

15 SECOND IRAQ WAR



The **Iraq War** was an armed conflict in [Iraq](#) that consisted of two phases.^[41] The first was an invasion of [Ba'athist Iraq](#) by the [United States](#)^{[42][43]} and the [United Kingdom](#), starting on March 20, 2003.^{[44][45]} It was followed by a longer phase of fighting, in which an insurgency emerged to oppose Coalition forces and the newly formed Iraqi government.^[41] The war officially ended on December 18, 2011, when the U.S. completed its withdrawal of military personnel,^{[46][47]} though [sectarian violence](#) continues and has caused thousands of fatalities.

Prior to the war, the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom claimed that Iraq's alleged possession of [weapons of mass destruction](#) (WMD) posed a threat to their security and that of their coalition/regional allies.^{[48][49][50]} In 2002, the [United Nations Security Council](#) passed [Resolution 1441](#) which called for Iraq to completely cooperate with UN weapon inspectors to verify that Iraq was not in possession of WMD and [cruise missiles](#). Prior to the attack, the [United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission](#) (UNMOVIC) found no evidence of WMD, but could not yet verify the accuracy of Iraq's declarations regarding what weapons it possessed, as their work was still unfinished. The leader of the inspectors [Hans Blix](#) estimated the time remaining for disarmament being verified through inspections to be "months".^{[51][52][53][54][55]}

After investigation following the invasion, the U.S.-led [Iraq Survey Group](#) concluded that Iraq had ended its nuclear, chemical and biological programs in 1991 and had no active programs at the time of the invasion, but that they intended to resume production if the [Iraq sanctions](#) were lifted.^[56] Although some degraded remnants of misplaced or abandoned [chemical weapons](#) from before 1991 were found, they were not the weapons which had been one of the main arguments for the invasion.^[57]

Some U.S. officials also accused [Iraqi President Saddam Hussein](#) of harboring and supporting [al-Qaeda](#),^[58] but no evidence of a meaningful connection was ever found.^{[59][60]} Other proclaimed [reasons for the invasion](#) included Iraq's financial support for the families of [Palestinian suicide bombers](#),^[61] Iraqi government [human rights](#) abuses,^[62] and an effort to spread [democracy](#) to the country.^{[63][64]}

On March 16, 2003, the U.S. government advised the U.N. inspectors to leave their unfinished work and exit from Iraq.^[65] On March 20^[66] the U.S.-led coalition conducted a military invasion of Iraq without declaring war.^[67] The invasion led to an [occupation](#) and the eventual capture of

President Hussein, who was later tried in an Iraqi court of law and [executed](#) by the new [Iraqi government](#). Violence against coalition forces and among various [sectarian](#) groups soon led to the [Iraqi insurgency](#), strife between many [Sunni](#) and [Shia](#) Iraqi groups, and the emergence of a new faction of [Al-Qaeda in Iraq](#).^{[68][69]}

In June 2008, [U.S. Department of Defense](#) officials claimed security and economic indicators began to show signs of improvement in what they hailed as significant and fragile gains.^[70] Iraq was fifth on the 2008 [Failed States Index](#),^[71] and sixth on the 2009 list.^[72] As public opinion favoring troop withdrawals increased and as Iraqi forces began to take responsibility for security, member nations of the Coalition withdrew their forces.^{[73][74]} In late 2008, the U.S. and Iraqi governments approved a [Status of Forces Agreement](#) effective through January 1, 2012.^[75] The [Iraqi Parliament](#) also ratified a Strategic Framework Agreement with the U.S.,^[76] aimed at ensuring cooperation in constitutional rights, threat deterrence, education,^[77] energy development, and other areas.^[78]

In late February 2009, newly elected [U.S. President Barack Obama](#) announced an 18-month withdrawal window for combat forces, with approximately 50,000 troops remaining in the country "to advise and train [Iraqi security forces](#) and to provide intelligence and surveillance".^{[79][80]} UK forces ended combat operations on April 30, 2009.^[81] Iraqi Prime Minister [Nouri al-Maliki](#) said he supported the accelerated pullout of U.S. forces.^[82] In a speech at the [Oval Office](#) on 31 August 2010 Obama declared "the American combat mission in Iraq has ended. Operation Iraqi Freedom is over, and the Iraqi people now have lead responsibility for the security of their country."^{[83][84][85]} Beginning September 1, 2010, the American operational name for its involvement in Iraq changed from "Operation Iraqi Freedom" to "Operation New Dawn". The remaining 50,000 U.S. troops were designated as "advise and assist brigades" assigned to non-combat operations while retaining the ability to revert to combat operations as necessary. Two combat aviation brigades also remain in Iraq.^[86] In September 2010, the [Associated Press](#) issued an internal memo reminding its reporters that "combat in Iraq is not over", and "U.S. troops remain involved in combat operations alongside Iraqi forces, although U.S. officials say the American combat mission has formally ended".^{[87][88]}

On October 21, 2011, President Obama announced that all U.S. troops and trainers would leave Iraq by the end of the year, bringing the U.S. mission in Iraq to an end.^[89] On December 15, 2011, U.S. Defense Secretary Leon Panetta officially declared the Iraq War over, at a flag lowering ceremony in Baghdad.^[90] The last U.S. troops left Iraqi territory on December 18, 2011 at 4:27 UTC.^[91]

The Iraq War is also known as the **War in Iraq**, the **Occupation of Iraq**, and the **Second Gulf War**. It was referred to as **Operation Iraqi Freedom** by the United States military, from 2003 to 2010.

[HTTP://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/IRAQ_WAR](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq_war)



[Figure 2 Jeston Perryman USA](#)

Jeston married the daughter of Rhonda Watson.

Rhonda Watson

is your niece

[Jeannine Glass](#)

mother of Rhonda Watson

[Charles William Glass](#)

father of Jeannine Glass

[Bettie Glass](#)



Figure 235 Dustin Leonard Hall served in the USN.

Dustin Leonard Hall

is your grandson

[Donald Scott Hall](#)

father of Dustin Leonard Hall

[Ernest Lenard Hall](#)



Figure 236 Helicopter mechanic Dustin Hall and friend



Figure 237 Dustin Leonard Hall aboard ship



Figure 238 Dustin Hall aboard ship

**Thank you for your
service.**

**I hope I never have to write the Third World
War chapter.**

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hFLp9yVz20Q&feature=watch_response