

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Iraq is a country located in Southwest Asia. Iraqi territory is located in the fertile area which is between two rivers, Euphrates and Tigris (Mesopotamia). The majority of Iraq's population is Arab tribes that as many as 75-80%, and others are Kurds 15-20%, and Turkoman, Assyrian, and other tribes which are 5%. Iraq was uneven and often faces the problem of national integration. Throughout its history Iraq repeatedly fell into the hands of foreign occupation, the last was in 2003 under the rule of the The United States.

The condition between The United States and Iraq before the Iraq War was ups and downs condition. In The Iraq-Iran War which lasted eight years, The United States had helped Iraq in the field of armaments. In The Persian Gulf War, originally the war between Iraq and Kuwait evolved into a war between Iraq and The United States. The war was began from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait

This turned into a war between Iraq and The United States which supported by multinational troops. Furthermore, the specific reasons of The United States were always looking for trouble to conflict with Iraq.

There were some factors that emerged from the motivation of The United States to intervene Iraq in The Iraq War in 2003. The idea of The United States to attack Iraq had emerged long before the Gulf War III happened by Right-class line of The United States (the hawkish). On governance President

George W. Bush, these hawkish figures were overrepresented in important positions in the government so that the plan to attack Iraq and overthrow Saddam Hussein's regime was easier to run.

The United States sought a weapon of mass destruction ownership issues and bulk and engaged with Al Qaeda's terrorist network to justify and paved the way for the assault on Iraq. Outside reasons of the real motivations for The United States to intervene in The Iraq War were:

- a. The United States security dilemma of the ownership of the Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)
- b. The United States perception to the inefficiency of the UNSC

The Iraq War was started from a military attack from The United States to Iraq on Thursday, March 20, 2003. The war lasted with gaps the power of weaponry between the two sides. The United States excelled in the field of armament and troop numbers. On April 9, 2003, Baghdad had fallen and The United States forces managed to oust Saddam Hussein as president of Iraq. This battle was for 43 days and on May 1, 2003, President Bush declared that the war had ended by the victory of the joint forces led by The United States.

In The Iraq War, Iraq's defeat was in under the authority of The United States. After Saddam's fall, Iraq experienced a power vacuum. Until the formation of the Council of Representatives and the new government election results, conditions in Iraq were yet stable. After the war, violent crime in Iraq rose by the number of robbery, kidnapping, raping and looting in Iraq also frequent suicide

bombings and armed resistance to the action expel The United States occupation forces had also lift the foot from Iraq. The condition of the Iraq economy was devastated by the destruction of the infrastructure and unemployment. The war also resulted in the loss of archaeological relics in the country where was the birthplace of civilization.

Thousand archaeologies which are valuable collections of artifacts museum and was a high value treasure of Iraqi disappeared at the hands of looters. This looting was done by the people because of their economic demands. The war had resulted in one of the most important laboratories in the world's history must be destroyed in vain. After the war was over and a new government election results set up, the situation in Iraq was still unstable. The occupation forces still remained to entrench in Iraq and resistance actions by groups armed still continued.