#### Name:

# Day One

# Iraq & the U.S.: How Did the Conflict Start?

### Part 1: Silent read

How did Iraq and the U.S. end up at war? Read silently.

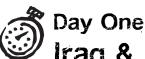
Iraq is an oil-rich nation. It has oil supplies of over 100 billion barrels. The U.S., on the other hand, has only 20 billion barrels. Our country uses millions of barrels of oil each day. We need oil to keep our cars and power plants running. We need oil to heat our homes in winter. Since our own supply can run out, we keep a close watch on places with large oil reserves.

In 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait, another oil-rich nation. The invasion was led by Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein. His goal was to take over Kuwait's oil supply. The U.S. responded quickly. Our leaders demanded that Saddam pull back. He refused. We invaded. Our leaders promised to free the Kuwaiti people. Faced with much stronger forces, the Iraqis retreated. In seven months, the Gulf War was over.

The 1990 Gulf War ended quickly but left anger on both sides. The U.S. suspected Saddam was planning more violence. Saddam would not let inspectors check for illegal weapons. In response, the U.S. blocked supplies and aid from entering Iraq. This enraged Saddam. He said outsiders were trying to control his country.

Ten years later, the 9/11 attacks raised new fears about Iraq. President Bush said Saddam was connected to the 9/11 terrorists. He also warned that Saddam was building dangerous weapons. What if Saddam gave poison gas to terrorists? Or a nuclear bomb? These fears helped spark a new war in 2003.

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// one minute

# Day One // one minute lraq & the U.S.: How Did the Conflict Start?

Part 2: First timed read WPM	
Iraq is an oil-rich nation. It has oil supplies of over 100 billion barrels. The U.S., on the	
other hand, has only 20 billion barrels. Our country uses millions of barrels of oil each	
day. We need oil to keep our cars and power plants running. We need oil to heat our	53
homes in winter. Since our own supply can run out, we keep a close watch on places with	71
large oil reserves.	74
In 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait, another oil-rich nation. The invasion was led by Iraq's	89
president, Saddam Hussein. His goal was to take over Kuwait's oil supply. The U.S.	103
responded quickly. Our leaders demanded that Saddam pull back. He refused. We	115
invaded. Our leaders promised to free the Kuwaiti people. Faced with much stronger	128
forces, the Iraqis retreated. In seven months, the Gulf War was over.	140
The 1990 Gulf War ended quickly but left anger on both sides. The U.S. suspected	155
Saddam was planning more violence. Saddam would not let inspectors check for illegal	168
weapons. In response, the U.S. blocked supplies and aid from entering Iraq. This enraged	182
Saddam. He said outsiders were trying to control his country.	192
Ten years later, the 9/11 attacks raised new fears about Iraq. President Bush said Saddam	208
was connected to the 9/11 terrorists. He also warned that Saddam was building dangerous	223
weapons. What if Saddam gave poison gas to terrorists? Or a nuclear bomb? These	237
fears helped spark a new war in 2003.	245
Part 3: Comprehension and discussion	
Why didn't Iraq and the U.S. get along?	
After 9/11, what was one U.S. fear about Iraq?	

Passage 3

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## Day One

# Iraq & the U.S.: How Did the Conflict Start?

## Part 4: Phrase-cued reading

- Read the passage **out loud** in phrases to your partner.
- → Pause at each / mark for a phrase.
- → Also pause at each // mark that shows the end of a sentence.

Iraq is an oil-rich nation. // It has oil supplies of over 100 billion barrels. // The U.S., / on the other hand, / has only 20 billion barrels. // Our country uses millions of barrels of oil each day. // We need oil to keep our cars and power plants running. // We need oil to heat our homes in winter. // Since our own supply can run out, / we keep a close watch on places with large oil reserves. //

In 1990, / Iraq invaded Kuwait, / another oil-rich nation. // The invasion was led by Iraq's president, / Saddam Hussein. // His goal was to take over Kuwait's oil supply. // The U.S. responded quickly. // Our leaders demanded that Saddam pull back. // He refused. // We invaded. // Our leaders promised to free the Kuwaiti people. // Faced with much stronger forces, / the Iraqis retreated. // In seven months, / the Gulf War was over. //

The 1990 Gulf War ended quickly / but left anger on both sides. // The U.S. suspected Saddam was planning more violence. // Saddam would not let inspectors check for illegal weapons. // In response, / the U.S. blocked supplies and aid from entering Iraq. // This enraged Saddam. // He said outsiders were trying to control his country. //

Ten years later, / the 9/11 attacks raised new fears about Iraq. // President Bush said Saddam was connected / to the 9/11 terrorists. // He also warned / that Saddam was building dangerous weapons. // What if Saddam gave poison gas to terrorists? // Or a nuclear bomb? // These fears helped spark a new war / in 2003. //

☐ I read the passage in phrases out loud to my partner.

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