Persian Gulf Wars

The Persian Gulf is one of the most volatile regions in the world. In the past two decades, an explosive combination of politics, oil wealth, and ethnic and religious tensions has fueled two major wars in the Gulf region. The map below shows key features and results of those wars. Examine the map, then answer the questions on the following page.

Recent Wars in the Gulf Region

- **Iran–Iraq War 1980–1988**
  - Furthest points of Iraqi penetration into Iran 1980–1982
  - Furthest points of Iranian penetration into Iraq 1984–1987

- **Gulf War 1990–1991**
  - Iraqi invasion of Kuwait
  - Allied ground forces counter-offensive
  - Kurds
  - Southern limit of Iraqi “no-fly zone” in the north from 1991
  - Northern limit of Iraqi “no-fly zone” in the south from 1992

Oilfield

Kuwait
Chapter 19, Map Activity, continued

1. What two wars are shown on the map? When did they take place?

2. What two parts of Iran did Iraq attempt to invade? What lay just across the border in those areas?

3. What does Kuwait have that might provoke an Iraqi invasion? From which country did the Allied forces launch their counter-attack?

4. Critical Thinking: Region The Kurds are a distinct ethnic group that wants to create a separate state in Southwest Asia. Why would that be difficult?

ACTIVITY After the Gulf War, the Allied forces imposed a trade embargo on Iraq. They also established no-fly zones to prevent Iraqi air strikes on ethnic minorities: the Kurds in the north and Shi’a Muslims in the south. Do research with a group of classmates to find out how these sanctions have worked. In your group, discuss the effects of these sanctions and whether they are appropriate or justified.

Research the usage of sanction by the US. http://www.iie.com/publications/pb/pb.cfm?ResearchID=79

This article gives a complete study of modern day US usage of sanctions. Summarize what the US did to the country of your choice from those covered and discuss whether those sanctions were successful.
Jerusalem

Jerusalem is an ancient city sacred to three religions: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. The map below shows the old heart of Jerusalem. Look at the map. Then answer the questions on the following page.
Chapter 20, Map Activity, continued

1. How is the Old City set apart from the rest of Jerusalem? What is that barrier called?

2. How is the Old City divided? What are the divisions called?

3. Where is the Church of St. Veronica located? What street is it on?

4. If you left the Old City by the Damascus Gate, which way would you turn to go to the Rockefeller Museum? If you entered the Old City by the Jaffa Gate, how would you get to the Cathedral of St. James?

5. Critical Thinking: Place  How is the cultural diversity of the Eastern Mediterranean reflected in the Old City?

ACTIVITY  The large walled area on the eastern side of the Old City, called the Temple Mount or al Haram ash-Sharif, is a holy site to both Jews and Muslims. Find out more about this site. Then write a short report about why it is a source of conflict between Jews and Muslims. There has been much bloodshed over Jerusalem. Find out why there has been such fighting over Jerusalem between the Jews and Muslims. Propose a solution to the problem that is fair to both groups without violence. As always, NO NUKES!