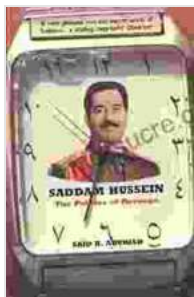


Saddam Hussein: The Politics of Revenge

Saddam Hussein was a ruthless dictator who ruled Iraq for over 20 years. He was responsible for the deaths of thousands of his own people, and he also waged war on neighboring countries. After he was finally overthrown in 2003, he was tried and executed for his crimes.

Hussein was born in 1937 in Tikrit, Iraq. He was the son of a poor peasant farmer. Hussein's father died when he was young, and his mother remarried a cruel stepfather. Hussein was often beaten and abused by his stepfather, and he grew up to be a resentful and angry man.



Saddam Hussein: The Politics of Revenge by Saïd K. Aburish

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 2910 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 416 pages



In 1957, Hussein joined the Ba'ath Party, a pan-Arab political party. The Ba'ath Party was founded on the principles of Arab nationalism and socialism. Hussein quickly rose through the ranks of the party, and by 1968 he had become the secretary-general of the Ba'ath Party in Iraq.

In 1979, Hussein became the president of Iraq. He quickly consolidated his power, and he ruled Iraq with an iron fist. Hussein was paranoid and suspicious, and he often purged his government of anyone he perceived as a threat. He also cracked down on dissent, and he established a vast network of secret police to keep the Iraqi people in line.

Hussein's regime was marked by violence and brutality. He was responsible for the deaths of thousands of Iraqis, including members of his own family. Hussein also used chemical weapons against his own people, and he was believed to have been planning to develop nuclear weapons.

In 1990, Hussein invaded Kuwait. The invasion was condemned by the United Nations, and it led to the Gulf War. The Gulf War ended with Hussein's defeat, but he remained in power in Iraq.

In 2003, the United States invaded Iraq. The invasion was justified by the Bush administration as being necessary to remove Hussein from power and to prevent him from developing weapons of mass destruction. Hussein's regime was quickly overthrown, and he was captured by American forces.

Hussein was tried and convicted of crimes against humanity. He was hanged in 2006.

Hussein's death marked the end of a dark chapter in Iraqi history. However, Iraq is still struggling to recover from the damage that Hussein inflicted on the country. The legacy of Hussein's regime continues to haunt Iraq, and it will likely be many years before the country is able to fully heal from the wounds that he inflicted.

The Politics of Revenge

Hussein's rise to power was fueled by a desire for revenge. He was driven by a deep hatred of the United States and Israel, and he blamed them for the suffering of the Iraqi people. Hussein's regime was marked by a cycle of violence and retribution.

Hussein's first act of revenge was the invasion of Kuwait in 1990. Hussein claimed that Kuwait was rightfully part of Iraq, but it is clear that his invasion was motivated by a desire to punish Kuwait for its support of the United States during the Iran-Iraq War.

The Gulf War was a major setback for Hussein, but it did not deter him from his quest for revenge. In the years after the war, Hussein continued to plot against the United States and Israel. He supported terrorist groups, and he developed weapons of mass destruction.

The United States invasion of Iraq in 2003 was the culmination of Hussein's campaign of revenge. The invasion was justified by the Bush administration as being necessary to remove Hussein from power and to prevent him from developing weapons of mass destruction. However, it is clear that the invasion was also motivated by a desire for revenge for the September 11th attacks.

The invasion of Iraq was a disaster. It led to the deaths of thousands of Iraqi civilians, and it destabilized the region. The invasion also created a power vacuum that allowed sectarian violence to flourish.

Hussein's death in 2006 was a major victory for the United States, but it did not end the cycle of violence and revenge in Iraq. The legacy of Hussein's

regime continues to haunt Iraq, and it will likely be many years before the country is able to fully heal from the wounds that he inflicted.

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