



U.S. Presence in Southwest Asia

Persian Gulf, Afghanistan,
& Iraq

Standards

SS7H2 The student will analyze continuity and change in Southwest Asia (Middle East) leading to the 21st century.

d. Explain U.S. presence and interest in Southwest Asia; include the Persian Gulf conflict and invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq.

Teachers

- Print off the following page for each student.
- During the presentation, have the students write notes in the chart.
- After the presentation, discuss the notes as a class to be sure that everyone has sufficient information in each box.

US Presence in Southwest Asia

Directions: Complete the graphic organizer below while discussing the presentation.

Where?	When?	What was the conflict?	Why did it occur?	How did it end?
1. Persian Gulf Conflict				
2. Iraq Invasion				
3. Afghanistan Invasion				

KEY

Where?	When?	What was the conflict?	Why did it occur?	How did it end?
1. Persian Gulf Conflict				
Kuwait	1990	Iraq invaded the small country of Kuwait. The US and other countries formed a coalition to fight Iraq.	Iraq wanted to gain access to the Persian gulf & to control Kuwait's oil wells	US & other nations attacked Iraq and won after 6 weeks. Iraq left but burned Kuwait's oil fields. UN made Iraq destroy WMDs and stop producing more.
2. Iraq Invasion				
Iraq	2003	<u>US</u> , Great Britain, & other countries invaded Iraq.	US believed Hussein had WMDs & were aiding al-Qaeda	Hussein was captured, tried, and executed. Iraq has a new democratic government. Sunni & Shia Muslims are still fighting over power. No WMDs were ever found.
3. Afghanistan Invasion				
Afghanistan	2001	US invaded Afghanistan.	Afghanistan's government (Taliban) was believed to be aiding and sheltering bin Laden & al-Qaeda.	US defeated Taliban and set up a democratic government in Afghanistan. Bin Laden escaped for 10 years, but was found & killed in Pakistan in 2011.



U.S. Presence in Southwest Asia

Persian Gulf, Afghanistan,
& Iraq

The image features a central blue oval with a white border, containing the text "Persian Gulf Conflict" in a large, white, bold, sans-serif font. Below this, the text "Operation Desert Storm" is written in a smaller, black, sans-serif font. The entire graphic is set against a background of horizontal stripes in light blue and red.

Persian Gulf Conflict

Operation Desert Storm



Kuwait

- In 1920, the country of Kuwait was created.
 - As a result, Iraq lost its access to the Persian Gulf.
- Saddam Hussein, Iraq's dictator, wanted to get this access back, as well as acquiring Kuwait's large oil reserves.
 - He felt that the oil fields belonged to Iraq.
- Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait in August 1990.
- In order to survive the attack, the small country of Kuwait knew it would need allies...



August 2nd, 1990 – Iraq
invades Kuwait



Persian Gulf War

- The US was concerned about this invasion, as a lot of the country's oil came from Kuwait & Saudi Arabia.
- In January 1991, the United States and a group of other countries started "Operation Desert Storm", a military mission to recapture Kuwait.
 - The coalition employed missile attacks and used ground forces to quickly drive Iraqi forces out of Kuwait in just six weeks.





A US Nighthawk – one of the key players in Desert Storm.

End of the War

- By February of 1991, the Iraqi government agreed to a truce and withdrew from Kuwait.
 - Iraq left, but not before Saddam Hussein had his soldiers set nearly 1,000 oil fields on fire, causing immense environmental damage.
- Both Iraq and Kuwait were badly damaged during the war.



Oil fires set in Kuwait
by Iraqi forces.



Destroyed military & civilian vehicles along the
“Highway of Death”, a six mile stretch of road
between Kuwait and Iraq.



U.N. Embargo

- When Iraq invaded Kuwait, the United Nations imposed an embargo that prevented Iraq from exporting oil or importing goods.
- The UN would not lift the embargo until Iraq destroyed its chemical and biological weapons and promised to stop making nuclear weapons.
 - This process began in 1991, and when the UN inspection team left in 1998, there was speculation that only 85% had actually been destroyed.



UN weapons inspector taking samples at an Iraqi factory in 2002.



Iraq Invasion

Operation Iraqi Freedom

Iraq

- After the UN inspection team left, many Americans believed that Hussein was hiding weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) throughout the country, as well as providing aid to members of al-Qaeda.
- In 2003, the United States, Great Britain, Australia, & other countries launched a military invasion of Iraq called “Operation Iraqi Freedom”.



U.S. marines enter a palace in Baghdad.

U.S. marines fire a M198 Medium Howitzer.



Results

- Saddam Hussein's government collapsed quickly, and the military operation was over in less than two months.
- No WMDs were ever found.
- In December 2003, Hussein was captured, tried, and sentenced to death.
 - He was executed in December 2006.



Saddam Hussein was found hiding in a hole armed with a pistol, an AK-47 assault rifle, and \$750,000 cash.

Iraq Today

- Rebuilding Iraq after the invasion has been difficult.
- In 2005, Iraqi citizens took part in free elections to establish a new democratic government.
- U.S. forces remained in Iraq until the new Iraqi government was secure and stable.
 - In December 2011, the U.S. forces withdrew.
- Unfortunately, there is still conflict in Iraq today, as the Shia and Sunni Muslims are fighting one another for power of the country.



2005 Iraqi Elections





Afghanistan Invasion

Operation Enduring
Freedom

Osama bin Laden

- In 1996, the Taliban (an extremely religious group) established power in Afghanistan.
 - The anti-American Taliban was thought to be harboring Osama bin Laden's terrorist group al-Qaeda, whose goal was to bring an end to Western influence in the Middle East.
- The U.S. government identified bin Laden as the most likely suspect responsible for the September 11th, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.



Al-Qaeda



Osama bin Laden

9/11

- On September 11, 2001, al-Qaeda attacked three targets in the United States.
- The terrorists hijacked four planes.
 - Two planes crashed into the World Trade Center in New York City.
 - Another airplane crashed into the Pentagon in Virginia, just outside of Washington, DC.
 - The fourth plane was intended to hit the White House, but crashed in rural Pennsylvania.
- Over 3,000 people were killed in these attacks.



Two days after the September 11 attacks, U.S. President George W. Bush stated: "The most important thing is for us to find Osama bin Laden. It is our number one priority and we will not rest until we find him."

U.S. Invasion

- Sources in the U.S. government believed that the Taliban was allowing Bin Laden and his followers to hide out in the mountains of Afghanistan.
 - On October 7th, 2001, U.S. troops entered Afghanistan to disable the Taliban and locate bin Laden.
- After launching a series of attacks, the Taliban was defeated.
 - The U.S. helped form a new democratic government in Afghanistan.
- Efforts to locate bin Laden failed, and he went into hiding for the next ten years.



U.S. troops in Afghanistan in 2001.



2004 – Hamid Karzai became the first democratically elected president of Afghanistan.

The End

- On May 2, 2011, at 1:00 am, Navy SEALs raided Osama bin Laden's compound in Pakistan.
- Bin Laden was shot and killed in the raid.
- His body was taken to Afghanistan for identification, then buried at sea within 24 hours.
 - According to U.S. officials, bin Laden was buried at sea because no country would accept his remains.



Osama bin Laden's compound in Pakistan where he was found in 2011.



Wanted by the FBI

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Ten Most Wanted

The FBI is offering rewards for information leading to the apprehension of the Ten Most Wanted Fugitives. Select the images of suspects to display more information.

[Facts on the Program](#) | [Historical Photos of Each Top Tenner](#) | [60th Anniversary Booklet](#)



ROBERT
WILLIAM
FISHER



ALEXIS FLORES



SEMION
MOGILEVICH



JASON DEREK
BROWN



USAMA BIN
LADEN



GLEN STEWART
GODWIN



EDUARDO
RAVELO



JOE LUIS
SAENZ



JAMES J.
BULGER



VICTOR
MANUEL
GERENA



Deceased

USAMA BIN LADEN

*Murder of U.S. Nationals Outside the United States;
Conspiracy to Murder U.S. Nationals Outside the United
States; Attack on a Federal Facility Resulting in Death*

REWARD: The Rewards For Justice Program, United States Department of State, is offering a reward of up to \$25 million for information leading directly to the apprehension or conviction of Usama Bin Laden. An additional \$2 million is being offered through a program developed and funded by the Airline Pilots Association

and the Air Transport Association.

Usama Bin Laden is wanted in connection with the August 7, 1998, bombings of the United States Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. These attacks killed over 200 people. In addition, Bin Laden is a suspect in other terrorist attacks throughout the world.

Bin Laden is the leader of a terrorist organization known as Al-Qaeda, "The Base". He is left-handed and walks with a cane.

SUMMARY

SCARS &
MARKS

ALIASES

DESCRIPTION

GET POSTER

SUBMIT A TIP

Somebody-Wanted-But-So... **“U.S. Presence in Southwest Asia”**

Directions:

- In the “Wanted” category, record what each country or group hoped to achieve during the conflict.
- In the “But” category, record things that happened to block the goals of each country.
- In the “So” category, record the outcome of the conflict.

I. Persian Gulf Conflict - “Operation Desert Storm”

Somebody	Wanted	But	So...
Saddam Hussein & Iraq			
Kuwait			
U.S. & Coalition Nations			

2. The Iraq Invasion - “Operation Iraqi Freedom”

Somebody	Wanted	But	So...
Iraq			
U.S.			

3. The Afghanistan Invasion - “Operation Enduring Freedom”

Somebody	Wanted	But	So...
U.S.			
Osama bin Laden & al-Qaeda			

KEY

1. Persian Gulf Conflict – "Operation Desert Storm"

Somebody	Wanted	But	So...
Saddam Hussein & Iraq	To access to Persian Gulf & control of Kuwait's oil fields,	The United Nations wouldn't let them take over Kuwait,	Iraq lost the war & burned Kuwait's oil wells on the way out.
Kuwait	To force Iraq to leave their country,	They didn't have a strong enough military to fight back,	They asked United Nations for help.
U.S. & Coalition Nations	To protect their oil interests in Kuwait,	Iraq had a strong military and WMDs,	They joined together & declared war on Iraq. It lasted for 6 weeks and they won.

2. The Iraq Invasion – "Operation Iraqi Freedom"

Somebody	Wanted	But	So...
Iraq	The world to believe that it had WMDs and to aid al-Qaeda,	The US & other countries wouldn't allow them to have WMDs and declared war on Iraq in 2003.	Hussein went into hiding, was found, tried, & executed in 2006.
U.S.	To prevent Iraq from having/making WMDs and aiding al-Qaeda,	Saddam Hussein wouldn't cooperate with UN inspection team,	The US, Britain, & other countries invaded Iraq. The war lasted for two months and the government was overthrown.

2. The Afghanistan Invasion – "Operation Enduring Freedom"

Somebody	Wanted	But	So...
U.S.	To find Osama bin Laden because he was believed to be responsible for 9/11 attacks,	Afghanistan's anti-American government was believed to be aiding bin Laden and al-Qaeda,	The US invaded Afghanistan and overthrew the Taliban, but bin Laden escaped until he was caught 10 years later.
Osama bin Laden & al-Qaeda	To escape the US government while bringing an end to Western influence in the Middle East,	The US continued to search for bin Laden,	US special forces located bin Laden at his compound in Pakistan and killed him in 2011.

Google It!

Directions: Write several important facts, people, dates, and vocabulary words that would pop up about the terms in the "search results" boxes below.

1. 

Persian Gulf Conflict

Search

Search Results:

2. 

Iraq Invasion

Search

Search Results:

3. 

Afghanistan Invasion

Search

Search Results:

US Presence in Southwest Asia

Comprehension Check

Directions: Answer the questions below with information that you learned during the discussion.

1. What is the US's main economic interest in Southwest Asia?
2. Why did Iraq invade Kuwait in 1990?
3. How did the Persian Gulf conflict end?
4. Why did the US go to war against Iraq in 2003?
5. What happened to Saddam Hussein?
6. Why is there still conflict in Iraq today?
7. Who are the Taliban?
8. Why did the US invade Afghanistan in 2001?
9. How did the Afghanistan invasion end?

KEY

1. What is the US's main economic interest in Southwest Asia?

Oil

2. Why did Iraq invade Kuwait in 1990?

To gain access to the Persian Gulf & take control of Kuwait's oil fields

3. How did the Persian Gulf conflict end?

Iraq lost but burned Kuwait's oil fields on the way out. UN forced Iraq to destroy all WMD and to stop making new ones.

4. Why did the US go to war against Iraq in 2003?

Hussein led US to believe that he had WMD & providing aid to al-Qaeda.

5. What happened to Saddam Hussein?

Hussein went into hiding, was found in 2003, and tried & executed in 2006.

6. Why is there still conflict in Iraq today?

Sunni & Shia Muslims are fighting for power & control of the country.

7. Who are the Taliban?

An Anti-American religious group who provided aid to al-Qaeda

8. Why did the US invade Afghanistan in 2001?

To disable the Taliban and locate bin Laden

9. How did the Afghanistan invasion end?

Taliban was defeated & US helped set up a democratic government in Afghanistan. Bin Laden was on the run for 10 years until he was captured & killed in 2011.

Teacher – Ticket Out the Door

Have students write down 3 potential test questions from today's lesson. Collect them as students leave the room and quickly read over them to make sure they're appropriate. During the beginning of class the next day, randomly pass them out and have classmates answer the questions.

You may want to use one or two on an upcoming quiz or test!

Testing, Testing 1-2-3

Wouldn't it be great if you could create your own test for this class? Well, here's your chance! Write down 3 test questions from today's lesson on the Final Exam below. Who knows? You may see these questions again!

Final Exam

Please answer the following questions using a No. 2 pencil.

1.

2.

3.

Testing, Testing 1-2-3

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Teachers:

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