

# Historical issues

[History](#)



RESPONSES TO POSTS Response To start with, I like the way you are expressing your ideas and arranging them logically. However, the post fails to answer the question directly, but takes time for the reader to get an answer. I agree that the Ottoman Empire was of critical importance to the European countries. Therefore, it had a great influence to World War 1 since Europeans imperial powers were the major participants of the war, and they were also in search of colonies, which would assist them in World War 11. I also agree with you that the discovery of oil in the region escalated the interest of most of the European countries to fight for the territory.

In answering the second question, I believe that you answered the question directly and correctly. Firstly, you mention about the Skyes-Picot agreement that was between the British and the France. It was the main reason Iraq was unable to assert independence after the break-up of the Ottoman Empire. I agree with you that the Skyes-Picot agreement enabled the Britain and France to divide the Ottoman Empire across arbitrary lines; hence, making it difficult for Iraq to affirm their freedom and independence.

Response 2

I like the way you have introduced the topic in the first paragraph. It is true that the Great Britain had a great influence in the establishment of the Kingdoms and the ruling of the people in the Middle East. As you mention the film ‘ the Great Arab Revolt’ revealed the relationship amid the Britain and Sharif Hussein bin Ali. I disagree with you when stating that Hussein a hero and achieved much by trying to establish pan-Arab Kingdom. It is true that a major reason he was valued and believed to be a strong leader is because of his roots since he was believed to have come from the lineage of Prophet Muhammad.

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Secondly, I will have to agree with you that Hussein was somehow a risk taker since he managed to involve the Turkish and British government independently<sup>2</sup>. Though, I believe his tactics failed. I agree with you that European countries were in control of this territory, hence made it difficult for Hussein to exercise his powers. It is because, after World war 1, they managed securely and partitioned the area through the assistance of the League of nation conferences meetings.

### Response 3

This post is the best I have read and responded so far. To start with, your ideas are very clear and coherent since you narrate the historical event in a systematic manner and sticking to the point. I agree with you that the center of attention between 1914 and 1918 in the middle East was Great Britain<sup>3</sup>. They had various reasons for camping and explored this region. Firstly, as you stated, they interested in exporting and importing goods to this region. Also, they intended to expand their territory and influence in this region, majorly because of the discovery oil in the Persian Gulf<sup>4</sup>. I think the major reason you described the presence of the British Army in this region was to show how Ottoman Empire had little to do rule and make decisions in their territory.

Lastly, I agree with the fact that Iraq failed to attain independence right after World War 1 because they had a weak army that could not drive away the British army. Also, to make matters difficult in the decision of the British sign a treaty in 1922 that allowed their military to remain to assist in Iraq gain independence in the region.

### Bibliography

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Tripp, Charles. A History of Iraq. 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002.