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| Chronicle of Conflict 8-1 | | | | |
| Suez Crisis – by Jaden and Olivia | | | | |
| The Suez Canal was built by a man named Ferdinand De Lesseps. Ferdinand de Lesseps was a French man. After the construction, the Suez Canal had been opened for business on November 17, 1869. There were many vigorous tensions between the Israeli, British, and French people over the Suez Canal. The president of Egypt wanted to nationalize the canal based on high ability to transport resources to other countries. The Israeli, British, and French people did not support this decision. The president of Egypt took control of Suez Canal and nationalized it, but the British wanted to take it back and unationalize it for their own sake.  This is what led to the Suez Crisis in 1959. The French and British troops were able to secure the area around the canal. Egypt needed assistance, so the Soviet Union began supplying them with resources in 1955. Shortly after, the Soviet Union helped Egypt build the Aswan Dam and the Nile River, giving the Soviet Union a better foothold in this region. The leader of the USSR, Khrushchev, and the US threatened French-British-Israeli with nuclear missiles if they refused to withdraw. US president, Eisenhower, feared nuclear forces would make matters worse. Eventually Britain, France, and Israel withdrew from the area in 1956. Ending the Suez Crisis.  Tensions between France-Britain-Israel and Egypt...  During the Suez Crisis, there were irritable tensions between Egypt, Israel, Britain, France, and the US. These matters were made gradually worse over the Suez Canal and Gamal Abdel Nasser’s decision to nationalize it. Gamal set his mind to nationalizing the Suez Canal. France, Britain, and Israel were the first to dig out this information. Unfortunately, these countries were not happy about Gamal’s decision and thus took business into their own hands. These tensions escalated quickly due to Israel invading Egypt. This event is also addressed as The Forgotten War and the 1956 Israeli Invasion of Egypt. After egypt had nationalized the canal, Britain, France, and Israel came up with this “brilliant” plan    France, Britain, and Egypt over the Suez Canal caused fighting and a never ending stalemate, until one of the countries gains a foothold.  Why the Soviet Union helped Egypt, and why the US was worried….  Egypt got help from the Soviet Union, benefiting them greatly, but this worried other countries, such as the US. Egypt was in desperate need of help. When the countries Britain, Israel, and France were in a vigorous stalemate over the Suez Canal, Egypt got personal aid from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union supplied Egypt with money and made ambiguous threats about using nuclear weapons to aid its ally. The Soviet Union helped Egypt because Khrushchev wanted to get a better foothold in the growing Middle East for trade, mostly land and oil. Even though Egypt got help from the Soviet Union, things still stayed neutral. Egypt mostly used the money to build the Aswan Dam, and the Nile river. The threats from the Soviet Union worried the US. Due to past Nuclear tensions and threats from the Soviet Union during the beginning of the Cold War, the US was in fear that nuclear threats would make matters worse. At the time president Eisenhower didn’t want the Soviet Union to start pointing its missiles toward the US. Khrushchev then threatened Britain-France-Israel to withdraw from the canal, with nuclear weapons. This made the US even more perturbed. Fearing the USSR's nuclear threats, Eisenhower as well threatened them, with an open cease-fire, to withdraw the canal. In conclusion, the Soviet Union supported Egypt, threatening them with nuclear weapons, making the US threatening them as well, thus resulting in the end of the Suez Crisis.    The end of the Suez Crisis...  After the threats from the Soviet Union and the US, France, Britain and Israel withdrew from the canal area. After the countries withdrew, Egypt opened up the Suez canal for global and open trade, for all to share. Overall the Suez Crisis was and back and forth tug of war between the Suez Canal and shows how there are always bits of nuclear tensions between countries even through today.  **DO YOU HATE GETTING SHOT?**  **Image result for bulletproof vest**  **Buy your own bullet proof vest for ~800 new shekels or $260**  **Yom Kippur**  **By Amelia**  Lead Paragraph: Yom Kippur is considered the holiest holidays of the Jewish religion. Due to this fact, when the Syrian and Egyptian troops stormed Golan heights and the Sinai Peninsula it was seen as a disrespect to the Jewish people and their religion. This attack was shortly after the fourth Arab-Israeli war when Israel had a chance to increase security. Israel was swept with surprise since it was not expected for Syria and Egypt to attack together in two separate places.  Explanation Paragraph:  There are many things that lead up to the tragedy of the Yom Kippur conflict. One included the Israeli victory in the 6 day war that left Israel controlling a land much bigger than its original size. The Egyptians lost almost 23,500 square miles of the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip, Jordan lost the west bank and east Jerusalem, and Syria lost the strategic location of Golan Heights. Soon after that, Egypt got a new president who found himself ruling a economically unstable country that could barely afford to continue their endless crusade against Israel. The president decided that if he could only slightly damage Israel and take the Sinai Peninsula then he could possibly make peace with Israel. On October 6, 1973 Israel planned to win back lost territory from the third Arab-Israeli war, but where taken by surprise as Egypt and Syria launched a coordinated attack on Israel. All of this was on the holiest Jewish holiday, Yom Kippur. Taking the element of surprise to their advantage, the Egyptian troops quickly swept into the depths of the Sinai Peninsula. While Syrian troops struggled to occupying Israeli troops out of Golan Heights. Yom Kippur happened over a short period of time, only 3 weeks. This also happened shortly after not only the third Arab-Israeli war but the forth as well . The Yom Kippur attack took place on October 25,1973.  **This Just In: the Iraqi and Iranian war has finally come to a end!**  By: Jack Wales and Maggie Day  The Iran Iraq war was a war between the two countries of Iran and Iraq.  The first attack of the war happen on September 22, 1980 when Iraq invaded Iran.  The Iran Iraq war is also known as the Persian Gulf War. The war finally came to an end today, August 20,1988!  The war was started because both countries wanted Shatt al-Arab waterway that bordered the two different countries.  You may be wondering if there are any other reasons why the Iran Iraq war had started, the answer is yes!  The war had also begun due to lasting tensions. The Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein felt directly threatened by the islamic revolution that brought Ayatollah Khomeini into power in Iran. During the war, Iran was supported by Syria and Libya and Iraq's major supporting countries where the US and the Soviet Union.  Both countries wanted Shatt al-Arab waterway for more oil production.  During the war there was many different thing that happened that costed the countries a ton of money.  During the war there was 7 billion dollars in damage. Another damaging cost that the countries had to face the cost of over 1 million deaths.  There was also struggles with civilian brutality. The US      Second Contribution-Saddam Hussein Biography  Casey, Sidney, Alex    Saddam Hussein was an Iraqi president from 1979 until 2003. He was born to a peasant family and his father died before he was even born. Soon after he was born, he went to live with his uncle in Baghdad. Saddam Hussein was part of the Ba'th party which was in 1957. In 1959, they attempted to kill the prime minister which was unsuccessful. He was wounded during this assassination attempt and he fled to where he eventually began law school. Saddam Hussein was in prison for a few years when the Ba'thists were overthrown. He eventually escaped and helped lead the coup that brought the Ba'thists back to power in 1968. During his presidency, he was involved in three wars including the Iran-Iraq War, the Persian  Gulf War, and the Iraq War. Saddam Hussein was eventually captured by a team of US Navy SEALS. He was put on trial and was found guilty on many accounts. He was hung in December of 2006. |  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | to invade Egypt. Britain and France arranged Israel’s attempt to frighten Egyptian military forces out of the Sinai Peninsula and across the Suez Canal. Britain and France would stay back while Israel wiped out Egypt’s military services. France and the UK will seize the canal while the military guards are being distracted. Thus, all three countries proceeded with the arrangement. As the Israeli forces handily crushed the Egyptian forces, the tensions between these nations became sorely spiteful.  Who is Gamal Nasser, and why did he want to nationalize the Suez Canal…....  Gamal Abdel Nasser was the second president of Egypt. President Nasser served from 1956 to his death in September 1970. Nasser served as the ruler after former president Mohamed Naguib resigned his position in November 1954 for following the terms of an outlawed Muslim Brotherhood. However, Nasser was not officially elected as ruler of Egypt until June 1956.  Shortly after beginning his term, Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal to all of the world to use. As learned, this made a select few countries irritable with the Egyptian president.  The Suez Canal was previously prevailed by France and Britain. Both countries desired to keep it to themselves, and denied to share their resources with other surrounding nations. Nasser fancied to nationalize this region to pay for the massive constructed dam on the Nile River. A formerly arranged plan was forged, and Israel invaded Egypt in response to the nationalization. |  | How Nasser nationalized the canal, and what Britain, France, and Israel did about it...   Nasser's decisions and Britain-Frances deprecate toward the nationalization of the Suez Canal, lead to the horrendous and violent Suez Crisis. The Suez canal had been owned by the Suez Canal Company, controlled by France and Britain powers. Once American and British powers decide not to support the construction of Egypt’s Aswan High Dam as they had promised. Nasser declared a martial law in the canal area, seized control over the Suez Canal Company, predicting that the tolls collected from passing ships would overtime pay for the Aswan Dam construction. Britain and France wanted the Suez Canal back and started a fight against Nasser for the canal. Britain and France feared that Nasser might close off shipment of supplies to western Europe. Britain and France secretly prepared military actions to gain back control of the canal, and possibly get rid of Nasser. They found an ally, Israel, which had been invaded and taken advantage of by Egypt. In October 1956, Israeli troops invaded Egypt, advancing towards the canal, routing Egyption forces. Britain and France, following their plan, demanded that Egyptian and Israeli troops withdraw from the canal, announcing that they would intervene with a cease-fire ordered by the United Nations. No one withdrew. Britain and France started to become more involved and closed in on the canal themselves. All forces, Egypt, France, Britain, and Israel didn’t withdraw, leaving them at a stalemate. The tensions between | | **A War** **Between Countries that Only Lasted Six Days**  By: Grayson Kadera and Jane Luken  The Six Day War lasted through June 5th to June 10th of 1967. The war started because of tensions between Israel and its neighboring countries, such as Egypt, Syria, as well as Jordan. Tensions started because of Arab terrorist attacks of Palestinian terrorists from Syria Jordan, and the Sinai Peninsula. The Terrorist attacks started leaking into Israel territory. This caused Israel strike back, they made threats against Arab and other countries areas that scared the other governments into starting attacks which progressed to the start of the Six Day War.  **How it started**  The war started on the early morning of June 5, 1967. An attack broke out upon Egypt, when their Air Forces were destroyed by Israel. All of Egypts Air Force bases were attacked leaving them vulnerable to terrorists and other bombings. Even after the bombings were made on Egypt, Jordanian Forces started to attack and bomb Egypt. Within minutes most of Egypts Air Bases and Forces were destroyed. But previously, because of a Cease Fire Agreement signed by Jordan, they were prohibited to attack across the borders. All this destruction all happened in just one day.  **Consequences**  Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria had conflicts because of this war through 1967 to 1970. Palestinian forces still attacked Jordan bases in Israel. Then in late 1968 the another battle broke out between Syria and Egypt. This battle continued through 1969 to 1970. Almost daily aerial attacks were waged across the Suez Canal. Israel planes made attacks on Egypt. After a 90 day ceasefire was made, the United nations began to make negotiations. The new president of Egypt made peace between Syria and Libya. But then the Arab Israeli War broke out in October of 1973.  **Israel Occupation of**  **West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Golan Heights**  Written by: Lucas Browning, Austrian Martin, and Cade Shurman  The israeli occupation of  West bank began in June 7th,1967 during the six day war Israeli occupied West bank, including east jerusalem. The six day war was a war that when on between Israeli, and Arab states of Egypt, Syria and Jordan, in the year of june 1967.Israel then sent it Defense Forces launched into preemptive air strikes that crippled the air forces of Egypt and its allies. Israel then staged a successful ground offensive and seized the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip from Egypt, the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan.the war ended when the U.N -brokered ceasefire,this leads me  into my next point, the occupation of west bank, gaza strip,in there big atack on the Palestinian taking over 1 million pasestishion arabs population  Israel was fighting Egypt. Israel attacked the Egyptian air force and obliterated it. About an hour after the Israeli air attack, the Egyptian commander of the Jordanian army was ordered by Cairo to begin attacks on Israel; in the initially confused situation, the Jordanians were told that Egypt had repelled the Israeli air strikes. Israel subsequently captured and occupied the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, from the Jordanians and the Golan Heights from Syria. The Israeli success was the result of a well-prepared and enacted strategy, the poor leadership of the Arab states, and their poor military leadership and strategy. Israel seized the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, from Jordan and the Golan Heights from Syria. |  | Israel's international standing greatly improved in the following years.    Golan heights was a part of palestine, until the Six day war broke between iraq and palestine during june 1967 Golan heights a very important thing to Palestinian because of it strategic importance, Palestinian and the capital Damascus, about 60 km (40 miles) north, are clearly visible from the top of the Heights while Palestinian artillery regularly shelled the whole of northern Israel from 1948 to 1967 when Palestinian controlled the Heights. The heights give Israel an excellent vantage point for monitoring Palestinian movements. The topography provides a natural buffer against any military thrust from Palestinian .There are more than 30 Jewish settlements on the heights, with an estimated 20,000 settlers. With it gone this put palestine at a huge disadvantage.  This whole conflict began after WWII had ended. Thousands of Jews were looking to start a new life outside of Germany even though they were now totally free. The Jewish people were given a very large section of Palestine which is now known as Israel. Citizens of Palestine and surrounding countries were unhappy with the new change as the Jews were a new culture thriving in their land. In 1948, the two very different sides went to war. At the end, the Gaza Strip was controlled by Egypt, and the West Bank by Jordan. The Jews were not happy about losing their land. In return, they invaded the Gaza Strip and Jordan. Israel has now stripped Palestine of their land and controls all of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.  During the 6 Day War in June of 1967, the military of Israel managed to capture the Gaza Strip from Egypt. One of the biggest struggles for Israel when taking over was getting the current Palestinian population to move out. The Prime Minister suggested shorting the population of water so they would be forced to move out. Israel destroyed thousands of Palestinian homes and businesses. Those who have refused to leave are now considered illegal refugees. According to the United Nations, there have been over 2,500 acts of violence committed by israeli people against Palestinian people since the occupation. This is a very important part of the Israel conflict because hundreds of thousands of lives have been affected and they have been unable to settle their differences to the present day. | | put several billion dollars dollars into Iraq for economic aid.  Today is the day where the last prisoners of war where exchanges.  During the war Saddam used chemical weapon on the Iranians, but also on his countries people.  Both countries where lead by demanding dictators. Both leaders were not only attacking the other country, but they were attacking their own people.  During the war the oil exportation decreased drastically during the war.  The Iran Iraq war had a major impact on the US alongside Iran and Iraq.  We can predict that there will be long lasting tensions between the two countries. |  |  |   https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/naFc4rl1FSQwNknwEFNtl15pwGWqJjW-9ikwi1nFcWcxh0ldP6uKfBbpCiLqbu6Tg--F8ms6lx8buMMWibPhenuALmFiPmS9rSXH23v8ZGSVofUmtQL5Ds-CW7yDy590yTM4m74_Saddam Hussein  Saddam was president of Iraq from 1979 -2003. He was a super unsuccessful ruler  his theories and actions are known worldwide as him being a terrible leader. Saddam´s way of ruling was super unsuccessful as he would fight against neighboring countries in hope of gaining more land but he was fought down terribly and was hated by his own people. Many lives were lost as is harsh ruling was super unsuccessful. To understand how he go to this point you have to go back in time to his early childhood life.  https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/-k3djZDuU3fd82gFzxiYcLKsF2u2SovxtUAuJFc2GKkFeVSRa_GhWyk0hwneuGxR-I0mfbaj-shPJHtUdwsxHDfXLi-zkIDk4eQZ0XGXpcxGyHILPhts7JbhrcvaNKjSmO9lw_OEWhen Saddam was just a young child his father was killed and he was sent to live with his uncle in Baghdad. In 1957 He joined the Ba ´th party where that group participated in a unsuccessful mission to kill the Iraqi prime minister. After this unsuccessful mission he escaped to Syria and then to Egypt where he started explore the idea of studying law. During this time in 1963 the Ba ´thists took power but were overthrown that same year. After they were overthrown Saddam escaped prison and became the leader of the Ba ´thists where he was also an instrumental piece in a coup in 1968 which brought the party back to power.  Ounce Saddam took power had an objective to be the dominant force in the Persian gulf and to rule the flow of oil that was flowing through the country. Saddam also had an objective to rule out any hater of his to instill a fear in the country that he ruled which in turn made the citizens of his country hate him even more. Saddam launched a series of attacks in Iran and in Kuwait to help gain more oil fields and to become the dominant force for oil. During Saddam's presidency Saddam was a socialist president and more ruled like a dictator.  Saddam's life came to a end when he was tried for crimes against humanity and mass murder and was sentenced to death by hanging. Still to this day the citizens of Iraq are still afraid of the government after what Saddam had done to the country.  Persian Gulf War  Article by Alex, Casey, and Sidney:  The Persian Gulf war started when the leader of Iraq, (Saddam Hussein) ordered an invasion of Kuwait in August of 1990. He believed that Kuwait was siphoning oil from the border shared between Iraq and Kuwait. When the UN got word of this, they demanded Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. However, Saddam Hussein refused. On January 17, 1991, the US led a major air offensive, (Operation Desert Storm) which began US involvement in the war. The US got involved with the war because they feared the Iraqis would invade Saudi Arabia next, and Saudi Arabia produced about 40% of the world’s oil. If the Iraqis invaded Saudi Arabia, they would control the oil and the US wouldn’t get any of it. They needed to stop the Iraqis before that could happen. The US and other western countries started to send in military forces to Saudi Arabia to help with the defense of Kuwait. Iraq increased its forces in Kuwait to about 300,000 troops, and Saddam declared a Jihad or holy war on Kuwait in order to gain the support of the Muslim population. The UN declared the use of “all necessary means” in order to stop Iraq. The Coalition forces were much greater than the Iraqi forces. In January of 1991, there was a US led air attack on Iraq’s military called Operation Desert Storm. In the attack, much of Iraq’s forces were taken out and the ground forces were lessened by a large amount. Bush later declared a ceasefire in Iraq after 8 to 10,000 Iraqi forces were killed and many others fled. The end the war may have seemed like a win for Kuwait, but both Iraq and Kuwait suffered major damage. Iraq is now watched with a very close eye.  Before the war, peace did not seem very far off. At the Geneva Convention, it seemed like peace would become reality at some point because Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein was prepared to dissolve the conflict and return the territory his forces had occupied for a long time. However, two weeks later he gave a speech saying that Kuwait had been siphoning oil from the Ar Rumaylah oil fields along Iraq and Kuwait shared border. Saddam Hussein wanted Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to cancel out $30 billion of Iraq's foreign dept for this. In addition to Hussein’s speech, Iraq began to send in troops to the Kuwait border. On August 2, 1990, Saddam Hussein ordered the invasion of Kuwait and claimed that other Arab nations would come and support him. This claim turned out to be untrue because Saudi Arabia and Kuwait called on the US and NATO to help, and two thirds of the Arab League disagreed with Iraq's act of aggression.  In August of 1990, Iraq started to invade and kill many people in Kuwait. President Bush began to send military forces into Saudi Arabia to protect Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in November of 1990. The UN declared the use of all necessary force in order to stop Iraq's invasion. On January 16, 1991, the US and other Coalition forces launched Operation Desert Storm. It started with a massive aerial attack on Iraq which took out much of the communications and military within Iraq. After five weeks of aerial bombardment general Norman Schwarzkopf sent in hundreds of thousands of troops into Kuwait and eastern Iraq to eliminate the Iraqi. By February 26 Iraqi forces were retreating from Kuwait.  In the end Iraq suffered from about 25,000 dead troops and about 300,000 wounded troops, while the U.S only had 148 deaths and 476 wounded. When the U.S troops came home they were celebrated and so were the generals and president Bush. Kuwait and Iraq suffered from much damage to their homes, buildings, and agriculture. In the end the coalition came out victorious and the Iraqi suffered from their decision to invade Kuwait. Now it will take Kuwait and Iraq a long time to recover from this war. | | |
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