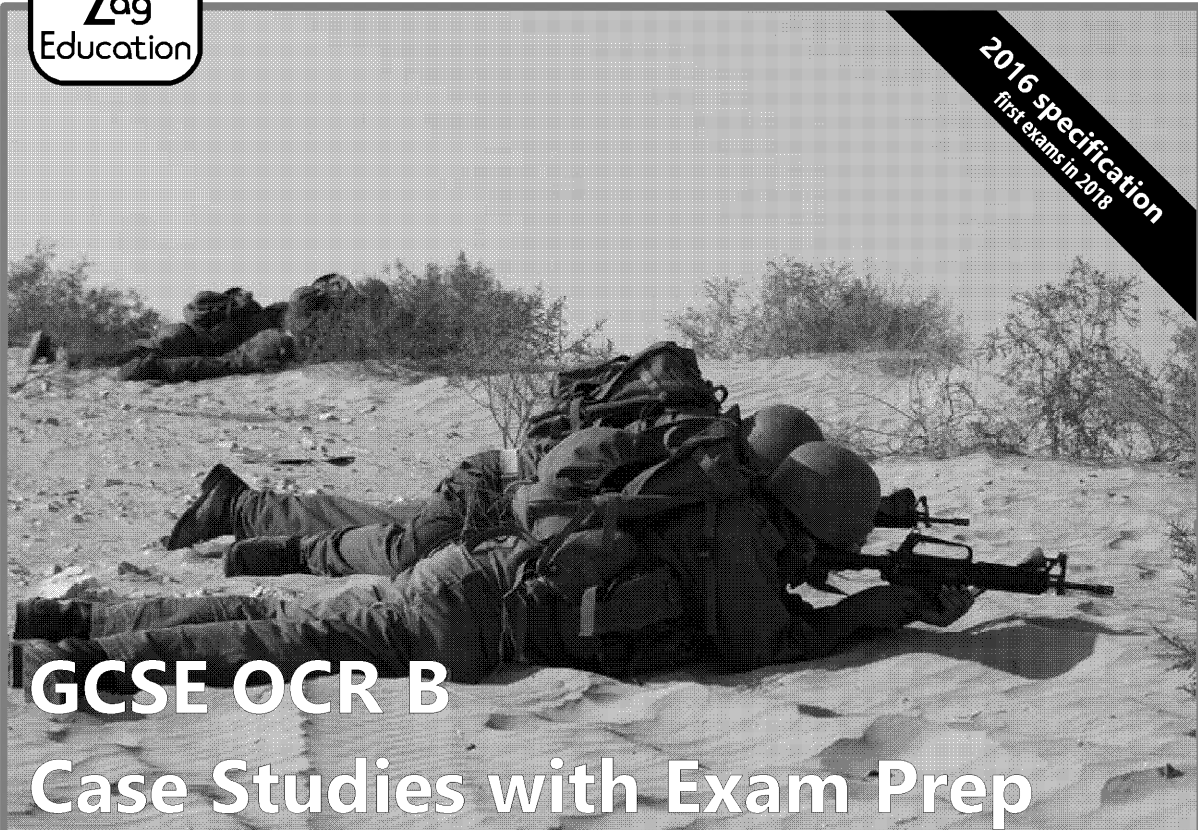


2016 specification
first exams in 2018



GCSE OCR B

Case Studies with Exam Prep

Topic 7: The UK in the 21st Century

The Iraq War: The UK's Political Role in a Global Conflict

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Teacher's Introduction

This resource has been developed to provide case studies and exam preparation material to support the GCSE OCR B specification (J384) **Topic 7: UK in the 21st Century**.

This detailed case study is on **The Iraq War**, representing the UK's political role in a global conflict.

The case study includes a main content section which can be used as part of a lesson plan or distributed to students for self-guided research; a selection of ICT interactive links to further students' research around each topic and a set of Springboard Images and discussion questions (also available as a PPT file accessible by digital download) which makes a fantastic starter activity.

*A webpage containing all the links listed in this resource is conveniently provided on ZigZag Education's website at **zzed.uk/8867***

You may find this helpful for accessing the websites rather than typing in each URL.

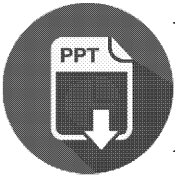


The exam preparation section which follows the case study contains a summary table, bringing together all of the key facts and figures relating to the case study; rapid-fire revision questions (with answers) to help recall and retention of the main points; and an exam-style question and mark scheme, written in the style of the OCR B sample material, so that students can practice answering questions relating to case studies and applying relevant knowledge in their answers.

The resource may be used as a source of reference for the required case studies for individual study, or for group work leading to discussion or debate. Subheadings in the information sections are designed to enable tabulated comparisons of social, economic and environmental impacts.

Other detailed case studies are available for this topic area and illustrate the UK's position as an economic hub, and through a study of food culture:

- Bristol, UK – an economic hub
- Curry in the UK



A PowerPoint presentation containing the Springboard Images starter activity to accompany this resource is available as a free digital download. Just register for free updates using the link below to download all available content for your school or purchasing site.

November 2018

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The Iraq War – The UK's Political Role in a C

Part 1 – Case Studies



Content

Introduction:

For eight long years, between 2003 and 2011, war raged in Iraq, killing thousands of civilians. The role of the UK in this drawn-out and tragic war has been the subject of much debate. The initial invasion, on 20th March 2003, up until the present day.

Iraq Profile:

- Capital: Baghdad
- Size: 438,317 km²
- Location: Western Asia
- Neighbouring countries: Turkey, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria
- Language: Arabic and Kurdish
- Dominant religion: Islam
- Economic and political stability: Poor

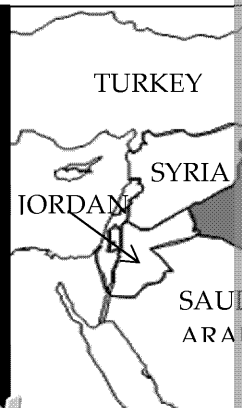


Figure 6: Iraq

Key Events

1991: UN Security Council orders Iraq to destroy all weapons of mass destruction. Iraq has been under the control of Saddam Hussein since 1979.

1991- 1998: Iraqi cooperation with regard to weapons inspections is poor.

December 1998: Operation Desert Fox – The USA and UK carry out a four-day attack on Iraq due to the country's failure to comply with weapons inspections.

2002: Iraq still not fully cooperating with the UN in relation to weapons inspections. The threat to national security increases.

2003: The USA and UK are convinced Iraq still has WMD and poses a grave threat to international security.

17th March 2003: President Bush gives Saddam Hussein 48 hours to leave Iraq or face military action.

20th March 2003: A coalition force, led by the USA and including UK forces, invades Iraq. The war begins.

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9th April 2003: Multinational forces overcome the Iraqi army; however, other groups who continue to fight.

19th August 2003: UN Headquarters in Iraq destroyed by suicide bombing.

13th December 2003: Saddam Hussein captured.

January 2004: The search for weapons of mass destruction is abandoned as it is realised that weapons were never present.



November 2006: Saddam Hussein sentenced to hang for committing 'crimes against humanity'.

January 2007: 20,000 additional US troops are sent to Iraq in an attempt to stabilise the country. Violence was still rife in Iraq due to civil unrest between the Sunnis and the Shia – the two main religious groups.

19th August 2007: The deadliest event since the beginning of the war occurs as suicide bombers attack a US military base in Baghdad. Yazidis, a minority group in Iraq. Hundreds are killed and injured.

September 2008: US forces hand the city of Anbar back to Iraqi control. This is the first evidence of a 'surge' in Iraqi forces. The Iraq parliament passes a law allowing for voting in most provinces.

November 2008: Barrack Obama is elected as US President and vows to withdraw all US troops from Iraq within 18 months.

March



Last British troops withdraw from Iraq. However, the Navy continued to train in the Persian Gulf.

21st November 2010: Coalition government formed in Iraq.

18th December 2011: Last US troops return home. The war has ended.

The war continued for many years after the capture of Saddam Hussein in December 2003 due to continued political and civil unrest in the country, largely between the Sunnis and the Shia (two Islam denominations).

Throughout the war it has been estimated that over 115,000 Iraqi civilians were killed, as well as 4,421 US troops and 176 UK troops.

Following the war it was confirmed that there was no evidence that Iraq had any weapons of mass destruction, raising questions over whether the invasion of Iraq in 2003 and the following violence was justified.



Now the details of the war itself have been established, we will take a closer look at the political role of the UK in this global conflict.

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Positions on the Iraqi Situation

Different countries had very different ideas about what was the most appropriate situation in Iraq; while some countries supported using military action, a large number strongly opposed such a strategy. Due to the split in opinions between member states, it was difficult for international peacekeeping organisations, such as the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), to develop a strategy that all member states could agree on. The UK was a key member of both the UN and NATO.

UN Position on the Situation in Iraq:

The United Nations Security Council had issued a number of Resolutions in an attempt to force Iraq to allow weapons inspections and inspections, and were withholding from taking any further action until that Saddam Hussein would begin to cooperate. It was reported that despite the lack of progress in relation to weapons inspections, the situation was improving by 2003 and the UN was increasing its efforts.

While the United Nations was heavily involved with Iraq in the lead up to the invasion, the organisation was not a part of the invasion itself nor did it play a role in the invasion. The UN Security Council had not issued any decree explicitly allowing for the invasion. Although, against Iraq, the UN instead agreed to consider expanding the timetable for inspections to give Iraq a greater chance of complying with the UN's orders.

USA Position on the Situation in Iraq:

The position of the USA, on the other hand, was very different. The USA was very keen to take military action against Iraq due to concerns that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction that could be used against the USA. The USA also believed that Iraq supported terrorist groups such as Al Qaeda and was a threat to the USA. When the 9/11 terrorist attack occurred, confirming the suspicion, it was thought that Saddam Hussein was the mastermind behind the terrorist attack in 2001.

In 2002 President Bush labelled Iraq as a 'grave and gathering danger'. He believed that UN diplomacy was sufficient to deal with the perceived threat. However, when the UN failed to take action, March 2003 President Bush gave Saddam Hussein 48 hours to leave Iraq or a full-scale military attack would be launched. The US was the first country to use military force against Iraq, claiming they did so in self-defence.

NATO Position on the Situation in Iraq:

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), just like the United Nations, was focused on maintaining international peace and security among its member states. However, there was a split of opinion among member states over the best approach to dealing with the situation in Iraq. While the USA and the UK were strongly campaigning for military action, other member states such as France and Germany were strongly opposed. This put the international alliance under significant strain. Despite significant disagreements, NATO played no role in the invasion of Iraq or the war that followed.

The organisation did, however, provide support to Turkey throughout the conflict. NATO provided surveillance aircraft and missile defence systems to Turkey. NATO also assisted Poland during their occupation in Iraq, providing supporting logistics and communications.

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UK Position on the Situation in Iraq

The UK was left with a tough decision: to comply with the United Nations force against Iraq as attempts to inspect Iraq's weapons continued, or to join the USA, in a military attack against the country.

For a long time leading up to the invasion, Tony Blair maintained that he would follow the guidelines of the United Nations and resolve the situation in Iraq peacefully. On the 17th March 2003 Tony Blair decided to join with the USA in a military attack on Iraq. The attack took place three days later on the 20th March. The UK sent 45,000 troops to Iraq. The war in 2003 and 2004. The last UK troops were pulled out of the country in 2011. A substantial number of British soldiers it is worth remembering that the USA sent 100,000 troops to Iraq, double, and the last US troops did not return home until 2011.

Blair's Justification for War

Tony Blair justified his decision for invading Iraq by arguing that Saddam Hussein was in breach of United Nations Resolutions and secretly developing weapons of mass destruction. Assessments had been carried out by the UK that suggested Iraq still had chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons and Blair argued that this posed a significant threat to the international community. When giving his case in the House of Commons, Blair also stated that it was the responsibility to help the thousands of Iraqi civilians that were suffering under the regime.

UK relationship with the US

Another key reason for Blair deciding to support the USA in using military force against Iraq, rather than waiting for the United Nations inspection team to run its course, was the strong relationship between the UK and the USA, that Tony Blair was conscious not to damage.



Figure 8: UK Prime Minister Tony Blair and US President George W. Bush

The US and the UK had been allies ever since the Second World War and Tony Blair had established a good relationship with the US President, George Bush (see figure 3). Following the 9/11 terrorist attacks in New York against the twin towers, the UK prime minister made a promise to the US president that the UK would stand 'shoulder to shoulder' with the US against global terrorism.

The alliance's 'war on terror' was strengthened by the success of US and UK forces in Afghanistan in 2001 that led to the overthrow of the Taliban, a political movement in Afghanistan. This success may have reinforced the confidence of the UK and the US to take action against Iraq. The UK and the US were able to overcome Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq.

Tony Blair chose to join with the USA partly due to the concern that doing so would maintain the longstanding and hugely beneficial relationship between the two countries. By joining US military action the UK was in a better position to manipulate the situation. Blair claimed that standing united with the USA against Iraq showed solidarity and that the decision was made in the best interest of the nation.

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There have been many criticisms for the UK's justifications for war against the threatened relationship between the UK and USA, it has been noted that the countries was not affected by the different approaches taken in the Vietnam and Falklands (1982). Furthermore, there has been no significant impact on the countries such as Germany and France, who strongly opposed military

It is also worth noting that while the UK and the USA (as well as a number of other countries including Spain, Poland and Australia) joined forces against Saddam Hussein in Iraq, the reasons for doing so were not the same. Up until the 2003 invasion, the USA was planning to change the government of Iraq in the country: a harsh dictatorship that deprived rights as well as political freedom. The UK, on the other hand, stated that they wanted to ensure Iraq's disarmament. It could be argued that while the UK followed the USA in invading Iraq, the UK did have its own reason for doing so.

The Chilcot Report

The devastation political and civil unrest that followed the invasion of Iraq in 2003 has been discussed and the US and UK approach has been criticised both during the Chilcot Report, also known as the Iraq Inquiry, was issued in order to thoroughly investigate the Iraq War and to decide whether the decision to join the USA in using military force was justified. This report, which was issued in 2009 and published in 2016, came to the following conclusions:

- The circumstances under which the invasion of Iraq was made were unclear.
- There was no imminent threat to global security posed by Saddam Hussein's weapons of mass destruction in Iraq.
- The intelligence assessments that suggested Iraq had weapons of mass destruction were therefore inaccurate.
- The UK's ability to influence US strategy in Iraq was grossly overestimated.
- A lack of post-invasion planning resulted in significant violence and unrest in the aftermath of thousands of Iraqi civilians and British and American troops.
- The invasion was made before all attempts at peaceful disarmament had been exhausted and was not used as a last resort.
- The UK troops were not properly equipped when they were deployed and the decision to take military action.

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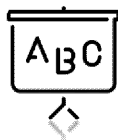
Fact Table

Iraq war began:	20 th March 2003
Iraq war ended:	18 th December 2011
Key countries involved:	USA and UK (a number of other countries joined the coalition force – Poland, Spain and others)
Date of Saddam Hussein's capture:	13 th December 2003
Initial US goal for Iraq invasion:	Regime change
Initial UK goal for Iraq invasion:	Iraqi disarmament
Number of UK troops sent to Iraq:	45,000
Number of US troops sent to Iraq:	130,000
Did the war have the support of the UN?	No
Did the war have the support of NATO?	No
US President in 2003:	George Bush
UK Prime Minister in 2003:	Tony Blair
US President in 2011:	Barack Obama
UK's reason for going to war:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intelligence Assessments implied Iraq was developing weapons of mass destruction, which posed a significant threat to global security. UK had a responsibility to help the world under Saddam Hussein's rule. The UK had formed a strong alliance with the USA at the end of the Second World War. The Prime Minister did not want to damage this relationship by supporting the USA in a military action.
US reason for going to war:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iraq needed a regime change. Iraq posed as a significant threat to the security of the world due to the weapons of mass destruction believed to have. The diplomacy of the UN was failing to disarm.
The report conducted exploring the UK's decision to go to war in Iraq	The Chilcot Report or Iraq Inquiry

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Key Terms

United Nations	An international body aimed towards maintaining world peace and international relations.
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	A military alliance of states across the North Atlantic created to facilitate international peace.
United Nations Security Council	An agency of the United Nations that maintains international peace and safety.
Member states	Countries that are a part of an international organisation.
Geopolitical role	The part a country plays in an ever-changing world geography and international relations.
Weapons of mass destruction	Military armaments that can cause large-scale damage. May be chemical, biological, or nuclear arms.
Dictatorship	A system of government whereby one person has power and the citizens have little say.
Civil unrest	Disturbance caused by a rivalry between different groups of citizens.
Coalition	When two or more countries join together to achieve a common goal.
Resolutions	A formal document expressing the collective will of a group in an attempt to maintain international peace.
Military action	The attack of a country or area in order to overpower and take control, using military force.
Alliance	The name of the bond between two or more countries that have created a formal agreement for mutual support.
Ally	A country that has formed an agreement with another for a political or military purpose.
Human Rights	The basic entitlements of all human beings, regardless of religion, nationalities, age, sex, or race.
Political Freedom	The ability to vote in general elections and to elect a government.
Intelligence Assessments	An investigation carried out by the government to gather information about other countries.
Global Security	Providing protection to the whole world and the people of all countries.

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ICT Interactive Page

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Useful Websites

- ✎ <http://ucdp.uu.se/#country/645>

Take a look at this website showing the number of deaths that occurred in different periods of the Iraq War. Try to match up the peaks in deaths with key events.

- ✎ <https://www.bbc.com/news/health-17111111>

This interactive timeline outlines the key events throughout the Iraq War alongside the website listed above.

Useful Videos

- ✎ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2t0j37P6HXk>

This video by The Guardian provides a good summary of the Iraq War and the issues that were raised.

- ✎ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HPCTBXse80c>

Take a look at Tony Blair putting forward his case for the invasion of Iraq. He gives his reasons for using military force against Iraq.

New Stories

- ✎ http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/dates/stories/march/20/newsid_3411111.stm

Take a look at this news report from March 2003, note the differing opinions on the invasion of Iraq.

- ✎ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-36712735>

This BBC news report was published in 2016 just after the Chilcot Report, noting the findings of the report and how Tony Blair responds.

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Springboards

Springboard 1 – The UK and US Relationship



1. Who are the two men in the photograph?
2. When did the alliance between the USA and UK begin?
3. Discuss in a small group or write bullet points on how this relationship has played a key geopolitical role in the Iraq War.



Springboard 2 – The United Nations



1. What is the role of the United Nations?
2. What was the position of the UN in relation to the situation in Iraq?
3. Discuss in a group or write bullet points on how the UK's position as a member of the UN has played a key geopolitical role in the Iraq War?

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1. What does the picture tell us about UK public opinion of the UK's role in the Iraq War?
2. Discuss the group or write bullet points on the key findings of the Chilcot Report. How does it portray the UK's geopolitical role in the Iraq War?

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Springboard Suggested Answers

Springboard 1

1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tony Blair and George Bush
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• After the Second World War
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Blair was concerned that by not supporting the USA in military relations the alliance could be damaged.• Blair had promised to stand 'shoulder to shoulder' with the US.• The USA and UK had successfully fought the 'war on terror' in down the Taliban in that country. This gave the alliance confidence.• Tony Blair has been criticised for not being completely open with much his decision to go to war with Iraq was influenced by his alliance between the UK and USA.• The UK largely followed US lead in the invasion against Iraq.

Springboard 2

1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An international body aimed towards establishing and maintaining international cooperation.
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To withhold using military force until the timetable for weapons inspections was met.• To expand the timetable for weapons inspections if necessary.• Cooperation with Iraq was improving so there was the possibility of resolving the situation peacefully.• The UN Security Council could be passed without the consent of the majority of the member states were not willing to vote in support against Iraq in 2003.
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The UK had to decide whether to support the decisions of the UN and join the US in military action.• The invasion of Iraq and following war did not have the support of the international organisation did not support using military force.• Tony Blair originally wanted to follow the guidelines of the United Nations timetable for weapons inspections. When the USA decided to invade Iraq, Blair had to make a quick decision about whether to join the USA in this attack. Blair was criticised for the poorly prepared troops that the Chilcot report found that the invasion planning for the country that resulted in much political damage.

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Springboard 3:

1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many people did not support Tony Blair's decision.• One sign has a monetary figure on it – implying the public are not getting their money that is being spent on the war in Iraq.• They think the British troops should return home – as shown by the 'Grim Reaper Tax Collector' implying that the taxes the public pay are being used for the war and causing many deaths in Iraq.
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To investigate the UK's role in the Iraq War.• To explore whether the UK's reasons for invading Iraq were justified.• To decide whether going to war in Iraq was the right decision.• To evaluate the findings:• The circumstances under which an attack on Iraq was made were not justified.• Iraq posed no imminent threat to global security at the time of invasion.• The intelligence services that reported Iraq had weapons of mass destruction were incorrect.• The UK overestimated its ability to alter the US strategy in Iraq.• A lack of post-invasion planning resulted in civil and political unrest and the deaths of thousands of civilians and troops.• The invasion was made before all attempts at peaceful disarmament had failed. Military action was not used as a last resort.• The UK troops were not properly equipped when they were deployed.• The decision to take military action was a rushed decision.

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Summary



The Iraq War - The UK's Potential Role in a Global Conflict

The geopolitical role of the UK in the Iraq War has been discussed and criticised. Tony Blair's decision to join with the USA in using military force against Iraq was a significant decision. The strong alliance between the USA and the UK contributed largely to Blair's decision. The USA proved to be a strong and beneficial ally to the UK ever since the Second World War, and that a fear of damaging the bond with this valued ally was a key reason the UK joined the invasion of Iraq.

Tony Blair's justifications for going to war expanded beyond a desire to make the world safer for the USA, however. The intelligence assessments carried out by the UK implied that Iraq was developing weapons of mass destruction in Iraq and posed a serious threat to the world. Weapons inspections in Iraq had been significantly hindered, this increased the likelihood of the invasion. Blair also maintained that the UK had a responsibility to help the people of Iraq who were suffering under the harsh and restrictive dictatorship of Saddam Hussein.

In making this decision, Tony Blair went against the advice of many of the leaders of many member states of both the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the United Nations (UN). The US and UK decision to take military action against Iraq put NATO under pressure. Member states between the two who supported the invasion, and those who opposed it. The majority of UN member states opposed using military force against Iraq. The UN Security Council did not pass any decree allowing for military force to be used in an attempt to disarm Iraq. The UN instead was prepared to extend the timetable for weapons inspections. Member states were also of split opinions meaning that the organisation had no authority to start the war when providing support to Turkey and Poland.

While the USA was the key driving force, that initiated the 48-hour ultimatum to Saddam Hussein and first declared they would take military action against the state, the UK was an important driving force behind the invasion of Iraq. However, the USA had more than double the amount of troops sent to Afghanistan than the UK. The UK troops were pulled out of Iraq more than two years before the last US troops returned. The personnel involved in Iraq can be used to reflect the UK's political role in the war. The UK deployed a great many more troops than a number of different nations, but not as many troops as the USA, the nation that initiated and led the multinational military effort.

The geopolitical role of the UK in Iraq did not end in 2009 when the last coalition troops were withdrawn. In 2015, the UK still had a military presence in Iraq, with the aim of making Iraq a stable, prosperous and democratic nation through the use of military action. The UK returned to Iraq to fight against the Islamic State in an attempt to help bring peace to the region. This shows that even years after the end of the Iraq War, the UK still has a role to play in stabilising Iraq.

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Quick-fire Questions

1.	When did the initial invasion of Iraq happen?	
2.	When did the war in Iraq end?	
3.	How many British troops were sent to Iraq?	
4.	What year did the last British troops return home from Iraq?	
5.	What country led the multi-national military attack on Iraq?	
6.	What were the foreign troops looking for when they invaded Iraq?	
7.	At the start of the war, what system of government was running in Iraq?	
8.	How long had the UK and USA been strong allies for?	
9.	What was realised in January 2003 that led to serious questions over whether a military attack should have been launched on Iraq?	
10.	What was the name of the document, published in 2016, that investigated the UK's role in the Iraq War?	

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Quick-fire Answers

1.	When did the invasion of Iraq happen?	20 th March 2003
2.	When did the war in Iraq end?	18 th December 2011
3.	How many British troops were sent to Iraq?	45,000
4.	What year did the last British troops return home from Iraq?	2009
5.	What country led the multi-national military against Iraq?	USA
6.	Who were the foreign troops fighting for when they invaded Iraq?	Saddam Hussein
7.	At the start of the war, what system of government was ruling in Iraq?	Dictatorship
8.	How long had the UK and USA been strong allies for?	Since the Second World War
9.	What was realised in January 2004 that raised serious questions over whether a military attack should have been launched on Iraq?	That Iraq had no weapons of mass destruction
10.	What was the name of the document, published in 2016, that investigated the UK's role in the Iraq War?	The Chilcot Report or Iraq Inquiry

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Extension Questions

1. What did the United Nations propose to do about the situation in Iraq?
2. How did the UK's role in the Iraq War present a problem for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)?
3. How did the UK's relationship with the USA affect decisions Tony Blair made about the Iraq War?
4. What were the main findings of the report that was published in 2016 about the UK in the Iraq War?
5. The UK went to war in Iraq for more than one reason, give three of them.

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Extension Answers

1.
 - Continue agreements with Iraq regarding weapons inspections.
 - Expand the timetable for weapons inspections.
 - Wait to use military force until the inspection timetable had run its course.
 - Pass resolutions in attempts to improve cooperation with Iraq.
 - Resolve the situation peacefully.
2.
 - The member states of NATO had very different opinions on what approach to take.
 - NATO could not commit to using military force against Iraq, as the USA and member states agreed.
3.
 - The UK and USA had been allies since the Second World War.
 - Blair was concerned that by not supporting the USA in military action against Iraq, the alliance would be damaged.
 - Blair had promised to stand 'shoulder to shoulder' with the USA after the 9/11 attacks.
 - The USA and UK had successfully fought the 'war on terror' in Afghanistan in that country. This gave the alliance confidence in their invasion of Iraq.
4.
 - Circumstances under which an attack on Iraq was made were not satisfactory.
 - Iraq posed no imminent threat to global security in 2003.
 - The intelligence services that reported Iraq had weapons of mass destruction were incorrect.
 - The UK overestimated its ability to alter the US strategy in Iraq.
 - There was a significant lack of post-invasion planning that resulted in civilian deaths.
 - Not all attempts at peaceful disarmament had been made; therefore military action was a last resort.
 - The UK troops were not properly equipped when they were deployed to Iraq.
 - The Chilcot Report was the name of the inquiry.
5.
 - In order to disarm Iraq/ destroy weapons of mass destruction.
 - In order to maintain relationships with the USA.
 - To remove Saddam Hussein from power.
 - To remove the threat of Iraq as a threat to global security.
 - To help the Iraqi civilians who were suffering under Saddam Hussein's regime.

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Exam-style Question



Evaluate what role the UK has played in a global conflict.



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Level Marking

Level	Mark	Description
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences basic knowledge of The student evidences limited understanding exist between places, environments and pro A limited ability to evaluate is evidenced thro knowledge and understanding. (A03) The ideas expressed by the student are lim A named example is provided but place-spe
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences some knowledge of The student evidences good understanding exist between places, environments and pro A reasonable ability to evaluate is evidence application of knowledge and understanding The ideas expressed by the student are cor A named example is provided with some pl
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences thorough knowledge (AO1) The student evidences a firm understanding exist between places, environments and pro A strong ability to evaluate is evidenced thro knowledge and understanding. (A03) Ideas expressed by the student are in-dept A named example and place-specific detail

Indicative Content:

- The student must discuss the role the UK has played in a specific global

Suggested Content:

- Tony Blair was the UK Prime Minister who made the decision to join the justification for invading Iraq was that Iraq was believed to have weapons of mass destruction that posed a threat to the global community.
- The UK was a key member state in both the United Nations and NATO organisations that were committed to peacefully resolving the problems the run up to the invasion Blair maintained he wanted to follow UN guidance and resolve the situation in Iraq peacefully.
- The USA was responsible for leading the invasion of Iraq. The UK had a close relationship with the USA and a desire to maintain this relationship is considered to be one of the reasons for the UK to invade Iraq alongside the USA.
- The UK played a significant role in the invasion of Iraq and ensuing war. The UK played a greater role. The last US troops not being pulled out of Iraq until two years after the war, and the USA sent more than double the number of troops to Iraq.
- Blair hoped that by joining the US military attack in Iraq, the UK would gain a greater strategic influence. The Chilcot Report concluded that the UK's ability to influence the strategy taken. The Chilcot Report concluded that the UK's ability to influence the strategy was overestimated and the UK ended up having little influence on the strategy.

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