

**Iraq Overview
ISO6C46L / Version 1
06 Aug 2004**

SECTION I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

All Courses Including This Lesson

<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Course Title</u>
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Task(s) Taught(*) or Supported

<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>
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Reinforced Task(s)

<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>
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Academic Hours

The academic hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:

<u>Resident Hours/Methods</u>	
	5 mins / Conference / Discussion
	45 mins / Lecture
Test	0 hrs
Test Review	0 hrs
Total Hours: 1 hr	

Test Lesson Number

<u>Hours</u>	<u>Lesson No.</u>
Testing (to include test review)	N/A

Prerequisite Lesson(s)

<u>Lesson Number</u>	<u>Lesson Title</u>
None	

Clearance Access

Security Level: Unclassified
Requirements: There are no clearance or access requirements for the lesson.

Foreign Disclosure Restrictions

FD6. This product/publication has been reviewed by the product developers in coordination with the United States Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca foreign disclosure authority. This product is releasable to students from foreign countries on a case-by-case basis.

References

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>

Student Study Assignments

None

Instructor Requirements

One instructor per 25 students is required for the conference portions of this block of instruction. All instructors must be instructor certified IAW TR 350-70 and local policy.

Additional Support Personnel Requirements

<u>Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Man Hours</u>
None			

Equipment Required for Instruction

<u>Id Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Exp</u>
6730-01-T08-4239 Projector LitePro	25:1	1:25	No	1	No

* Before Id indicates a TADSS

Materials Required

Instructor Materials:
lesson plan and notes

Student Materials:
pen & paper for notes

Classroom, Training Area, and Range Requirements

CLASSROOM, GEN INSTRUCTION, 1000 SQ FT, 30 PN

Ammunition Requirements

<u>Id</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt Qty</u>
None					

Instructional Guidance

NOTE: Before presenting this lesson, instructors must thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference material.

Instructor should review lesson plan and notes

Proponent Lesson Plan Approvals

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
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SECTION II. INTRODUCTION

Method of Instruction: <u>Lecture</u>
Instructor to Student Ratio is: <u>1:25</u>
Time of Instruction: <u>5 mins</u>
Media: <u>Large Group Instruction</u>

Motivator This overview of Iraq is designed to give you, the student, the necessary foundation in basic understanding of the environment you will be assigned. The skills obtained here will be used by you at your new duty station and will be used as groundwork on which other new skills will be added.

Terminal Learning Objective **NOTE:** Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements.
At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

Action:	Understand the Iraqi environment, including gthe government, economy, geography, and military.
Conditions:	Given personal notes and handouts
Standards:	Identify within 100% accuracy the iraqi government, econmoy, geography and military.

Safety Requirements There are no safety considerations.

Risk Assessment Level Low - Low IV, E

Environmental Considerations **NOTE:** It is the responsibility of all soldiers and DA civilians to protect the environment from damage.
There are no environmental risks/considerations.

Evaluation In class student checks

Instructional Lead-In

SECTION III. PRESENTATION

1. Learning Step / Activity 1. Understand the Iraqi environment, including the government, economy, geography, and military.

Method of Instruction: Lecture

Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:25

Time of Instruction: 40 mins

Media: Large Group Instruction

Slide 1: This overview of Iraq is designed to give you, the student, the necessary foundation in basic understanding of the environment you will be assigned. The skills obtained here will be used by you at your new duty station and will be used as groundwork on which other new skills will be added.

Slide 2: Formerly part of the Ottoman Empire, Iraq was occupied by Britain during the course of World War I; in 1920, it was declared a League of Nations mandate under UK administration. In stages over the next dozen years, Iraq attained its independence as a kingdom in 1932. A "republic" was proclaimed in 1958, but in actuality a series of military strongmen have ruled the country since then, the latest being SADDAM Hussein.

Slide 3: Territorial disputes with Iran led to an inconclusive and costly eight-year war (1980-88). In August 1990, Iraq seized Kuwait, but was expelled by US-led, UN coalition forces during the Gulf War of January-February 1991. Following Kuwait's liberation, the UN Security Council (UNSC) required Iraq to scrap all weapons of mass destruction and long-range missiles and to allow UN verification inspections. Continued Iraqi noncompliance with UNSC resolutions over a period of 12 years resulted in the US-led invasion of Iraq in March 2003 and the ouster of the SADDAM Hussein regime. Coalition forces remain in Iraq, helping to restore degraded infrastructure and facilitating the establishment of a freely elected government

Slide 4: Large parts of Iraq consist of desert, but the area between the two major rivers Tigris and Euphrates very is fertile, with the rivers carrying about 60 million cubic meters of silt annually to the Gulf. It's border countries are Iran 1,458 km, Jordan 181 km, Kuwait 240 km, Saudi Arabia 814 km, Syria 605 km, Turkey 352 km.

Slide 5: The north of the country is largely mountainous, with the highest point being Haji Ibrahim at 3,611 m. Iraq has a small coastline with the Persian Gulf. Close to the coast there used to be marshlands, but many of these were drained in the by Saddam Hussein in the 1990's.

Slide 6: Mostly desert; mild to cool winters with dry, hot, cloudless summers; northern mountainous regions along Iranian and Turkish borders experience cold winters with occasionally heavy snows that melt in early spring, sometimes causing extensive flooding in central and southern Iraq

Slide 7: The so-called “Fertile Crescent”, which lies between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers running through Iraq, is supposedly the Biblical location of “The Garden of Eden” (The Book of Genesis). Most of Iraq’s population lives in this area.

Slide 8: Age Structure: 0-14 years: 40.7% (male 5,103,669; female 4,946,443)
 15-64 years: 56.3% (male 7,033,268; female 6,855,644)
 65 years and over: 3% (male 348,790; female 395,499)

(2003 est.)

Life expectancy at birth: total population: 67.81 years

 male: 66.7 years

 female: 68.99 years (2003 est.)

Literacy: definition: age 15 and over can read and write

 total population: 40.4%

 male: 55.9%

 female: 24.4% (2003 est.)

Slide 9: *Note, Tariq Aziz, Iraq’s former Deputy Prime minister and member of Saddam’s inner circle is a practicing Christian.

Slide 10: The Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) was the top decision-making body of the state. The RCC was first formed in July 1968, and it exercised both executive and legislative powers. Saddam Hussein was the chairman of the RCC as the president of the republic. His Vice Chairman (Vice President) was Izzat Ibrahim al-Duri, currently the most wanted former Regime member still at large in Iraq. At the beginning of the war, he was #6. The number of RCC members has varied over time; in 1988 there were ten members.

Slide 11: 41% of Iraq’s population is under the age of 14 and approximately another 30-35% is under the age of 45. It is safe to say that the average Iraqi does not remember living in a free country without a harsh dictatorship.

Slide 12: The Iraq Interim Government of 2004 was created by the US led coalition as a caretaker government to govern Iraq until elections can be conducted, presumably in or around January, 2005. It took the place of the Coalition Provisional Authority on June 28, 2004. It is recognized by the U.S. and several other countries as being the sovereign government of Iraq. The new government's political leader is Prime Minister Ayad Allawi and his deputy is Baram Salih. The head of state is President Ghazi Mashal Ajil al-Yawer. They were all sworn in at a second and more public ceremony on June 28, 2004, shortly after the small private one at which Paul Bremer, the Coalition Provisional Authority's administrator, formally gave chief justice Midhat Mahmoud the legal documents instituting the hand-over. Until a permanent constitution is written, the new government will operate under the

Law of Administration for the State of Iraq for the Transitional Period, their transitional constitution.

Slide 13: Iraq's economy is dominated by the oil sector, which has traditionally provided about 95% of foreign exchange earnings. In the 1980s, financial problems caused by massive expenditures in the eight-year war with Iran and damage to oil export facilities by Iran led the government to implement harsh measures, borrow heavily, and later reschedule foreign debt payments; Iraq suffered economic losses of at least \$100 billion from the war. After the end of hostilities in 1988, oil exports gradually increased with the construction of new pipelines and restoration of damaged facilities. Iraq's seizure of Kuwait in August 1990, subsequent international economic sanctions, and damage from military action by an international coalition beginning in January 1991 drastically reduced economic activity.

Slide 14: For more than two decades there have been plans for building a metro system in Baghdad. Part of the tunnels have been built, but that they are now used for sheltering, hiding and escaping purposes. U.N. inspectors have heard of the tunnels for years, but have not found their entrances.

Slide 15: Transportation was one of the Iraqi economy's most active sectors in the late 1980s; it was allocated a large share of the domestic development budget because it was important to the government for several reasons. Logistics became a crucial factor in Iraq's conduct of the Iran-Iraq War. The government also recognized that transportation bottlenecks limited industrial development more than any other factor. Finally, the government believed that an expanded transportation system played an important political role by promoting regional integration and by heightening the central government's presence in the more remote provinces. For these reasons, the government embarked on an ambitious plan to upgrade and to extend road, rail, air, and river transport simultaneously. Iraq's main transportation axis ran roughly northwest to southeast from Mosul via Kirkuk to Baghdad, and then south to Basra and the Gulf (Highway 1, MSR Tampa).

Slide 16: The Iran-Iraq War ended with Iraq supporting the largest military of the Middle East, with more than 70 army division and over 700 aircraft within its air force. Losses during the invasion of Kuwait and the subsequent ejection of Iraqi forces from Kuwait by the UN coalition resulted in the reduction of Iraq's ground forces to 23 divisions and the air force to less than 300 aircraft. Military and economic sanctions have prevented Iraq from rebuilding its military power.

Slide 17: The Iraqi Army fielded at least 11 infantry, 3 mechanized, and 3 armored divisions prior to the invasion. In addition, the Iraqi Republican Guard fielded 3 armored divisions, 2 mech divisions, and 1 motorized infantry division, while the Special Republican Guard fielded 6 brigades, including two

tank brigades and an anti-aircraft brigade. The Fedayeen Saddam was not part of Iraq's regular armed forces but rather operated as a paramilitary unit. They reported directly to the Presidential Palace, rather than through the army chain of command. They were not an elite military force, often having been poorly trained and without heavy weapons. However, they were among the most loyal organizations to the government of Saddam Hussein and were a politically reliable force against domestic opponents.

Slide 18:

Slide 19:

Slide 20:

Slide 21: Are there any questions at this time?

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

SECTION IV. SUMMARY

Method of Instruction: <u>Conference / Discussion</u>
Instructor to Student Ratio is: <u>1:25</u>
Time of Instruction: <u>5 mins</u>
Media: <u>Large Group Instruction</u>

Check on Learning

Determine if the students have learned the material presented by soliciting student questions and explanations. Ask the students questions and correct misunderstandings.

Review / Summarize Lesson

SECTION V. STUDENT EVALUATION

**Testing
Requirements**

NOTE: Describe how the student must demonstrate accomplishment of the TLO. Refer student to the Student Evaluation Plan.

**Feedback
Requirements**

NOTE: Feedback is essential to effective learning. Schedule and provide feedback on the evaluation and any information to help answer students' questions about the test. Provide remedial training as needed.
