

The Second Iraq War's Background: How Does War Stimulate It?

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Abstract

As a result of the Iraq War in the Middle East dating back to the very early years, conflicts have been ongoing in the 1980s. As a result, the main causes of the conflicts in Iraq can be traced back to the First Gulf War in August 1990. The war began in Iraq and Kuwait, but it spread around the world under the leadership of the United States, one of the most powerful actors, and ended with the 2003 conflict with Iraq. When we specifically examined the Iraq War in 2003, we focused on U.S. and United Kingdom effects. This study is mostly an attempt to, for all intents and purposes, understand how the Iraq War stimulated the conflicts in non-direct and direct ways, with the being the major way.

Keywords: Iraq war, US foreign policy, Public opinion, Conflicts, Gulf war-International order.

Introduction

Many conflicts in the world have happened. But the most fundamental of these conflicts is the Iraq. Explaining what is going on in the region within the framework of the classical approach to international relations is a very superficial way. Because it is impossible to understand international relations in the Middle East, especially in the post-2000 era, just by explaining the subject in terms of "power" or "wealth". The approach of social constructivism, which uses "ideas, norms, cultural values, and identities" rather than "power" as the basis of events in geopolitics and international relations, will serve as the basis for this study, which discusses the foreign power behavior these actions.

Research Methodology

The first part of the observations analyzed First Gulf War which was the onwads of Iraq War, focused on USA and foreign coalition factors, and the second part, the began and general awareness of the war, its causes, and effects on the many parts of the world continent were collected using perception operations for in indirect ways. The last part is the study of the conclusion after the war in Iraq analyzing the perception of USA-UK-Iraq trials.

The First Gulf War

The main reason for the start of the Gulf War was Saddam Hussein's half-day invasion of Kuwait's capital on August 2, 1990, after claiming that Kuwait was part of Basra province, the second most important city in the southern part of Iraq. In this war, also known as the First Gulf

War or Operation Desert Storm, the main actors were not only Kuwait and Iraq but also twenty-eight other countries, led by the United States, which participated in the war by forming a coalition of seven hundred thousand coalitions. This coalition was the largest coalition in history after World War II. In response to the war, the member states of the United Nations imposed economic sanctions on Iraq. America, on the other hand, initially tried to communicate with the Iraqi government diplomatically. On January 17, 1991, the war showed its power with an air operation and was supported by a ground operation on February 24 (Allison, W. T. 2012). In response to the operations, Iraq imprisoned Japanese, American, Polish, British, and American nationals who were in the country to work. However, one hundred and eighty thousand soldiers of the Iraqi army, who could not resist any longer, laid down their arms and surrendered to the coalition forces. Thus, Iraq lost the war. In Kuwait, Jabir III Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir Al-Sabah, the emir and commander of the military unit, came to power again. On the Iraqi side, an agreement was signed by the United Nations. 191 With the agreement signed in April, the embargoes on Iraq were lifted, and some areas in Iraq were not allowed to fly. But instead of a solution, this was a prelude to a new war that would start in 2003.

20 March 2003 Iraq War

In the late 2000, George W. Bush won the US elections, and the new conservative cadre that could play a role in his administration is not only shaping foreign policy, but also Middle East policy. This group believes that a new war is inevitable for American interests in the Middle East. Twenty years ago, the US entered Iraq together with Britain under the promise of "fighting terrorism", in the same way as the US entered Afghanistan. It was called "Operation Iraqi promising to bring democracy to Iraq. Unfortunately, this intervention resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people, including 500,000 defenseless children, and the expenditure of billions of dollars. First, the US and Britain invaded Iraq, claiming that the then-leader Saddam Hussein had developed deadly biological weapons that had never been tested before. In 2003, then-US President George W. Bush, who declared that Iraq was a threat to the world, commissioned a dossier to defend his claim with these words:

“For more than a decade, the United States and other nations have pursued patient and honorable efforts to disarm the Iraqi regime without war. That regime pledged to reveal and destroy all its weapons of mass destruction as a condition for ending the Persian Gulf War in 1991. Since then, the world has engaged in 12 years of diplomacy. We have passed more than a dozen resolutions in the United Nations Security Council. We have sent hundreds of weapons inspectors to oversee the disarmament of Iraq. Our good faith has not been returned” (The Guardian).”

Tony Blair, the then British president, supported the US and presented a report to the British parliament. In this report, it was stated that Saddam Hussein intended to use these weapons within 45 minutes, and it was among the claims that Saddam aimed to hit both the entire Middle East and Greece. Contrary to the claims made by the US and UK presidents, Hans Blix, the head of the United Nations Arms Control Commission, prepared a counter report and announced that he had sent a team to Iraq for inspection and that no nuclear weapons were found as a result of the inspections. Thus, the US and Britain failed to provide sufficient evidence for the invasion of

Iraq, and no European country wanted to side with the US-UK duo. The US and the UK, unable to gain support, began to attempt to invade Iraq despite the lack of approval from the United Nations Arms Control Commission. With this attempt, international law was violated. The world protested this attempt. In Washington and San Francisco, 300,000 citizens joined the slogan "No to War." In London, 2 million people; in Milan and Barcelona; and in Madrid, 800,000 people stood up against Bush and Blair. The demonstrations spread around the world to Moscow, Tokyo, France, Turkey, and many other countries. The protests in Turkey were important because the US wanted to use the Turkish land to launch its attack from the north. The Turkish people did not want to take part in the war against Iraq and demanded that the parliament vote against the resolution. 533 deputies participated in the vote on the "March 1 which was brought to the parliament and went down in Turkish history. In the end, the resolution was rejected because there was no majority. Then, on March 19, the first version was repeated, and this time it was passed by the Parliament. In this second resolution, it resulted in the acceptance of the use of only Turkish airspace by US planes. Five hours after the approval of the threshold, the US began to attack Baghdad (Göztepe, 2004). Years later, George W. Bush, who wrote a book called "Decision Points" (2010) about his thoughts during the period, stated that he was astonished by the decision and mentioned that Turkey, a NATO ally, had let the United States down by letting them down. In addition, the then US Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld, described the voted resolution as a political embarrassment. Then, on March 17, 2003, George Bush warned Saddam Hussein and his family to leave the country. After that, he announced American citizens with these words;

"We come to Iraq with respect for its citizens, their great civilization, and the religious faiths they practice." "We have no ambition in Iraq except to remove a threat and restore control of that country to its own people (CNN, Bush Declares War Thursday, March 20, 2003)."

Two days after the warning, Bush launched an operation with the coalition forces. The actions under the name "Operation Freedom" started on March 20. Strategic areas of the Baathist regime in Iraq were targeted. The Iraqi government could no longer resist the US and Britain collapsed. Saddam Hussein was found three years later, from where he had fled, tried, and executed on December 30, 2006, for allegedly committing mass murder. Among the political developments during the occupation, the Shiites were given the seat of power, the Sunnis the ministry of parliament, and Jalal Talabani the presidency. The Kurds, on the other hand, announced that they declared themselves the Kurdish Regional Government of Iraq in the regions of Dohuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah according to the constitution prepared by the US. Following these developments, Iraq witnessed Shiite-Sunni sectarian conflicts, and the country was dragged into civil war. Thus, the Kurds were granted autonomy. The sectarian conflict that began with the invasion of Iraq on January 22, 2006, marks the beginning of the Shiite and Sunni sectarian wars. Bombing of the tomb of Shia imams in Sammara. Due to the confusion in the country, more than five million Iraqis started to migrate to other countries.

Conclusion and General Evaluation

To understand the enmity between the US and Iraq, we need to go back to August 2, 1990. After Iraq attacked Kuwait on August 2, 1990. After the invasion of Kuwait February 27,

the US believed that since Iraq remained a permanent threat in the Middle East, countries in the region would approach the US for protection, which would lead to an increased US and UK military presence in the region. After eight years of war, the UK announced its departure from Iraq on May 22, and the US on told the media that US and other foreign troops were still kind of present in Iraq, numbering 2,500, showing how the allegations of basically biological weapons, which were for all intents.

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