

Iraq, 2003 4 And Mesopotamia, 1914 18: A Comparative Analysis In Ends And Means

Tells the story of archaeological travel and excavation in Iraq -- then Mesopotamia -- from the time of the great Arab geographers to the 2003 devastation of the Iraq National Museum. Fagan tells of Henry Rawlinson, Jules Oppert, and Edward Hincks, decipherers of cuneiform; Claudius and Mary Rich, observers of Nineveh and Babylon; and Émile Botta and Austen Henry Layard, who revealed the Assyrian civilisation to an astonished world. Here, also, are men like Hormuzd Rassam, whose illegal digging and plundering horrified local officials, and Wallis Budge, consummate smuggler of cuneiform tablets. Fagan also recounts the careers of the multi-talented administrator Gertrude Bell, a primary influence in the creation of the nation of Iraq, and of Leonard Woolley, renowned for his excavation of Sumerian civilisation at Ur. Bringing this remarkable history up to date, Fagan chronicles the development of scientific archaeology in Mesopotamia, the growing Iraqi involvement in archaeology, and the tragic events of recent years that led to the looting of the Iraq National Museum and many archaeological sites.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 256. Chapters: Mesopotamia, Assyria, Abraham, Babylonia, Baghdad, Abbasid Caliphate, Chaldea, Akkadian Empire, Gilgamesh, Saladin, Seleucid Empire, Iraqi anti-Saddam Hussein groups, Saudi-Iraqi neutral zone, Kassites, History of Sumer, Human rights in Saddam Hussein's Iraq, Saddam Hussein and al-Qaeda link allegations timeline, Iraq War, War on Terror, Kingdom of Armenia, Trial of Saddam Hussein, Iraq sanctions, Greater Iran, Achaemenid Assyria, Refugees of Iraq, History of Mesopotamia, Human rights in post-invasion Iraq, Interrogation of Saddam Hussein, Salman Pak facility, Seydi Ali Reis, Babak Khorramdin, Babylonian mathematics, 1950-1951 Baghdad bombings, Neo-Babylonian Empire, Iraq - European Union relations, Human rights in pre-Saddam Iraq, Arbil, Zanj Rebellion, Farhud, Nimrud ivories, Jamaat Ansar al-Sunna, Third Dynasty of Ur, Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, Operation Southern Watch, Ardulfurataini Watan, House of Wisdom, Baghdad Battery, Al-Wathbah, The Meadows of Gold, Imports to Ur, Democracy in Iraq, Mamluk rule in Iraq, First Kurdish Iraqi War, Lead up to the Iraq War, Pio Laghi, Murat Reis the Elder, Hashemite, Ar-Rashid revolt, Ali Ridha Pasha, Farzad Bazoft, Iraq Freedom Congress, Mass graves in Iraq, Jalayir, Siege of U.K. bases in Basra, Operation Northern Watch, Postage stamps and postal history of Iraq, Batihah, Nimrud lens, Iraq Area Command, Arms discovery in Iraqi Embassy, Iraqi Swiss dinar, Laws of Eshnunna, Babylonian Map of the World, Al-Dahhak ibn Qays al-Shaybani, Babylonian religion, Iraqi support of Baloch rebels, Characene, Invasion of Iraq prisoner escapes, British Institute for the Study of Iraq, Hamdanid dynasty, Ahmad al-Muhajir, Quqites, Asuristan, Al-Mazeedi, Kudurru, King of Syria, Forget Baghdad: Jews and Arabs - The Iraqi Connection, Iraqi Special Security Organization, Beth... Off to the sidelines of the brutal western front of World War I was a nasty little campaign by British and India troops sent to secure Persian oil fields. Explaining what and how this happened in the early decades of the twentieth century goes beyond being just another history of a distant campaign in the 1914 to 1918 war. The highs and lows of

what many British military planners in London considered to be a minor campaign in a distant theatre of operations proved to be a long, costly conflict the results of which still influence events today. Oil and the Creation of Iraq describes how the policies of allied military leaders of the time resulted in pushing the Ottoman government into partnership with Germany and Austria during World War I, resulting in its disintegration and loss of its Middle Eastern territories. The book then describes how the political and economic aims of the nations involved in the Mesopotamian campaign influenced the fighting and subsequent creation of Iraq, a new nation with few defensible boundaries, but one sitting atop an almost inexhaustible supply of oil and gas.

A comprehensive series of British administration reports for Mesopotamia (Iraq) from World War I up to the independence of Iraq.

The Rape of Mesopotamia

Oil and the Creation of Iraq

The Body and Violence in Mesopotamia

Out of Mesopotamia

Howling in Mesopotamia

To understand contemporary Iraq and the ongoing crisis in the Middle East, no book provides a surer guide or more unsettling experience, written as it was for another war, another army, and another time. Gertrude Bell for a fleeting moment was the optimistic progenitor of the Iraq that today is becoming unglued.

This book is simple and direct, easy to follow and friendly to read, with less writing and more styling. There are many illustrative timelines, images, and tables affiliated with the text for clarification. This book is more about describing what happened in Iraq in seven thousand years rather than why it happened. The long history of Iraq is subject to different interpretations. Thus, when analyzing the history of Iraq, many intellectuals and ordinary folks from different groups in Iraq start praising what is boon and claim it to be theirs and condemning what is doom and claim it to be others.

Informed by firsthand experience on the battlefronts of Iraq and Syria, Abdoh captures the horror, confusion, and absurdity of combat from a seldom-glimpsed perspective that expands our understanding of the war novel.

"Abdoh's powerful novel follows an Iranian war reporter who is torn between his wearying job on the front lines and a civilian existence that he finds increasingly alienating. The book is as much a reflection on memory and art as it is a war story, and Abdoh's writing captures beautifully the absurdity of both the battlefield and modern life." --New York Times Book Review, Editors' Choice "One of a handful of great modern war novels...These wars will not end until we look at what we are doing and what we have done. Abdoh's novel lifts the veil on the murderous insanity." --Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Chris Hedges, for ScheerPost "As much a meditation on time and memory as it is a book about war...Abdoh skillfully captures combat's intrinsic absurdity...For many Americans, the conflicts in Syria and Iraq have become

abstractions, separated from our lives by geographic as well as psychic boundaries. Abdoh collapses these boundaries, presenting a disjointed reality in which war and everyday life are inextricably entwined...[The novel shines] a brilliant, feverish light on the nature of not only modern war but all war, and even of life itself." --New York Times Book Review "Transcendent." --The Daily Beast "A masterful, stylish novel told from the perspective of a disaffected Iranian writer who is drawn to the militias fighting in Syria and Iraq. Abdoh beautifully illustrates the paradoxes of war in the field and on the home front, alternating moments of brutality and comradeship and showing war's pointless heroisms, its random accidents, its absurdities, and its ongoing human costs. This is at once a probing look at the disaster in Syria and Iraq, and an affectionate yet gimlet-eyed view of masculinity, art, and cultural politics." --The Millions, One of the Most-Anticipated Books of 2020 "Abdoh explores the lives behind the war-torn headlines in a way that captures the full humanity of the participants. Channeling a bit of Tim O'Brien and a good deal of Joseph Heller, he has written the best novel to date on the Middle East's ceaseless wars." --Library Journal, STARRED review Saleh, the narrator of Out of Mesopotamia, is a middle-aged Iranian journalist who moonlights as a writer for one of Iran's most popular TV shows but cannot keep himself away from the front lines in neighboring Iraq and Syria. There, the fight against the Islamic State is a proxy war, an existential battle, a declaration of faith, and, for some, a passing weekend affair. After weeks spent dodging RPGs, witnessing acts of savagery and stupidity, Saleh returns to civilian life in Tehran but finds it to be an unbearably dislocating experience. Pursued by his official handler from state security, opportunistic colleagues, and the woman who broke his heart, Saleh has reason to again flee from everyday life. Surrounded by men whose willingness to achieve martyrdom both fascinates and appalls him, Saleh struggles to make sense of himself and the turmoil in his midst. An unprecedented glimpse into "endless war" from a Middle Eastern perspective, Out of Mesopotamia follows in the tradition of the Western canon of martial writers--from Hemingway and Orwell to Tim O'Brien and Philip Caputo--but then subverts and expands upon the genre before completely blowing it apart. Drawing from his firsthand experience of being embedded with Shia militias on the ground in Iraq and Syria, Abdoh gives agency to the voiceless while offering a meditation on war that is moving, humane, darkly funny, and resonantly true.

This highly opinionated book, written by a British officer in occupied Iraq, first appeared in 1923. Thomas Lyell was completely convinced of the necessity of the British presence in Iraq, and felt his book would help to enlighten Westerners as to the "true" nature of Iraqi life, complicated as it was by the various religious and political factions that existed within the country. Bigoted and prejudiced, though intensely pragmatic, this book is a truly startling expose of the attitude taken by British officers towards the

indigenous peoples of the Gulf region, over whose day-to-day lives they were given charge. Against a background of the British invasion of the First World War and the subsequent civil war, Lyell presents a portrait of life as he saw it. He explodes in detail the influence of religion on Arab life, both in its domination of everyday affairs and in the antipathy between orthodox Sunnis and unorthodox Shias, believing an appreciation of this to be crucial to any understanding of the area. Although his experiences as a criminal judge may have coloured his views towards the Arabs (whom he considered lawless and unfit for self-government), he is equally castigating of British, Jewish and Kurdish peoples in the region (bemoaning British folly in placing a Sunni of the throne of largely Shia Iraq, and referring to the Kurds as "untrained savages"). Commenting, in the final section of the book, on the possible future of Iraq, Lyell has grim warnings. He foresaw the influence of the Red Army in the area, the threat of a Kurdish revolution and, in the event of the British pulling out and leaving the Iraqis to govern themselves, a bleak future for the minority elements in the country: ..". no conceivable guarantees in the world ensure their safety ... All modern civilization and progress would be wiped out."

The Ins and Outs of Mesopotamia

Banking on Baghdad

They Called Us "Lucky"

Iraq

Gallipoli & the Middle East 1914-1918

The Life and Afterlife of the Iraq War's Hardest Hit Unit

This paper is a comparative analysis of the British campaign in Mesopotamia during the First World War, 1914-18 and the current campaign in Iraq 2003-4. The study focuses on Phase III decisive operations and Phase IV reconstruction operations, including strategic imperatives, operational planning, and the impact of changes during operations. The British had no campaign plan for Mesopotamia upon the outbreak of war in 1914. Deployment to this theater began as a peripheral operation. Overriding politico-strategic requirements spurred further exploitation to reach Baghdad. Failure to match ends and means resulted in the disastrous surrender of a division at Kut on 29 April 1916. Sweeping reorganization and large-scale reinforcements resumed the advance; Baghdad fell on 11 March 1917. The British conducted ad-hoc reconstruction operations throughout this period, beginning in the Basra vilayet and expanding their scope with the capture of Baghdad. They established viable civil institutions, including police forces, a legal system, Revenue and Customs Departments, a banking system, and domestic mail. Several of these initiatives survived through the mandate period and after independence in 1930. Conversely, the recent American strategy of

pre-emption in Iraq was a policy decision based upon the wider strategic perspective and benefited from exhaustive operational planning. However, the rolling start campaign utilized minimal forces. They had the capability to win the decisive operations phase rapidly, but this same troop level was woefully inadequate to conduct incompletely planned, sorely underestimated, post-conflict operations. Both campaigns suffered from a serious mismatch of ends and means at certain stages, especially during post-war reconstruction operations. They achieved significant success due to herculean efforts in theater. The study concludes with recommendations for strategic leaders on planning and force structure. (58 refs.).

Welcome to Iraq, the birthplace of history! Iraq's Tigris and Euphrates rivers turned this Middle Eastern desert into the world's first farmland. Over six millenia, Iraq's civilizations have laid foundations for the rest of the world. They built great stone ziggurats and soaring mosques. They invented the wheel, the calendar, and the written word. With their riches, they also attracted war. Conqueror after conqueror—the bloodthirsty Assyrians, Alexander the Great, the Mongols, the British, and more—sought to claim Mesopotamia for their own. Today, Iraq's enormous oil deposits, the cheapest to produce in the world, interest outside powers most. From the Taurus and Zagros mountains in the north to marshy Basra in the south, Iraqis have suffered under oppressive rulers and dictators for a thousand lifetimes. Today they cry out for a chance at freedom and democracy. The country's lasting legacy in stone and thought hints that the determined Iraqi people will find their path to greatness once more.

The Mesopotamia Campaign of World War I and Operation Iraqi Freedom of the Global War on Terrorism took place on the same geographic and human terrain. Though separated by nearly a century, a significant number of points of comparison are evident, particularly with regard to strategic and operational missteps. In both cases Western armies successfully invaded and occupied the present-day region of Iraq, and both armies suffered the effects of difficult insurgencies in the wake of their conventional campaigns. This thesis explores parallel mistakes committed by the political and military leadership of each operation in order to determine what aspects of the Mesopotamia Campaign might have provided useful precedents to the planners of Operation Iraqi Freedom. These comparable operations suggest an argument for studying history during the formulation of strategy and the design of supporting campaigns. If the American leadership had closely examined the earlier British encounter in Iraq, then it may have been able to avoid repeating some of that operation's

costly and deadly aspects.

This timely study synthesizes past history with the major military events and dynamics of the 20th- and 21st-century Middle East, helping readers understand the region's present—and look into its future. • Presents the evolution of combat and military thought in the region from ancient times into the contemporary era, summarizing the impact of the ancient and medieval worlds on the modern Middle East • Provides a synthesis of Middle Eastern politics, geo-strategy, and military operations • Discusses key religious and cultural dynamics that have driven events in the region • Focuses on pivotal moments as catalysts for change in the region • Examines the nexus between elite interests, factionalism, and the problem of development as it relates to conflict and military decision making

Parallel Campaigns: the British in Mesopotamia, 1914-1920 and the United States in Iraq, 2003-2004

Britain's Mesopotamian Campaign

Iraq, 2003-4 and Mesopotamia, 1914-18: A Comparative Analysis in Ends and Means

Desert Hell

With the 33rd Q.V.O. Light Cavalry in Mesopotamia

The Failure of Nation Building and a History Denied

A woman in Iraq This book of a woman's ordeal at the hands of Arabs in post First World War Mesopotamia (now modern day Iraq) is such a riveting account that to describe too much would be to spoil the experience for the reader. The young wife and mother, Zetton Buchanan, had joined her husband, Captain 'Billy' Buchanan of the RAF, on his eastern posting with a degree of expectation and sense of impending adventure. Nothing she could have imagined would have prepared her for the events that followed. This is a touching and inspirational first hand account of a young woman's ability to cope with tragedy and overcome astonishing difficulties. Although the narrative takes place in the 1920s there is much with the pages of Zetton Buchanan's book that resonates with the experiences of many in this still troubled land. A recommended read for those interested in women's issues. Leonaur editions are newly typeset and are not facsimiles; each title is available in softcover and hardback with dustjacket; our hardbacks are cloth bound and feature gold foil lettering on their spines and fabric head and tail bands.

The History of World War I series recounts the battles and campaigns that took place during the 'Great War'. From the Falkland Islands to the lakes of Africa, across the Eastern and Western Fronts, to the former German colonies in the Pacific, the World War I series provides a six-volume history of the battles and campaigns that raged on land, at sea and in the air. The war in the Middle East was a struggle between the Ottoman Turks, British, French and Russians for control of the lands and peoples held by the Ottoman Empire since the 1400s.

Although known as the 'Sick Man of Europe', the empire still controlled significant parts of the Middle East. The Ottoman Empire initially declared its neutrality when the war broke out, but intense diplomatic pressure from Germany culminated in the decision to join the Central Powers in October 1914. Russia had long held ambitions for Ottoman territory, and the two empires clashed in the Caucasus, where the Ottoman Minister of War, Enver Pasha, hoped to regain the land lost in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877. The Turks suffered a major defeat at Sarakamis, and their lack of success continued into 1916. However the Russian revolutions of 1917 led to the Russian forces in the area dissipating, and the following year the new Muslim-only 'Army of Islam' was sent to claim oil-rich Baku for the Turks, ousting the British-led defenders. In Mesopotamia (modern Iraq) the Ottoman defenders were at first defeated by the British, but General Townshend's decision to stay in Kut-al-Amara resulted in his force's eventual surrender in April 1916, a huge blow to Allied morale. The loss prompted the despatch of a much larger British force, and the subsequent capture of Baghdad and Mosul by the war's end. The persistent Ottoman threat to the Suez Canal led to the British offensive in Palestine. The capture of Jerusalem by General Allenby in 1917 was a welcome Christmas present for the Allies, while his subsequent victory at Megiddo, combined with the Arab Revolt inspired by Lawrence of Arabia, resulted in Ottoman defeat and the capture of Damascus. However the defining struggle in this theatre was Gallipoli, the first time in over 200 years that Ottoman forces stood toe-to-toe with European troops and prevailed. The Gallipoli campaign had a profound effect not only on the Turks, but on the British, Australian and New Zealand troops who fought there, and marked the beginning of the end of European military supremacy in the region. With the aid of over 300 black and white and colour photographs, complemented by full-colour maps, Gallipoli and the Middle East provides a detailed guide to the background and conduct of World War I in all the theatres in which Ottoman forces were engaged.

The war in Iraq in 2003 was not the first time that British troops were fighting in that benighted land. This book sheds light on the near-forgotten Great War theatre of Mesopotamia - today's Iraq - when British Empire forces engaged Turkish troops of the Ottoman Empire. The volume, originally privately printed for the author's family and friends, is the war diary of Major M.H. Anderson, serving with the 33rd 'Queen Victoria's Own' Light Cavalry, supplemented by letters home written to his brother, E.S.J. Anderson, who edited them for publication. The book tells the story of the early phase of the Mesopotamia campaign, from 8th November 1914 when Anderson's unit arrived from India, to the 29th April 1915 when he was killed in an ambush by local Arabs masquerading as allies. With its topical references to places recently in the news, the book should be read by anyone interested in mounted warfare, Indian forces, Iraq and the Great War generally.

This is the story of how three men won the Nobel prize for their research on the humble nematode worm *C. elegans* and how their

extraordinary discovery led to the sequencing of the human genome and the birth of a global multi-billion-dollar industry. In 1998 the nematode worm---perhaps the most intensively studied animal on earth---was the first multicellular organism ever to have its genome sequenced and its DNA mapped and read. Four years later, the research that led to this extraordinary event garnered three scientists a Nobel Prize. Along with Robert Horvitz and Sydney Brenner, John Sulston discovered the phenomenon of programmed cell death in the worm, an essential concept that explains how biological development occurs in animal life and, as Horvitz later showed, how it occurs in human life. But this story is about more than just the worm. It is about how an eccentric group of impassioned scientists toiled in near anonymity for years, driven only by a deep passion for knowledge and scientific discovery. It recounts how hours of research and immense ambition resulted in one of the greatest discoveries in human history. "Brown's book traces the worm project from its inception, as fascinating for the obsessive, almost nerd-like quality of the researchers as for the unravelling of the worm's wormliness."---Guardian "Brown should be commended for making what may seem to be obscure, esoteric science both accessible and exciting."---Rachel Ankeny, American Scientist "What Brown does remarkably well in *In the Beginning* is to convey the passion, idealism, and cooperative spirit of the early worm workers."---Science "In an era when scientific storytelling has become commonplace, this book stands out for its lesson on independent thought....Brown clearly relates the perseverance and vision of the first generation of worm scientists that led to these accomplishments."---Catherine A. Wolkow and Mark P. Mattson, *Journal of Clinical Investigation*

The Mandate for Mesopotamia

Travelers, Archaeologists, and Monuments in Mesopotamia

The First Iraq War--1914-1918

Rethinking Britain's Iraq War Through Art

A Military History of the Modern Middle East

Parallel Campaigns: The British In Mesopotamia, 1914-1920 And The United States In Iraq, 2003-2004

Had this book been in print in 2003, things would have been different.

In preparation for the peace conference that was expected to follow World War I, in the spring of 1917 the British Foreign Office established a special section responsible for preparing background information for use by British delegates to the conference. Mesopotamia is Number 63 in the series of more than 160 studies produced by the section, most of which were published after the conclusion of the 1919 Paris Peace Conference. The study describes Mesopotamia as a loosely defined region consisting "of a great depression running south-east from the north-western corner of Syria and the mountains of Armenia down to the head of the Persian Gulf," roughly

corresponding to the territory of present-day Iraq, along with small parts of present-day Syria, Turkey, and Iran. Chapter I discusses physical and political geography. Chapter II covers political history, with emphasis on the period of Turkish occupation from 1638 to 1914. Chapter III discusses social and political conditions and Chapter IV economic conditions. Following the collapse of the Ottoman Empire at the end of World War I, Britain was granted a League of Nations mandate over Mesopotamia, which was constituted as the state of Iraq on November 11, 1920. Britain granted independence to the Kingdom of Iraq in 1932.

*On April 10, 2003, as the world watched a statue of Saddam Hussein come crashing down in the heart of Baghdad, a mob of looters attacked the Iraq National Museum. Despite the presence of an American tank unit, the pillaging went unchecked, and more than 15,000 artifacts—some of the oldest evidence of human culture—disappeared into the shadowy worldwide market in illicit antiquities. In the five years since that day, the losses have only mounted, with gangs digging up roughly half a million artifacts that had previously been unexcavated; the loss to our shared human heritage is incalculable. With *The Rape of Mesopotamia*, Lawrence Rothfield answers the complicated question of how this wholesale thievery was allowed to occur. Drawing on extensive interviews with soldiers, bureaucrats, war planners, archaeologists, and collectors, Rothfield reconstructs the planning failures—originating at the highest levels of the U.S. government—that led to the invading forces' utter indifference to the protection of Iraq's cultural heritage from looters. Widespread incompetence and miscommunication on the part of the Pentagon, unchecked by the disappointingly weak advocacy efforts of worldwide preservation advocates, enabled a tragedy that continues even today, despite widespread public outrage. Bringing his story up to the present, Rothfield argues forcefully that the international community has yet to learn the lessons of Iraq—and that what happened there is liable to be repeated in future conflicts. A powerful, infuriating chronicle of the disastrous conjunction of military adventure and cultural destruction, *The Rape of Mesopotamia* is essential reading for all concerned with the future of our past.*

The Mesopotamia Mess describes the British invasion of, what is now, Iraq in 1914 to protect their oil interests, and identifies the same problems they had with those the U.S. is having today:

looting, Sunni-Shia rivalry, an insurgency, a weak government, power in the hands of sheiks, etc.

The Merchants of Mesopotamia and the Causes of the Persian Gulf War

David Petraeus: A Biography

A Monograph

In the Hands of the Arabs

Inside Iraq's 7,000-Year History of War, Profit, and Conflict

Iraq and Gertrude Bell's The Arab of Mesopotamia

The term 'Fertile Crescent' is commonly used as shorthand for the group of territories extending around the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates. Here it is assumed to consist of Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Palestine. Much has been written on the history of these countries which were taken from the Ottoman empire after 1918 and became Mandates under the League of Nations. For the most part the histories of these countries have been handled either individually or as part of the history of Britain or France. In the first instance the emphasis has normally been on the development of nationalism and local resistance to alien control in a particular territory, leading to the modern successor state. In the second most studies have concentrated separately on how either France or Britain handled the great problems they inherited, seldom comparing their strategies. The aim of this book is to see the region as a whole and from both the European and indigenous points of view. The central argument is that the mandate system failed in its stated purpose of establishing stable democratic states out of what had been provinces or parts of provinces within the Ottoman empire. Rather it generated basically unstable polities and, in the special case of Palestine, one totally unresolved, and possibly unsolvable, conflict. The result was to leave the Middle East as perhaps the most volatile part of the world in the later twentieth century and beyond. The main purpose of the book is to examine why this was so.

As a modern state, Iraq has experienced an unhappy history. Most recently it became the focus of attention after it occupied Kuwait in 1990. In antiquity the area was home to the Mesopotamian civilizations of the Sumerians and Babylonians. In later centuries, Iraq became the battleground over which the Persian state and Turkish empire struggled for supremacy. Great Britain occupied Mesopotamia during the First World War, and the modern state of Iraq was created in the 1920s. This revised bibliography includes works on Iraq's modern history and ancient Mesopotamian history and archaeology.

"Discusses the causes of the 2003 Iraq war, explaining the origins of Iraq, the reasons for its 1990 invasion of Kuwait, the 1991 Gulf War and subsequent U.N. efforts to disarm Iraq, and the U.S. desire to remove Saddam Hussein from power"--Provided by publisher. The Mesopotamia Campaign of World War I and Operation Iraqi Freedom of the Global War on Terrorism took place on the same geographic and human terrain. Though separated by nearly a century, a significant number of points of comparison are evident, particularly with regard to strategic and operational missteps. In both cases Western armies successfully invaded and occupied the present-day region of Iraq, and both armies suffered the effects of difficult insurgencies in the wake of their conventional campaigns. This thesis explores parallel mistakes committed by the political and military leadership of each operation in order to determine what aspects of the Mesopotamia Campaign might

have provided useful precedents to the planners of Operation Iraqi Freedom. These comparable operations suggest an argument for studying history during the formulation of strategy and the design of supporting campaigns. If the American leadership had closely examined the earlier British encounter in Iraq, then it may have been able to avoid repeating some of that operation's costly and deadly aspects.

An Iraqi-American Memoir

My Mesopotamia Notes

Inventing Iraq

Iraq, 2003-4 And Mesopotamia, 1914-18: A Comparative Analysis In Ends And Means

The Chaldean Catholic Church

The Mesopotamia Mess (Paperback)

This book provides a modern historical study of the Chaldean Catholic Church in Iraq from 2003 to 2013, against a background analysis of the origins and ecclesiological development of the Chaldean community from the sixteenth century onwards. The book offers an insight into the formation of Chaldean ecclesiological identity and organisation in the context of the Chaldeans as a community originating from the ecclesial traditions of the Church of the East and as an Eastern Catholic Church in union with the Holy See. The book argues for the gradual and consistent development of a Chaldean identity grounded and incarnated in the Mesopotamian-Iraqi environment, yet open to engaging with cultures throughout the Middle East and West Asia and, especially since 2003, to Europe, North America and Australasia. It also examines the effects of religious and administrative policies of the governors of Mesopotamia-Iraq on the Chaldeans, from their formation in the sixteenth century until the installation of the new Chaldean patriarch, Louis Raphael I Sako, in March 2013. Furthermore, the book provides a unique analysis of the history of Iraq, by placing the Chaldeans fully into that narrative for the first time. Providing a thorough overview of the history of the Chaldeans and an in-depth assessment of how the 2003 invasion has affected them, this book will be a key resource for students and scholars of Middle East Studies, Modern History, History of Christianity, as well as for anyone seeking to understand the modern status of Christians in Iraq and the wider Middle East.

Iraq, 2003-4 And Mesopotamia, 1914-18: A Comparative Analysis In Ends And Means Pickle Partners Publishing

An original exploration of the 2003 Iraq war and geopolitics more broadly through the prism of art. Offers a reappraisal of one of the most contentious and consequential events of the early twenty-first century Advances an original perspective on

Britain's role in the 2003 invasion and subsequent occupation of Iraq Maps out new ways of thinking about geopolitical events through art Examines the work of artists, curators and activists in light of Britain's role as a colonial power in Iraq and the importance of oil Reflects on the significance, limits and dilemmas of art as a form of critical intervention Questions the implications of art in colonialism and modernity

The Mesopotamian campaign during World War I was a critical moment in Britain's position in the Middle East. With British and British Indian troops fighting in places which have become well-known in the wake of the 2003 invasion of Iraq, such as Basra, the campaign led to the establishment of the British Mandate in Iraq in 1921. Nadia Atia believes that in order to fully understand Britain's policies in creating the nascent state of Iraq, we must first look at how the war shaped Britons' conceptions of the region. Atia does this through a cultural and military history of the changing British perceptions of Mesopotamia since the period before World War I when it was under Ottoman rule. Drawing on a wide variety of historical and literary sources, including the writing of key figures such as Gertrude Bell, Mark Sykes and Arnold Wilson, but focusing mainly on the views and experiences of ordinary men and women whose stories and experiences of the war have less frequently been told, Atia examines the cultural and social legacy of World War I in the Middle East and how this affected British attempts to exert influence in the region.

The British and the Ottomans in Iraq

Rituals of War

World War I in Mesopotamia

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932: 1914-1918

Iraq, 2003-4 and Mesopotamia, 1914-18: a Comparative Analysis in Ends and Means

Modern History, Ecclesiology and Church-State Relations

This paper is a comparative analysis of the British campaign in Mesopotamia during the First World War, 1914-18 and the current campaign in Iraq, 2003-4. The study focuses on an examination of Phase III decisive operations and Phase IV reconstruction operations, including strategic imperatives, operational planning, and the impact of changes during operations. The British had no campaign plan for Mesopotamia upon the outbreak of war in 1914. Deployment to this theater began as a peripheral operation. Overriding politico-strategic requirements spurred further exploitation to reach Baghdad. Failure to match ends and means resulted in the disastrous surrender of a division at Kut on 29 April 1916. Sweeping reorganization and large-scale reinforcements resumed the advance; Baghdad fell on 11 March 1917. The British conducted ad-hoc reconstruction operations throughout this period, beginning in the Basra vilayet and expanding their scope with the capture of Baghdad. The British established viable civil institutions, to include police forces, a functioning legal system, Revenue and Customs Departments,

a banking system, and even domestic mail. Conversely, the recent U.S. strategy of pre-emption in Iraq was a policy decision based upon the wider strategic perspective and benefited from exhaustive operational planning. However, the rolling start campaign utilized minimal forces. They had the capability to win the decisive operations phase rapidly, but this same troop level was woefully inadequate to conduct incompletely-planned, sorely under-estimated, post-conflict operations. Both campaigns suffered from a serious mismatch of ends and means at certain stages, especially for post-war reconstruction operations. They achieved significant success due to herculean efforts in theater. The study concludes with recommendations for strategic leaders related to planning and force structure.

*Includes pictures *Includes a bibliography for further reading The United Nations is one of the most famous bodies in the world, and its predecessor, the League of Nations, might be equally notorious. In fact, President Woodrow Wilson's pet project was controversial from nearly the minute it was conceived. At the end of World War I, Wilson's pleas at the Paris Peace Conference relied on his Fourteen Points, which included the establishment of a League of Nations, but while his points were mostly popular amongst Americans and Europeans alike, leaders at the Peace Conference largely discarded them and favored different approaches. British leaders saw their singular aim as the maintenance of British colonial possessions. France, meanwhile, only wanted to ensure that Germany was weakened and unable to wage war again, and it too had colonial interests abroad that it hoped to maintain. Britain and France thus saw eye-to-eye, with both wanting a weaker Germany and both wanting to maintain their colonies. Wilson, however, wanted both countries to rid themselves of their colonies, and he wanted Germany to maintain its self-determination and right to self-defense. Wilson totally opposed the "war guilt" clause, which blamed the war on Germany. Although the League of Nations was short-lived and clearly failed in its primary mission, it did essentially spawn the United Nations at the end of World War II, and many of the UN's structures and organizations came straight from its predecessor, with the concepts of an International Court and a General Assembly coming straight from the League. More importantly, the failures of the League ensured that the UN was given stronger authority and enforcement mechanisms, most notably through the latter's Security Council, and while the League dissolved after a generation, the UN has survived for over 70 years. One of the League's most lasting legacies was the manner in which it handed over administrative control of land in the Middle East to the victorious Allied Powers, namely France and Britain. The Ottoman Empire quickly collapsed after World War I, and its extensive lands were divvied up between the French and British. While the French gained control of the Levant, which would later become modern day nations like Syria and Lebanon, the British were given mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine. The British Mandate for Palestine gave the British control over the lands that have since become Jordan, Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip, while Mesopotamia covered modern Iraq. British interest in supporting Arab nationalist aspirations at the onset of the war were clearly premised on the wider strategic objectives of defeating the Ottomans, and notwithstanding the McMahon-Hussein Correspondence, the concept of a single, unified Arab state under Hashemite rule would never come to fruition. By way of unintended consequences, however, Arab nationalism took root with the fall of the Ottomans, which would sow the seeds of many of the problems that the British would subsequently face in the Middle East, in particular in Mesopotamia. The British, like so many others since, failed to grasp the full complexity of Arab sectarianism and the cross-currents of internal politics, and with a policy premised on their own broad strategic interests, they simply laid the groundwork of future political catastrophe for Iraq and the Middle East in general. Thus, while the intention of the mandate system was to have the administrators peacefully and gradually usher in independent states, and both European powers eventually attempted to withdraw from the region, anyone with passing knowledge of the Middle East's history in the 20th century knows that the region has seen little peace.

Main description: The U.S.-led conquest and occupation of Iraq have kept that troubled country in international headlines since 2003. For America's major Coalition ally, Great Britain, however, this latest incursion into the region played out against the dramatic backdrop of imperial history: Britain's fateful invasion of Mesopotamia in 1914 and the creation of a new nation from the shards of war. The objectives of the expedition sent by the British Government of India were primarily strategic: to protect the Raj,

Acces PDF Iraq, 2003 4 And Mesopotamia, 1914 18: A Comparative Analysis In Ends And Means

impress Britain's military power upon Arabs chafing under Ottoman rule, and secure the Persian oil supply. But over the course of the Mesopotamian campaign, these goals expanded, and by the end of World War I Britain was committed to controlling the entire region from Suez to India. The conquest of Mesopotamia and the creation of Iraq were the central acts in this boldly opportunistic bid for supremacy. Charles Townshend provides a compelling account of the atrocious, unnecessary suffering inflicted on the expedition's mostly Indian troops, which set the pattern for Britain's follow-up campaigns in Iraq and Afghanistan over the next seven years. He chronicles the overconfidence, incompetence, and dangerously vague policy that distorted the mission, and examines the steps by which an initially cautious strategic operation led to imperial expansion on a vast scale. *Desert Hell* is a cautionary tale for makers of national policy. And for those with an interest in imperial history, it raises searching questions about Britain's quest for global power and the indelible consequences of those actions for the Middle East and the world. Rituals of war and images of violence in Mesopotamia ca. 3000-500 BCE examined as "magical technologies of warfare."

A Time Line History of Mesopotamia (Iraq): 5000 BC - 2003 Ad

The British Invasion of Iraq in 1914: What We Could Have - and Should Have - Learned

An Airman's Wife in Mesopotamia Post the First World War

Causes of the Iraq War

Mesopotamia, Assyria, Abraham, Babylonia, Baghdad, Abbasid Caliphate, Chaldea, Akkadian Empire, Gilgamesh, Saladin, Seleucid Empire,

Geopolitics and the Event

My Mesopotamia: Notes of Gertrude Bell Her forthcoming book is My Mesopotamia: Notes of Gertrude Bell. Gertrude Bell (4 July 1868 - 12 July 1926) is an amazing Victorian woman - explorer, archeologist (whose pioneering work holds up to this day), writer, translator and advisor to the British government. Bell is the subject of the recent Werner Herzog biopic, Queen of the Desert, starring Nicole Kidman, a film which romanticizes Bell. Valdivia's book examines the deeper aspects of this groundbreaking feminine polymath and the political repercussions of her work with the British. Many of Bell's recommendations, good and bad, still have deep resonance in the Middle East today. Unfortunately, the credit and honor (or blame and opprobrium) which she so richly deserves has been shifted by history and myth to T.E. Laurence (Laurence of Arabia). In 1992, when Valdivia was finishing her masters degree at NYU, she was talking with acquaintances, who mentioned April Glaspie, the American ambassador to Iraq (the first woman ambassador to an Arab country). Just prior to the First Gulf War in 1992, Glaspie had a still-controversial meeting with Saddam Hussain. Some English people present during the conversation commented, "It would have been nice if Glaspie could have met Gertrude Bell." "Who is Gertrude Bell?" Valdivia asked. "She was the woman who had all the answers when the British were taking over the Ottoman Empire. She never got any of the credit she deserved for all the work she did." Thus was planted the seeds of a fascination that would grow and grow, until in 2004, when Valdivia began intensive research on Bell. Not only did she access Bell's letters, books and archival material, but she also traveled to Syria, Jordan, Iran and Turkey to visit sites associated with Bell. Initially, Valdivia wrote a 300-page novel about Bell, focusing on her travels

throughout the Mideast. The book was translated into French and published in 2012 by Yvelinedition as *Khatun: Gertrude Bell - Mentor de Laurence d'Arabie*. At this point, Valdivia has no plans to publish the book in English. "As I was researching her life," she remembers, "I began to realize how deeply she was involved in politics and international affairs. Whatever she did in those long-ago years is even more pertinent now." This fact is evidenced by Bell's introductory quote in *My Mesopotamia*: "There is no unity among the Arab peoples." First, Valdivia thought up the title, then began outlining, with each entry another chapter. Unlike her other books, there is so much information to be conveyed, Valdivia wrote a prologue for each chapter. *My Mesopotamia* is told through the eyes of Sydney Flint, a Purdue archeology professor and lover of literature. Flint and her husband arrive in Baghdad on the day Clinton orders a missile strike on the Iraqi intelligence agency in retaliation for the Iraqi plot to assassinate George Bush. At the Iraq Museum (founded by Bell), they discover a manuscript in Arabic, the only words intelligible to her being Gertrude Bell's name. Flint is desperate to obtain the manuscript, or even a copy, and begins clandestine negotiations with a museum guard. But as perils for Americans in Iraq increase, Sydney and her husband must return to the U.S. without it. A few months later, the manuscript arrives in the mail, followed by a phone call from the museum guard, who demands a large sum of money. The Arabic was only on the cover page for museum goers to read. In actual fact, the contents of the manuscript were original notes by Bell, the nitty-gritty of political corruption and intrigue. Flint intends to pay the guard, but after his phone call, she hears nothing more from him. A series of strange and unnerving events begin to happen to the couple, culminating in their attempted murder. But the would-be Arab murderers are merely underlings, the front for a far more sinister cover-up. This work is a comparative analysis of the British campaign in Mesopotamia during the First World War, 1914-18 and the current campaign in Iraq, 2003-4. The study focuses on an examination of Phase III decisive operations and Phase IV reconstruction operations, including strategic imperatives, operational planning, and the impact of changes during operations. The British had no campaign plan for Mesopotamia upon the outbreak of war in 1914. Deployment to this theater began as a peripheral operation. Overriding politico-strategic requirements spurred further exploitation to reach Baghdad. Failure to match ends and means resulted in the disastrous surrender of a division at Kut on 29 April 1916. Sweeping reorganization and large-scale reinforcements resumed the advance; Baghdad fell on 11 March 1917. The British conducted ad-hoc reconstruction operations throughout this period, beginning in the Basra vilayet and expanding their scope with the capture of Baghdad. The British established viable civil institutions, to include police forces, a functioning

legal system, Revenue and Customs Departments, a banking system, and even domestic mail. Several of these initiatives survived through the mandate period and after independence in 1930. Conversely, the recent American strategy of pre-emption in Iraq was a policy decision based upon the wider strategic perspective and benefited from exhaustive operational planning. However, the rolling start campaign utilized minimal forces. They had the capability to win the decisive operations phase rapidly, but this same troop level was woefully inadequate to conduct incompletely-planned, sorely under-estimated, post-conflict operations. The host of Iraq studies before and during the current campaign did not look at the British campaign. This project highlights remarkable similarities among the British experience in 1914-18 and the American/coalition experience in 2003-4. Both campaigns suffered from a serious mismatch of ends and means at certain stages, especially for post-war reconstruction operations. They achieved significant success due to herculean efforts in theater. The work concludes with recommendations for strategic leaders related to planning and force structure.

ABOUT THE BOOK In late 2006, President George Bush concluded that the American strategy in Iraq had failed. US-led coalition forces were unable to suppress the Sunni and Shiite-led insurgencies, which had carried out hundreds of violent attacks throughout Iraq. In the face of persistent violence, General George Casey, then commander of coalition forces in Iraq, advocated a phased withdrawal of US troops and the handing over of authority to Iraqi security forces. But Bush perceived that the withdrawal of troops would signal the US was abandoning Iraq, leaving the fight unfinished. Iraqi security forces were, moreover, still too weak and few in number to halt the country's sectarian violence. Bush had grown frustrated with Casey's determination to draft a rapid exit plan from Iraq. At a meeting with his generals at the Pentagon, he was quoted as saying: "What I want to hear from you is how we're going to win, not how we're going to leave." The US strategy in Iraq, prior to 2007, had failed to anticipate the continued strength and growth of the country's insurgencies, according to experts quoted by the New York Times. The insurgencies had emerged in the aftermath of the 2003 US-led invasion of Iraq and the toppling of the government of Saddam Hussein. Extremist clerics, like the Shiite Moktada al-Sadr, acted as catalysts for violence. A Sunni-led insurgency appeared in the months following the invasion, comprised of former members of Saddam Hussein's Baath Party, who had been fired from their government positions. As the war progressed, insurgencies splintered and more groups appeared, fueled by hatred of the occupying forces. Experts say that Al Qaeda established a presence in Iraq after Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, a Jordanian militant and leader of the organization of One God and Jihad, swore obedience to Al Qaeda leader

Osama bin Laden in 2004. The group, which subsequently changed its name to Al Qaeda in Mesopotamia, has been blamed for kidnappings, bombings, and beheadings throughout Iraq. After a US airstrike killed Zarqawi in 2006, his group broke into several offshoots that continued to carry out attacks. In the face of continued violence in Iraq, Bush concluded in early 2007 that a new team and strategy were needed to achieve victory in the war. In January 2007, Bush named David Petraeus commander of coalition forces in Iraq, replacing General Casey. He also replaced General John Abizaid, head of Central Command, with Admiral William Fallon. Within a few months, Bush also appointed a new US Ambassador to Iraq, Ryan Crocker, who replaced Zalmay Khalilzad. EXCERPT FROM THE BOOK In late 2006, President George Bush concluded that the American strategy in Iraq had failed. US-led coalition forces were unable to suppress the Sunni and Shiite-led insurgencies, which had carried out hundreds of violent attacks throughout Iraq. In the face of persistent violence, General George Casey, then commander of coalition forces in Iraq, advocated a phased withdrawal of US troops and the handing over of authority to Iraqi security forces. But Bush perceived that the withdrawal of troops would signal the US was abandoning Iraq, leaving the fight unfinished. Iraqi security forces were, moreover, still too weak and few in number to halt the country's sectarian violence. Bush had grown frustrated with Casey's determination to draft a rapid exit plan from Iraq. At a meeting with his generals at the Pentagon, he was quoted as saying: "What I want to hear from you is how we're going to win, not how we're going to leave." The US strategy in Iraq, prior to 2007, had failed to anticipate the continued strength and growth of the country's insurgencies, according to experts quoted by the New York Times. The insurgencies had emerged in the aftermath of the 2003 US-led invasion of Iraq and the toppling of the government of Saddam Hussein.

ON JULY 14, 2003, I left Kuwait on a C-130 transport plane bound for Baghdad, the city of my ancestors and a place I had not been for thirteen years. Two nations could legitimately claim me as their native son. The first was the United States, where I was born and raised. The second was Iraq. So begins this groundbreaking memoir of hope and hardship. Hamoudi spent two years living in Iraq outside the relative safety of the Green Zone working to help rebuild a country he loves. The intimate stories he shares—from the momentous day Saddam Hussein's sons were killed, to the tragic killing of hundreds of civilians on one of Shi'a Islam's most holy days, and even the joyous occasion of Hamoudi's own wedding—invite the reader to experience a new side of the country that has featured so prominently in our nightly news. Hamoudi draws on his unique perspective as the American-born son of two Iraqis to bring new insight to the question: What went wrong in Iraq?

Of Gertrude Bell

The History and Legacy of British Occupation and Iraq's Independence After World War I

Mesopotamia

Policy Failures and the 1914-1918 War in Mesopotamia

Western Imperialism in the Middle East 1914-1958

From the Dardanelles to Mesopotamia

From the Arizona Congressman, a 21st-century Band of Brothers chronicling the eternal bonds forged between the Marines of Lima Company, the hardest-hit unit of the Iraq War At first, they were “Lucky Lima.” Infantryman Ruben Gallego and his brothers in Lima Company—3rd Battalion, 25th Marines, young men drawn from blue-collar towns, immigrant households, Navajo reservations—returned unscathed on patrol after patrol through the increasingly violent al Anbar region of Iraq, looking for weapons caches and insurgents trying to destabilize the nascent Iraqi government. After two months in Iraq, Lima didn't have a casualty, not a single Purple Heart, no injury worse than a blister. Lucky Lima. Then, in May 2005, Lima's fortunes flipped.

Unknown to Ruben and his fellow grunts, al Anbar had recently become a haven for al Qaeda in Mesopotamia. The bin Laden-sponsored group had recruited radicals from all over the world for jihad against the Americans. On one fateful day, they were lured into a death house; the ambush cost the lives of two men, including a platoon sergeant. Two days later, Ruben's best friend, Jonathon Grant, died in an IED attack, along with several others. Events worsened from there. A disastrous operation in Haditha in August claimed the lives of thirteen Marines when an IED destroyed their amphibious vehicle. It was the worst single-day loss for the Marines since the 1983 Beirut bombings. By the time 3/25 went home in November, it had lost more men than any other single unit in the war. Forty-six Marines and two Navy Corpsmen serving with the battalion in Iraq were killed in action during their roughly nine-month activation. They Called Us “Lucky” details Ruben Gallego's journey and includes harrowing accounts of some of the war's most costly battles. It details the struggles and the successes of Ruben—now a member of Congress—and the rest of Lima Company following Iraq, examining the complicated matter of PTSD. And it serves as a tribute to Ruben's fallen comrades, who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country.

Behind the Looting of the Iraq Museum

History of Iraq

Return to Babylon

We Visit Iraq