



TIME-LINE of U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN IRAQ HANDOUT

Directions: *Each student receives a strip of paper containing a key event. Students are given 15 minutes to write key event on paper and provide a symbol describing the event. After the 15 time limit, instructor directs students to place themselves in order forming a human time-line. After students are chronologically lined up, they state their event while instructor writes key event on board or overhead. After all events are summarized, students return to seat and write events in order providing a reference in their notes.*

August 2, 1990 Iraq, devastated by war with Iran, invades Kuwait blaming Kuwait for falling oil prices that hurt the Iraq economy.

August 7, 1990 The U.S. begins Operation Desert Shield, mobilizing forces to contain the Iraqi army. This is carried out by President George H.W. Bush.

August 9, 1990 The U.S. arrives in Saudi Arabia.

November 29, 1990 The U.N. issues a Security Council resolution stating that January 15, 1991 is the deadline for withdrawal or “all necessary means” may be employed.

January 15, 1991 Deadline for Saddam’s withdrawal from Kuwait is ignored.

January 17, 1991 U.S. forces begin bombing after Saddam refuses to meet deadline for withdrawal from Kuwait.

Feb 24, 1991 After a bombing campaign, Iraqi troops are forced out of Kuwait.

1992 The United States establishes a no-fly zone in Northern and Southern Iraq in order to protect Kurds and Shiites against Saddam.

1994 Iraq recognizes Kuwait independence.

January 29, 2002 President Bush in his State of the Union address labels North Korea, Iran, and Iraq all members of the “Axis of Evil.”

March 17, 2003 President Bush gives Saddam Hussein two days to leave Iraq or face invasion.

March 20, 2003 The war in Iraq begins-U.S. forces bomb Baghdad.

May 1, 2003 President Bush announces an end of combat operations aboard the USS Abraham Lincoln by announcing "Mission Accomplished."

August, 2003 Insurgency attacks begin with bombings of Jordanian embassy and U.N. headquarters in Baghdad.

December, 2003 Saddam is captured.

January, 2004 David Kay, head of weapons inspections team informs Congress that no WMD were found and most of the intelligence was "almost all wrong."

March, 2004 The insurgency grows.

April, 2004 Reports of abuse at Abu Ghraib prison are leaked to the press.

April, 2005 Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani is elected President by newly formed Parliament.

September, 2005 Saddam stands trial for crimes against humanity.

May, 2006 U.N. releases report that 100 Iraqis are killed each day due to insurgency attacks.

November, 2006 More than 200 Iraqis die in car bombs between Shia and Sunni factions leading some to label the situation a civil war.

November, 2006 Saddam Hussein is found guilty of crimes against humanity and sentenced to death.

December 6, 2006 Iraq Study Group releases report calling the situation in Iraq, "grave and deteriorating."

December 30, 2006 Saddam Hussein is executed .

January 10, 2007 President George Bush announces new policy concerning Iraq.