



CIE

Samir

STUDY GUIDE



International Relations: Why Did Events in the Gulf Matter c1970 - 2000?

23

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International Relations: Why Did Events in the Gulf Matter, c1970 - 2000?

CIE





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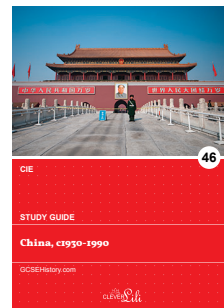
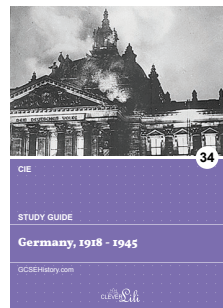
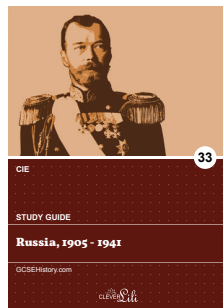
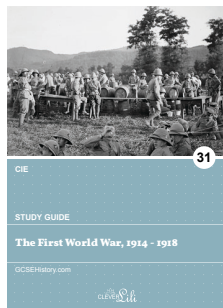
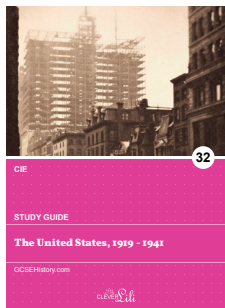
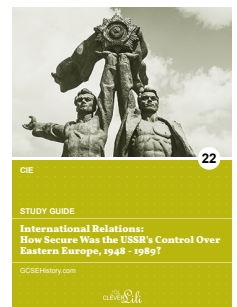
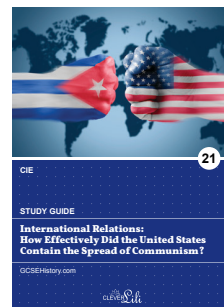
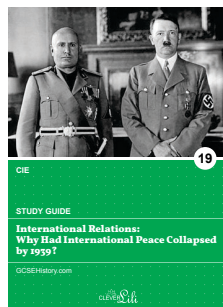
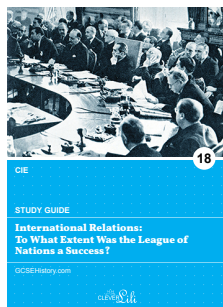
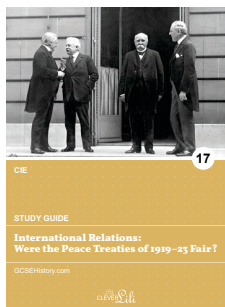
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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

In this study guide, you will see a series of icons, highlighted words and page references. The key below will help you quickly establish what these mean and where to go for more information.

Icons



WHAT questions cover the key events and themes.



WHO questions cover the key people involved.



WHEN questions cover the timings of key events.



WHERE questions cover the locations of key moments.



WHY questions cover the reasons behind key events.



HOW questions take a closer look at the way in which events, situations and trends occur.



IMPORTANCE questions take a closer look at the significance of events, situations, and recurrent trends and themes.



DECISIONS questions take a closer look at choices made at events and situations during this era.

Highlighted words

Abdicate - occasionally, you will see certain words highlighted within an answer. This means that, if you need it, you'll find an explanation of the word or phrase in the glossary which starts on page 15.

Page references

Tudor (p.7) - occasionally, a certain subject within an answer is covered in more depth on a different page. If you'd like to learn more about it, you can go directly to the page indicated.

WHAT IS THIS BOOK ABOUT?






The focus question of the seventh unit in the CiE Option B International Relations Core Content is 'Why did events in the Gulf matter c1970 - 2000?' This unit investigates the events and regimes of the countries in the region of the Persian Gulf, with a particular focus on Iraq and Iran.

Purpose

This unit focuses on international relations and the way in which different nation states interacted, and the change, continuity and significance of their relationships over time. You will study their priorities, agreements, disagreements and the key events that affected them.













Enquiries

This unit gives you the information you need to understand the following:

-  Why Saddam Hussein was able to come to power in Iraq.
-  The nature of Saddam Hussein's rule in Iraq.
-  Why there was a revolution in Iran in 1979.
-  The causes, events and consequences of the Iran-Iraq war of 1980 - 88.
-  The causes, events and consequences of the Gulf War, 1990-91.






Topics

Topics covered in this course include:

-  The significance of the Gulf region in world politics.
-  The history of Iraq in the twentieth century.
-  Saddam Hussein's early life and rise to power.
-  Features of Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq.
-  The history of Iran in the twentieth century.
-  The Shah's regime in Iran.
-  The Iranian Revolution of 1979.
-  The influence of Ayatollah Khomeini.
-  The Iran-Iraq War of 1980 - 1988.
-  The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.
-  The Gulf War, 1990 - 1991.
-  The consequences of the Gulf War.



Key Individuals

Key individuals studied in this course include:

-  Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.
-  Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr.
-  Mohammed Mossadeq.
-  Ayatollah Khomeini.
-  George Bush.

Assessment

This unit usually appears as one of four possible questions in Option B Core Content International Relations Since 1919 on the Paper 1 exam, of which you must complete two. Therefore, you will answer one question on the causes of the Cold War, if this appears as an option on your exam paper. The question is comprised of 3 sections; a), b), and c). However, check with your teacher to find out whether this unit will appear on the Paper 2 source paper in your exam.

-  On the Paper 1 exam, you may choose to complete a three-part question on this topic, which will be divided into sections a), b) and c).
-  Question a is worth 4 marks. This question will require you to describe key features of the time period. You will be asked to recall 2 relevant points and support them with details or provide at least four relevant points without supporting detail.

WHAT IS THIS BOOK ABOUT?

- 👤 Question b is worth 6 marks. This question will require you to explain a key event or development. You will need to identify two reasons, support those reasons with relevant factual detail and then explain how the reasons made the event occur.
- 👤 Question c is worth 10 marks. This question will require you to construct an argument to support and challenge an interpretation stated in the question. You will need to have a minimum of three explanations (two on one side and one on the other) in total, fully evaluate the argument and come to a justified conclusion. You will have the opportunity to show your ability to explain and analyse historical events using 2nd order concepts such as causation, consequence, change, continuity, similarity and difference.
- 👤 If this topic appears on Paper 2, you will answer six questions on a range of source material about this topic. Check with your teacher to find out your Paper 2 topic.

Sample

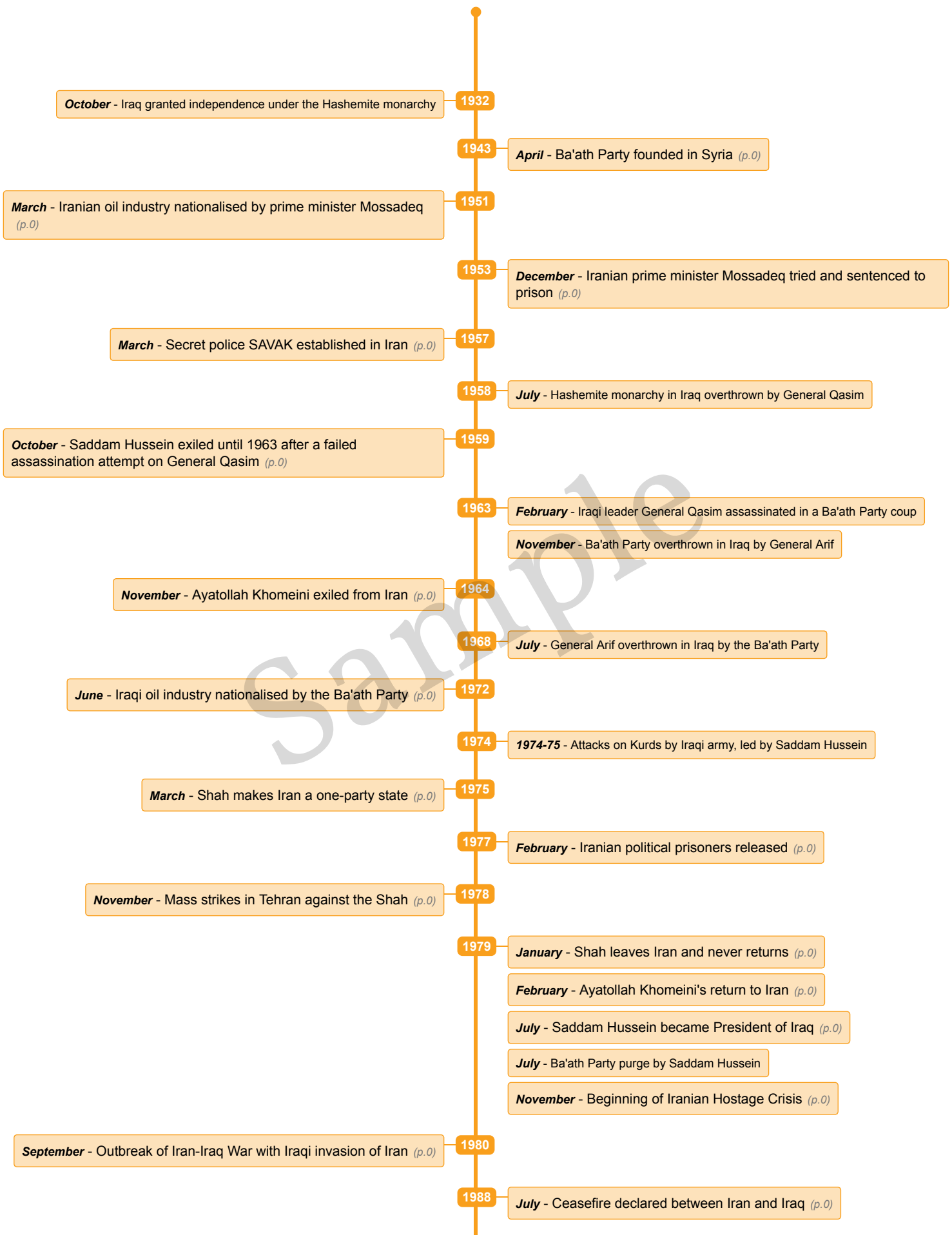


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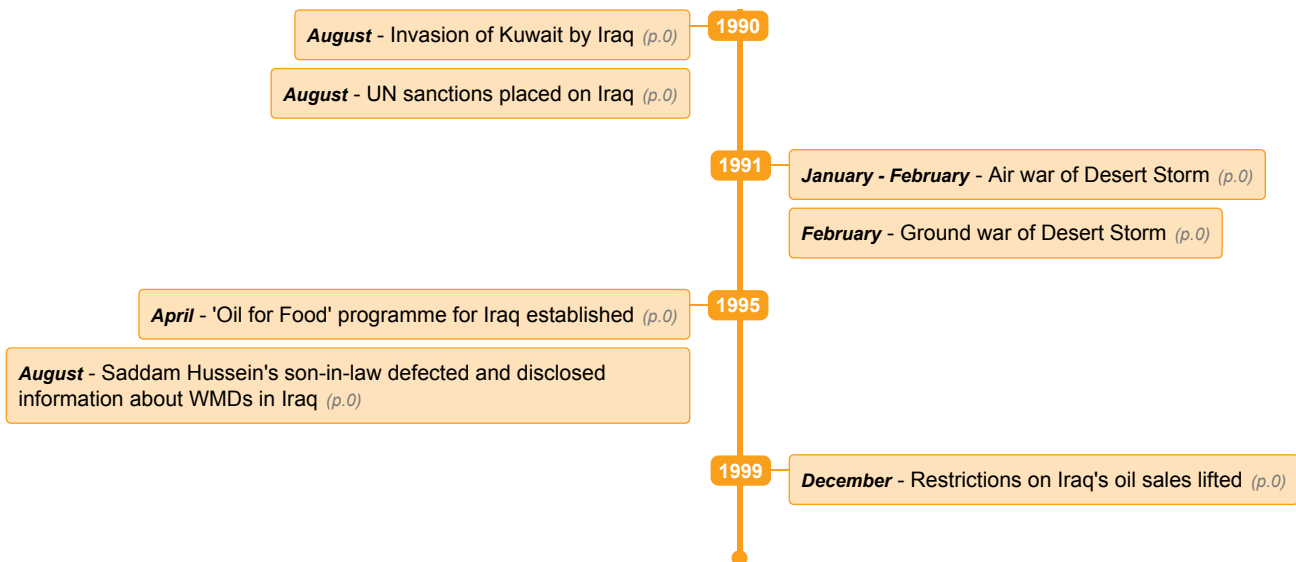
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WHY DID EVENTS IN THE GULF MATTER, C1970-2000?

TIMELINE



WHY DID EVENTS IN THE GULF MATTER, C1970-2000?



Sample



THE GULF REGION

'The security of the Persian Gulf is very well tied up to the world's economic affairs.' - Alaeddin Boroujerdi



What is the Gulf?

The Gulf is the name given to the area around the Persian Gulf.



Where is the Gulf?

It lies in the Middle East, to the north-east of the Indian Ocean.



Which countries are in the Gulf?

The **states** around the Persian Gulf in the Middle East form the area known as the Gulf.

- ✓ Iran.
- ✓ Iraq.
- ✓ Kuwait.
- ✓ Saudi Arabia.
- ✓ Bahrain.
- ✓ Qatar.
- ✓ United Arab Emirates.
- ✓ Oman.



Why is the Gulf significant?

The Gulf region contains about half of the known oil reserves on earth. This means that industrialised nations have been reliant on the region for their **economic** wellbeing and access to oil for **industry**, transport and domestic use.



Why is there tension in the Gulf?

There are a number of factors that created tension and conflict in the Gulf region in the twentieth century.

- ✓ The Gulf contains half of the world's known oil reserves. This means many **industrialised** western nations are reliant on it and may seek to interfere or control events there.
- ✓ Individuals, such as Saddam Hussein in Iraq, and Ayatollah Khomeini (*p.o*) in Iran, have had a huge impact of the history on the region.
- ✓ Although the vast majority of Gulf inhabitants are Muslim, there are religious differences between the Sunni and Shia Muslims, both of whom live in the region.
- ✓ Some areas of the Gulf have been controlled by foreign powers for centuries and therefore have developed a strong sense of national identity and a desire to get rid of any control by outsiders.
- ✓ The Jewish **state** of Israel was created in 1948 from land taken from Arabs. This was opposed by Arab states.

DID YOU KNOW?

The countries of the Gulf region were created at the Paris Peace Conference.

The treaties of Sevres (1920) and Lausanne (1923) redrew the map of the area after it was taken from the Ottoman Empire.



IRAQ

'I am deeply concerned about Iraq. The task you have given me is becoming really impossible...' -
Winston Churchill to David Lloyd-George, 1922



What is Iraq?

Iraq is a country in the Gulf that was once known as Mesopotamia. Before the First World War it was part of the Ottoman Empire.



What is the history of Iraq?

There were 4 important moments in Iraq's history.

- ✔ Iraq was formed after the First World War out of land taken from the defeated Ottoman Empire.
- ✔ At first it was ruled by the British and the Hashemite **monarchy**, which Britain supported.
- ✔ In 1932, it became an **independent** country.
- ✔ In the 1950s and 1960s, a series of **coups** between generals and politicians ultimately put the Ba'ath Party (p.0) in charge.
- ✔ After 1979, Ba'ath member Saddam Hussein gained total power over the government and became the **dictator** of Iraq.



What role did the British play in Iraq?

The British played 5 important roles in Iraq.

- ✔ After the First World War, Britain was given the **territory** of Iraq to oversee after it was taken from the Ottoman Empire.
- ✔ After the Treaty of Sevres, the British needed 100,000 troops in Iraq to stop a **rebellion** against British rule.
- ✔ The British supported the Hashemite **monarchy** and kept them in power in Iraq.
- ✔ They supported the Hashemite **monarchy** and kept them in power in Iraq.
- ✔ The British-owned Iraqi Petroleum Company owned, drilled and sold all of Iraq's oil until 1952.
- ✔ In 1932, Iraq was officially declared an **independent** country.
- ✔ After 1952, the **profits** from the Iraqi Petroleum Company were shared equally between the Iraqi government and the British-controlled company, but the company still controlled **production** and prices.



What were the effects of British involvement in Iraq?

Britain ran Iraq for 12 years and the **monarchy** it established ruled for 35 years, during which time Iraq changed in a number of ways.

- ✔ Education and literacy were improved.
- ✔ The **economy** developed and became more industrialised.
- ✔ However, there was inequality between the small number of wealthy landowners, and vast numbers of poor **peasants**.
- ✔ The people of Iraq resented the British role in setting up the **state** of Israel in 1948.
- ✔ Britain held an interest in much of Iraq's **industry**, such as the Iraq Petroleum Company.



What happened in Iraq the 1950s and 1960s?

During the 1950s and 1960s, there were a number of **coups** in Iraq and power changed hands several times.

- ✔ In July 1958, General Abdul Karim Qasim overthrew the Hashemite **monarchy**.
- ✔ In February 1963, Qasim was **assassinated** and the Ba'ath Party (p.0) took charge.
- ✔ In November 1963, in-fighting in the Ba'ath Party (p.0) meant President Abdul Salam Arif was able to push them from power.
- ✔ In July 1968, the Ba'ath Party (p.0) overthrew Arif and regained control of Iraq.



- ✓ The Ba'ath Party (*p.o*) set up the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) to make decisions about the way that Iraq should be run.



Why was Iraq such a divided country?

There were 4 reasons for the divisions in Iraq.

- ✓ Iraq suffered many problems because of religious, national, and socio-economic divisions in its society.
- ✓ Some of the Muslims in Iraq, particularly those in the ruling classes, were Sunni Muslims. However, many of the ordinary people were Shia, or Shiite, Muslims.
- ✓ There were a number of different national and ethnic groups living in the country, including Kurds in the north who formed about 20% of the **population**.
- ✓ Although some Iraqis were very rich, the vast majority were poor **peasants** with a low **standard of living**.

Sample

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THIS IS A SAMPLE.
REMAINING PAGES REMOVED.
PLEASE PURCHASE THE BOOK FOR FULL CONTENT.

GLOSSARY

A

Abolish, Abolished - to stop something, or get rid of it.

Agriculture - an umbrella term to do with farming, growing crops or raising animals.

Alliance - a union between groups or countries that benefits each member.

Allies - parties working together for a common objective, such as countries involved in a war. In both world wars, 'Allies' refers to those countries on the side of Great Britain.

Assassinate - to murder someone, usually an important figure, often for religious or political reasons.

Assassination - the act of murdering someone, usually an important person.

Autocracy - a system of government where the ruler has absolute power over their country.

B

Blockade - a way of blocking or sealing an area to prevent goods, supplies or people from entering or leaving. It often refers to blocking transport routes.

Boycott - a way of protesting or bringing about change by refusing to buy something or use services.

C

Campaign - a political movement to get something changed; in military terms, it refers to a series of operations to achieve a goal.

Ceasefire - when the various sides involved in conflict agree to stop fighting.

Censorship - the control of information in the media by a government, whereby information considered obscene or unacceptable is suppressed.

Civilian - a non-military person.

Claim - someone's assertion of their right to something - for example, a claim to the throne.

Coalition, Coalitions - a temporary alliance, such as when a group of countries fights together.

Communism - the belief, based on the ideas of Karl Marx, that all people should be equal in society without government, money or private property. Everything is owned by the people, and each person receives according to need.

Corrupt - when someone is willing to act dishonestly for their own personal gain.

Counter-attack - an attack made in response to one by an opponent.

Coup - a sudden, violent and illegal overthrow of the government by a small group - for example, the chiefs of an army.

Culture - the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.

D

Debt - when something, usually money, is owed by a person, organisation or institution to another.

Defect - the act of defection; to leave your country or cause for another.

Deport - to expel someone from a country and, usually, return them to their homeland.

Dictator - a ruler with absolute power over a country, often acquired by force.

E

Economic - relating to the economy; also used when justifying something in terms of profitability.

Economy - a country, state or region's position in terms of production and consumption of goods and services, and the supply of money.

Embassy - historically, a deputation sent by one ruler, state or country to another. More recently, it is also the accepted name for the official residence or offices of an ambassador.

Exile - to be banned from one's original country, usually as a punishment or for political reasons.

F

Fatalities, Fatality - Deaths.

Front - in war, the area where fighting is taking place.

I

Import - to bring goods or services into a different country to sell.

Independence, Independent - to be free of control, often meaning by another country, allowing the people of a nation the ability to govern themselves.

Industrialisation, Industrialise, Industrialised - the process of developing industry in a country or region where previously there was little or none.

Industry - the part of the economy concerned with turning raw materials into manufactured goods, for example making furniture from wood.

Infrastructure - the basic physical and organisational facilities a society or country needs to function, such as transport networks, communications and power.

K

Kurdish, Kurds - an ethnic group from Iran, native to the mountainous area of West Asia also known as Kurdistan, which spans southeastern Turkey, northwestern Iran, northern Iraq and northern Syria.

M

Martyr - someone who willingly dies for or is killed due to their

beliefs, usually religious.

Merchant, Merchants - someone who sells goods or services.

Middle class - refers to the socio-economic group which includes people who are educated and have professional jobs, such as teachers or lawyers.

Military force - the use of armed forces.

Minister - a senior member of government, usually responsible for a particular area such as education or finance.

Moderate - someone who is not extreme.

Monarchy - a form of government in which the head of state is a monarch, a king or queen.

Mortality, Mortality rates - refers to death; the mortality rate shows how many people are dying in a society.

N

Nationalisation - the transfer of control or ownership of a sector of industry, such as banking or rail, from the private sector to the state.

Nationalism, Nationalist, Nationalistic - identifying with your own nation and supporting its interests, often to the detriment or exclusion of other nations.

P

Peasant - a poor farmer.

Population - the number of people who live in a specified place.

Poverty - the state of being extremely poor.

Preach, Preaching - to deliver a religious speech or sermon to a group of people.

President - the elected head of state of a republic.

Prevent, Preventative, Preventive - steps taken to stop something from happening.

Production - a term used to describe how much of something is made, for example saying a factory has a high production rate.

Profit - generally refers to financial gain; the amount of money made after deducting buying, operating or production costs.

Propaganda - biased information aimed at persuading people to think a certain way.

Province, Provinces - part of an empire or a country denoting areas that have been divided for administrative purposes.

Purged, Purging - abrupt and often violent removal of a group of people from a place or organisation; medically, to make someone sick or induce diarrhoea as a treatment to rid them of illness.

R

Raid - a quick surprise attack on the enemy.

Rallies, Rally - a political event with speakers and a crowd, designed to increase support for a politician, political party or an

idea.

Rebellion - armed resistance against a government or leader, or resistance to other authority or control.

Rebels - people who rise in opposition or armed resistance against an established government or leader.

Reform, Reforming - change, usually in order to improve an institution or practice.

Repress, Repression - politically, to prevent something or control people by force.

Repressive - a harsh or authoritarian action; usually used to describe governmental abuse of power.

Republic - a state or country run by elected representatives and an elected/nominated president. There is no monarch.

Revolution - the forced overthrow of a government or social system by its own people.

Riots - violent disturbances involving a crowd of people.

S

Sanctions - actions taken against states who break international laws, such as a refusal to trade with them or supply necessary commodities.

Secular - unconnected to religious or spiritual matters; not bound by religious rule.

Soviet - an elected workers' council at local, regional or national level in the former Soviet Union. It can also be a reference to the Soviet Union or the USSR.

Standard of living - level of wealth and goods available to an individual or group.

State, States - an area of land or a territory ruled by one government.

Strike - a refusal by employees to work as a form of protest, usually to bring about change in their working conditions. It puts pressure on their employer, who cannot run the business without workers.

T

Territories, Territory - an area of land under the control of a ruler/country.

Trade unions - organised groups of workers who cooperate to make their lives better at work. For example, they might negotiate for better pay and then organise a strike if one is refused.

Treaty - a formal agreement, signed and ratified by two or more parties.

U

Ultimatum - a final demand, with the threat of consequences if it is not met.

W

Welfare - wellbeing; often refers to money and services given to the poorest people.

Western powers - a group term used to describe developed capitalist nations, such as Britain and the USA.

Sample

B

Ba'ath Party - 0

Britain, relationship with Iran - 0

G

Gulf - 12

Gulf War - 0

H

Hussein, Saddam - 0

I

Iran - 0

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Iran problems, 1970s - 0

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Iraq - 13

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K

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M

Mossadeq, Mohammed - 0

O

Operation Desert Shield - 0

Operation Desert Storm - 0

S

Saddam Power - 0

Sanctions on Iraq - 0

Shah - 0

W

Weapon checks - 0