

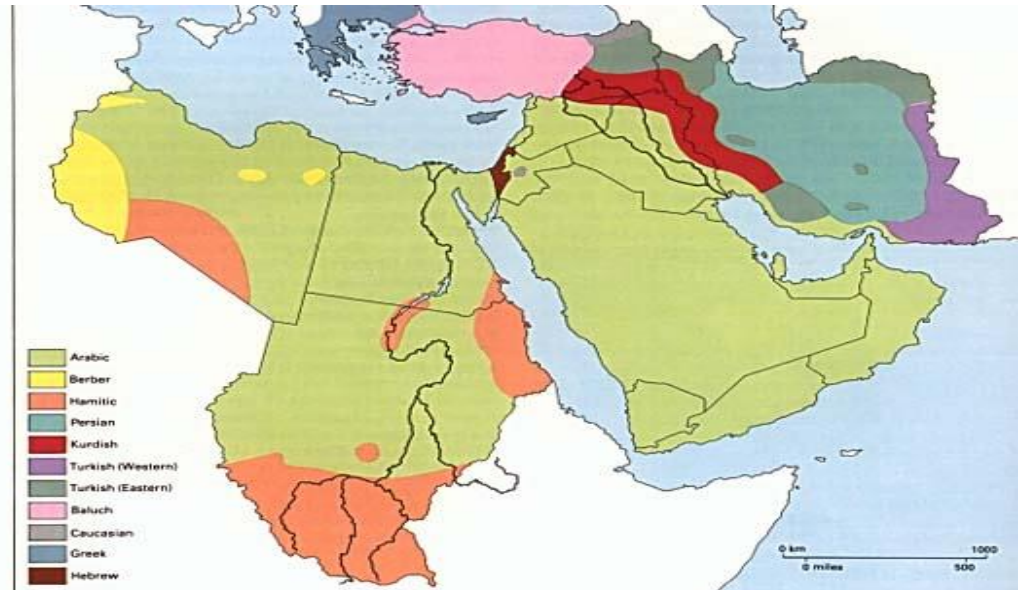
22.3 The Northeast

- Historical Geography
 - Fertile Crescent
 - Mesopotamia
- Subregion includes:

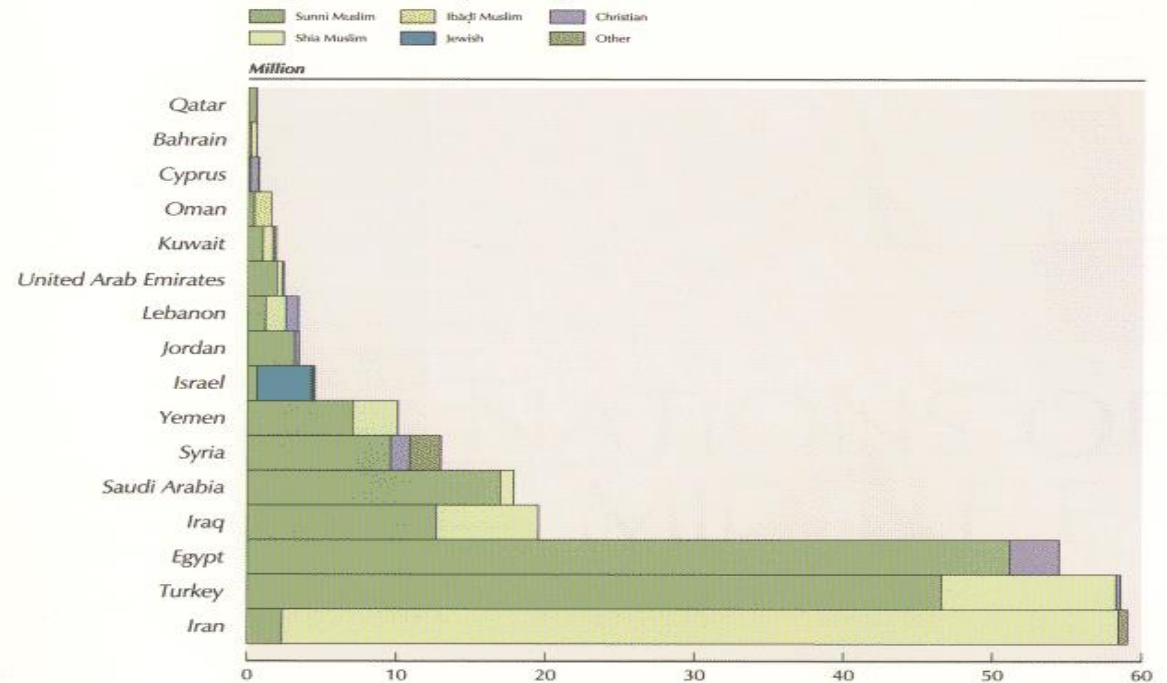


Culture

- Ethnicities
 - Turks, Kurds, Persians
- Languages



- Religion



Muslims in the Middle East



War and Refugees

- Causes
 - Ethnic strife
 - Kurds =
 - Resources
 - Iraq vs. Iran for control of oil fields 1980-1988
 - Persian Gulf War I – Iraqi invasion of Kuwait
 - “Operation Desert Storm”
- Religion



Iran – Iraq War: 1980-1988

- Iraq invaded Iran in 1980
- A territorial dispute over the **Shatt al-Arab waterway** and Iraqi leader **Saddam Hussein's** fear of the threat posed by the **Islamic revolution** which had brought **Ayatollah Khomeini** to power in Iran the year before prompted the invasion.
- At least :
- Neither side :
- Khomeini had not overthrown Saddam. Saddam had not overthrown Khomeini or forced him to re-draw the border in Iraq's favor.



Persian Gulf War: 1990-1991

- Iraq's failure to win the 1980-1988 war against Iran influenced Saddam Hussein's decision to invade the oil-rich country of Kuwait which he claimed to be a "historic province of Iraq"
- Hussein ignored U.N. Security Council orders that he leave
- The invasion marked the beginning of the Persian Gulf War as the U.S. and 32 other nations fought to drive the Iraqis out of Kuwait and away from its oil fields.
- After 42 days of fighting:.



September 11th 2001

- 19 militants associated with the Islamic extremist group al-Qaeda hijacked four airliners and carried out suicide attacks against targets in the United States
- Two of the planes were flown into the towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, a third plane hit the Pentagon just outside Washington, D.C., and the fourth plane crashed in a field in Pennsylvania
- The attacks resulted in :
- <http://www.history.com/topics/9-11-attacks/videos#911-timeline>



Operation Enduring Freedom: 2001-2011

- In October 2001, a U.S. led coalition invaded Afghanistan where:
- The objective was to seize their financial assets and destroy their infrastructure.
- By March 2002 the Taliban had been ousted.
- In May 2011, the Al Qaeda leader [Osama bin Laden](#) was killed in an operation by U.S. special forces at his hideout in Pakistan.
- U.S. troops left Afghanistan in the fall of 2011.
- Afghanistan is a republic, the Taliban maintains a strong presence in parts of the country, and corruption has been problematic.

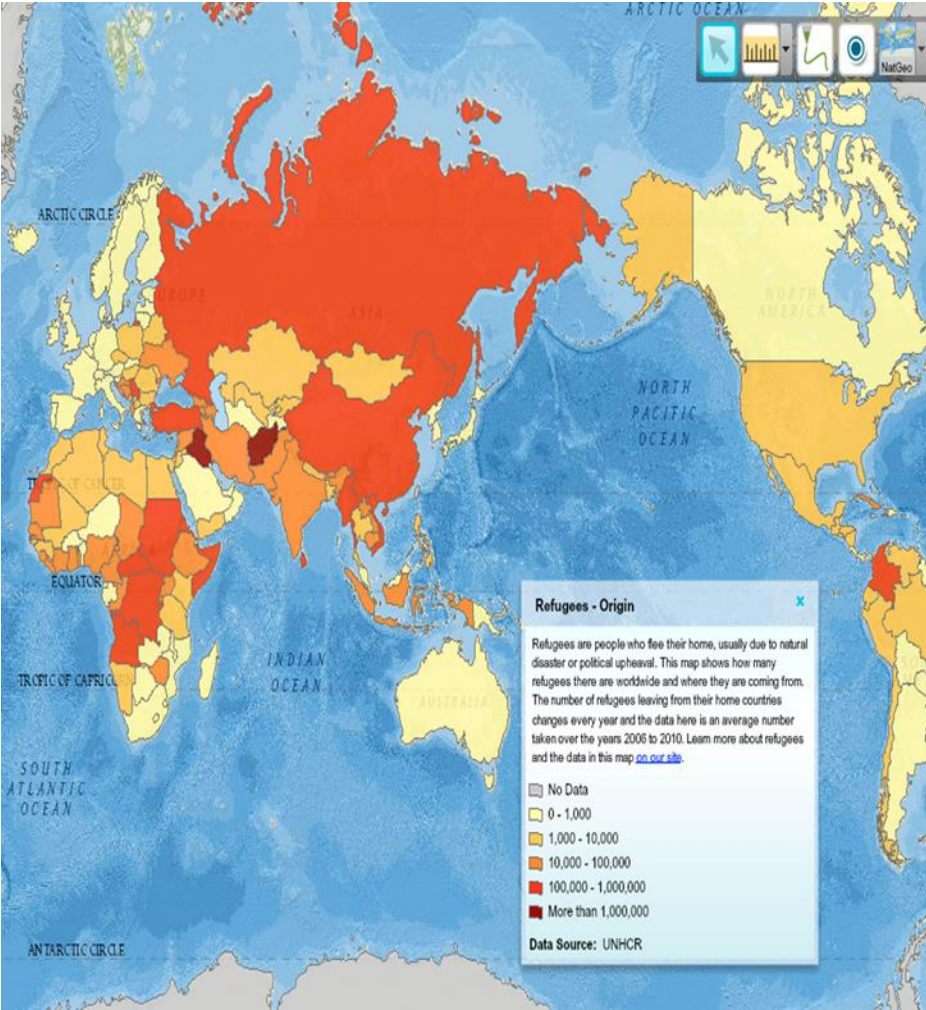


Operation Iraqi Freedom

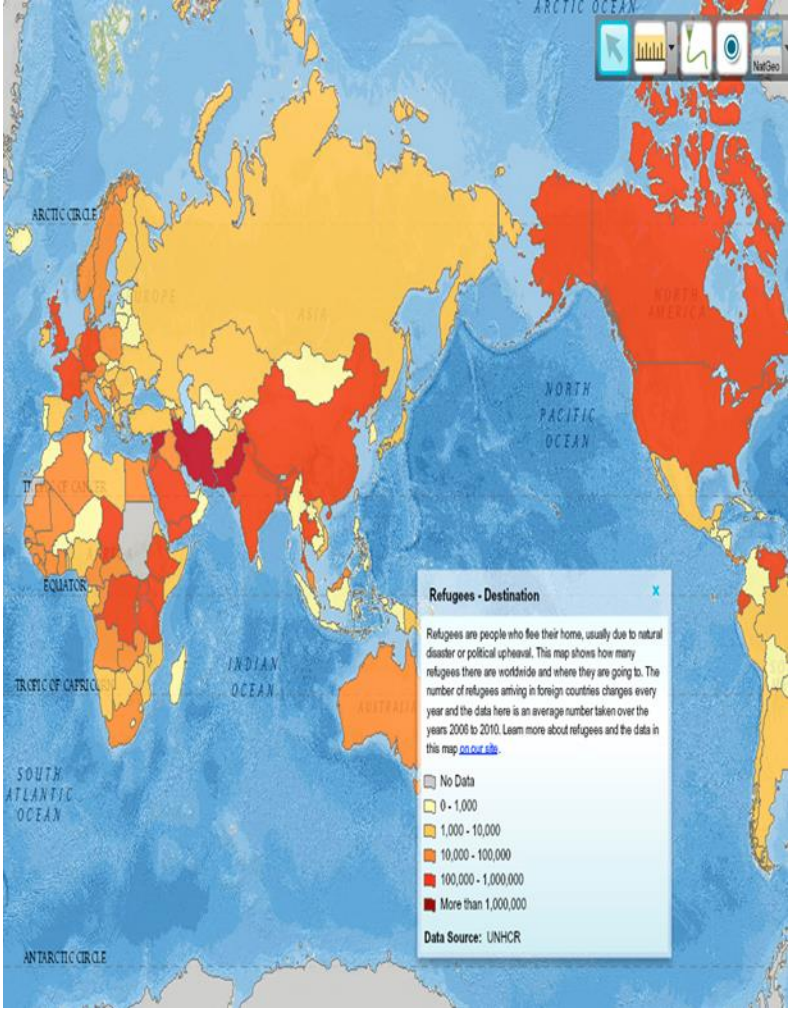
- U.S. President George W. Bush was convinced Saddam Hussein was continuing to develop **WMD's**.
- American and British forces launched an invasion of Iraq in March 2003 when Saddam refused to cooperate with U.N. inspectors.
- By April 2003 coalition forces had taken Bagdad.
- Saddam Hussein:
- The U.S. gradually handed over control of government and security operations to the Iraqis.
- The last U.S. :



Refugees Countries of Origin



Destinations



Economic Challenges



- Setbacks for Iran
 - 1977 Revolution
 - War with Iraq 1980-88
 - Economic progress between 1997-2005 with Reformist govt.
 - 2005 – present = struggles
 - Anti-reformist government
 - Crippling:.

Effects of Sanctions on Iranians' Livelihoods in 2012

Asked of Iranian adults

	A great deal	Somewhat	Not at all	Don't know/Refused
Sanctions hurt Iranians' livelihoods	56%	29%	10%	5%
Sanctions personally hurt your livelihood	48%	35%	14%	2%

The United Nations, the U.S., and Western Europe continue to impose sanctions on Iran. Do you think these sanctions have hurt the livelihood of Iranians a great deal, somewhat, or not at all?
 Have these sanctions personally hurt your livelihood a great deal, hurt it somewhat, or have they not hurt your livelihood at all?

Dec. 16, 2012-Jan. 10, 2013

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Given the scale of the sanctions against Iran, do you think Iran should continue to develop its nuclear power capabilities, or not?

Asked of Iranian adults

Yes, continue	No, do not continue	Don't know/Refused
63%	17%	19%

Dec. 16, 2012-Jan. 10, 2013

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Nuclear Weapons: Who has What?



- Known to have nuclear weapons
- Suspected to have nuclear weapons
- Pursuing nuclear weapons
- Suspected to be pursuing nuclear weapons

<http://www.cnn.com/interactive/2013/03/world/nuclear-weapon-states/>

Economic Challenges

- Setbacks for Afghanistan
 - Among :
 - Most people engaged in farming and herding
 - Opium trade
 - U.S. invasion
 - Government corruption
 - Resurgence:

Countries With the Highest Rates of "Suffering" in the Middle East and Central Asia, 2012

	% Suffering
Afghanistan	33%
Egypt	33%
Tunisia	32%
Iran	31%
Iraq	29%
Yemen	23%

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Afghan OPIUM → The world's HEROIN

- 92% of world's opium is from Afghanistan.
- 50% of Afghanistan's farmers are involved.
- Street value = \$30 to \$80 billion, per year.
- \$1 billion → Afghan farmers
- \$1.3 billion → Afghan traffickers.
- This is more than 50% of the national income.

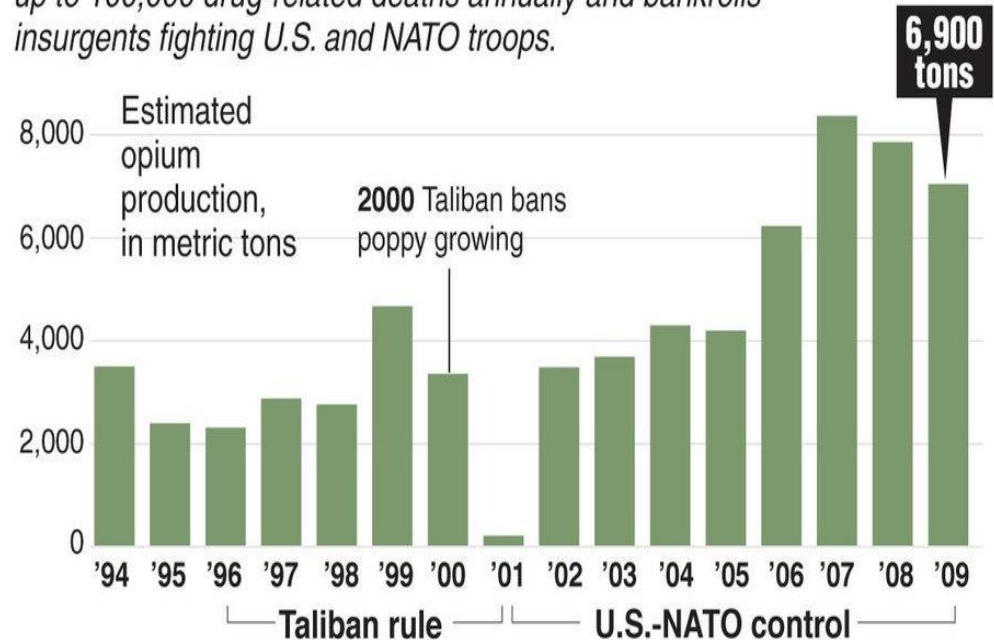


Opium in Afghanistan



Afghanistan's deadly crop

Afghanistan produces 90 percent of the world's opium. The drug causes up to 100,000 drug-related deaths annually and bankrolls insurgents fighting U.S. and NATO troops.*



Source: U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime

Graphic: Judy Treible

*Heroin is made from opium

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Cultural Challenges: Modernism vs. Traditionalism

- Traditionalism
 - Taliban in Afghanistan
 - Repression of women's rights
 - Advances in women's rights won with the 2005 Constitution have been reversed with the departure of U.S. troops
 - Use of :
 - Laws that set penalties for rape and child marriage have been called “un-Islamic”



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8MfE9lv07dA>

The Taliban

- Hard-line :
- Promised peace, security, and Sharia law when they came to power in the mid-1990s.
- Men were required to grow beards and women had to wear the all-covering burka.
- The Taliban banned television, music and cinema and disapproved of girls aged 10 and over from going to school.
- Accused of providing sanctuary for Osama bin Laden and Al Qaeda they were driven from power by the end of 2001.
- They have made a:

