



## Weapons of War

The Persian Gulf War featured many state-of-the-art high-tech weapons. Many, in fact, made their *debut* during this conflict. In the readings you were introduced to the **stealth bomber**, **Tomahawk missiles**, and **Scud missiles**. Many other examples of modern warfare technology were also used.

- In tank warfare the M1A1 Abrams tank was used very effectively.
- In the air the F-117 Nighthawk stealth fighter, the AH-64 Apache helicopter, and the F-15E Strike Eagle patrolled the skies.
- Small arms included such weapons as carbines, assault rifles, light machine guns, grenade launchers, mortars, mobile anti-tank guns, rocket launchers, and shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missile launchers.

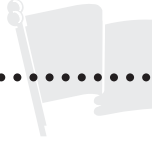


AH-64 Apache Helicopter

Your task is to prepare an **information sheet** on one or more of the weapons used in the Persian Gulf War. Imagine that such an information sheet will be used to help new recruits in their training. Your information sheet should include technical details on the weapon(s) you select, in what circumstances they might be used, necessary training required, cost, etc.

- Please include a picture or drawing of each weapon.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



## The Interview of a Lifetime

Imagine that you are the ace reporter for a major metropolitan newspaper. During the Persian Gulf War you are sent to the region to cover the story for your paper. While there you are able to send back many exciting stories about the conflict: the bombing raids on Baghdad; the oil well fires; the launching of the Scud missiles at Israel and Saudi Arabia; and many other breath-taking events.

### Consider this...

"Don't be attracted to easy paths because the paths that make your feet bleed are the only way to get ahead in life."

*Saddam Hussein*

As the war draws to a close you are unexpectedly given the opportunity of a lifetime. You are asked to come to Baghdad and interview Saddam Hussein himself.

You telephone your editor and she is ecstatic. "This will be picked up by every news agency in the world," she says. "You've got to make sure you ask him very penetrating questions – questions that the world will be interested in finding out the answers to."

"Like what?" you ask. "I'm so excited – my mind has gone blank."

"No problem," she says. "Sit down and take these six questions down. These are questions that everyone will want to know the answers to."

You grab your pen, get out your notepad and are just about to start writing when the phone goes dead. "Oh no!" No matter how hard you try, you can't get your editor back on the line. You are on your own! You sit down and begin composing six questions – six questions you will ask Saddam Hussein – six questions that will make the world sit up and take notice!

**Your assignment is to compose the six questions you think would be most interesting to find out the answers to if you had a chance to interview Saddam Hussein.**

**Then put your thinking cap back on. What might his answers be to these six questions? Write responses that Saddam might have given. Provide in these answers as much detail as possible, trying to shed some light into how this man thinks, and explaining why he made such poor decisions during the time of the Persian Gulf War.**



## The Bedouin

A widely quoted Bedouin saying is "I and my brothers against my cousins, I and my brothers and my cousins against the world."

The **Bedouin** are a fascinating people who have lived on the fringes of history and society for hundreds (if not thousands) of years. The word **bedu** is an Arabic word meaning "inhabitant of the desert". For most people though, this word conjures up much more. Books and movies have painted the Bedouin as a fascinating people – with flowing robes, riding their camels across the shifting sands under the hot desert sun.



What, though, is the truth about these mysterious people? Do they really wear long flowing robes and carry small daggers with twisted blades? Do they really ride their camels and attack strangers without warning? How do they make their living? Are there even any Bedouin left in the deserts of Iraq and Kuwait, or are their descendants driving cars and living in the cities of the Middle East? What is real and what has come straight from the imaginations of Hollywood scriptwriters?

Your task is to do a one-page report on the Bedouin. Your report should include something of their history; how they traditionally made their living (and perhaps still do); their culture and religion; their clothing; mode of transportation; food; where they can be found today – and anything else that you think your readers will find fascinating.

You may wish to include a picture with your report. Be sure the report has a title and has been proof-read.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



## Kuwait

This unit on the Persian Gulf War has mainly concentrated on the country of **Iraq** and its leader Saddam Hussein. What, though, of the tiny country of Kuwait – the victim of Iraq’s aggression? What do we really know about it?

Before the Persian Gulf War, Kuwait attracted a fair number of tourists due to its warm climate, beautiful beaches and modern hotels. Quite understandably, the war caused the tourist trade to dry right up.

Your task is to put together a **travel brochure** on the Kuwaiti nation. The brochure should advertise the many attractions that Kuwait offers the North American traveler.

You may wish to consider including in your brochure information on:

- hotels, restaurants and other guest facilities
- costs for flights, accommodations and meals
- historic and architectural sites
- attractions / entertainment

This project will require some research on your part. Check your school library for recent information on Kuwait as well as the internet. You might also wish to check out some sample brochures to get an idea of their layout.

Your brochure should include several attractive pictures and be laid out as presented in the sample brochures. The text should be neat and professional in appearance. You may wish to use a computer for the finished product.



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



## A Letter Home

During the Persian Gulf War the servicemen and women on both sides wrote many letters to friends and loved ones at home describing their adventures, some of the terrible things they had seen, and expressing their hopes and fears for the future. One of the most famous letters ever written by a soldier was written during the American Civil War by Sullivan Ballou to his wife, Sarah. Here is a selection from that letter:

*My very dear Sarah:*

*The indications are very strong that we shall move in a few days—perhaps tomorrow. Lest I should not be able to write again, I feel impelled to write a few lines that may fall under your eye when I shall be no more . . .*

*Sarah my love for you is deathless, it seems to bind me with mighty cables that nothing but Omnipotence could break; and yet my love of Country comes over me like a strong wind and bears me unresistibly on with all these chains to the battle field.*

*The memories of the blissful moments I have spent with you come creeping over me, and I feel most gratified to God and to you that I have enjoyed them for so long. And hard it is for me to give them up and burn to ashes the hopes of future years, when, God willing, we might still have lived and loved together, and seen our sons grown up to honorable manhood, around us. I have, I know, but few and small claims upon Divine Providence, but something whispers to me—perhaps it is the wafted prayer of my little Edgar, that I shall return to my loved ones unharmed. If I do not my dear Sarah, never forget how much I love you, and when my last breath escapes me on the battle field, it will whisper your name. Forgive my many faults and the many pains I have caused you. How thoughtless and foolish I have often times been! How gladly would I wash out with my tears every little spot upon your happiness . . .*

*But, O Sarah! If the dead can come back to this earth and flit unseen around those they loved, I shall always be near you; in the gladdest days and in the darkest nights . . . always, always, and if there be a soft breeze upon your cheek, it shall be my breath, as the cool air fans your throbbing temple, it shall be my spirit passing by. Sarah do not mourn me dead; think I am gone and wait for thee, for we shall meet again . . .*

Sullivan Ballou was killed a week later at the first Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

**Imagine now that you are a serviceman or woman fighting in the Persian Gulf War and write a letter home expressing what you have gone through and what is on your heart. It should be about one page in length.**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



## Editorial - Taking a Stand

Like almost every war in history, the Persian Gulf War raised a lot of controversy. Many people in Western nations thought the government of Kuwait was very corrupt and didn't deserve the sacrifice which would be required to liberate the country from Iraq. Others feared that many civilians in Iraq would be killed or maimed because their leader, Saddam Hussein, had made a mistake due to his greed. Still others accused the governments of the United States and other Western nations of being mostly concerned about having their supply of oil cut off.

The leaders of many Western nations, including the United States, felt they were taking action to protect a small, vulnerable nation against a murderous tyrant - a man who had proved his evil in his dealings with the Kurds of northern Iraq, and with other groups that had opposed his leadership.



"Our objectives are clear. Saddam Hussein's forces will leave Kuwait. The legitimate government of Kuwait will be restored to its rightful place and Kuwait once again will be free. Iraq will eventually comply with all relevant United Nations resolutions..."

**President George H.W. Bush, January 16, 1991**

Imagine you are a newspaper editor of a large city paper. Write an editorial in which you take a stand on the war - either supporting your country's involvement or arguing against it. Be sure to support your stand with evidence - facts, data, quotations, etc. Your task is to convince your faithful readers as to the stand that your paper has taken on this issue. Your editorial should be about a page in length.