

The Gulf War Operation Desert Storm 1990 1991 Modern Warfare

Discusses the causes, military tactics, battles, and effects of the Persian Gulf War.

"Approaches the topic of the Gulf War from the perspective of U.S. and coalition forces fighting in it"--

The combat phase of the Gulf War, "Operation Desert Storm" (17 January 1991 - 28 February 1991) , was waged by coalition forces from 34 nations led by the United States against Iraq in response to Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait. The war, one of the shortest and most decisive in recent history, was marked by the introduction of live news broadcasts from the front, principally by the U.S. network CNN. The war also earned the nickname Video Game War after the daily broadcast of images from cameras on board U.S. aircraft.

Keen to learn but short on time? Get to grips with the events of Operation Desert Storm in next to no time with this concise guide. 50Minutes.com provides a clear and engaging analysis of Operation Desert Storm. Iraq ' s decision to invade Kuwait, home to one of the largest oil fields in the world, in 1990 caused panic in the international community. Consequently, in early 1991 a coalition of international forces, the largest military alliance since the Second World War, intervened to drive the Iraqi army out of Kuwait, inflicting huge losses on Saddam Hussein ' s forces in the process. In just 50 minutes you will:

- Understand the international political and social context preceding the operation
- Identify the main leaders of the Iraqi forces and the opposing Allied troops
- Analyse the outcome of the battle and its impact on future of the Middle East

ABOUT 50MINUTES.COM | History & Culture 50MINUTES.COM will enable you to quickly understand the main events, people, conflicts and discoveries from world history that have shaped the world we live in today. Our publications present the key information on a wide variety of topics in a quick and accessible way that is guaranteed to save you time on your journey of discovery.

A U.S. Marine in the Persian Gulf War

Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm : Military Review

The Role of Women in the Gulf War

Nigerian Perspective

Operation Desert Storm and Operation Iraqi Freedom

An incisive account of the Persian Gulf War, Storm Over Iraq shows how the success of Operation Desert Storm was the product of two decades of profound changes in the American approach to war and combat operations. The first detailed analysis of why the Gulf War could be fought the way it was, the book examines the planning and preparation for war. Richard P. Hallion argues that the success of the air power in warfare—which fulfilled the promise that air power had held for more than seventy-five years—reflects the revolutionary adaptation of a war strategy that targets things rather than an opposing nation without destroying it.

Operation Desert Storm: Health Concerns of Selected Indiana Persian Gulf War Veterans

Phillip Thompson had kept a journal for years, from the time he was in college in the 1980s at the University of Mississippi until he attended the Artillery Officers' Advanced Course, when the diary was interrupted. His desire to keep track of the events in his life was re-ignited with the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, his impending deployment to the Persian Gulf in August 1990, and the beginning of Operation Desert Storm. While in the Persian Gulf, Thompson kept a small green, military-issue notebook with him at all times, writing down everything he could, drawing maps, explaining his emotions, and oftentimes, venting his frustrations. Upon his return from Saudi Arabia in 1991, he had filled three notebooks, which evolved into this work. Here are Thompson's personal experiences and his observations of those around him in Operations Desert Storm.

Despite DOD and VA efforts to address the concerns of these and other Persian Gulf veterans, those we surveyed still expressed concerns about their health and dissatisfaction with services from the VA. Most respondents were still in the reserves and almost all reported that they had health problems they believed were caused by their service in the Persian Gulf. Most also reported that these problems interfered with their social activities to some extent. Because all of the individuals we surveyed had already expressed some concern about their health, the fact that they reported having health problems after returning home was not surprising. Over half of the respondents had taken advantage of medical services, either the special examinations or other health care, available to them through VA or DOD. Many, however, were unaware of the medical care they received or were unaware of services available. DOD and VA have undertaken a variety of efforts to address the concerns raised by Persian Gulf veterans, including expanding the availability of medical services to them. Also, in response to recent legislation, both agencies are expanding outreach efforts to better ensure that veterans are aware of services available. Whether these efforts will succeed remains to be seen.

The Whirlwind War

The Complete Idiot's Guide to the Gulf War

A History Just for Kids!

The Invasion of Kuwait and the Second Gulf War

Conduct of the Persian Gulf War: Chapters I through VIII

Between January 17 and February 28, 1991, an international military coalition sanctioned by the United Nations and led by the United States defeated a large, well-equipped Iraqi army and forced it to withdraw from occupied Kuwait. The first major military action after the end of the Cold War, the Persian Gulf War is seen as the precursor of a new military doctrine; ground troops from 19 countries and 150,000 troops participated in the operation. This is a comprehensive reference work to the people, places, events, weapons, operations, and other matters in the Persian Gulf War. A chronology is also provided, detailing the events from 1958 through 1991 that led to the rise of Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein, his invasion of Kuwait, and the rousting of Iraqi forces from that country.

This is the chapter slice "Victory Gr. 5-8" from the full lesson plan "Persian Gulf War (1990-1991)" Get the facts about the U.S.-led Operation Desert Storm. From 1990 to 1991, our resource covers the major events that occurred shortly after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Complete a map activity of Iraq. Conduct a research report on the process of extracting oil to establish the motivations behind the invasion.

to know Saddam Hussein, from his early life to his involvement with the Baath Party, and finally the leader of Iraq. Read about the invasion of Kuwait and how other countries and the UN reacted about Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, and how the U.S. sent troops to the Gulf to help protect other nations from Hussein. Show your artistic side by designing a comic strip, poster showcasing some aspect of the Persian Gulf War. Aligned to your State Standards and written to Bloom's Taxonomy, additional hands-on activities, crossword, word search, comprehension quiz are also included.

Though women had been involved in war efforts in every conflict in American history, more women participated in the Gulf War than in any war before it. When the Gulf War began in 1990, women were still not allowed to fight on the front lines, in positions that directly engaged the enemy, but the roles they held still proved challenging and dangerous. This engrossing book tells the stories of women who fought bravely in the air, on land, at sea, and in enemy camps as prisoners of war, as well as honors those who gave their lives for their country.

A look at the Persian Gulf War through primary source accounts, facts, and overview analysis.

Emotional Aftermath of the Persian Gulf War

Persian Gulf War (1990-1991): The War Begins Gr. 5-8

The Gulf War

Desert Redleg

The Gulf War of 1991 Reconsidered

The Gulf War of 1991 heralded a new type of warfare that was characterized by astonishing speed and high technology with remarkably low numbers of casualties amongst the coalition forces. Just under a million coalition personnel were deployed to the Gulf region to face a variety of threats from extreme temperatures to weapons of mass destruction (biological, chemical and suspected nuclear) and a formidable Iraqi occupation force. This book assesses the defensive Operation Desert Shield (the build up of coalition forces) and the offensive Operation Desert Storm (the liberation of Kuwait) as well as the key personalities on both sides.

CMH Publication 70-30. Edited by Frank N. Schubert and Theresa L. Kraus. Discusses the United States Army's role in the Persian Gulf War from August 1990 to February 1991. Shows the various strands that came together to produce the army of the 1990s and how that army in turn performed under fire and in the glare of world attention.

Retains a sense of immediacy in its approach. Contains maps which were carefully researched and compiled as original documents in their own right. Includes an index.

Traces the roots of the Persian Gulf War and the role women played in the military, as correspondents, as medics, and on the homefront.

Twenty years ago, the Persian Gulf War captured the attention of the world as the first test of the U.S. Army since the Vietnam War and the first large-scale armor engagement since World War II. Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait and his subsequent ouster by the U.S.-led coalition are keys to understanding today's situation in the Middle East. The coalition partnerships cemented in that initial operation and in the regional peacekeeping operations that followed provided the basis for a growing series of multinational efforts that have characterized the post-Cold War environment. Moreover, the growing interoperability of U.S. air, sea, and land forces coupled with the extensive employment of more sophisticated weapons first showcased in Desert Storm have become the hallmark of American military operations and the standard that other nations strive to meet.

Second Front

Operation Desert Shield, Desert Storm

Artillery Warfare in the First Gulf War

Encyclopedia of the Persian Gulf War

The Brave Women of the Gulf Wars Operation Desert Storm and Operation Iraqi Freedom Twenty-First Century Books

What was life like for American military personnel during the build-up, fighting & the aftermath of the Gulf War? A first hand account by Lt. Jeffrey J. Coonjohn puts you behind the lines of America's largest military expedition since World War II. This book brings to life the soldier's story with informative, humorous & poignant accounts. THE MILITARY PRESS, P.O. Box 26594 Fresno, CA 93729 (209) 323-5313.

Profiles thirty men and women who either participated in or were affected by the 1991 and 2003 wars in Iraq, including political and military leaders, journalists, and soldiers.

Can you imagine what it was like to be a soldier during the Gulf War? All four major branches of the United States military (the Air Force, the Army, the Marines, and the Navy) participated in the fighting, working together towards a common purpose with soldiers and support from some 39 other countries. Beginning on January 17, 1991 and lasting until February 28 of the same year, the Gulf War was the first major war fought by the United States since the Vietnam War. Have you ever heard anyone talk about the Gulf war? Do you know anyone who fought in it? KidCaps is an imprint of BookCaps Study Guides; with dozens of books published every month, there's sure to be something just for you! Visit our website to find out more.

An Operational Analysis of the Persian Gulf War

Gulf War (Operation Desert Storm)

Operation Desert Storm

Health Concerns of Selected Indiana Persian Gulf War Veterans

The Persian Gulf War

*Includes pictures *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading It was one of the 20th century's most decisive wars, but also one of its most influential. In the wake of Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait, America led a coalition of dozens of nations that repelled the Iraqi attack and smashed Iraqi forces, much of which was captured on live television as global networks broadcast the images back home. On the now ironic date of September 11, 1990, President Bush addressed a joint session of Congress to explain why he was assembling a coalition of nations to intervene against Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait. Bush stated, "Out of these troubled times, our fifth objective -- a new world order -- can emerge...A new era, freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice and more secure in the quest for peace." As his son would later attempt over a decade later in another war against Iraq, President Bush sought to present the coalition of nearly 40 nations as indicative of multilateralism, even though it was dominated by American forces. At the time, the Soviet Union was less than a year away from collapsing, leaving the United States as the sole superpower. In fact, the "new world order" that Bill Clinton and future presidents stepped into was one that allowed for American unilateralism. Since World War II, the United States had protected the West during the Cold War, and President Kennedy had coined the term "Pax Americana" to describe his hope of peace for the world. 30 years later, American presidents now seemingly had the opportunity to use America's unchecked power to instill and preserve peace across the world. As events have proved, the attempt to forge Pax Americana would be much easier said than done, and American involvement in the Middle East has been directly tied to the First Gulf War. As Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda attacked American targets throughout the 1990s, and most notably on 9/11, the terrorist leader pointed to the stationing of American troops in Saudi Arabia in response to Saddam's invasion of Kuwait. Bin Laden was livid, not just because foreign boots were stampeding on what is popularly considered the holiest land in Islam but also because he had wanted to help defend the Saudi kingdom with his own group. By lashing out, bin Laden was caught up in the Saudi government's crackdown on dissidents and was ultimately forced into exile. Bin Laden took refuge in Sudan in 1992, and later in Afghanistan in 1996. Of course, the Gulf War also played a role in the more controversial invasion of Iraq, which began in 2003 and was again led by the United States. That invasion came about as a result of faulty intelligence and Iraq's skirting of United Nations weapons resolutions, as well as a biting sanctions regime meant to compel Iraq to comply, all of which were put in place after the First Gulf War. The resulting chaos in Iraq, from the bloody fighting to the rise of the Islamic State, can thus all be tied back to the conflict a generation earlier. On top of that, the stateless Kurds in Iraq continue to be important geopolitical players, whether it was their actions during and after the Gulf War, or their involvement in the Syrian Civil War, politics in Turkey, and more. The Gulf War: The History and Legacy of Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm looks at the fighting and its aftermath. Along with pictures and a bibliography, you will learn about the Gulf War like never before.

A complete A-to-Z guide to the history, politics, people, and weapons of the Gulf War.

Describes the military campaigns of Operation Desert Storm in which over half-a-million American troops and troops from twenty-eight other nations joined forces to liberate Kuwait.

Emotional Aftermath of the Persian Gulf War explores the impact of war from a unique perspective -- it addresses not only the effect of trauma on soldiers in combat but also the toll war takes on families and communities as a whole. In this book, experts from the Department of Defense (including Dick Cheney, former Secretary of Defense, who provides the preface), the Veterans Administration, the National Institute of Mental Health, Israel Defense Forces, and academia provide an integrated look at the psychiatric and psychological effects of war and the treatment of war-related stress and psychiatric disorders. The authors focus on the experience of servicemembers and of their families in response to deployment, separation, and loss, and reintegration after the war. They discuss the treatment of combat casualties, those with and without psychiatric illness, who were rapidly returned home still in the acute stage of their injuries. The authors emphasize providing the best support, both medically and psychologically, for military personnel and their families for the essential mental health and effectiveness of the fighting force and the improved quality of life of individual people. The special needs of families and of reserve and guard members are considered, and models of community outreach programs for coping with the stressors of war are discussed. Unique in terms of the role that technology played -- including live TV coverage, Patriot missiles, and "smart" bombs -- the Gulf War was a part of the

day-to-day lives of the fighting forces and their families, communities, and nations.

War in the Persian Gulf Biographies

Persian Gulf War (1990-1991): Victory Gr. 5-8

Censorship and Propaganda in the 1991 Gulf War

25 Years Since the Gulf War

The United States Army in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm

Discover the remarkable history of the Gulf War... The Gulf War took place between August 1990 and February 1991, when Iraq, led by Saddam Hussein, invaded neighboring Kuwait, a small, oil-rich country in the Middle East. His actions horrified and terrified world leaders and average citizens alike, as fears about his use of chemical weapons and his plans for further expansion spurred the United Nations into action. Eventually, a coalition led by the United States would launch a counter-offensive against Iraq, pushing the Iraqis out of Kuwait and placing limits on their military growth for years to come. As the first major global crisis after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Gulf War was a test in foreign relations and set an important precedent for how the world's superpowers would respond in moments of crisis moving forward. Discover a plethora of topics such as Lead-up to War The Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait The Gulf War Begins: Operation Desert Shield Operation Desert Storm The Gulf War Ends Aftermath: The Fall of Saddam Hussein And much more! So if you want a concise and informative book on the Gulf War, simply scroll up and click the "Buy now" button for instant access!

***This is the chapter slice "The War Begins Gr. 5-8" from the full lesson plan "Persian Gulf War (1990-1991)** Get the facts about the U.S.-led Operation Desert Storm. From 1990 to 1991, our resource highlights the events that occurred shortly after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Complete a map activity of Iraq. Conduct a research report on the process of extracting oil to establish the motivations behind the invasion of Kuwait. Get to know Saddam Hussein, from his early life to his involvement with the Baath Party, and finally the leader of Iraq. Read about the invasion of Kuwait and how other countries and the UN reacted to this. Learn about Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, and how the U.S. sent troops to the Gulf to help protect other nations from Hussein. Show your artistic side by designing a comic strip, poster or diorama showcasing some aspect of the Persian Gulf War. Aligned to your State Standards and written to Bloom's Taxonomy, additional hands-on activities, crossword, word search, comprehension quiz and answer key are also included.*

Each stage in the Gulf War, the liberation by American-led UN forces of Iraqi-occupied Kuwait in 1990-91, is vividly described in this photographic history. Over 180 photographs provide a remarkable visual account of Operation Desert Storm in the air, at sea and on land, and they show the vast array of military equipment deployed by both sides. ??Anthony Tucker-Jones, who worked at the time as an analyst for British Defence Intelligence, describes the armed forces that were ranged against each other, in total over a million troops, over 7000 armoured vehicles, 4600 artillery pieces, and thousands of aircraft. ??In a concise text he relates the key events in the short, intense conflict that followed □ the preliminary air campaign, the elimination of the Iraqi navy, the coalition's ground offensive, the tank battles in which American Abrams and British Challengers engaged Soviet-designed T-72 and T-62s, the Iraqi retreat, the death and destruction at the Muttla Pass, and the liberation of Kuwait City. ??The photographs, most of which have not been published before, give a powerful impression of the character of late-twentieth-century warfare. They also record a major conflict that has been overshadowed by the more recent war against Saddam Hussein's Iraq.

The Gulf War of 1991 Reconsidered subjects one of the formative events of the post-Cold War era and a watershed in Middle Eastern international politics to a comprehensive reassessment. Considering events from Arab, Israeli and American view points, the book examines the Gulf War's historical origins, conduct and legacy.

Storm Over Iraq

From Operation Desert Storm to Operation Iraqi Freedom

A History from Beginning to End

The Gulf War on the Front Lines

Veterans, Families, Communities, and Nations

Extensively researched, painstakingly documented, and dedicated to the courageous men and women who fought and served in the First War with Iraq, this is a factual military history of Operation Desert Storm-and the only readable and thorough chronicle of the entire war. From the first night of battle to Day Two, when Saddam struck back, to G Day and the eventual cease-fire, accomplished military historian Richard S. Lowry delivers a detailed, day-by-day account of each battle and every military encounter leading up to the liberation of Kuwait. Desert Storm was a war of many firsts: America's first four-dimensional war; the first time in military history that a submerged submarine attacked a land target; the Marine Corps' first combat air strikes from an amphibious assault ship; the first time in the history of warfare that a soldier surrendered to a robot; and more. And it was an overwhelming victory for the United States and its allies. Intentionally presented without political commentary and ending with a complete listing of the heroic Americans killed in Desert Storm as well as a battle timeline, glossary, bibliography, and resources, The Gulf War Chronicles provides a much-needed understanding of the nature of modern-day, high-tech warfare and honors America's collective resolve and commitment to freedom.

When Saddam Hussein's Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990, triggering the First Gulf War, a coalition of thirty-five countries led by the United States

responded with Operation Desert Storm, which culminated in a one-hundred-hour coordinated air strike and ground assault that repelled Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Though largely forgotten in descriptions of the war, an eight-day barrage of artillery fire made this seemingly rapid offensive possible. At the forefront of this offensive were the brave field artillerymen known as "redlegs." In *Desert Redleg: Artillery Warfare in the First Gulf War*, a veteran and former redleg of the 1st Infantry Division Artillery (otherwise known as the "Big Red One"), Col. L. Scott Lingamfelter, recounts the logistical and strategic decisions that led to a coalition victory. Drawing on original battle maps, official reports, and personal journals, Lingamfelter describes the experience of the First Gulf War through a soldier's eyes and attempts to answer the question of whether the United States "got the job done" in its first sustained Middle Eastern conflict. Part military history, part personal memoir, this book provides a boots-on-the-ground perspective on the largest US artillery bombardment since World War II.

Operations DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM were superb examples of the application of military power in support of national policy. Vital U.S. and international interests were protected, and the goals of the international coalition were achieved. This report examines operations executed in the Persian Gulf War from two unique perspectives. First, the author participated in the majority of events described. Second, the author considers not only the U.S. viewpoint but also describes how some of Saddam Hussein's actions were analyzed as they pertained to various situations. The purpose of this study is to provide a better understanding of the unique application of operational art in what some have termed the last campaign of the cold war. The author concludes that one of the major lessons learned from operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM was that wholesale changes in the doctrine, education, and training that contributed significantly to the operational success are not required.

Ideal for high school and college-level readers as well as students attending military academies and general audiences, this encyclopedia covers the details of the Persian Gulf War as well as the long-term consequences and historical lessons learned from this important 20th-century conflict. • Provides a thorough analysis of the Gulf War that explains its causes, course, strategy and tactics, and significance • Includes insightful biographies of the key individuals involved that identify the factors behind their decisions • Presents a chronology that clearly outlines events and helps students determine the cause-and-effect relationship between them • Supplies a variety of images and maps that engage readers and serve as powerful tools for visual/spatial learners

The Brave Women of the Gulf Wars

Persian Gulf War Encyclopedia: A Political, Social, and Military History

Into the Storm

War in the Persian Gulf

The History and Legacy of Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm

This photographic history of Operation Desert Storm vividly captures the drama and humanity of each stage of the conflict. In the early 1990s, the American military led a coalition of United Nations forces to liberate Kuwait from Iraqi occupation. With more than 180 color photographs, *The Gulf War* provides a remarkable visual account of the conflict, documenting the vast array of military equipment deployed by both sides in the air, at sea and on land. Author and military expert Anthony Tucker-Jones, who was an analyst for British Defense Intelligence at the time of the conflict, describes the armed forces that were ranged against each other, including troops, armored vehicles, artillery pieces and aircraft. He also offers a concise overview of key events, including the preliminary air campaign, the elimination of the Iraqi navy, the coalition's ground offensive, tank battles, the liberation of Kuwait City, and more.

This volume introduces and provides a brief overview of major factors that contributed to the Persian Gulf War in the Middle East. Then, it offers an in-depth, multinational perspective on the controversies surrounding the war, the current implications, and long-lasting effects. Essays are compiled from a variety of sources and are carefully edited and introduced to provide context for readers unfamiliar with this war. The last chapter presents readers with compelling first-person narratives of people who lived through the Persian Gulf War, and those who were directly impacted by it.

John R. MacArthur -- who is the publisher of Harper's Magazine -- examines the government's assault on the constitutional freedoms of the U.S. media during the 1991 gulf war. With a new preface.

The Gulf War 1991

Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm : August 1990-March 1991

War Against Iraqi Aggression

Operation Desert Shield-Desert Storm

Operation Desert Storm 1990-1991