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Chapter 1 - Peace After WW1

Triple Alliance : Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy

Triple Entente: Russia, Britain, France

Versailles Peace Conference in Paris

The Big Three :

- George Clemenceau (Prime Minister of France)
- David Lloyd George (Prime Minister of Britain)
- Woodrow Wilson (President of the USA)

Treaty Of Versailles (The leader's aims and motives) :

David Lloyd George -

Want to begin trading with Germany, Want Germany to loose Navy and colonies and Britain take colonies

George Clemenceau -

Wants to punish Germany and wants Germany to prove that they won't start the war again

Woodrow Wilson -

Strengthen Democracy, Not be so harsh on Germany and create the League of Nations

(All of these are included Wilson's Fourteen Points)

*Not everyone share Wilson's viewpoint

Did Lloyd George agree with Wilson?

*David Lloyd George agrees with Wilson that Germany should not be punished harshly just so Germany won't seek revenge to start another war, but unfortunately it happened anyway.

Pressures on Lloyd George

*People in Britain were not sympathetic to Germany at all because they had seen how Germany was treated when Russia surrendered. They had also been fed anti- German propaganda for 4 years.

*Lloyd George also won the election in 1918 by promising to "make Germany pay" so he had to balance the pressure at home with his desire not to leave Germany wanting any revenge.

-> Did Clemenceau agree with Wilson?

- Clemenceau agrees with Wilson's aim for lasting peace but in private he doesn't agree with Wilson's Fourteen Points. He once pointed out that even god only needed ten commandments which means Clemenceau thinks Wilson claims too much.

- The major disagreement was on Germany. He thinks that this is the only opportunity to harm Germany so that Germany won't ever attack France again but Wilson and Lloyd George disagree.

Pressures on Clemenceau

- France has lost parts of its land, industry and people so the French wanted to take this opportunity to harm Germany. The French President even wanted Germany to break into smaller states but Clementeau knew that Britain and the USA wouldn't agree to this.
- Since Clemenceau is a realist, he is aware that he had to probably be forced to compromise on some issues but he is also aware of public opinions within France.

Was the Treaty of Versailles harsh or fair on Germany?

Term 1: Germany had to accept the blame for the war.

Reason: Germany did the damage, so Britain and France decided to blame Germany.

German Argument: It was harsh for Germany to accept it because they know they can't defeat Europe.

Impact on Germany: Pride, Economy and Military.

Term 2: Germany had to pay 6.6 billion to the Allies for the damage caused by the war.

Reason: Much of the French industry and infrastructure were damaged.

German Argument: Economy is going to be ruined and never going to recover again.

Impact on Germany: Pride and Economy.

Term 3: The Treaty restricted German arm force.

Reason: Disarm Germany so they won't start war again.

German Argument: They can't defend themselves and Russia can easily attack Germany.

Impact on Germany: Economy and Military.

Term 4: Territory was lost.

Reason: Germany lost 12.5% of popularity (5 million) They also lost industry (Gold, Steel and Coal)

German Argument: Germany is complaining about losing Germany.

Impact on Germany: Pride and Economy.

Term 5: Germany not allowed to join the League of Nations.

Reason: Not allowed to join the League of Nations until they've proved themselves.

German Argument: Germany ended up feeling excluded.

Impact on Germany: Pride, Economy and Military.

Impact of Borders of Europe

Saarland: Run by LON and then a plebiscite to be held after 15 years, To France 全民投票

Rhineland: Became a demilitarized zone. 非軍事化

Denmark: After a vote or plebiscite

Alsace Lorraine: To France

Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia: Became independent states, Germany had taken those states from Russia in 1918.

Danzig: Runs by LON was to give Poland a sea port.

Germany's Reaction to the Treaty

War Guilt and Reparations-

Germany accepted the blame and therefore had to pay reparations, "War guilt clause hated" They think that at least the blame should be shared.

Disarmament-

Reduced to 100,000 men, no air force and only a tiny navy. Germany thinks it was an unfair lost symbol of pride. None of the allies were being asked or forced to disarm the same way.

Territories -

Lost 10% of land in Europe, all overseas colonies, 12.5% of the population, 16% of its coalfields and almost half of its iron and steel industry. A major blow to their pride and economy. Saar and Upper Silesia were important industrial areas. Britain and France were increasing their empire by taking over German territories in Africa.

Wilson's 14 Points -

Doesn't follow the fourteen points. For example: Self determination was given to countries such as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. German speaking people were being ruled by non-Germans in a new country such as Czechoslovakia. German feel insulted by not being invited to join the League of Nations

Other Peace Treaties

St. Germain (1919) : Dealing with Austria

What Austria needs to do: Empire to be broken up, Reparations to be paid but amount not set. No Anschluss with Germany. Army reduced to 30000. No Navy. Loss of industry to Czechoslovakia.

Impact: Austria was not set to start paying reparations until 1921. However, the country went bankrupt and was unable to pay anything.

Neuilly (1919) : Dealing with Bulgaria

What Bulgaria needs to do: Reparations set at 2.25 billion Francs. Volunteer army of 20000. No air force. Only 4 torpedo boats. Lost lands to Czechoslovakia. Poland and Yugoslavia also created.

Impact: Bulgaria was the only one of the defeated powers that actually paid off reparations.

Trianon (1920) : Dealing with Hungary

What Hungary needs to do: The Empire is broken up. To pay 200 million gold crowns. Army of 35000 volunteers. 3 patrol boats. Huge land loss. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were created.

Impact: 3 million Hungarians out of their homeland. The loss of lands and resources destroyed their economy. Unable to pay reparations.

Sevres (1920) : Dealing with Turkey

Further Information will be clear later on.

Chapter 2 - League of Nations

Wilson wanted the LON to be like a world parliament where representatives of all nations could meet together regularly to decide on any matters that affected them all.

[Link to Chapter 2 paper copy notes \(1920\)](#)

League in 1920s Continued ~

Disarmament-

- Failed Disarmament
- The 1921 Conference in Washington, USA, Japan, Britain and France agreed to limit the size of their navies but this was as far as disarmament ever got.
- Damaging Germany's reputation
- Germany disarmed but no other countries had disarmed the same way, Selfishness.

Economic Recovery -

After difficult days in 1920, the European countries were once again recovering. The Dawes plan helped sort out Germany's economic chaos and helped to get Britain and France moving again. Trading helped reduce tension. Less likely to go to war.

Summary of how far does the League succeed in the 1920s -

- Helped sick and poor and homeless people.
- Stabilized economy after war
- Ways of sorting international disputes

- But league couldn't deal with big problems in fact not tested in this way in 1920
- Encourage them to think in terms of collaborating rather than competing.
- Simply by existing

League in 1930s-

How Successful was the League in the 1930s -

Economic Depression -

Late 1920 : Boom in World Trade, USA is the richest nation in the world, everyone tries to trade with the USA. Borrowing money from American banks. As a result, many countries are getting richer. Predicted that political disaster might follow if the countries did not cooperate economically.

1929: Economic disaster strike. In the USA the Wall Street Crash started a long depression that quickly caused economic problems around the world. Damaged Trade and Industry. Lead to political changes in countries.

1930: As a result of the depression, some of the optimism from the 1920s evaporated. As US loans dried up, it led to unemployment. Countries tried to protect their own industry by bringing in tariffs to stop imports. That means their trading partners did the same thing and trading eventually got even worse which leads to unemployment as well. As their neighbors rearmed, many states began to fear that their neighbors might have other plans for their new armies so they built up their own forces.

What did the major countries think? -

USA and Britain: One way that the LON can stop one country invading another was by using economic sanctions but the depression made the USA and Britain unwilling to help since it would make its own economy even worse.

Japan: Depression threatened to bankrupt Japan. Its main import was silk but the USA was buying less silk. Therefore Japan has less money to buy food and other raw materials. Its leaders were all generals. Japan had decided to build an empire by taking weaker countries that had the raw materials that Japan needed. They started by invading Manchuria.

Germany: The depression hurt Germany badly. Leads to unemployment, poverty and chaos. The leaders seem to do nothing. Therefore, they elected Hitler to lead them. He openly planned to invade Germany's neighbors in order to win back the land that Germany lost during the Great War.

Italy: Economic problems encouraged Mussolini to build overseas empires to distract people's attention from difficulties the government faced.

The Manchurian Crisis -

Invasion 1 (1931) -

- Incident in Manchuria gave them an opportunity
- Japanese army controlled South Manchurian Railway
- When the Chinese troops allegedly attacked the railway, Japanese armed forces used this as an excuse to set up a government in Manchuria.
- Japan's civilians protested but the military were now in charge. 平民

China Appeals -

- China appealed to the League

- Japan argued that China was in such a state of anarchy that they had to invade in self defense to keep peace in the area. 無政府狀態
- Serious test for LON

League Investigates -

- Delay
- League's officials sailed across the world to assess the situation in Manchuria.
- Took a year before they presented the report
- Japan acted unlawfully, Manchuria should be returned to the Chinese

Invasion 2 (1933) -

- Instead of withdrawing Manchuria, they announced that they intend to invade more of China
- Necessary in Self Defense
- The report from the League's officials was approved by 42 votes to 1 in the Assembly. Only Japan voted against
- Japan resigned on the League on March 27th, 1933
- The next week it invaded Jehol

The League's Response -

- Without the main powers like the USA, Japan's main trading partner, they would be meaningless.
- Britain is interested in keeping up good relationship with Japan
- Discussed banning arm sales but other countries disagree because they are worried that Japan would retaliate and the war would escalate.
- No one is risking their navies or armies in a war with Japan.
- Only the USA and USSR would have had the resources to remove Japanese from Manchuria force but they were not even members

Why did disarmament fail in the 1930s -

Disarmament Conference: The league realized the urgency of the problem. By July 1932 it had produced resolutions to prohibit bombing of civilian populations, limit the size of artillery, limit the tonnage of tanks and prohibit chemical warfare. But very little in the resolutions to show how these limits would be achieved.

German Disarmament: Germans had been in the LON for 6 years already, so they should be treated equally under the Treaty of Versailles. The big question was whether everyone else should disarm to the level that Germany had been forced to or should Germans be allowed to rearm to a level close to that of the other powers.

Why it was a failure: Some believed it was doomed at the start. It did not help that Britain and France were divided into this issue. The British felt that the Treaty of Versailles was unfair. The British then signed an agreement to allow Germany to build up their navy as long as it stayed under 35% of the size of the British navy. It was in violation of the Treaty of Versailles. It seems like each country was looking after themselves and ignoring the League.

Abyssinian Crisis -

[Link to Abyssinian Crisis PPT](#)

Chapter 4 - Who was to blame for the Cold War (1945-1955)

The Big Three:

President Roosevelt (USA)

Winston Churchill (Britain)

Josef Stalin (USSR)

The Origins of the Cold War

The causing tension between the two allies (USA and USSR):

	USA	USSR
Elections	- Through elections (democracy) - Multiple elections	- Dictatorship - One party system
Industries	- Free Industries (owned privately) - Average living standards are high	- Restricted industries (state owned) - Average living standards low
Individual Rights	- Freedom of speech - Human rights are respected	- Rights Restricted

Ideology: A system of ideas or beliefs which forms a policy economically, politically or religiously.

Four Freedoms:

- Freedom from worship
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom from want
- Freedom from fear

Describe the ideological differences between the USA and USSR.

Answer: In the US, leaders were elected through multiple elections by their citizens. Their businesses were privately owned and human rights were respected. However in the USSR, leaders were chosen from the party in office through dictatorship. Their businesses were state owned and their rights were restricted.

What happened before -

The USA and Britain were enemies against the USSR since the USSR was a communist country. However, the USSR mounted a defense against German forces from 1941 to 1945. Churchill and Roosevelt admired the Soviets therefore they sent in vital supplies but the tension still remained. In the 1930s the USA followed in isolation, keeping itself away from European and World affairs. The USA might have disapproved of Soviet Communism, but they tried to not get involved. However, their attitude changed in the 1940s. Roosevelt had all Americans against or opposing Communism. From now on, every Communist action will meet America's reaction.

The Yalta Conference -

The Allied power met to discuss what would happen to Europe after Germany's defeat in Ukraine. It went well.

Facts:

- February 1945
- Churchill, Stalin, Roosevelt
- Churchill wants Poland to have a free and fair election
- Stalin wants a sphere of influence, wants Poland and other countries around her
- Roosevelt wants to finish war on the Pacific and stop Japan empire

Accomplishments:

- Yalta is going to lead to division of Europe
- Unconditional surrender of Germany
- Germany will be divided in East and West, Berlin was divided also (Sphere of Influence in Germany)
- Denazification (Trial Germany for war crime, Nazi is illegal, get German back to normal)
- UN is developed, get Soviets to join the UN with a secret agreement to create a security council where they will have Veto power (Security Council is the permanent members of the UN)
- Stalin agrees to holding free democratic elections in the nations it occupies in eastern Europe but it is a lie
- 16 members of Poland are invited to Moscow but they were punished and arrested instead
- Soviets agree to help invade Japan in exchange for land lost in Russo-Japanese war

The Potsdam Conference July-August 1945 -

Three months after Yalta Conference, Allied troops reached Berlin and Hitler committed suicide. Germany surrendered and the war had an end.

The relations were chilled since there were disagreements between Stalin and the new US president, Harry Truman. There were also tensions between USSR and the US with the testing of the atomic bomb.

Changes that took place which would affect the relationships of the leaders before Potsdam Conference:

- 1. Stalin's armies were occupying most of eastern Europe**
(Stalin left the troops instead of withdrawing them)
- 2. America had a new president**
(Roosevelt died and the vice president took over. Vice president (Harry S Truman) in very anti-Communist and was suspicious of Stalin)
- 3. The allies had tested an Atomic Bomb**
(Truman warned Stalin about the Atomic Bomb testing. Churchill was defeated in an election in Britain and was replaced by a new prime minister)

Disagreements at Potsdam		
✗ Germany Stalin wanted to cripple Germany completely to protect the USSR against future threats. Truman did not want to repeat the mistake of the Treaty of Versailles.	✗ Reparations Twenty million Russians had died in the war and the Soviet Union had been devastated. Stalin wanted compensation from Germany. Truman, however, was once again determined not to repeat the mistakes at the end of the First World War and resisted this demand.	✗ Eastern Europe At Yalta, Stalin had won agreement from the Allies that he could set up pro-Soviet governments in eastern Europe. He said, 'If the Slav [the majority of east European] people are united, no one will dare move a finger against them'. Truman became very unhappy about Russian intentions and soon adopted a 'get tough' attitude towards Stalin.

Documentary Notes

- 1943, the big three went to Iran for the Tehran conference
- Stalin wanted to know what the other allies were thinking
- D-Day 1944, largest seaborne invasion
- Warsaw was destroyed and Poland blamed the Soviet Union
- 1945, Red army launched towards Berlin (27 million Soviet was dead)
- Stalin was sure that they were ready to go to war against Japan, however, a day before, the US tested an atomic bomb. (Manhattan Project)
- 4 days later, atomic bomb was dropped in USSR
- 3 days later, another was dropped in Nagasaki

Chapter 5 - Cold War Crisis

Cuban Missile Crisis

-> **Cuba Leader: Batista**

-> **Soviet Leader: Khrushchev**

Documentary Notes

- Americans used Cuba as a holiday destination
- American corporations had a big influence on Cuba
- Sugarcane was a crop to export (used to make cigars)
- Batista was in power (dictator) of Cuba
- 1959, Fidel Castro enters Havana
- Cuban exiles were people who wanted to travel across the gulf of Mexico to Florida to have a better life.
- Khrushchev, a new Soviet leader after Stalin died in 1953
- Khrushchev had a great opportunity to take over Cuba since it is within America's Sphere of Influence.
- Castro turned to the Soviets for help
- Bay of Pigs is one of the causes of the Cuban Missile Crisis (a fiasco, disaster)
- Exiles felt led down by the Americans since they did not provide air support
- CIA are spies who gather information externally. FBI is internal.
- Trying to get rid of Castro and communist but it is a disaster

- As a result exiles were rounded up

Vietnam war

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Documentary Notes

- During the 19th century, vietnam was ruled by the French and as known as Indo-China
- Vietnam became very profitable for the French
- Saigon was the original name for Ho Chi Minh City
- People were converted into Catholicism and banned Buddhism
- French schools were set up to educate vietnamese administrators
- Purpose is to Educate people to develop who would remain loyal to the French Empire
- One student was Ho Chi Minh who whose father was a nationalist, meaning to resist the French
- Ho was intended to fight for Vietnam independence
- After, Ho converted to Communism
- 1940 when France was defeated in WW2 by Germany. The japanese (germany's allies) took control of the main resources in Vietnam
- General Vo Nguyn Giap formed MINH which was a strong anti japanese resistance movement
- Ho inspired the Vietnam to fight for independence for Vietnam
- In 1954, Geneva Agreement happened
- This gave Vietnam independence but it was split
- The north was lead by Ho Chi Minh and the south was lead by Ngo Dinh Diem
- However, Ngo Dinh Diem had support of the USA and followed containment
- But he was evil, stole money and he didn't gain support after all
- Ho Chi Minh did not accept the division of Vietnam and set up the National Liberation Front
- Vietcom (Vietnamese Communists) ended up fighting the US and ARVN was unable to defeat them
- US sending advisors to train AVRN since VC were largely based in the Countryside so Diem move peasants to safe villages (concentration camps)
- In 1963, Diem assassinated and CIA arranged Govt Coup (military takeover)
- Lyndon B Johnson believed in the Domino Theory and by 1964, Johnson was looking for an excuse to become more involved

Viet Cong and US Tactics

North Tactics	US Tactics
Mine (can be stepped on)	B52 Bomber (bomb north town and morale, confidence and military targets)
AK 47	Looking for Vietcong villages (but if they were suspected, the village was destroyed)
Ethanol bomber	Chemical Weapons (Agent Orange (create defects) and Napalm (liquid, dark orange color))

Grenade	My Lai Massacre (mass murder of unarmed South Vietnamese civilians by U.S. troops in Sơn Tịnh District, South Vietnam, on March 16)
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Principles for North Vietnam Armies:

- Retreats when the enemies attacks
- Raid when the enemy camps
- Attack when the enemy tires
- Pursue when the enemy retreats

Summarizing the Tactics:

Viet Cong

- Tunnels and within them there are booby traps, wells, kitchen etc.
- There were also mines on the surface and traps as well set by the Viet Congs

US

- Used chemical weapons such as Agent Orange and Napalm to destroy the villages and the forest to have a better look at the land

Bell Work

Peace Protest Ways

- Protest
- Media
- Kent State University (4 students got killed)
- Soldiers (African American)
- Woodstock

More Documentary Notes:

- wants freedom in vietnam
- French ruled vietnam
- Japanese ruled vietnam and Ho Chi Minh flew back to vietnam and gaining North vietnam Guerrilla soldiers
- French demoralized and wished to start peace talk
- NLF from the north vietnam went to the south
- The south is called the Vietcong
- In the south, Diem wanted a democracy but ended up a dictatorship
- USA was planning to bomb the Ho Chi Minh trail
- 1968, Lyndon B Johnson declared to halt fighting north vietnam and not to reelect
- Richard Nixon halted all fighting in Vietnam
- Nixon committed treason
- 1969, Ho Chi Minh passed away
- Students were killed in the US universities
- 1973, last american troops left

- 1974, Nixon resigned because of a scandal
- Vietnam was socialized along strict communist lines

Hungarian Uprising 1956

Background:

Explain how Hungary was ruled after 1945

- AREO: Hungarian secret police
- Curfews
- Lead by Communist

What impact did Stalin's death have?

- Even people in the prison camps wept since the impact of Stalin was so great
- 1956, Khrushchev gave a "secret speech"
- China told Khrushchev to forcefully restore order, then the Soviet army re-entered Budapest.

Event:

How did the uprising start and how did it become violent?

- Peaceful demonstrations (Peaceful protest)
- "Now or Never" Judith while people were stepping and stomping on Stalin's statue.
- Soviets came in
- Rebels printed newspapers to get their message across

What did Nagy suggest might happen in the new Hungary?

- Nagy told the tanks and the ships to leave
- Nagy announced Hungary would leave the Warsaw Pact.

Consequences:

Why did Khrushchev send in Soviet troops to crush the uprising?

- Even if Khrushchev had a different perspective with Stalin, he still wanted communist control in Hungary, therefore in 1956, Soviets tanks crushed the uprising in the capital.
- Khrushchev could not accept Hungary leaving the Warsaw Pact.

What happened to Nagy and some of the people involved in the uprising?

- Nagy was shot and many were sent to labor camps
- Many hungarians crossed the border to Austria
- Kadar created a new government loyal to Khrushchev

Czechoslovakia and the Prague Spring

Vocabs: Dubcek, Prague Spring, Soviet Control, Resistance

Documentary Notes

- Space Race 1960s: Soviets were trying to show her technical progress to Americans, Soviets also put the first woman and dog in space. (rivalry between soviet and the US)
- 1969, Neil armstrong land on the moon for the first time on history

- Life was tough in the Soviet Union, communism under control (shared toilet, shared shelter)
- Soviets resisted change, however, living conditions improved (houses were built)
- Life is a bit better in Moscow just for propaganda purposes
- Soviets thought they were living their best lives; however, they didn't know that the western living style was way better since they were shut down.
- Khrushchev still didn't solve the food crisis
- Khrushchev was then removed since he was too focused on the US than the Soviets therefore a new leader appeared
- There was an ending of censorship after Dubcek appeared, this gave the Czechs a lot of freedom, Czechs found their voice again (live more freely)
- However, Czechs were going back to the old days after Soviet tanks appeared in Czechoslovakia
- Failed after all (ended up still communism under control)

Berlin Wall

Documentary Notes

- West Germany is named FRG and East Germany is GDR
- Reason: they were worried about people leaving east to go to west
- Leader of East Germany Walter Ulbricht
- Another test for JFK from Khrushchev
- JFK said not to touch the wall
- East building the wall not West
- West Berliners were brainwashed by the alarms of propaganda
- Tear families apart

Chapter 6 -Why did the events in the Gulf matter?

Saddam's Reign of Terror

-> Iraq Ruler - Saddam Hussein

More Details on the documentary:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1GVFNhqXXCm-iRZ40UgdFx96W07xFN4BHB3KkE-DzwXA/edit?usp=sharing>

1957 - Saddam Hussein joined the Baath Party (reunite and become a rich and powerful Arab state)

1958 - king of Iraq was assassinated

1963 - Qasim was assassinated by Iraqi army officers who installed the Baath party into power (the Ramadan Revolution).

1964 -less than a year after seizing power, the Baathists were overthrown in another military coup. Saddam was sent to prison.

1979 - 2003 Saddam was in power

1980 - Iraq invaded Iran (8 years)

1989 - Iraq lost after the war but he made it seem like he had won, the war ended. (Saddam took all the money and used it on himself)

1990 - Saddam invaded Kuwait

1991 - Start of the Gulf War when UN and US started to act on Saddam's regime (first off with an air campaign)

1998 - Saddam's 61st birthday and a poem was read as a celebration

2003 - UN checking if Saddam was using chemical weapons

2006 - Saddam was hanged and died

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Vocab: Shiite, Shia, Sunni, Kurds

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Saddam's Rise to Power Transcript (more details)

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1SdHfO1Fer3zrtG6d_iRL0RgLQSUqprFTDTawp_XV6-s/edit?usp=sharing

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ABC Style Questions -

a. Describe how Saddam asserted control over the Ba'ath Party in Iraq after 1979.

A: Since Saddam was an admirer of Stalin's use of forces and terror, Saddam took control over his own country in this way. It all started with a television trial, where his opponents were executed for being unloyal towards him. This took him to another level of terror which is to terrorise his opponents along with his own party members. Anyone in the Ba'ath party who joined another party would need to face a death penalty. This gave Saddam's regime a leveling up in his rise to power and finally ceased control over Iraq.

b. Why did Saddam target Shiites and Kurds in Iraq?

A: When Iraq was created, the Kurds, who were the citizens of Iraq, had enjoyed taking control of themselves and oppressing Saddam's regime. However, Saddam strongly disagreed to give them the chance to self-rule, therefore, in 1974, he was determined to extend his government's control over the Kurdish north. Furthermore, to heighten his power and his regime, Saddam also targeted another muslim group called the Shi'ites. They formed the majority of the center and south of Iraq. Different from the Kurds, Shiites wanted more inclusion in the Iraqi government and society. The main reason for targeting the Shi'ites was after the Islamic revolution in Iran when Saddam then became suspicious of the Shiites and sent 200,000 Shi'ites to Iran by 1980. They were often known as the "loyalty not proven".

Anatomy of a revolution, Iran 1979

-> **Iran Ruler = Shah**

Documentary Notes:

- Civilians oppose towards the Shah's regime
- They want Khomeini in charge
- Mossadeq was overthrown in 1953 because he said that oil resources of Iran were the property of the people of Iran.
- Shah's reforms: - improve education, gave women the right to vote
- However, there was still a vast contrast between the rich elite and the poor masses
- Critics argues that land was not fairly distributed (farmers were not being benefited)
- Shah gave land to the US, Khomeini thought that Shah was not patriotic
- Khomeini was arrested, then exiled by the Shah's government
- Discontent started to build

- However, prosperity rose with low inflation and Iran is not economically strong, however, Iran was heavily american influenced
- Shah's perspective towards oil resources had failed and led to inflation, and economically weak, which led to more opposition towards the Shah's regime.
- Marshall Law led protest to revolution from civilians
- Shah was devastated after seeing his self portraits from the civilians being burned.
- New regime is anti-democratic, hardlined and people can easily be executed.
- One party system with no debate or discussion
- Shah left Iran and went to the US for cancer treatment
- US and Iran are still enemies but initially really close

-> Homework due next monday:

Textbook p.165, make notes on the consequences of the Iran Iraq war for both sides.

// Motives (public and private) of Saddam Hussein//

Blue: public Orange: private

He claimed that Kuwait was historically part of Iraq and called it the 'nineteenth province'.

He wanted Kuwait's incredibly rich oil fields for Iraq. (depends)

Iran-Iraq had destroyed Iraq's economy: he owed the Saudis alone \$26 billion.

He was also having trouble repaying his \$30 million war loan from Kuwait.

Kuwait had refused to cancel the loan it had given Saddam during the Iran-Iraq War.

Saddam felt that Kuwait 'owed' him for his attempt to overthrow the Ayatollah in Iran.

He was eager to restore his reputation as a warrior after the Iran-Iraq War.

Kuwait was increasing its own production of oil, which was driving down world oil prices, costing Iraq an estimated \$14 billion a year.

After the failure of the Iran-Iraq War, Saddam had a disaffected army of 1 million men eager for action.

He accused Kuwait of "slant drilling"—drilling for oil at an angle across the border into Iraq's own territory

He demanded \$10 billion in compensation. Kuwait offered \$9 billion. He rejected the offer.

He accused Kuwait of manipulating the price of oil to limit Iraq's oil earnings.

After a meeting with US Ambassador April Glaspie, he believed the USA was more concerned with

keeping him as an ally against revolutionary Iran than with preserving the independence of Kuwait.

The First Gulf War

Take place in 1990

Iraq's Purpose of invading Kuwait -> To gain oil resources for economic boost

- Americans sent troops to help to protect Saudi Arabia and liberate Kuwait.
- Weapons are used such as : air support, F-117a stealth, B-52 Stratofortress, Tomahawk Cruise Missile etc...

Documentary Notes:

- Kuwait has 10% of the world's oil resources
- Saddam has 1/3rd of the oil reserves
- UN condemned the actions of Saddam's invasion towards Kuwait
- Saudi Arabia has the world's half of the oil resources
- Troops from USA and Europe storms in
- The leading man is called Norman Schwarzkopf
- UN changed the coalition of defending Saudi Arabia
- If Saddam didn't withdraw within 6 weeks, the coalition will take part
- 1988, Saddam killed millions of people in Northern Iraq by using chemical weapons such as: Mustard Gas
- If chemical weapons isn't enough, Schwarzkopf will threaten his troops to march its way into Kuwait
- Saddam warned that American forces depends on too much technology
- US made the forces in Iraq their first military priority
- Troops from Europe were sent to Iraq after Kuwait
- Iraqis were now at Saudi Arabia
- Hundreds of Iraqis were killed and captured, but the coalition troops weren't not much better
- 1991, the US, Britain troops were on the border of Saudi Arabia towards Iraq and Kuwait.
- The US marines were to build up for the tanks to advance, then their target was the center of Iraq then swing west to destroy Iraqis troops in Kuwait
- Iraqis were not in the position to fight and waving their white flags and attempted to surrender
- However, the marines were still targeting Kuwait
- Saudi Arabian troops were heading for Kuwait city while the US and British troops were targeting Iraq