## Monday

- 1. What conflict occurd in 1990?
- 2. What two countries where are the center of this conflict?
- 3. Identify the key leaders and the countries that they lead?
  - 1. (L) \_\_\_\_\_\_
  - 2. (L)\_\_\_\_\_\_(C)
- 4. What strategy did the United States use at the beginning of of the war? \_\_\_\_\_

₩ Мар 5-3	Natural Resources of North Africa and Southwest Asia
ATLANTIC OCEAN OX MOROCCO Western Sahari	TUNISIA LIBYA  BLACK SEA  OTUNEY  JUNEY  JUN
△ Chromite ▲	Iron ore 🗍 Oil 🗵 Tungsten
▲ Copper &	Lead   Phosphates   Uranium
€x Fish ♦	Manganese ☑ Salt △ Zinc
♣ Forests 💩	Lead Phosphales Suranium Manganese Salt A Zinc Nahrai gas  0 500 1,000 kilometers

5. What are the major differences between Iraq and Kuwait? \_\_\_\_\_

#### Tuesday

## Why did Saddam Husain invade Kuwait?

# Underline the claim Iraq made based on the quote from Pariona (2019)

Kuwait became an independent nation in 1961, a move that the Iraqi government did not support. The country claimed that Kuwait had been created by British imperialism and that it was indeed, an extension of Iraq. Since Kuwait's independence, Iraq had tried on several occasions to claim the nation as Iraqi territory.

Based on the article from Paronia (2019) what did Iraq immediately gain from its take over of Kuwait? Circle the evidence.

At 2 a.m. on August 2, 1990, Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait. In just a matter of hours, government leaders of Kuwait sought refuge in Saudi Arabia, Iraq gained control of Kuwait City, and an Iraqi provisional government was established. This military move gave Iraq control of 20% of the global oil supply. Additionally, Iraq now had access to a larger area along the Persian Gulf.

Reflect: Use the words nationalism, exports, oil, and specialization to create a summarizing sentence that explains the Iraq invasion of Kuwait.

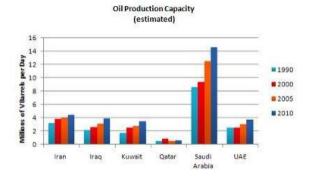
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# Wednesday

At 3:30 A.M. on Thursday, 2 August 1990, my wife Taghreed woke me up to the sound of distant shelling. I whispered that it was probably Saddam seizing the two islands, an oil well, and a few kilometers of Kuwaiti territory, and that the matter would be negotiated in the morning. But at 6:30 she woke me again and said: "Something strange is happening! There is machine gun fire and shelling close by!" We immediately rushed from our 11th floor apartment in Kuwait Univer- sity's Shuwaykh housing to the ground floor, where about 15 of our col- leagues were gathered, looking pale. "The Iraqis have taken over the campus!" one said. And indeed, at the main gate, there were tanks, trucks, and hundreds of soldiers. Already crowds of university employees on their way to work had been stopped, taken out of their cars, made to put their hands on their heads or lie on the ground. (Ghabra, 1991)

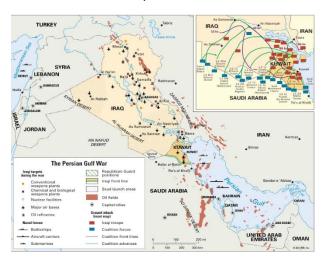
1.	What is the setting of this account?				
2.	What events are happening while the Ghabra's are sleeping?				
3.	How has the city changed over night?				
4.	Will classes at the universities happen on August 2? Support your claim.				

### **Thursday**



- 1. What does the x-axis show?
- a. The amount of barrels
- **b**. The countries
- **c**. The years
- 2. What does the y-axis show?
- **a.** The amount of barrels **b**. The countries
- **c.** The years
- 3. How is the graph measured?
- a. By number of barrels per day
- **b**. By millions of barrels per day **c**. By years
- 4. Which of the following sentences is the best first sentence describing the graph?
- **a**. The graph shows the estimated oil production capacity in millions of barrels per day in Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE in 1990, 2000, 2005, and 2010.
- **b**. In the above graph we can see how much oil was produced in the Middle East over a period of 20 years.
- **c.** The bar chart shows the approximate capacity of oil production, measured in millions of barrels per day, in six countries in four specific years, over a 20-year time period.

### Friday



- 1. What physical feature did Coalalition troops have to cross first at the start of the conflict?
- 2. What river would have to be crossed before the Coalition forces have to cross in order to get to Baghdad?
- 3. What country allowed the Coalition forces to stage the offensive into Iraq?

#### Article for the Week

Iraqi president Saddam Hussein ordered the invasion and occupation of neighboring Kuwait in early August 1990. Alarmed by these actions, fellow Arab powers such as Saudi Arabia and Egypt called on the United States and other Western nations to intervene. Hussein defied United Nations Security Council demands to withdraw from Kuwait by mid-January 1991, and the Persian Gulf War began with a massive U.S.-led air offensive known as Operation Desert Storm. After 42 days of relentless attacks by the allied coalition in the air and on the ground, U.S. President George H.W. Bush declared a cease-fire on February 28; by that time, most Iraqi forces in Kuwait had either surrendered or fled. Though the Persian Gulf War was initially considered an unqualified success for the international coalition, simmering conflict in the troubled region led to a second Gulf War-known as the Iraq War-that began in 2003.

History.com Editors. (2009, November 9).

Persian Gulf war. Retrieved from

https://www.history.com/topics/middleeast/persian-gulf-war