

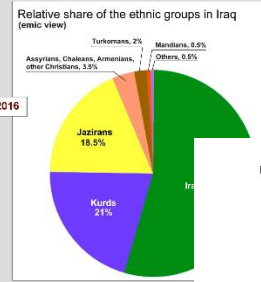
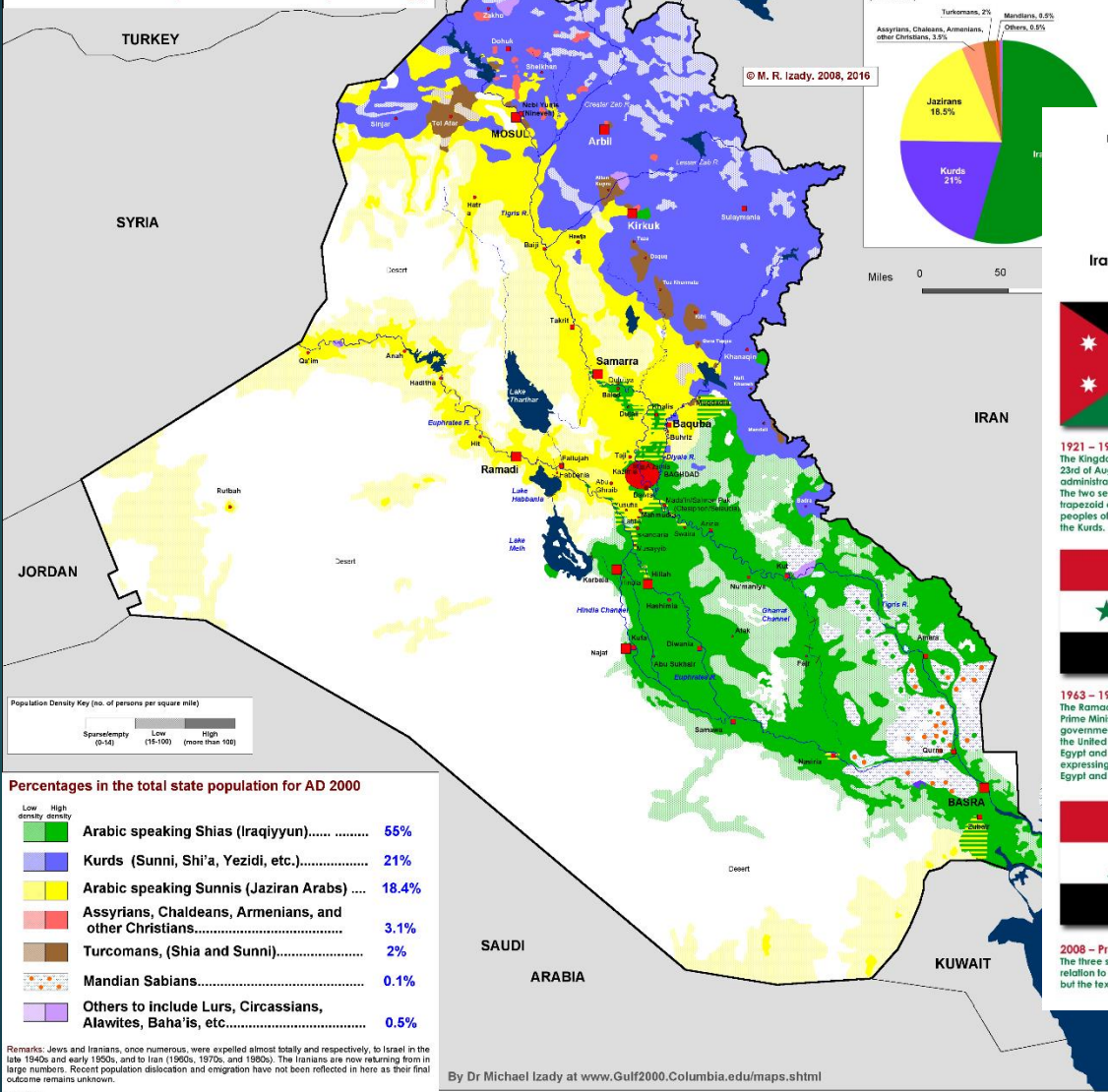
The image shows the flag of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which consists of three horizontal stripes of red, white, and green. In the center of the white stripe, the Shahada (Islamic declaration of faith) is written in green Arabic calligraphy: "الله أكبر" (Allahu Akbar).

الله أكبر

STRUČNÝ VÝVOJ IRÁKU

MAREK ČEJKA

IRAQ: Ethnic Composition in 2000 (summary)



Percentages in the total state population for AD 2000

Ethnic Group	Percentage (%)
Arabic speaking Shias (Iraqiyyun)	55%
Kurds (Sunni, Shi'a, Yazidi, etc.)	21%
Arabic speaking Sunnis (Jaziran Arabs)	18.4%
Assyrians, Chaldeans, Armenians, and other Christians	3.1%
Turkomans, (Shia and Sunni)	2%
Mandian Sabians	0.1%
Others to include Lurs, Circassians, Alawites, Baha'is, etc.	0.5%

Remarks: Jews and Iranians, once numerous, were expelled almost totally and respectively, to Israel in the late 1940s and early 1950s, and to Iran (1960s, 1970s, and 1980s). The Iranians are now returning from in large numbers. Recent population displacement and migration have not been reflected in here as their final outcome remains unknown.

By Dr Michael Izady at www.Gulf2000.Columbia.edu/maps.shtml

THE EVOLUTION OF THE IRAQI FLAG

Iraq's flag has undergone multiple changes with shifts in political power and has been a point of contention in the country for years

1921 – 1958:
The Kingdom of Iraq was founded on 23rd of August 1921 under British administration. The two seven-point stars in the red trapezoid denoted two principal peoples of the kingdom: the Arabs and the Kurds.

1958:
The Arab Federation of Iraq and Jordan was a country that lasted only six months in 1958 between February and August. The flag of the union of Iraq and Jordan was basically that of Jordan but without the seven-pointed star.

1959 – 1963:
After the 14 July Revolution in 1958, Iraq became a republic. The black, white, green, and red represent pan-Arabism, while the yellow sun represented the Kurdish minority.

1963 – 1991:
The Ramadan Revolution overthrew Prime Minister Qassim and the new government modified the flag to that of the United Arab Republic, consisting of Egypt and Syria, adding one more star expressing the aspiration of Iraq to join Egypt and Syria in a union.

1991-2004:
By order of Saddam Hussein the phrase "Allah Akbar" meaning "God is greater" in Arabic, was added between the stars, in Hussein's own handwriting.

2004 – 2008:
The flag basically remained the same but the script was changed from Saddam Hussein's handwriting to traditional stylized Kufic script.

2008 – Present:
The three stars were removed for their relation to Saddam Hussein's regime, but the text remains in its 2004 form.

Iraqis were divided on what national anthem and flag to champion after the toppling of late President Saddam Hussein in 2003.

STRUČNÝ VÝVOJ IRÁKU

- Do roku 1917 území součástí Osmanské říše.
- Sykes-Picotovou dohodou Irák v britské zóně
- Britský mandát Mezopotámie.
- V roce 1921 byla ustanovena monarchie a Irácké království
- Králem Fajsal I. Hášimovec
- nezávislost na GB v roce 1932



Fajsal I. (1921-1933)



KING FAISAL I

الملك فيصل الاول مؤسس الدولة العراقية



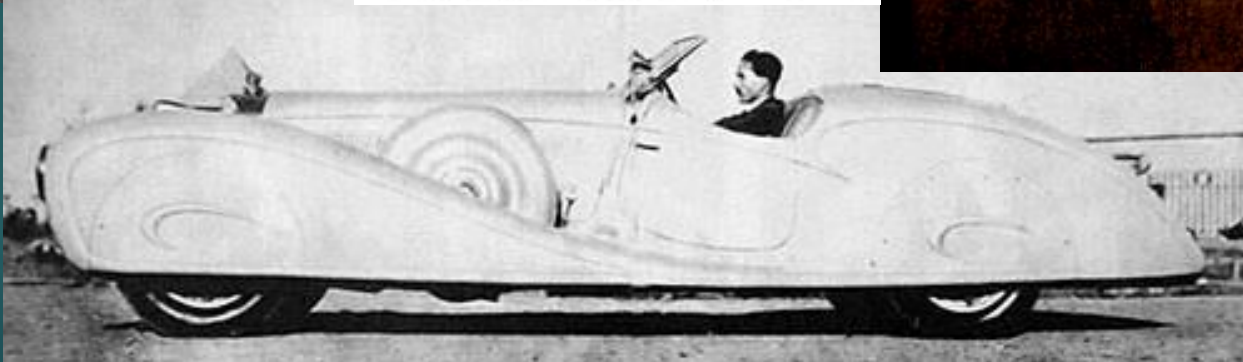
ان الذي تحته

ايتها النفس اجلي جزعا

الغفور له صاحب الجلالة الهاشمية

الملك فيصل الاول ملك العراق

Ghází (1933-1939)



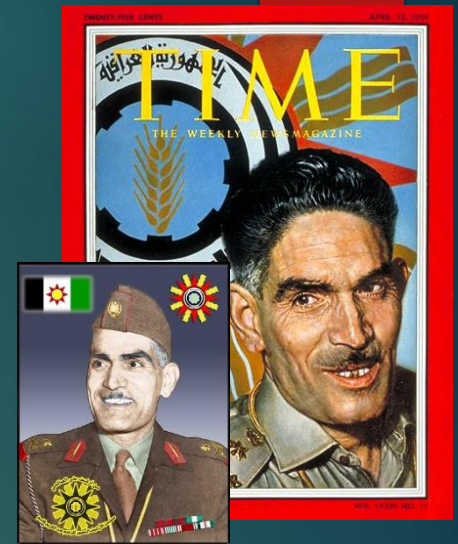
Fajsal II. (1939-1958)



(NY32-JULY 14). OVERTHROWN KING DURING NINETEEN YEAR REIGN.--King Faisal II who was deposed today from Iraq throne by an Army coup, is shown during five stages of his tenure as monarch. At left in 1939, he had just succeeded to the throne at the age of four following death of his father. Other pictures, left to right, in Field Marshal's uniform at the age of 18; wearing a derby en visit to England in 1954; and during visits to England and Spain in 1956. (see wire story) APWirephoto/1472133671/158

Konec monarchie a republika

- 1958 - vzniká Irácké republika ("Revoluce 14. července")
- **Generál Kásim** svrhne krále a povraždí jeho rodinu
- Sekularismus, prosovětská orientace
- Ramadán 1963 - baasistický převrat podporovaný CIA (Kásim popraven)
- **1968-2003 Irák ovládnán stranou Baas**
- Saddám Husajn od r. 1978 vůdcem Baas
 - 1979 prezident a velitel armády



Saddám Husajn (1979-2003)



© AFP/Getty Images



Vývoj od 80. let

- 1979 – 2003 vláda Saddáma Husajna
 - Kult osobnosti, represe, vraždy, protišíitská a protikurdská politika
- 1980-88 irácko-iránská válka
- 1990 invaze do Kuvajtu
- 1991 válka v Zálivu.
- 2003 okupace USA a koalice
- 2004 kontrola předána dočasné vládě
- 2005 nová ústava a nová vláda
- Od 2004 velké krveprolívání, vznik Al-Káidy v Iráku, ISIS...
- 2011 odchod posledních amerických vojáků

Děkuji za pozornost!

Pro další informace sledujte:

<http://blizky-vychod.blogspot.com>

Publikace:

- ▶ *Judaismus a politika v Izraeli* (2002, 2009)
- ▶ *Izrael a Palestina* (2005)
- ▶ *Encyklopedie blízkových. terorismu* (2007)
- ▶ *Rabíni naší doby* (2010, spoluaut.)
- ▶ *Dějiny moderního Izraele* (2011)
- ▶ *Lidé svatých zemí* (2012)
- ▶ *Rabbis of our Time* (2015, Routledge)
- ▶ *Korán, meč a volební urna* (2020)

