aggression	C _ _ _ _ _ Attack	H
	Referring to regions such Europe, America and Australasia		I
	Followers of Islam - believed the successor to prophet Muhammad was Ali		J
	Against		K
	A sudden, illegal takeover of government	R _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	L
	A form of punishment - usually involving banning certain trade or goods		M
	A Muslim religious teacher or leader	I _ _ _	N
	Within a country / house	I _ _ _ _ _ _ _	O
	People from the Middle East and parts of North Africa		P
	Followers of Islam - believed the successor to prophet Muhammad Abu Bakr		Q
	Separate from religion or spirituality		R
	Roads, hospitals, power supplies - things that allow a society to function		S
	A government - usually a very strict or authoritarian one		T
	High (est) leader of Shiite Muslims - Iran		U
	Kind, generous and charitable		V
	A conflict, fight or war that neither side can find a way to win	D _ _ _	W
	Movement to re-establish / develop a Jewish nation - Israel		X

Baath Party Purge - 1979

 **Mission:** to understand how Saddam purged the Baath Party

Source A

Saddam's colleagues were not always so scared of him. Shaikhly remembers how the future president was regarded in his first few years in the Baath Party, which seized power in 1968. "He was a totally insignificant kind of person, driving a Volkswagen Beetle, sort of no importance in the party at all," Shaikhly said. However, he said, the young Saddam was ambitious and quickly rose through the party ranks.

ABC News - Article

Source B

"At times, he has actually sent people to execution because he looked in their eyes and decided they were traitors, or that these were people he cannot trust,"

Hussain al-Shahristani.
Saddam's chief scientific
adviser during the 1970s.

In a large smoke-filled room in Baghdad 40 years ago in 1979, about a hundred unsuspecting Ba'athist party members sat listening to their newly installed president, Saddam Hussein claiming a conspiracy against him. Suddenly a man was brought before the conference, bearing the marks of torture and the vacant expression of a broken mind and soul. Muhyi Adbek Hussein, one of the senior Ba'athist leaders, began to confess his role in a plot to overthrow Saddam then named his co-conspirators. One by one, 50 names were called out, each man escorted from the room by uniformed guards.

It was a chilling sight. The remaining members, now visibly afraid, started chanting vociferous allegiance to Saddam in the hope of avoiding the fate of their colleagues. These survivors of his brutal crackdown were then handed guns, and ordered to execute their fellow. Though this infamous party conference happened 40 years ago, it remains one of the most shocking episodes of violence in Iraq's history, marking the beginning of Saddam's 24 years of absolute power.

The purge shaped Saddam's image as a ruthless dictator who would not tolerate any form of dissent. His Ba'ath ideology of Arab unity, freedom and socialism, and the struggle against imperialism and Zionism was nothing but a sham political agenda. He soon instilled a climate of fear and perpetrated torture, kidnapping and mass murder, as well as crimes against humanity and war crimes prosecuted under the International Criminal Court.

It also established Iraq as an emerging regional power, disrupting the Middle East's political status quo. Soon Saddam would be known to his people by many names – the Anointed One, Glorious Leader, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Field Marshal of the Armies. He wore a general's uniform, decorated with medals awarded by himself, even though he had never served in the army.

Article - theconversation.com - [Linked Here](#)

7 minutes



www.icHistory.com

Saddam Hussein's Rise to Power

Code timeline / highlight text ... Fear and Terror
 Popular domestic actions Indoctrination
 Popular regional actions Taking control of government

Occupation - Turkey / Britain



Before WW1, 'Iraq' had been divided into 3 parts of Turkey's empire. After Turkey's defeat in WW1 - Iraq was put under a British mandate. Angered by this, Iraqi nationalists fought against the British but were quickly defeated. This and British exploitation of Iraq's oil led to much resentment.

1900 - 20

Faisal - a puppet king?



1921

In an attempt to cool Iraqi discontent - the British installed Faisal, a leading Arab to take over as King of Iraq. However, he was viewed by many Iraqis as a collaborator - British puppet. Control of the oil and important decision making stayed with Britain.

Revolution to Republic



1958 - 68

Anger at the monarchy + British control remained. Added to this was Britain's support of Israel + a growing gap between the rich and poor. This led to the overthrow of the monarchy in 1958 and then a military coup in 1968 when the Sunni led, Baath party took control.

Saddam's Role



1958 - 68

Saddam was a Baathist and Sunni Muslim. He had played a role in the 1958 revolution and 1968 coup. He became vice-president of Iraq after the coup. Saddam was against any foreign influence in Iraq.

At first he encouraged inviting Shiite Muslims to form part of the new Iraqi government.

Saddam's Nepotism



As vice-president Saddam was able to use his influence to install allies and family into important positions within Baath party and government. His two sons had major roles.

In addition, he made sure supporters and family were in key positions in the military.

Saddam / Baath - policies 1



1972 - 73

Baath led government nationalised the oil industry in 1972. The economy improved and money used to improve infrastructure - electricity, roads, hospitals, schools etc). 1973 - joined other Arab nations to reduce oil supply to the West ... in retaliation for its backing of Israel.



Fear and Love



1976 - 79

1976 - Saddam made an army general. Increased his control over the Secret Police. Disloyal Iraqis faced execution. State media glorified Saddam for his stance against Israel and as the defender of the Arab nations. He was made president in 1979.

Power + Indoctrination



Saddam + Baathists grew their control. Anyone who wanted a position of power had to be a member of the Baath Party. Schools and trade unions were taken over. Education / propaganda focused on attacking the West, generating Arab unity and promoting Saddam.

Iraqi + Saddam Hussein Timeline		
1900	Iraq part of Turkey's Ottoman Empire	
1918	World War 1 ends - Turkey defeated	
1920	Iraq mandated to Britain	
1921		
1937	Saddam Hussein born in Takrit, near Baghdad	
1948	Israel (backed by West) created on existing Arab lands	
1957	Saddam becomes Baath Party activist - anti Israel	<input type="radio"/>
1958		<input type="radio"/>
1958	Saddam - 6 months jail for anti government activities	
1963	Saddam become leader of Iraqi Intelligence Services	<input type="radio"/>
1968		<input type="radio"/>
1968		<input type="radio"/>
1972		<input type="radio"/>
1972	Improvement in Iraqi economy	<input type="radio"/>
1973		<input type="radio"/>
1976	President al - Bakr has a heart attack / ill health	<input type="radio"/>
1976	More power handed to Saddam	<input type="radio"/>
1976		<input type="radio"/>
1979		<input type="radio"/>
1979	Saddam begins a purge of any possible enemies	<input type="radio"/>

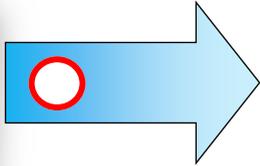
How Did Saddam Hussein Maintain Control in Iraq?



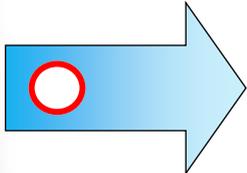
 **Know** - how Saddam used both the 'carrot and stick' approach to ruling Iraq.

www.icHistory.com

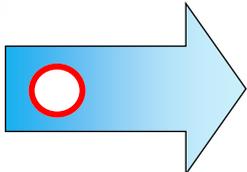
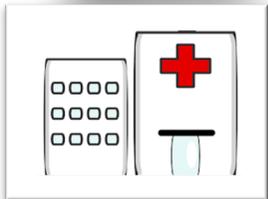
Task: Study the sources on the following page - Colour code to help categorise - Write a short review of your findings in each category.



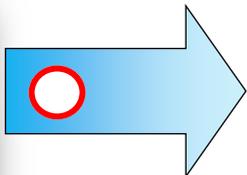
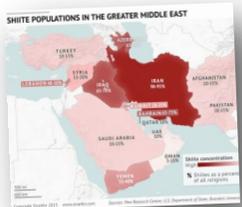
Show Trials and Purges



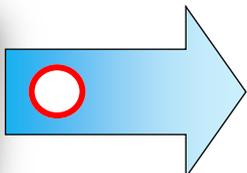
Cult of Personality



Economy and Infrastructure



Repression of Shiites



Repression of Kurds



Saddam continued to use Iraq's oil revenue to improve the health, education and other services for the people of Iraq ... Daily life improved for many ordinary Iraqis due to the improved road transport and water supplies. Access to university education and high quality health care was free. Iraq was relatively free from corruption. However, all of those ebenefits depended on people not getting on the wrong side of the (Saddam's) regime. **Ben Walsh - Textbook.**



Iraqi Shiites are a diverse group. Some are educated and middle class, but most are poor Arabs living in rural southern Iraq or Baghdad's slums (there are significant communities among the non-Arab Kurdish and Turkmen peoples of the north as well). They range from the deeply religious to the wholly secular. Their common bond is a memory of discrimination, whether in the form of the mass executions common during the reign of Saddam Hussein or simply in their exclusion from power throughout Iraq's history.

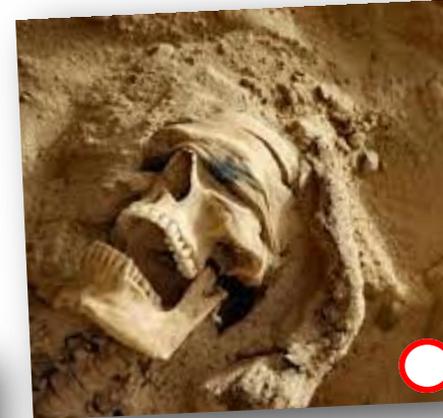
Smithsonian Magazine - [Article](#)

"dead bodies--human and animal--littered the streets, huddled in doorways, slumped over the steering wheels of their cars. Survivors stumbled around, laughing hysterically, before collapsing.... Those who had been directly exposed to the gas found that their symptoms worsened as the night wore on. Many children died along the way and were abandoned where they fell."

Human Rights Watch report on Saddam's use of chemical weapons against the Kurds in Halabja.

The psychological impact of his image and stance in paintings and statues was profound. They reminded the people that Saddam was always watching. In them he portrayed himself as a military leader, an Arab sheikh, a diplomat in business attire, and dressed like Saladin and Nebuchadnezzar. Always he was presented as a benevolent (kind) father figure.

ansofhistory.org



Saddam was an admirer of Stalin's use of terror to enforce submission. Saddam's presidency started with the television trial of a number of opponents; 21 were later executed. There had always been repression, but Saddam raised the level. Terrorising his own party as well as opponents. Baath Party members faced the death penalty for joining another party. There were many attempts to overthrow Saddam and they were met with overwhelming violence. After an attempt to assassinate him in a village to the north of Baghdad in 1982 he ordered his security forces to kill nearly 150 villagers in retaliation.

Ben Walsh - School I Textbook.



Saddam decided to end the Kurdish problem once and for all. His cousin, later nicknamed 'Chemical Ali' by the Kurds was put in charge. They used chemical weapons and carried out mass executions as well as bulldozing villages. About 180 000 Kurd were killed and 100 000 fled to neighboring Turkey.

Ben Walsh - School Textbook

Saddam become increasingly suspicious of the Shiite majority in Iraq. In 1980—81, 200,000 Shiites were deported to Iran as their 'loyalty was not proven.'

Ben Walsh - School Textbook

The Baath Party devoted an enormous amount of energy and resources to building up the image of its leader, and from the mid-1980s the Baath's philosophy and political education came to embody a cult rather than a political ideology. Spectacular monuments to Saddam Hussein, such as the Arch of Victory, formed by two sabers anchored in large models of his hands, dotted the Baghdad cityscape and became international symbols of his regime. Given his crucial role after taking over the presidency in 1979 until he was overthrown in April 2003, one could legitimately call those twenty-four years a period of Saddamism, similar in form to Stalinism or Maoism. **Cambridge.org**



The Why + What of the Iranian Revolution

 **Task:** put the following information into a logical / chronological order.

In response to dissent / demonstrations the Shah used the Secret Police to arrest and torture opposition, including the popular Mullahs.

Angered by this, Britain used the Royal Navy to block Iranian ports. This stopped Iran from selling most of its oil.



In 1951, the Shah made the increasingly popular Mosaddegh prime minister.



Mosaddegh nationalised Iranian oil.

Following the removal of Mossadegh ...

- the Shah closed the Iranian parliament...
- he joined the West in an anti - Soviet alliance
- he promised greater rights for women.
- he agreed to share more wealth with the poor.
- the West agreed to give Iran 60% of its oil.

After WW2 = a growth in Arab nationalism. Iranians were angry that Britain had control over its oil through the Anglo - Persian Oil Company.

In 1978, Iranian soldiers and police killed 500 demonstrators. This led to further strikes and the country ground to a halt.

Iranian nationalist Mohammad Mosaddegh said ...

"The oil resources of Iran, like its soil, its rivers and mountains, are the property of Iran."



Ayatollah Khomeini declared an Islamic revolution. Army pledged its support. The Shah would never return. Islamic Republic established.

Ayatollah Khomeini, a major leader of the opposition was forced out of Iran. Demonstrations and strikes continued.



Britain + the USA then pressured the Shah into removing Mosaddegh. USA feared communism spreading from neighbouring USSR.

In January 1979, the Shah left for medical treatment in the West. 1st February - Ayatollah Khomeini returned in triumph to Iran.

In the 1970s - Mullahs led dissent against the Shah. Angry he was pro West - un-Islamic society - Western support for Israel.

Why was there a Gulf War in 1991?

20 mins



Mission: to analyse, evaluate and compare historical sources to understand who was to blame for the Gulf War.



'Should a crisis arise threatening to cut the Western world off from Mid East oil, we should have to use force.'

US President Eisenhower - 1957.

'Our jobs, our way of life, our own freedom and freedom of friendly countries around the world would all suffer if control of the worlds great oil reserves fell into the hands of Saddam Hussein.'

US President George Bush - January, 1991.

A

B To be sure, Saddam Hussein and his entourage are clearly principle culprits. The militarization of Iraqi society and the establishment of popular militias started as far back as 1980 and continued throughout the Iran-Iraq war. But even at that time, despite gross human rights violations and the use of chemical weapons in the battlefield and against civilians, the United States had already clearly chosen to sacrifice humanitarian interests at the altar of its own security interests by providing generous financial and military support to the Iraqi regime (when is suited American interests).

The Washington Post Article Extract - Sinan Antoon and Zaid Al Ali, 2003.

There are several reasons why Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait. "After the 8 year war with Iran over territorial disputes and religious rivalries between the Iranian Shiites and Iraqi Sunni factions, Iraq had a massive debt to many Arab nations including Kuwait."2 The rulers of these nations wanted some of their money back but Iraq thought they were ingrates and were ungrateful for defending the Arab emirs from the Iranian Islamic fundamentalism. The Arab emirs were afraid that the Islamic fundamentalists would rise against the government and eventually take over the government as they had Iran against the Shah. Kuwait was also afraid of this and so they supported the Iraqi Arabs against the Iranian Persians.

<http://www.studyworld.com>

C

THE CRIMES OF SADDAM HUSSEIN

Alied
Age: 27
Kuwaiti

Tortured
Beaten
Electric shock treatment
Burned
Executed in front of the family
Nobody knows what a life he had to endure.
Just one of the victims of Iraqi aggression.

MURDER - TORTURE - RAPE - TERROR - LOOTING

How long must a people suffer?

STOP THE ATROCITIES NOW **FREE KUWAIT**

Poster for the free Kuwait campaign - Dec 1990

Source Skills = I can ... analyse, compare, interpret and evaluate



Q1

What is the main point or message of source A?

Q2

Provide a sub-point or message from source A

Q3

How similar are the MAIN messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar (Explain answer)

Q4

How similar are the sub-messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar (Explain answer)

Q5

What is the main message of source D?

Q6

Give an example from source B, C or D that corroborates (supports) source A.

Q7

Give an example from source B, C or D that does NOT corroborate (support) source A.

Q8

How reliable is source A? Circle a score then explain your reason (Not Reliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable)

Q9

What is the most important OR most surprising thing you learned from these sources?

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