AMERICA IN IRAQ
A VIDEO HISTORY OF THE IRAQ WAR AND IT’S AFTERMATH
AMERICA IN IRAQ
COUNTDOWN TO WAR

3 DAYS TO INVASION
MARCH 17TH 2003

DIPLOMATIC PROCESS ON IRAQ ENDS. PRESIDENT G.W. BUSH GIVES SADDAM 48 HOURS TO LEAVE IRAQ OR FACE WAR.

3 DAYS TO INVASION
MARCH 20TH 2003

SHOCK AND AWE. AMERICAN MISSILES HIT BAGHDAD MARKING THE START OF THE US LEAD INVASION OF THE NATION.

FIRST DAY OF MILITARY STRIKES
APRIL 2003

US LISTS 55 MOST WANTED REGIME MEMBERS IN A DECK OF CARDS

1 MONTH AFTER INVASION
MAY 2003
BA’ATHIST PARTY ABOLISHED.
MEMBERS DISMISSED OR
IMPRISONED.

2 MONTHS AFTER
INVASION
MAY 2003
PRESIDENT DECLARES MISSION ACCOMPLISHED ON THE DECK OF THE USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
JULY 2003
SADDAM’S SONS UDAY AND QUSSAY KILLED IN BATTLE

4 MONTHS AFTER INVASION
2003 AUGUST
JORDANIAN EMBASSY IN IRAQ BOMBED – ALSO A CAR BOMB IN NAJIF KILLS 125 – INSURGENCY BEGINS.
DECEMBER 2003
SADDAM HUSSEIN IS CAPTURED BY US FORCES.
13 MONTHS AFTER INVASION

APRIL 2004

INSURGENT FORCES LOYAL TO RADICAL SHIITE CLERIC MOQTADA SADR BEGIN ORGANIZED ATTACKS ON COALITION FORCES
APRIL 2004

PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE OF TORTURE AT US RUN ABU GHRAIB PRISON EMERGES

13 MONTHS AFTER INVASION
NOVEMBER 2004

US FORCES SEEK TO PUT DOWN MAJOR UPRISINGS IN THE TOWN OF FALLUJA.

20 MONTHS AFTER INVASION
JANUARY 2005
8 MILLION IRAQI’S VOTE IN ELECTIONS

22 MONTHS AFTER INVASION
APRIL 2005

JALAL TALABANI, A KURDISH POLITICIAN IS SWORN IN AS THE NEW PRESIDENT OF IRAQ.

25 MONTHS AFTER INVASION
JULY 2005
BBC ESTIMATES 25,000 IRAQI CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE WAR SINCE 2003

28 MONTHS AFTER INVASION
OCTOBER 2005

SADDAM HUSSEIN GOES ON TRIAL FOR CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.
OCTOBER 2005
IRAQ GETS A CONSTITUTION
MAKING IT AN ISLAMIC FEDERAL DEMOCRACY

31 MONTHS AFTER INVASION
OCTOBER 2005
US DEATH TOLL REACHES 2000

31 MONTHS AFTER INVASION
FEBRUARY, 2006
Militants bomb a Shiite shrine in Samarra, spawning 90 attacks on Sunni mosques.
38 MONTHS AFTER INVASION

MAY, 2006
NOURI al MALIKI IS SWORN IN AS PRIME MINISTER.
JUNE 2006
ABU MUSAB AL ZARQAWI LEADER OF AL QUADA IN IRAQ IS KILLED.

39 MONTHS AFTER INVASION
NOVEMBER 2006

SADDAM HUSSEIN IS FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED TO DEATH BY HANGING.

44 MONTHS AFTER INVASION
NOVEMBER 2006

DEMOCRATS SWEEP US MID-TERM ELECTIONS. DONALD RUMSFELD IS ASKED BY THE PRESIDENT TO RESIGN.

ROBERT GATES IS NAMED SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.
NOVEMBER, 2006

THANKSGIVING – 5 CAR BOMBS IN SADR CITY KILL OVER 200

44 MONTHS AFTER INVASION

2006 JUNE JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER
44 MONTHS AFTER INVASION

NOVEMBER 2006
NBC BECOMES FIRST NETWORK TO USE “CIVIL WAR” LABEL.
DECEMBER 2006

THE INDEPENDENT ‘IRAQ STUDY GROUP’ ISSUES ITS REPORT, CALLING FOR THE USA TO INCREASE ITS ROLE IN TRAINING THE IRAQI MILITARY TO TAKE OVER OPERATIONS

45 MONTHS AFTER INVASION
DECEMBER 30, 2006

SADDAM HUSSEIN HANGED VIDEO POSTED ON THE INTERNET.

45 MONTHS AFTER INVASION
46 MONTHS AFTER INVASION

JANUARY, 2007

PRESIDENT BUSH ANNOUNCES A TROOP SURGE OF 30,000
MARCH, 2007

The House of Representatives under Democrat leadership votes to tie funding of the war to a troop pullout by summer 2008.

Bush vows to veto the measure.
APRIL, 2007

SUICIDE BOMBER KILLS 8 IN THE IRAQI PARLIAMENT BUILDING. AN IRAQI LAWMAKER GIVING A TV INTERVIEW, WINCES

49 MONTHS AFTER INVASION
April, 2007

Bomb blasts kill over 180 people in Baghdad. The event happens only 2 days after the Virginia Tech shootings that killed over 30 people.
MAY, 2007

PRESIDENT BUSH VETOS IRAQ SPENDING BILL. DEMOCRATS LACK VOTES TO OVERTURN.

HAPPENS 4 YEARS TO THE DAY OF HIS “MISSION ACCOMPLISHED” SPEECH.
MAY, 2007

IRAQI GOV. ANNOUNCES THE POSSIBLE DEATH OF ABU al-MASRI, THE EGYPTIAN BORN LEADER OF AL QAEDA IN IRAQ. THE USA COULD NOT CONFIRM THE INFO. POSSIBLY KILLED BY A RIVAL FACTION INDICATING A RIFT IN AL QUEDA IN IRAQ.

50 MONTHS AFTER INVASION
AUGUST 2007

Troop levels reach the highest of the entire war: 162,000 Americans as part of the administration's surge. 10% percent of the deployment are women. Death toll hits 4000.

53 months after invasion
AUGUST 2007

RADICAL SHIITE CLERIC MUQTADA al-SADR CALLS FOR A SIX MONTH CEASEFIRE OF HIS MEHDI ARMY.

53 MONTHS AFTER INVASION
OCTOBER 2007

VIOLENCE DROPS BY OVER 70% SINCE THE END OF JUNE WHEN THE US COMPLETED ITS SURGE OF AN ADDITIONAL 30,000 TROOPS.
60 MONTHS AFTER INVASION

MARCH 2007
5TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF INVASION.
MARCH 2008

A U.N. CHILDREN’S REPORT FINDS THAT AT LEAST 2 MILLION IRAQI CHILDREN DO NOT HAVE ADEQUATE NUTRITION.
MARCH 2008

A FEMALE SUICIDE BOMBER KILLED 42 PEOPLE NEAR A SHRINE IN KARBALA. VICE PRESIDENT CHENEY WAS VISITING BAGHDAD AT THE TIME.
MARCH 2008

MUQTADA al-SADR BREAKS HIS CEASE FIRE AND SENDS MALITIA TO ATTACK THE OIL RICH CITY OF BASRA.

IRAQI GOV. THREATENS AN ASSAULT. U.S. BEGIN AIRSTRIKES.

al-SADR SUSPENDS HIS ATTACK AND DEMANDS CONCESSIONS.
APRIL 2008

GENERAL DAVID PETRAEUS TELLS CONGRESS THAT HE WILL RECOMMEND THAT THE PRESIDENT SUSPEND TROOP REDUCTIONS.

61 MONTHS AFTER INVASION
MAY 2008
PRESIDENT BUSH SAYS THE SURGE IS WORKING AND NEEDS MORE TIME.
HE PLACES GENERAL DAVID PETRAEIS AS TOP COMMANDER IN IRAQ.
68 MONTHS AFTER INVASION

NOVEMBER 2008

AUGUST 31, 2010
President Obama addressed the nation from the oval office to announce the official end of combat operations in Iraq.
SECTARIAN VIOLENCE CONTINUES AS SUNNI ISIS FIGHTS SHIITES FOR CONTROL

PRESENT TIME

2014
MAY   JUNE   JULY   AUGUST   SEPTEMBER   OCTOBER
TOTAL NUMBER OF AMERICANS DEAD

4,486

2003 – 2013 – WASHINGTON POST
INTRODUCTION

Iraq War Coalition Fatalities is a chart of the US and coalition military fatalities that have occurred in the war in Iraq since the onset, mapped across the dimensions of time and space. It is an ongoing project that is updated regularly, and will continue to go on as long as the war does.

The animation runs at ten frames per second — one frame for each day — and a single black dot indicates the geographic location that a coalition military fatality occurred. Each dot starts as a white flash and a larger red dot which fades to black over the span of 30 frames/days, and then slowly fades to grey over the span of the entire war.

Accompanying the visual representation is a soft 'tic' sound for each fatality, the volume of which increases relative to the number of fatalities that occurred simultaneously that day. More deaths in a smaller area produces visually deeper reds and audibly more pronounced 'tic's.
THE IRAQI DEATH TOLL WAS MUCH HIGHER

500,000 TOTAL

View the 2013 Report from The Huffington Post
IRAQI DEATH TOOL REACHES 500,000 SINCE THE U.S. LEAD INVASION, NEW STUDY SAYS
COST OF THE WAR

$177 MILLION PER DAY.

$7.4 MILLION PER HOUR.

$122,820 PER MINUTE

Sign on Times Square NYC showing the cost of the war.
AMERICA IN IRAQ
2003 – 2014 / WHAT HAPPENED?
A VIDEO EXPLORATION OF A DECADE OF WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH
BACKGROUND ON KEY PLAYERS IN THE WAR
DON RUMSFELD
He served as the 21st Secretary of Defense from 2001 to 2006 under President George W. Bush. During his tenure, he was a leading neoconservative voice and one of the key individuals responsible for the restructuring of the military in the new 21st century. Rumsfeld was crucial in planning the United States' response to the September 11, 2001 attacks, which included two wars, one in Afghanistan and one in Iraq. In addition to war strategy, Rumsfeld's tenure became highly controversial for the Abu Ghraib torture and prisoner abuse scandal, as well as the use of enhanced interrogation techniques. Known in media circles for his outspokenness and candor, he gradually lost political support as the wars continued and resigned in late 2006.

GENERAL JACK KEANE
Four Star General, he served an advisory role in the management of the U.S. occupation of Iraq, as a member of the Defense Policy Board Advisory Committee. In January 2007, Keane and scholar Frederick W. Kagan released a policy paper, entitled "Choosing Victory: A Plan for Success in Iraq", through the American Enterprise Institute that called for bringing security by putting around 30,000 additional American troops there for a period of at least 18 months. In part convinced by this paper, President George W. Bush ordered on January 10, 2007 the deployment of 21,500 additional troops to Iraq, most of whom would be deployed to Baghdad.

DICK CHENEY
Four American politician and businessman who was the 46th Vice President of the United States from 2001 to 2009, under President George W. Bush. During Cheney's tenure as Vice President, he played a lead behind the scenes role in Bush Administration's response to the September 11 attacks and coordination of the War on Terror. He was an early proponent of the Iraq War and defender of the Administration's record on terrorism. Cheney was often criticized for the Bush Administration's policies regarding the War on Terror, NSA Wiretapping and "Enhanced interrogation techniques. In 2011, Cheney published his memoir In My Time: A Personal and Political Memoir, written with daughter Liz Cheney. He has been cited as the most powerful Vice President in American history.

SCOOTER LIBBY
Former adviser to Vice President Dick Cheney. Libby held the offices of Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs and Chief of Staff to the Vice President of the United States and Assistant to the President during the administration of President George W. Bush. In October 2005, Libby was indicted by a federal grand jury concerning the investigation of the leak of the covert identity of Central Intelligence Agency officer Valerie Plame Wilson. He was convicted on four of the five counts in the indictment and sentenced to 30 months in prison. President Bush commuted his sentence, leaving a fine of $250,000 and 400 hours of community service.
L. PAUL BREMMER III

He is an American diplomat. He is most notable for leading the occupational authority of Iraq following the 2003 invasion by the United States. He served in this capacity from May 11, 2003 until June 28, 2004, serving as head of state of the internationally recognized government of Iraq. As the top civilian administrator of the former Coalition Provisional Authority, Bremer was permitted to rule by decree. Among his first and most notable decrees were Coalition Provisional Authority Order Number 1, which banned the Ba’ath party in all forms and Coalition Provisional Authority Order Number 2 dismantled the Iraqi Army. In 2014 he called for "a reconstituted Iraqi army".

GEN. JAY GARNER

He is a retired United States Army lieutenant general who was appointed in 2003 as Director of the Office for Reconstruction and Humanitarian Assistance for Iraq following the 2003 invasion of Iraq but was soon replaced by Ambassador Paul Bremer and the ambassador's successor organization to ORHA, the Coalition Provisional Authority. In an interview with Time magazine, Garner stated that "as in any totalitarian regime, there were many people who needed to join the Baath Party in order to get ahead in their careers. We don't have a problem with most of them. But we do have a problem with those who were part of the thug mechanism under Saddam.

GENERAL TOMMY FRANKS

Franks was the U.S. general leading the attack on the Taliban in Afghanistan in response to the 11 September attacks on the World Trade Center and The Pentagon in 2001. He also led the 2003 invasion of Iraq and the overthrow of Saddam Hussein. Critics of Franks’ tenure as commander of US forces in Afghanistan cite his failure to deploy 800 US Army Rangers to the Battle of Tora Bora as a key factor in allowing Osama bin Laden to escape into Pakistan. General Franks’ retirement was announced on Thursday, 22 May 2003. Secretary Donald Rumsfeld reportedly offered him the position of Army Chief of Staff, but he declined. On 7 July 2003 Franks’ retirement took effect.

GENERAL RICARDO SANCHEZ

Sanchez held the top military position in Iraq during what was arguably one of the most critical periods of the war—the year after the fall of the Hussein regime, and the time the insurgency took root and began its counterattack. Highlights include the killing of Uday and Qusay Hussein, and the capture of Saddam Hussein. He was in command when the abuse of prisoners occurred most notably at Abu Ghraib prison. Some have been highly critical of the U.S. military’s failure to hold senior officers accountable. Sanchez was succeeded in Iraq by a four-star general: former Army Vice Chief of Staff George Casey.
Casey served as the senior coalition commander in Iraq from June 2004 to February 2007. He replaced Lieutenant General Ricardo S. Sanchez. Casey's goal was to encourage the Iraqis to take ownership of their problems and responsibility for their own security. For his part as a military commander, he focused on training Iraqi forces, limiting the role of American forces, and transferring the burden for providing security to Iraqi forces. Meanwhile, U.S. diplomats would focus on building and strengthening the Iraqi government and help the Iraqis hold elections. He expressed his view that a large and intrusive American presence in Iraq would not solve the political and security problems.

He is one of the most influential religious and political figures in the Iraq, despite not holding any official title in the Iraqi government. He is the leader of a political party, the Sadrist Movement. On February 18, 2014 he withdrew from politics and dismantled his influential political movement in a move that stunned his followers and handed a pre-election boost to Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki. Following the U.S. withdrawal from Iraq, al-Sadr continued to be an influential figure in Iraqi politics, associated with the Al-Ahrar bloc, whose Shi'a factions are still at war with not only the government but also the Sunni factions.

He served as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency from September 6, 2011, until his resignation on November 9, 2012. Prior to his assuming the directorship of the CIA, Petraeus was a highly decorated four-star general, serving over 37 years in the United States Army. He served as Commanding General, Multi-National Force – Iraq from February 10, 2007, to September 16, 2008. Petraeus oversaw all coalition forces in Iraq. In 2011 Petraeus began an affair with Paula Broadwell, principal author of his biography, He reportedly ended the affair in the summer of 2012, around the time that he learned that Broadwell had been sending harassing emails to a longstanding family friend.

He is an Iraqi politician who served as the general secretary of the Iraqi Islamic Party until May 2009. He served as the Vice President of Iraq in the government formed after the December 2005 elections for five years. As a Sunni, he took the place of fellow Sunni politician Ghazi al-Yawar. In December 2011, Hashimi fled to Iraqi Kurdistan to avoid arrest on murder charges. The Central Criminal Court of Iraq convicted him and sentenced him in absentia to death on 9 September 2012. As of April 2012, Hashimi is living in Ankara, Turkey, with the assurance that he will not be extradited.
BAD INTELLIGENCE

HOW DID WE KNOW IRAQ HAD WMD?

WE DIDN’T

PART 1

PART 2
the PRESS

Did they serve the nation well?
In 2014 RT the state-run Russian news service began running these ads in major cities across the United States...
For Discussion

What are the ads criticizing about the American and British “free” press?

What is IRONIC about the Russian press making this statement?