

CONTEMPORARY MIDDLE EAST TIMELINE RESOURCE FOR TEACHERS

1918	Britain and France occupy former Ottoman Empire lands
1919-21	Franco-Syrian War
1919-23	Asia Minor Catastrophe, a wide-scale conflict, reshapes Anatolia as continuous fighting incorporates the newly founded Republic of Turkey, Armenia, France, Greece and numerous revolts
1922	Egypt is granted nominal independence from the United Kingdom
1922-23	French Mandate of Syria and Lebanon British Mandate for Palestine comes into effect Transjordan is an autonomous region under the Mandate for Palestine
1925	Sheikh Said rebellion of Kurds against Turkey
1927-30	Ararat rebellion of Kurds. Republic of Ararat is declared, but dissolved upon defeat
1932	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia declared in unification of Najd and Hejaz
1933-36	Tribal revolts in Iraq of Assyrians in Simele, Shia in the south, and Kurds in the north
1934	Saudi-Yemeni War
1935	Persia becomes Iran
1937	Dersim rebellion, the largest uprising of the Kurds against Turkey. Massive casualties
1939-1945	Mediterranean and Middle East Theatre
1946	Transjordan becomes Kingdom of Jordan
1946	Kurdish Republic of Mahabad declared along with Azerbaijan People's Government, but defeated by Iranian military forces and dissolved
1947	UN General Assembly proposes to divide Palestine into an Arab and Jewish state
1948	Israel declares independence and Arab-Israeli war erupts. Petroleum becomes important political factor
1952	After a revolution in Egypt the monarchy is overthrown
1952	The French begin to withdraw from Tunisia
1953	The US overthrows the Mossadegh government by organizing a coup d'état in Iran
1954	Gamal Abdel Nasser becomes president of Egypt
1954	Central Treaty Organization
1956	Suez Crisis Tunisia gains independence from the French
1961	First Kurdish-Iraqi War erupts in north Iraq
1963	Ba'ath Party comes to power in Iraq under the leadership of General Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Colonel Abdul Salam Arif
1964	Abdul Rahman Arif stages military coup in Iraq against the Ba'ath Party and brings his brother, Abdul Salam Arif, to power
1967	Six-Day War. Israel occupies Sinai, Golan heights, West Bank, and Gaza
1967	Kurds revolt in Western Iran. The revolt is crushed
1968	Ba'athists stage second military coup under General Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr,

Unit: Empire and Nation

Lesson: Three Traits, Three Leaders, Three Paths Handout 2

	Saddam Hussein is made vice president of Iraq
1970	Gamal Abdel Nasser dies, Anwar Sadat becomes president of Egypt
1971	The Aswan High Dam is completed with Soviet help in finance and construction Independence of Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and the UAE
1973	Yom Kippur War
1974	The PLO is allowed to represent the people of Palestine in the UN
1974-75	Second Kurdish-Iraqi War
1975-90	Lebanese Civil War
1976	Syria invades Lebanon
1978	Camp David Accords
1979	Iranian Revolution Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty Saddam Hussein becomes president of Iraq
1980-89	Iran-Iraq War results in 1-1.25 million casualties. Iraq uses chemical weapons against Iran and rebel Kurds. Large scale economic devastation and surge in oil prices affect the global world economy
1981	Murder of Anwar Sadat
1982	Israel invades Lebanon
1987-1990	First Intifada
1991	The Gulf War
1993	Oslo Accords
1994	Civil war in Yemen
2000	Israeli troops leave Lebanon
2003	The 2003 Iraq War
2004-10	Sa'dah insurgency in Yemen
2005	Syrian troops leave Lebanon as a result of the Cedar Revolution
2006	The 2006 Israel-Lebanon conflict Saddam Hussein executed for "crimes against humanity"
2010-	Arab Uprisings

Source:Adapted from Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Middle_Eastern_history.