

## Timeline

August 7, 1990 Operation Desert Shield begins. The first US forces arrive in Saudi Arabia.

January 21, 1991 Congress grants President George H.W. Bush the authority to use military force.

August 2, 1990 Iraq invades Kuwait. Saddam Hussein proclaims Kuwait as a province of Iraq.

November 29, 1990 UN authorizes any force necessary to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Iraqis are given to 15 January to leave Kuwait.

January 15, 1991 Deadline passes for Iraqi to withdrawal.

January 16, 1991. Air campaign begins against military leadership targets in Kuwait and Iraq (concentrating on Baghdad).

February 28, 1991. After 100 hours, Iraq agrees to a ceasefire. Iraqi forces have retreated from Kuwait.

February 24, 1991. Desert Storm begins as coalition ground forces drive on Iraqi forces in Kuwait.

•3 March 1991—Iraq accepts conditions for a permanent cease fire.

## COURSE OF THE WAR

### After Geneva Conference (25 July 1990) Hussein:

- delivered a speech in which he accused neighboring nation Kuwait of siphoning crude oil from the Ar-Rumaylah oil fields located along their common border.

- insisted that Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and cancel out \$30 billion of Iraq's foreign debt, and accused them of conspiring to keep oil prices low in an effort to pander to Western oil-buying nations.

Two-thirds of the 21 members of the Arab League condemned Iraq's act of aggression, and Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, along with Kuwait's government-in-exile, turned to the United States and other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization support

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