

ADDITIONAL READING EXERCISE FIVE

Instructions: For this exercise, students will read a variety of documents relating to the 1990 Gulf War, the 9/11 attacks and subsequent wars with Afghanistan and Iraq during the first decade of the twenty-first century. Links to online versions of these documents are provided on the professor's website at http://profbutler.watermelon-kid.com/students/reading/1302_reading.htm#5. Referring to this material, students will answer the following questions.

- 1) What did United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 660 (1990) do?
 - a) Condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.
 - b) Demanded that Iraqi armed forces withdraw from Kuwait.
 - c) Called upon the United States to go to war with Iraq.
 - d) All the above
 - e) Only A and B above

- 2) What did United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 678 do?
 - a) Reaffirmed Resolution 660 and several subsequent resolutions
 - b) Gave Iraq until 15 January 1991 to comply with Resolution 660
 - c) Authorized member nations to use "all necessary means:" to force Iraq comply with Resolution 660 if it did not do so by 15 January 1991
 - d) All the above
 - e) Only B and C above

- 3) Which one of the following statements is NOT true about the Persian Gulf War Resolution passed by Congress in 1990?
 - a) The resolution was passed in reaction to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait
 - b) The resolution was passed to allow the President of the United States to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 678
 - c) The resolution allowed the President to use military force against Iraq without requiring him to first make a diplomatic effort to get Iraq to comply with the U.N. resolution
 - d) The resolution required the President to report to Congress every 60 days regarding the status of efforts to obtain Iraq's compliance with the U.N. resolution

- 4) Referring to UN Security Council Resolution 678 and the *New York Times*, how long did the Persian Gulf War last?
 - a) About two weeks
 - b) About six weeks
 - c) About one year
 - d) Nearly two years

- 5) What did UN Security Council Resolutions 686 and 687 require Iraq to do?
- Cease all hostile or provocative action
 - Destroy or render harmless its stockpile of chemical and biological weapons
 - Destroy any missiles with a range of more than 150 km
 - All the above
 - Only A and B above
- 6) Which one of the following statements about the 1998 Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act is NOT true?
- The act authorized the President to encourage other nations to share the cost of preventing Iraq from developing Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).
 - The act specifically authorized the President of the United States to use military force to make Iraq comply with UN Security Council resolutions.
 - It was the sense of Congress that the United States could use military force against Iraq only if authorized by a law enacted after the date of the Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act.
 - \$5 million was appropriated for the support of the democratic opposition in Iraq.
- 7) What did the 1998 Joint Resolution of Congress regarding Iraq do?
- Stated that Iraq was in violation of UN resolutions regarding WMD
 - Authorized the President to “take appropriate action” in order “to bring Iraq into compliance with its international obligations.”
 - Specifically authorized the President to invade Iraq
 - All the above
 - Only A and B above
- 8) What did the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998 do?
- Stated that in addition to invading Kuwait in 1990, Iraq had orchestrated a failed plot to assassinate former President George H.W. Bush.
 - Listed a number of ways the President was authorized to materially assist the democratic opposition in Iraq.
 - Permitted the President to provide the democratic opposition in Iraq with defense articles, defense services, and military education and training.
 - Stopped short of authorizing an actual U.S. invasion of Iraq.
 - All the above.
- 9) Which one of the following was NOT a goal of Operation Desert Fox?
- To degrade Saddam Hussein's ability to make and to use weapons of mass destruction.
 - To diminish Saddam Hussein's ability to wage war against his neighbors.
 - To demonstrate to Saddam Hussein the consequences of violating international obligations.
 - To capture and execute Saddam Hussein.

- 10) How was Operation Desert Fox carried out?
- a) By sending in an invasion force of U.S. Army infantry and artillery.
 - b) By using U.S. Navy and Marine aircraft from the U.S.S. Enterprise to drop bombs
 - c) By using Tomahawk missiles launched from U.S. Navy ships and Air Force B-52 bombers
 - d) All the above
 - e) Only B and C above
- 11) True or False: An intelligence briefing entitled “Bin Laden Determined to Strike in U.S.,” given to President George W. Bush on August 6, 2001, warned of possible airline hijackings in the United States.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 12) True or False: Immediately following the 9/11 attacks, the North Atlantic Council declared that the United States’ NATO allies stood ready to assist in any action deemed necessary.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 13) True or False: Almost immediately following the 9/11 attacks, Congress authorized the President to taken military action against any nation, organization or persons responsible for the attacks.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 14) In the Appendices of the 9/11 Commission Report (pp. 433-7), examine the “Others” to answer this question: How many of the nineteen 9/11 hijackers were Iraqis?
- a) All nineteen
 - b) Twelve
 - c) Five
 - d) None
- 15) In his Cincinnati speech of October 2002, President George W. Bush said:
- a) That he intended to defeat the Taliban in Afghanistan and bring Osama bin Laden to justice before going to war with any other country
 - b) That Saddam Hussein was a immediate threat to America and the World
 - c) That we [the United States] “cannot wait for the final proof, the smoking gun that could come in the form of a mushroom cloud.”
 - d) All the above
 - e) Both B and C above

- 16) True or False: UN Security Council Resolution 1441 (November 2002) gave Iraq a final opportunity to assure the world that it did not possess WMD.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 17) True or False: In his reports of January and February 2003, UN Weapons Inspection team leader Hans Blix reported that so far, no WMD had been found in Iraq.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 18) In his 2003 presentation to the United Nations, Secretary of State Colin Powell insisted there was good evidence that
- a) Iraq possessed dangerous chemical weapons
 - b) Iraq possessed dangerous biological weapons
 - c) Iraq was trying to develop nuclear weapons
 - d) That Iraq had ties to Al Qaeda
 - e) All the above
- 19) True or False: In his interview with PBS, UN Weapons Inspector Hans Blix said that the individuals in the Bush administration who assembled the case for war with Iraq failed to think critically about the alleged evidence for WMD.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 20) True or False: Following the U.S. invasion of Iraq, no Weapons of Mass Destruction were ever found. (See BBC news report.)
- a) True
 - b) False
- 21) True or False: Section 10 of the 9/11 Commission report verifies that President Bush and certain members of his administration were considering the possibility of war with Iraq as early as September 12, 2001.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 22) True or False: Section 2 of the 9/11 Commission report states that no evidence has been seen that indicates Iraq cooperated with al Qaeda in developing or carrying out any attacks against the United States.
- a) True
 - b) False

- 23) Pages 253-255 of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Report states that
- Much of the information provided to Secretary of State Powell for his 2003 UN speech was overstated, misleading, or incorrect:
 - The information should never have been provided for a public speech.
 - The CIA should have alerted Powell to the unreliability of the intelligence.
 - All the above.
- 24) In the excerpt from his book *What Happened*, which follows the report of former White House Press Secretary Scott McClellan's interview with NPR, he writes:
- Although the things I said [in the White House Press room]...were sincere, I have since come to realize that some of them were badly misguided.
 - It was the decision to go to war in Iraq that pushed Bush's presidency off course.
 - The decision to invade Iraq was a serious strategic blunder.
 - The Iraq war was not necessary.
 - All the above.
- 25) What is the opinion of the editors of *The New York Times* regarding former President George W. Bush and the War in Iraq?
- Bush was right to take the U.S. to war in Iraq.
 - The Iraq war was unnecessary, costly and damaging on every level.
 - The Iraq war was based on faulty intelligence manipulated for ideological reasons.
 - All the above
 - Only B and C above