U.S. Presence 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. Persiar	n Gulf Conflict	
		2. Irac	q Invasion	
		3. Afghan	istan Invasion	



Where?	When?	What was the conflict?	Why did it occur?	How did it end?
		1. Persia	n 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. Ira	q Invasion	
Iraq	2003	US, 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. Afghan	istan 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 Southwest Asia

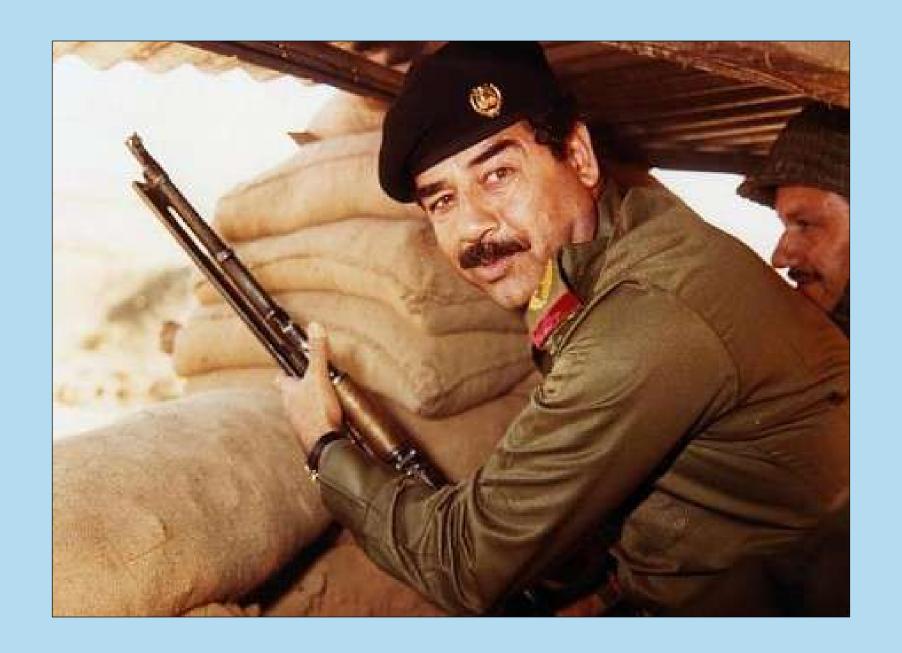
Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, & Iraq

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...





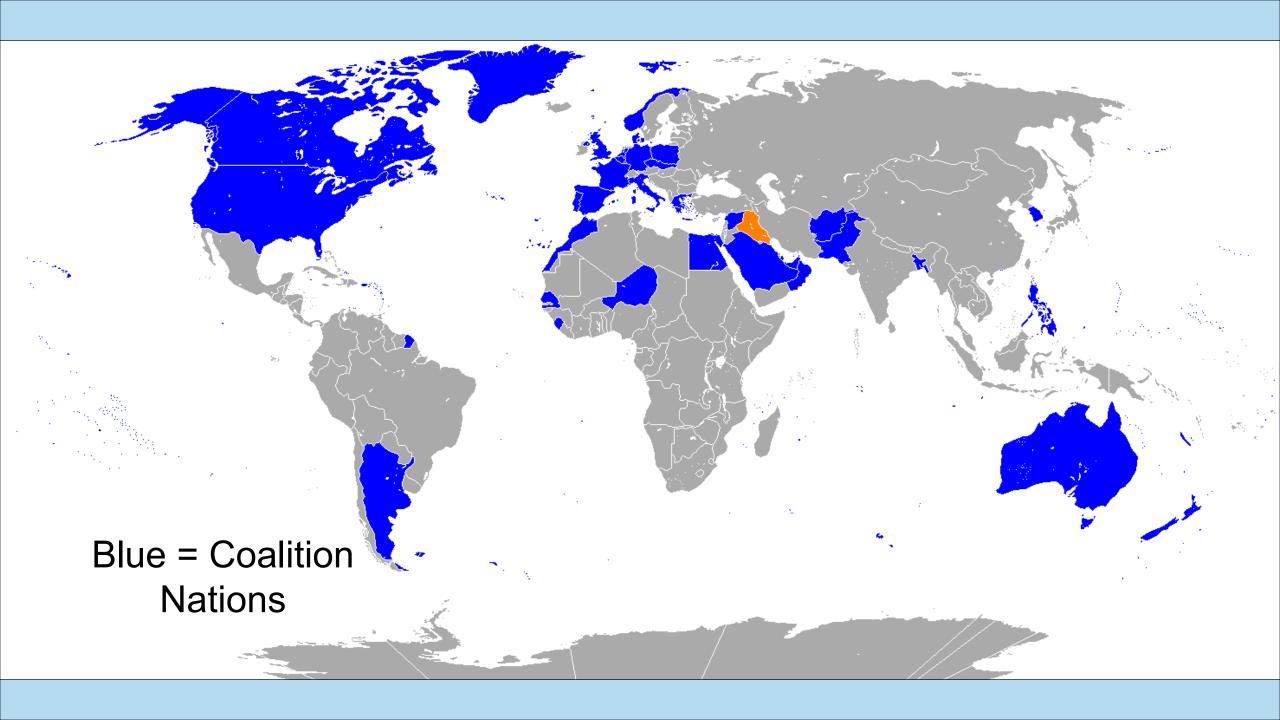
August 2nd, 1990 – Iraq invades Kuwait



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.



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.

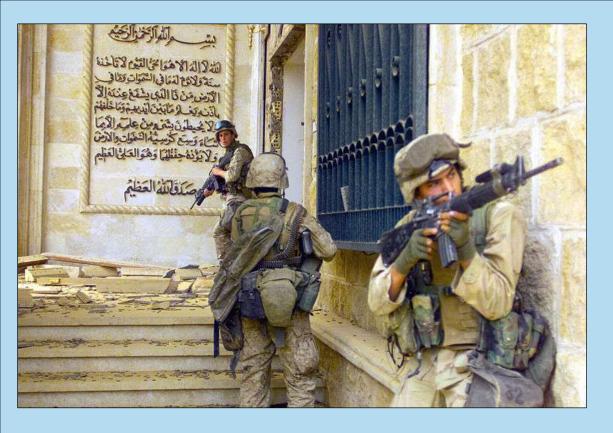


UN weapons inspector taking samples at an Iraqi factory in 2002.

lrag 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.

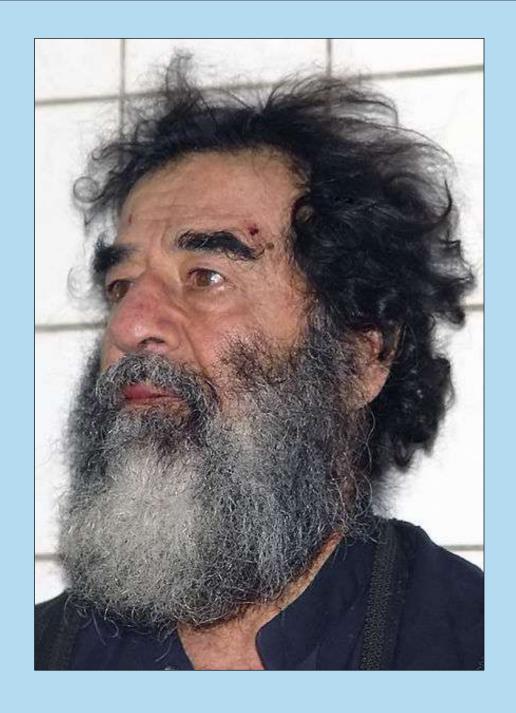
U.S. marines fire a M198 Medium Howitzer.



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.





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2005 Iraqi Elections

Afghanistan Invasion

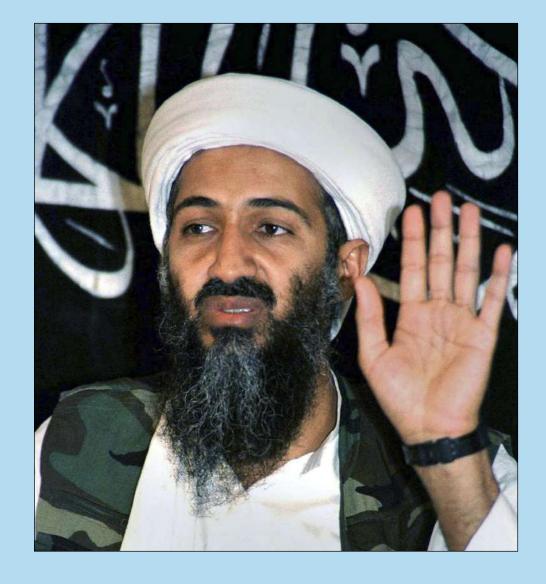
Operation Enduring Freedom

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.



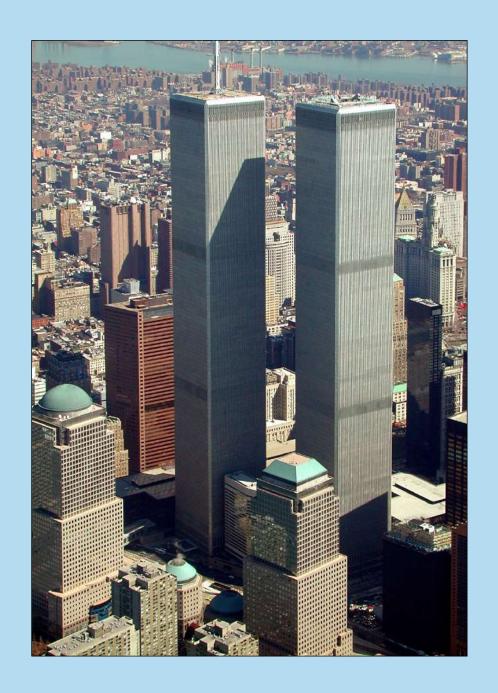
Al-Qaeda



Osama bin Laden

9/11

- On September 11, 2001, al-Qaeda attacked three targets in the United States.
- The terrorists hijacked four planes.
 - Two places 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.

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Ten Most Wanted

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



ROBERT WILLIAM FISHER



ALEXIS FLORES



SEMION MOGILEVICH



JASON DEREK BROWN





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 Fecility 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

GLEN STEWART GODWIN



EDUARDO RAVELO



JOE LUIS SAENZ



JAMES J. BULGER



"U.S. Presence in Southwest Asia" Somebody-Wanted-But-So...

- 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.

Persian Gulf Conflict - "Operation Desert Storm"

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

М The Iraq Invasion - "Operation Iraqi Freedom"

The Afghanistan Invasion - "Operation Enduring Freedom"

	4		•
Somebody	Wanted	But	05
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Osama bin			
Laden & al-			
Qaeda			
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KEY

1. Persian Gulf Conflict - "Operation Desert Storm"

Somebody	Wanted	But	So
Saddam	To access to Persian Gulf &	The United Nations wouldn't let	Iraq lost the war & burned
Hussein &	control of Kuwait's oil	them take over Kuwait,	Kuwait's oil wells on the way
Iraq	fields,		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	had WMDs and to aid al-	The US & other countries wouldn't allow them to have	Hussein went into hiding, was found, tried, & executed in
	Qaeda,	WMDs and declared war on Iraq in 2003.	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	Afghanistan's anti-American	The US invaded Afghanistan
	because he was believed to	government was believed to be	and overthrew the Taliban,
	be responsible for 9/11	aiding bin Laden and al-Qaeda,	but bin Laden escaped until
	attacks,		he was caught 10 years later.
Osama bin	To escape the US	The US continued to search for	US special forces located bin
Laden & al-	government while bringing	bin Laden,	Laden at his compound in
Qaeda	an end to Western		Pakistan and killed him in
	influence in the Middle		2011.
	East,		

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.

Google It!	Google It!	Google It!
Persian Gulf Conflict	Iraq Invasion	Afghanistan Invasion
Search	Search	Search
Search Results:	Search Results:	Search Results:

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	US Presence in Southwest Asi
產	rections: Answer the questions below with information that you learned during the discus
<u> </u>	 What is the US's main economic interest in Southwest Asia?
5	Why did Iraq invade Kuwait in 1990?
က်	How did the Persian Gulf conflict end?
4-	Why did the US go to war against Iraq in 2003?
ណ	What happened to Saddam Hussein?
6	Why is there still conflict in Iraq today?
7.	Who are the Taliban?
<u>9</u> 0	Why did the US invade Afghanistan in 2001?

9. How did the Afghanistan invasion end?

KEY

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.

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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1

2

3

Teachers:

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