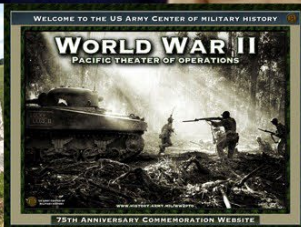




UNITED STATES ARMY
CMH
CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY



History and Heritage

Module F – The War in Iraq

*The Modern Middle East to the end of the Iraq War
(1991-2011)*



Lesson Introduction



Tasks:

- Acquire basic knowledge of the US Army's history
- Identify Army Values highlighted during the Iraq War
- Develop a sense of pride and heritage as members of the US Army

Conditions

- **Timeframe:** 20-minute block of instruction
- **Location:** Classroom environment
- **Equipment:** Projectors, Speaker System, Slide Deck, and Videos
- **Student Resources:**
 - Note taking materials
 - Water source
 - Sensory Systems (Eyes and Ears)
 - Cognitive Functions (Brain)
 - Response Mechanism (Voice)





Terminal Learning Objective



Standards

Pre-Requisite Reading:

- Trainees read pages 1-14 of *“Army History and Heritage, CH-7”*

Key learning points:

- What caused the start of the Global War on Terror
- America’s strategy to fight the Global War On Terror
- What caused the Iraq War to begin
- How the Battle of Fallujah affected the outcome of the war
- How the highlighted individuals displayed Army Values

Lesson validation:

- Verify knowledge through checks on learning





The Army Values



Integrity

Definition: *Do what is right, legally, and morally. This is the thread woven through the fabric of the professional Army ethic. It means honesty, uprightness, the avoidance of deception, and steadfast adherence to standards of behavior.*

Why is Integrity important?

One's inner commitment to righteous and responsible conduct, keeps them true to their values; serving as the foundation of trust and reliability within the Army team

>> Remember: the Army Values transcend circumstance <<





Key Terms and Concepts



Sykes Picot Agreement: Secret agreement between Britain and France

- Divided former-Ottoman territory in the Middle-East
- Iraq, Palestine, Transjordan, Syria, and Lebanon
- Borders drawn “haphazardly” on a map

Ba'athism: Political ideal of a United Arab State

- Developed from King Faisal's 'Pan-Arab' Vision
- Secular society with Socialist economy
- Official ideology of Syria and Sadaam-Era Iraq

Islamism: Islam-guided political and social life

- Countered secular nationalist ideologies
- Radicalized by Qutbism; advocated combative Jihad

Jihad: Meritorious and holy struggle

- Arduous struggle for noble causes; personal in nature and dedicated to God's glory
- Ranges from simple convictions to monument endeavors





Iraqi Dominance



Saddam Hussein: Dictator of Iraq from 1979 to 2003

- Developed a massive personality cult within Iraq (Ba'athist Party)
- Goal to position Iraq as the leader of a unified Arab state
- Political tactics reminiscent of Gestapo or Cheka persecutions

- Attempted to increased influence in the Middle-East
 - **Invaded** Iran in 1980; ended in stalemate in 1988
 - Iraq incurred significant war debt

 - **Invaded** Kuwait in 1990
 - Desired oil revenues to reduce war debt

- Defeated by the US (Operation Desert Storm)
 - War ended via treaty in 1991
 - Treaty included Iraq dismantling Iraq's Weapons of Mass Destruction



Sadaam Hussein





Mujahideen in Afghanistan



- Alliance of Islamic peoples to fight the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
 - Inspired by Qutbist Islamist doctrine
 - Al-Qaeda network routed fighters from around the world to Afghanistan
- Covertly supplied by the United States to fight the **Soviets**
 - Became experts in guerrilla-style tactics
 - Defeated the Soviets; forced their withdrawal in 1989
- Fought among themselves for control of Afghanistan
- One group was the Taliban; seized power in 1996



Mujahadeen fighters in Afghanistan





The Attacks of 9/11



- September 11, 2001: **Four commercial airliners** were **hijacked** by Al-Qaeda terrorists **to attack American targets**
 - Two crashed into the World Trade Center in New York City
 - One was crashed into the Pentagon, Washington D.C.
 - Passengers of United Flight 93 fought for control; crashed near Shanksville, PA
- President Bush launched the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT)
 - Goal was to **deny** Terrorist access to **Resources** and **Safe Haven**
 - The US began confronting terrorist sympathizers



The World Trade Center prior to its collapse





Global War on Terror



- September 2001: US demands Taliban stop harboring Al-Qaeda;
 - Taliban refuse; citing “Pashtunwali”
 - Strikes initiated against Al-Qaeda and Taliban in Afghanistan
- US increased pressure on Iraq to follow through on treaty commitments
 - Iraq required to dismantle Weapons of Mass Destruction
 - UN inspectors denied access to verify compliance
- Dangers of Sadaam Hussein’s regime addressed to the UN
 - ***Terrorist access*** to Iraqi ***weapons of mass destruction*** was possible
 - Diplomatic efforts proved fruitless
 - UN resolved to remove Hussein from power



President Bush addresses the UN General Assembly in September 23, 2002

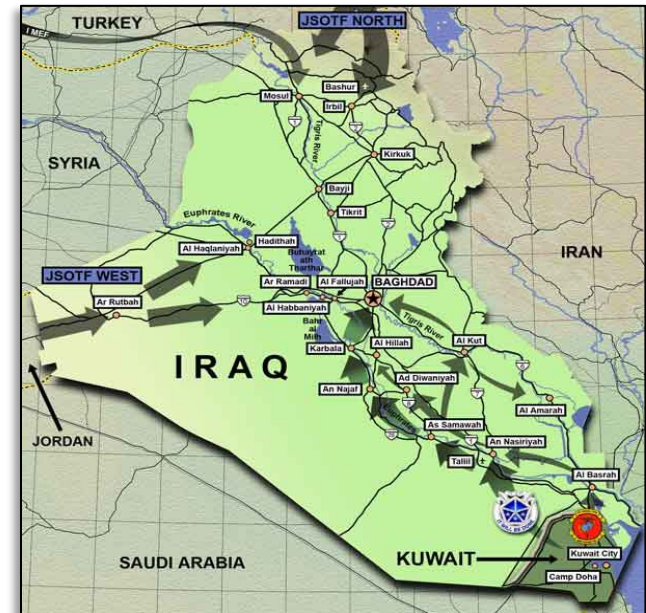




Operation Iraqi Freedom



- 17 March 2003: The US ***demanded Saddam Hussein step down*** from power and leave Iraq within 48 hours; ***Hussein refused***
- 19 March 2003: ***Operation Iraqi Freedom*** (aka, the ***Iraq War***) began
- Coalition forces captured Iraq's major cities in just three weeks
- 13 December 2003: US forces captured Saddam Hussein



Operation Iraqi Freedom





Fallujah



Fallujah was the ***final stronghold of resistance*** to Coalition forces

- March 2004: four American contractors seized and killed
- Coalition launches attempts to eliminate resistance in the city

April 2004: The First Battle

- Heavy casualties and destruction
- Coalition forces withdraw

November 2004: The Second Battle

- Lasted 6 weeks
- Resistance eliminated



US Military in the dense urban terrain of Fallujah





VIDEO CLIP



- 3b. Module F – Fallujah (National Geographic)

(3:30 length)





The End of the War in Iraq



- Success in Fallujah **ended large-scale combat in Iraq**; remaining fighting became more sporadic and localized
- Saddam Hussein was tried for crimes against humanity
- On 30 December 2006, he was executed by the new Iraqi government
- The US would formally withdraw from Iraq in December 2011
- Iraqi still faces tribal conflict and continued threats from Iran



US Soldiers leaving Iraq





Army Values – Integrity



PFC Ross McGinnis

- Member of 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry Regiment
- 50-cal machine gun operator in Iraq

On 4 December 2006, McGinnis' platoon was driving through Adhamiyah, Iraq. An insurgent on a rooftop tossed a fragmentation grenade into his Humvee.

McGinnis, was in the gun turret and could have jumped out of the hatch and escaped the blast.

Instead, he screamed, "grenade" to warn his fellow soldiers as he tried to grab it to toss away. Unfortunately, he missed.

The soldiers watched as McGinnis threw himself on the grenade and shielded them from the blast. He gave his life to save the four men inside the vehicle.

On June 2, 2008, SPC McGinnis was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.

- Integrity





Army Values – Integrity



SSG David Bellavia

- Squad Leader A/2-2nd INF REGT, 1st INF DIV
- Fought in the Second Battle of Fallujah
- Only living recipient of the **Medal of Honor** for actions in the Iraq War

“Essentially, to protect the platoon, David Bellavia had to go back into a darkened nightmare of a house.”

His platoon was clearing houses at night. Insurgents fired from under a stairwell with belt-fed weapons.

The men fell back, calling in a Bradley Fighting Vehicle to help out. But the enemy had rocket-propelled grenades, so Bellavia decided to not wait.

Bellavia almost single-handedly cleared a nest of insurgents in the dead of night during the second Battle of Fallujah. For his actions, he was awarded the Medal of Honor.

“I probably right now could name you seven people worthy of the medal from Fallujah alone.”

- Integrity





Check on Learning



- What agreement roughly drew the modern borders of the Middle East?
- What caused the start of the Global War on Terror?
- America's strategy to fight the Global War On Terror?
- What caused the Iraq War to begin?
- How did the Battle of Fallujah affect the outcome of the Iraq War?
- What is the importance of Integrity?



Kosovo War (1998–1999)

1998

- 28 February: Major fighting begins between the Serbian government and Kosovo Liberation Army.
- 24 March: NATO begins a bombing campaign against Serbia to force it to withdraw its forces from Kosovo.

1999

- 12 June: Kosovo Force peacekeepers, including U.S. soldiers and marines, enter Kosovo.

Afghanistan War (2001–2021)

2001

- 11 September: al-Qaeda terrorist attacks on the United States
- 7 October: Start of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM
- 7–19 December: Battle of Tora Bora

2002

- 2–19 March: Operation ANACONDA

2006

- 2–17 September: Operation MEDUSA

2008

- 13 July: Battle of Wanat

2009

- 3 October: Battle for Combat Outpost KEATING

2010

- 13 February–7 December: Battle of Marjah

2011

- 2 May: U.S. Navy SEALs locate and kill Osama bin Laden, architect of the 11 September 2001 attacks, in Pakistan.

2014

- 28 December: Operation ENDURING FREEDOM ends in Afghanistan. Succeeded by Operation RESOLUTE SUPPORT. United States adopts an advisory role in Afghanistan.

2018

- 27 February: Afghan President Ashraf Ghani proposes peace talks with the Taliban.

2020

- 29 February: United States and Taliban conclude peace agreement calling for the eventual withdrawal of U.S. forces.

2021

- 1 May–30 August: Taliban launches summer offensive and takes control of Afghanistan. Last U.S. forces withdraw from the country.

Iraq War (2003–2011)

2003

- 20 March: Coalition forces invade Iraq.
- 3–12 April: Coalition forces reach Baghdad. Saddam Hussein's regime falls.
- 16 May: Coalition Provisional Authority assumes control of Iraq.
- 13 December: U.S. forces capture Saddam Hussein.

2004

- 4 April–1 May: First Battle of Fallujah between Coalition forces and Sunni insurgents
- 5–27 August: Battle of Najaf between Coalition forces and Shi'a militias
- 7 November–23 December: Second Battle of Fallujah between Coalition forces and Sunni insurgents

2005

- 1 September–19 February 2006: Battle of Tal Afar.

2006

- 22 February: Sunni insurgents destroy Golden Mosque in Samarra, sparking sectarian war between Iraqi Sunni and Shi'a.

- 14 September–15 February 2007: Battle of Ramadi and birth of the Al-Anbar Awakening

2007

- 10 January: President George W. Bush announces surge of U.S. forces to secure Iraq from the insurgency and sectarian violence.
- 14 February–24 November: Battle of Baghdad
- 16 June–14 August: Operation PHANTOM THUNDER: Surge summer offensive

2008

- 23 March–20 May: Battle of Sadr City

2011

- 18 December: Last U.S. combat troops withdraw from Iraq.

Operation ATLANTIC RESOLVE (2014)

- April: First rotation of U.S. Army forces to Europe to participate in NATO deterrence operations against Russia.

War against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (2014–)

2014

- 8 August: U.S. forces commence air strikes on ISIS positions in northern Iraq.

2016

- 16 October–16 July 2017: Battle of Mosul. U.S.-advised Iraqi forces retake Mosul from ISIS.
- 5 November–17 October 2017: Battle of Raqqa. Syrian resistance forces, assisted by U.S.-led coalition, drive ISIS from its capital city.

2019:

- March 23: Liberation of the last ISIS-held territory

Period Covered

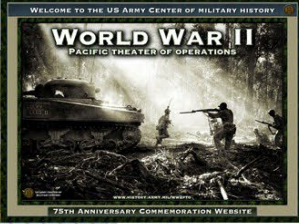
Period Covered



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“History Starts Here”

