

Syria and iraq post-hashemite leadership

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SYRIA AND IRAQ POST-HASHEMITE LEADERSHIP POSTING RESPONSE

Response Syria and Iraq have undergone many political transitions.

The power struggles culminated in many coups d'états in Iraq. The coups were associated with economic dwindling and financial distress because many resources were used in the dethroning of the incumbent leader struggles. For instance, the occurrence of three coups in a single year implies that there was economic down-turn for the nation during the period. In this regard, the post-Hashemite period was not attributed to any reprieve. The period was attributed with battles and power struggles. According to Tripp, the Qasim, the Ramadan Revolution, Pro-Nasserite Army Officers coups occurred over short spans, which confirmed the fact that the coups were never objective. 1 Syria also had the same scenario because the dictatorial rule stills reigned. However, the dictatorial rule did not affect the economic stability of both nations. The aim of the regimes was power rather than economic tussles. The only setback was that the increase of the coups paved way for many coups. In this regard, the dictatorial rule was experienced even during the reign of Saddam Hussein in Iraq.

Response 2

Qasim was a great leader, although he applied autocratic leadership. His assertiveness made the country economically stable during the reign. His ability to harness the support of the Soviet Union was instrumental in keeping the British off the oil-rich zones of Iraq. The leader made great strides in the protection of the natural resources of the republic of Iraq. The initiation of a constitution for the country portrayed him as a democratic leader. Tripp asserts that anarchy was counterproductive during the reign of King Faisal. 2 The leader was also a man of the people because he had direct

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contact with his subjects, although the tendency enabled his opponents stage a coup incognito. The leader also allowed the freedom of expression. The fact that the civil rights groups, al-Rabita, were clamoring for freedom to the women indicated that the leaders were liberal although the Islamic culture prohibits the women from certain practices. The leader's ignorance of the outsiders and the internal rebels was spotted. His protection of the oil reserves of the nation was important for the nation's economic stability.

Response 3

The Iraq Petroleum Company played a major role in the extraction, processing, control and supply of oil. The company had the machinery and equipment for the extraction of oil from oil wells. The machinery and equipment were very expensive, and the company was indispensable in the process of extraction, refining, and sale of petroleum oil to the external world. Oil was a major factor, which influenced the political course of the nation. The government was dependent on the company, and some members of the government were dissatisfied with the company's oil control. This situation notwithstanding, the country did not have any alternative. The cordial relationship with the Soviet Union became strong because Russia benefited from the abundant oil. Furthermore, the high revenue from the oil enabled the country led by Qasim and Saddam Hussein respectively, to have military stability. Tripp claims that the influx of artillery from Russia and economic progression culminated in the Iran-Iraq conflict and the Islamic revolution. 3 The Shah' community of Iran started animosity with Iraq and Iraq fatally responded to the provocation. The show of military power was necessary because both nations had good diplomacy with Russia, which is perceived to be the center of military resources.

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Bibliography

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