

After the Gulf War, with momentum on the rise for deploying American forces and establishing what amounted to a new fleet in the Gulf region, some observers believed that the increased.

Iraq was crippled badly, but not entirely. American military morale was restored to levels not seen since before the Vietnam War and geopolitical politics are shaped differently from this point forward. First, the Persian Gulf War was the most significant geopolitical event between the demise of the Soviet Union and the September 11th, attacks. As an afterthought, Iraq required the psychological militant assault against the coalition and launches Scud rockets at Israel. Such an endeavour proved to be unsuccessful as aimed at widens in the war and break up the coalition that had been build. However, the primary coalition powers attacked Kuwait and South Iraq for a couple of four consecutive days. Distinctive component redesigns were stripped of a conviction structure and essential whereupon to base their social awes and basically missed the information on ground. Vote based structure and the degrees of progress made the world to attain vitality especially in the last decade as general economies have ben opening up in different parts of the globe. In Latin America, measures of fascisms dropped from fourteen to four mostly in the last decade as the superpower battles obscured all the activities. Again, the Western promoters widened the weights on autocrat relationship of all stripes to change and share power. Moreover, this has two results: First, there is less resistance of peasant rulers. What was once pushed as key calm mindedness altogether open to the harsh parts War is immediately looked on with scorn. Human rights abuse is less proceeded through and gross shocking conduct of a relationship against its subjects is inclined to be totally reproached. Iraq was especially important to the United States and to the rest of the world due to its high production of oil. However, the two countries were subjected to various forms of risks that threaten their operations and their environment. In this regard, they have to come up with ways and means of allocating and managing such risks so that their negative impact is not felt. In the context of the oil and gas industry, risks are uncertainties that takes place that threaten the operations of the oil and gas industry. The risk in the oil and gas industry is the potential of losing the overall investment needed in the oil and gas industry. In this regard, these risks can potentially result in physical, social, emotional, and financial loss that may negatively impact the whole project. This paper discusses several ways in which both the host country and the companies manage the allocation of risks in oil and gas business.

2: America and Empire in the Persian Gulf | Diplomatic History | Oxford Academic

"An original and unique analysis of the United States' position in the Persian Gulf is thus an important study that should be read by all scholars of international relations and Middle Eastern politics."-Digest of Middle East Studies.

BUSH — American sailors watched as the first Revolutionary Guard vessels appeared on the horizon of the Strait of Hormuz, beginning a daylong face-off that has become familiar to both Iranian paramilitary and U.S. Navy vessels. But these routine, if tense encounters may soon grow even more perilous. Bush as it travels through the Strait of Hormuz. What happens next could hinge on the Strait of Hormuz, through which a third of all oil trade by sea passes. Bush at its heart. The Nimitz-class, nuclear-powered carrier left her homeport of Norfolk, Virginia, on Jan. Its passage through the strait closes a roughly three-month gap in which America had no aircraft carrier in the Persian Gulf. A similar gap happened in the fall of — the first for the U.S. Navy as it travels toward the Strait of Hormuz. The arrival of the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier to the Persian Gulf marks the first such deployment under new U.S. Navy. After a Saudi naval vessel came under attack from a purported "drone" boat off the coast of war-torn Yemen, in the Bab al-Mandeb Strait in the Red Sea, U.S. Navy. Will Pennington, the commanding officer of the Bush. The worry grows for U.S. Navy. Before this week, there had been six, said Lt. Ian McConnaughey, a spokesman for the U.S. Navy. Of the incidents last year, the worst involved Iranian forces capturing 10 U.S. Navy. They in turn have accused the U.S. Navy of unprofessional behavior. At dawn on Tuesday, the Bush and its strike force entered the strait, which at its narrowest point is 33 kilometers 21 miles wide, in the waters between Iran and Oman. A Rihanna song playing over a loudspeaker on the deck was quickly cut off at the first sighting of Iranian vessels. Iranian authorities demanded the Americans leave the area, though both the U.S. Navy and a nearby Omani warship said the strike group was in Omani waters. The Iranians had speedboats and other craft, several displaying the Kalashnikov-rifle emblem of the Revolutionary Guard. On the bridge, a sailor called out: Reports of weapons being loaded. Hours later, the carrier exited the strait and entered the waters of the Persian Gulf, leaving the Iranians behind.

3: U.S. Navy Expects 'Uncertainty' in Persian Gulf Post-Iran Nuclear Deal Withdrawal

The Islamic Republic particularly views the presence of the U.S. military in the Persian Gulf as a threat, and has repeatedly called for the departure of American forces. Mindful of the potential.

This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Learn how and when to remove this template message On 18 April, the U. The action began with coordinated strikes by two surface groups. Roberts, was ordered to destroy the guns and other military facilities on the Sassan oil platform. At 8am, the SAG commander, who was also the commander of Destroyer Squadron 9, ordered the Merrill to radio a warning to the occupants of the platform, telling them to abandon it. The SAG waited 20 minutes, then opened fire. After a tug carrying more personnel had cleared the area, the ships resumed exchanging fire with the remaining ZUs, and ultimately disabled them. Cobra helicopters completed the destruction of enemy resistance. The Marines boarded the platform, and recovered a single wounded survivor who was transported to Bahrain , some small arms, and intelligence. The Marines planted explosives, left the platform, and detonated them. The SAG was then ordered to proceed north to the Rakhsh oil platform to destroy it. Halfway to the Rakhsh oil platform, the attack was called off in an attempt to ease pressure on the Iranians and signal a desire for de-escalation. Navy SEALs were assigned to capture, occupy and destroy the Sirri platform but due to heavy pre-assault damage from naval gunfire, it was determined that an assault was not required. Iran responded by dispatching Boghammar speedboats to attack various targets in the Persian Gulf , including the American-flagged supply ship Willie Tide, the Panamanian-flagged oil rig Scan Bay and the British tanker York Marine. All of these vessels were damaged in different degrees. The two VA , aircraft, piloted by "Lizards" Lieutenant Commander James Engler and Lieutenant Paul Webb, dropped Rockeye cluster bombs on the speedboats, sinking one and damaging several others, which then fled to the Iranian-controlled island of Abu Musa. The commanding officer of Wainwright directed a final warning of a series of warnings stating that Joshan was to "stop your engines, abandon ship, I intend to sink you". Joshan responded by firing a Harpoon missile at them. The missile did not find the target. Wainwright fired two Extended Range Standard missiles, one of which detonated near an F-4, blowing off part of its wing and peppering the fuselage with shrapnel. The F-4s withdrew, and the Iranian pilot landed his damaged airplane at Bandar Abbas. The Iranian frigate Sahand burning from bow to stern on 18 April after being attacked. Sahand fired missiles at the A-6Es, which replied with two Harpoon missiles and four laser-guided Skipper missiles. Joseph Strauss fired a Harpoon. Most, if not all of the shots scored hits, causing heavy damage and fires. Late in the day, the Iranian frigate Sabalan departed from its berth and fired a surface-to-air missile at several A-6Es from VA The Iranian frigate, stern partially submerged, was taken in tow by an Iranian tug, and was repaired and eventually returned to service. The Pentagon and the Reagan Administration later denied that any Silkworm missile attacks took place probably since it was the only way to keep the situation from escalating further as they had promised before publicly that any such attacks would merit retaliation against targets on Iranian soil. Iran took the offer and combat ceased, though both sides remained on alert, and near-clashes occurred throughout the night and into the next day as the forces steamed within the Gulf. Two days after the battle, Lynde McCormick was directed to escort a U. While the ships remained alert, no hostile indications were received, and the clash was over. Aftermath[edit] By the end of the operation, American Marines, ships and aircraft had destroyed Iranian naval and intelligence facilities on two inoperable oil platforms in the Persian Gulf , and sank at least three armed Iranian speedboats , one Iranian frigate and one fast attack gunboat. One other Iranian frigate was damaged in the battle. The fires eventually burned themselves out but the damage to the infrastructure forced the demolition of the Sirri platforms after the war. The Cobra, attached to USS Trenton, was flying reconnaissance from Wainwright and crashed sometime after dark about 15 miles southwest of Abu Musa island. The bodies of of the lost personnel were recovered by Navy divers in May, and the wreckage of the helicopter was raised later that month. Navy officials said it showed no sign of battle damage. Roberts as it was hauled back to the United States. The Iranian government alleged that Vincennes knowingly shot down a

civilian aircraft. In short the court rejected both claim and counter claim because the treaty protected only "freedom of trade and navigation between the territories of the parties" [4] and because to the US trade embargo on Iran at the time, no direct trade or navigation between the two was affected by the conflict. The court did state that "the actions of the United States of America against Iranian oil platforms on 19 October Operation Nimble Archer and 18 April Operation Praying Mantis cannot be justified as measures necessary to protect the essential security interests of the United States of America.

4: The Gulf War (article) | s America | Khan Academy

"American Ascendance and British Retreat in the Persian Gulf Region is a well-written and -researched account of Anglo-American policy in the Persian Gulf from the end of the Second World War until the British withdrawal from east of Suez.

Physical features **Physiography** The Iranian shore is mountainous, and there often are cliffs; elsewhere a narrow coastal plain with beaches, intertidal flats, and small estuaries borders the gulf. Cliffs are rare on the Arabian shore of the gulf, except around the base of the Qatar Peninsula and in the extreme southeast around the Strait of Hormuz, where they form the spectacular coast of the Musandam Peninsula. Most of the Arabian shore is bordered by sandy beaches, with many small islands enclosing small lagoons. The gulf is shallow, rarely deeper than about feet 90 metres, although depths exceeding feet metres are found at its entrance and at isolated localities in its southeastern part. It is noticeably asymmetrical in profile, with the deepest water occurring along the Iranian coast and a broad shallow area, which is usually less than feet 35 metres deep, along the Arabian coast. There are numerous islands, some of which are salt plugs or domes and others merely accumulations of coral and skeletal debris. The rivers reach their peak flow in spring and early summer, when the snow melts in the mountains; disastrous floods sometimes result. Large quantities of fine dust and, in places, quartz sand, however, are blown into the sea by predominant northwest winds from the desert areas of the surrounding lands. Biological, biochemical, and chemical processes lead to the production of considerable calcium carbonate in the form of skeletal debris and fine mud, which mixes with this land-derived detritus. The deeper parts of the Persian Gulf adjacent to the Iranian coast and the area around the Tigris-Euphrates delta are mainly floored with gray-green muds rich in calcium carbonate. The shallower areas to the southwest are covered with whitish gray or speckled skeletal sands and fine carbonate muds. Often the seafloor has been hardened and turned to rock by the deposition of calcium carbonate from the warm, salty waters. Chemical precipitation is abundant in the coastal waters, and sands and muds are produced that mix with the skeletal debris of the local sea life. These sediments are thrown up by the waves to form coastal islands that enclose lagoons. The high salinities and temperatures result in the precipitation of calcium sulfate and sodium chloride to form extensive coastal salt flats *sebkhas*. **Geology** The present-day Persian Gulf, together with its northwestern continuation now infilled by the deposits of the Mesopotamian rivers, is the remains of a once much larger basin of deposition aligned northwest to southeast that existed throughout much of geologic history. **Climate** The gulf has a notoriously unpleasant climate. Temperatures are high, though winters may be quite cool at the northwestern extremities. The sparse rainfall occurs mainly as sharp downpours between November and April and is higher in the northeast. The little cloud cover is more prevalent in winter than in summer. Thunderstorms and fog are rare, but dust storms and haze occur frequently in summer. The *shamal*, a wind that blows predominantly from a north-northwest direction during the summer, is seldom strong and rarely reaches gale force. Squalls and waterspouts are common in autumn, when winds sometimes reach speeds of 95 miles km per hour within as short a time as five minutes. Intense heating of the land adjacent to the coasts leads to gentle offshore winds in the mornings and strong onshore winds in the afternoons and evenings. These high temperatures and a low influx of fresh water result in evaporation in excess of freshwater inflow; high salinities result, ranging from 37 to 38 parts per thousand in the entrance to 38 to 41 parts per thousand in the extreme northwest. Even greater salinities and temperatures are found in the waters of the lagoons on the Arabian shore. The tidal range varies from about 4 to 5 feet 1. When onshore winds are strong, the level of the coastal waters, particularly in the southern gulf, may rise by as much as 8 feet 2. Tidal currents are strong 5 miles [8 km] per hour at the entrance of the gulf but elsewhereâ€”except between islands or in estuaries and lagoon entrancesâ€”rarely exceed one to 2 miles 3 km per hour. The wind affects local currents and sometimes reverses them. Waves rarely exceed 10 feet in height and are largest in the southern gulf. The swell from the Indian Ocean affects only the water at the entrance of the gulf; when it is opposed by wind, turbulent conditions result. The general circulation pattern in the gulf is counterclockwise and is characterized by its vertical nature: **Economic aspects** **Biological and mineral resources** The waters of the area support many

plants and animals, but the high temperatures and salinities lead to a diminution in the variety of flora and fauna typical of the Indian Ocean. Until the discovery of oil in Iran in , the Persian Gulf area was important mainly for fishing, pearling, the building of dhows lateen-rigged boats common in the region , sailcloth making, camel breeding, the making of reed mats, date growing, and the production of other minor products, such as red ochre from the islands in the south. The arid lands surrounding the gulf produced little else and, except for the rich alluvial lands of the Mesopotamian plain, supported only a small population of those engaged in fishing, date growing, and nomadic herding. Fishing has become highly commercialized. The traditional pearl-fishing industry has declined since the advent of Japanese cultivated pearls on world markets in the s. Large fishing industries have been set up in Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain, and some countries have become exporters of fish. Yields in the northwest have been affected, however, by the construction of large dams on the rivers, which restrict the supply of nutrients into the gulf. Exploration has remained active, and new reserves are continually being discovered, both on land and offshore. Control of these reserves has led to numerous legal wrangles among states about exact territorial limits and has been at least partially responsible for major conflicts in the region: Large amounts of oil are refined locally, but most is exported to northwestern Europe, East Asia, and other areas of the world. Petrochemical and other petroleum-based industries, as well as consumer industries, have been developing rapidly in the gulf region. The heavy traffic and the offshore oil installations have produced many hazards, despite the use of a system of radio-navigational stations and other technological advances. Study and exploration The Persian Gulf area was well known by early local navigators and from the beginning of the 16th century by Portuguese, British, and Dutch traders. Useful bathymetric charts and sailing instructions appeared when the British commenced collection of hydrographic, meteorological, and oceanographic data at the end of the 18th century. The Danish Fisheries Expedition conducted important marine biological studies beginning in the s, and further fisheries studies were undertaken by the Japanese in the s. Extensive investigations of the deeper geologic structure have been made by oil companies, but generally these have remained confidential.

5: Iran launches military drill in Persian Gulf -- US | The Times of Israel

guardian of the Persian Gulf. For many people, including President Reagan and Walter Mondale, it goes without saying that should the war jeopardize oil shipments through the Strait of Hormuz, which connects the gulf and the.

Advanced Search Let our position be absolutely clear: An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America, and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force. Its allure has been particularly powerful for the United States. The American romance began in earnest in the s, when geologists working for Standard Oil of California discovered commercial quantities of oil on the eastern shores of Saudi Arabia. In the years that followed, enchantment turned into obsession. Shortly after World War II it became clear that oil was more than merely a coveted industrial commodity. The most visible and celebrated event in that history occurred when Franklin D. The meeting permanently linked Middle Eastern oil with American national security. A bargain was made. And so too was a future tinderbox. Oil has flowed, although not without difficulty. Since the late s the Gulf has been rocked by revolution and almost permanent war. While more considerable in scale, duration, and devastation than previous military misadventures in the region, the Iraq War was the outgrowth of several decades of strategic thinking and policy making about oil. Indeed, that relationship has become a seemingly permanent one. This outcome was not inevitable; the United States has not only been mired in the middle, but its approach to oil has also abetted the outcome. It is also important to understand the U. While this essay does not dwell on the U. The tensions created by American policies in the Gulf have undermined U. This contradiction played out most spectacularly during the oil crisis. In a rush to secure and expand their own supplies in the region, the British landed an expeditionary force near Basra in what is now Iraq in By the British captured Baghdad and ensconced themselves and their allies there, a perch from which they projected power for several decades. Unlike its predecessors, the United States did not wage war out of old-fashioned imperial calculation or ambition. American oil wars have not been about establishing direct control over oil fields nor about liberation or freedom, at least not political freedom for the peoples of the region. Instead, they have primarily been about protecting friendly oil producers. The objective has not necessarily been to guarantee that Middle Eastern oil made its way to the United States, although meeting basic domestic energy needs remained a vital part of the broader calculation. Keeping prices stable not low and keeping pro-American regimes in power were central to U. The pattern of militarism that began in the Persian Gulf in the s has partly been the product of American support for and deliberate militarization of brutal and vulnerable authoritarian regimes. Massive weapons sales to oil autocrats and the decision to build a geopolitical military order in the Gulf that depended on and empowered those rulers resulted in a highly militarized and fragile balance of power. And from the s on, oil-producing states have faced repeated internal and external threats, including domestic unrest, invasion, and regional or civil war, or at least the imminent prospect of turmoil. Such instability and conflict has had much to do, of course, with internal political problems, only some of which were the result of outside intervention. The approach of the United States to oil and the Persian Gulf in the late twentieth century was both a sign of its superpower status and a demonstration of its limits. What began as an effort to build up and empower surrogates, client states in the Gulf that would do the bidding of the United States, proved instead to be the gateway for more direct projections of American military power. In January the British government announced that it would end its longtime imperial presence in the region and withdraw its political and military resources. The move unsettled American policy makers anxious about a potential power vacuum. Other pressures also began to mount. In the decade leading up to the British announcement, governments of oil-producing countries had already begun to bristle against the dominating and unfair practices of the major oil companies, which had exercised monopolistic control over the means of production and pricing for much of the twentieth century. OPEC achieved little in its early years. The assertiveness of the oil producers would grow by the s, however, as major producers began to nationalize the operations of the oil companies. In this irritation transformed into outrage during the October War, when Egypt launched a surprise attack on Israeli forces to recapture territory in the Sinai Peninsula. Gulf oil

producers were infuriated when the United States helped re-equip the beleaguered Israeli military in the course of battle. Led by Saudi Arabia, Arab oil producers and oil companies orchestrated an embargo of the United States, thereby drying up supply and driving up prices. As a result of the crisis, the oil-producing countries finally seized direct control over production and pricing mechanisms from the giant Western oil conglomerates, leading to a massive increase in oil revenues for those nations. The embargo and its impact on domestic politics troubled American officials, who struggled to rebuild relations with oil-producing allies. But the anxieties generated by the contradictions of U. Rather, the United States deepened its commitment to the regional order. The creation of a weapons pipeline deepened the ties between the United States and Gulf oil producers, but the waves of nationalization did help dismantle a geopolitical framework that had served American oil interests in the past. In that system Western oil companies, in cooperation with their home governments, exercised direct control over Middle Eastern oil. The relationships between these companies and the oil-producer governments were periodically tempestuous, but they were mostly cooperative. Governments of the region fought to achieve a modicum of equity in profit sharing from the sale of oil, but they remained almost entirely beholden to the companies for the extraction, refining, distribution, and sale of petroleum. It was an arrangement that enjoyed the full support of the U. Companies such as Aramco that operated in Saudi Arabia not only cooperated closely with the U. The companies helped forge and defend a set of relationships with Arab autocrats that American leaders since Roosevelt have considered vital to the stability of the region. The United States demonstrated its preference for autocrats in , when the Central Intelligence Agency orchestrated a coup to overthrow Mohammed Mossadeq, the democratically elected prime minister of Iran, and bring back Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi as ruler. The oil companies did their part to strengthen authoritarians elsewhere in the region. During the s and s U. The companies and the U. Cold War and material interests in the Persian Gulf. Nixon provided the impetus for the new militarization strategy in when he articulated a new strategic doctrine. Under pressure to guide the United States out of the quagmire in Vietnam, the Nixon Doctrine called on American allies to bear a greater burden in providing for their own defense. Although the policies were not immediately destabilizing, they did help lay the foundation for the era of violence and insecurity that followed. As militarization became a regional phenomenon, it also emboldened Gulf dictators, who became increasingly assertive and threatening to one another. Rising tensions in the Gulf, most notably between Iran and Iraq, were the result of complicated domestic and regional politics. However, embattled Gulf state leaders sought security through the purchase of billions of dollars worth of weapons, which the American government and the American weapons industry were happy to provide. The result was further massive militarization of the region and a boon for the military-industrial complex. By the end of the decade the largest oil producers in the Gulf were in a full-blown arms race. But it was the United States that did the most to facilitate the militarization of the region. Between and Iran, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia purchased 56 percent of all the weapons sold in the Middle East and made almost one-quarter of all global arms purchases. Lee Hamilton, a leading Democratic congressman, warned in a statement on the floor of Congress about the potentially excessive nature of arms sales to the region. Iran proved particularly keen to acquire as much high-tech military weaponry as possible. The shah purchased the newest weapons systems available from American manufacturers, including seventy-nine F Tomcat fighter jets, the U. The militarization of the Persian Gulf exacerbated existing instabilities and hastened an era of regional conflict. During the heyday of arms sales, some U. Throughout the s and into the following decade, members of Congress convened regular meetings to flesh out the potential harm of massive militarization in the Gulf. Much of the concern centered on the potential threat that newly armed Arab oil producers posed to Israel. The warnings expressed by Hamilton and others should have prompted caution, but few policy makers or arms manufacturers were inclined to question the stability of authoritarian regimes that had been longtime allies. Especially after the first oil boom, Gulf oil states seemed even more in command than before. Flush with billions of dollars in new oil revenues by the mids, the Gulf oil producers went on a decade-long domestic spending spree, throwing money at a range of social, economic, and potential political problems. Regimes in the region committed billions of dollars to modernization and development programs and to the expansion of cradle-to-grave social services. And the potential for unrest was considerable. The preferred clients of the United States, the rulers of Iran and

Saudi Arabia, used a combination of coercion and co-option to establish and then maintain their power. But even after decades of rule, neither regime possessed much credibility or legitimacy in the eyes of their citizens. Significant domestic political fault lines were evident in each country. Although most Saudi Arabians and Iranians embraced the new wealth and the services it provided, many continued to bristle against the practices of their rulers. Both regimes assumed that the widespread redistribution of wealth would placate whatever simmering hostilities lurked beneath the surface of Saudi Arabian and Iranian society. Neither engaged in any significant reform or allowed for a greater role for their citizens in government. Saudi Arabia, with a smaller population, became less coercive, although the threat of regime violence was omnipresent. In contrast, the shah in Iran remained a brutal and cruel tyrant. No country in the world has a worse record in human rights than Iran. Their social programs were meant to establish a new deal with the governed, one in which the state redistributed wealth in exchange for complete political quiescence. Many inside and outside Iran and Saudi Arabia assumed that the new social contract and the influx of oil revenues had strengthened the regimes. In neither Saudi Arabia nor Iran did the bargain hold up. Rather than emerge from the oil boom stronger, both regimes proved vulnerable to significant domestic pressures by the end of the s. Saudi Arabia faced two episodes of unrest in November Simultaneously, but in an unrelated event, hundreds of rebels seized and occupied the Mecca Grand Mosque. The rebels, who denounced the Al Saud ruling family as illegitimate rulers, held the mosque for two weeks before being rooted out by a combination of Saudi and French special forces. Iranian revolutionaries tossed the shah from power in While they would continue to encourage and oversee the militarization of Saudi Arabia and other Arab oil producers in the s and beyond, American leaders lost faith in the idea that local surrogates possessed the political capacity to safeguard U. Anxieties that Middle Eastern oil was vulnerable to new Cold War developments also deepened shortly after the fall of the shah, which accelerated the transformation of how the United States would project its power in the region. Nevertheless, it was here that the era of direct American intervention in the Persian Gulf began.

6: Persian Gulf War | Definition, Combatants, & Facts | www.enganchecubano.com

The years to were a period of "victory and quarantine" for the United States in the Gulf, in which superior American military power succeeded in expelling the Iraqi army from Kuwait, and U.S. diplomacy isolated Iran and Iraq while securing Western access to Persian Gulf oil.

In Iran this is called "Arvand Rood", where "Rood" means "river". Its length is kilometres miles , with Iran covering most of the northern coast and Saudi Arabia most of the southern coast. The waters are overall very shallow, with a maximum depth of 90 metres feet and an average depth of 50 metres feet. Countries with a coastline on the Persian Gulf are clockwise, from the north: Various small islands also lie within the Persian Gulf, some of which are the subject of territorial disputes between the states of the region. The evaporation of the sea is high, so that after considering river discharge and rain contributions, there is still a deficit of cubic kilometers per year. The water from the Gulf has a higher salinity, and therefore exits from the bottom of the Strait, while ocean water with less salinity flows in through the top. Another study revealed the following numbers for water exchanges for the Gulf: Large gas finds have also been made, with Qatar and Iran sharing a giant field across the territorial median line North Field in the Qatari sector; South Pars Field in the Iranian sector. Using this gas, Qatar has built up a substantial liquefied natural gas LNG and petrochemical industry. Name Map of the Persian Gulf. The Gulf of Oman leads to the Arabian Sea. Detail from larger map of the Middle East. In BC, the Achaemenid Empire established the first ancient empire in Persis Pars, or modern Fars , in the southwestern region of the Iranian plateau. Consequently, in the Greek sources, the body of water that bordered this province came to be known as the "Persian Gulf". From among the writings of others in the same period, there is the inscription and engraving of Darius the Great, installed at junction of waters of Red Sea and the Nile river and the Rome river current Mediterranean which belongs to the 5th century BC where Darius the Great has named the Persian Gulf Water Channel: This water channel which separates the Iran Plateau from the Arabia Plate, has enjoyed an Iranian Identity since at least years ago. The classical Greek writers, like Herodotus , called it "the Red Sea". In Babylonian texts, it was known as "the sea above Akkad ". Persian Gulf naming dispute A historical map of the Persian Gulf in a Dubai museum with the word Persian removed [14] [15] The name of the gulf, historically and internationally known as the Persian Gulf after the land of Persia Iran , has been disputed by some Arab countries since the s. History Picture depicting extent of early civilizations around the Persian Gulf, including Lackhmids, and Sassanids. Picture depicting the Achaemenid Persian empire in relation to the Persian Gulf. Paleolithic hunter-gatherers at Qeshm Island Earliest evidence of human presence on Persian Gulf islands dates back to Middle Paleolithic and consist of stone tools discovered at Qeshm Island [19]. The shallow basin that now underlies the Gulf was an extensive region of river valley and wetlands during the transition between the end of the Last Glacial Maximum and the start of the Holocene , which, according to University of Birmingham archaeologist Jeffrey Rose, served as an environmental refuge for early humans during periodic hyperarid climate oscillations, laying the foundations for the legend of Dilmun. During the end of the fourth millennium BC , the southern part of the Persian Gulf was dominated by the Dilmun civilization. For a long time the most important settlement on the southern coast of the Persian Gulf was Gerra. In the 2nd century the Lakhum tribe , who lived in what is now Yemen, migrated north and founded the Lakhmid Kingdom along the southern coast. The Persian fleet would soon not only be used for peacekeeping purposes along the Shatt al-Arab but would also open the door to trade with India via Persian Gulf. Many of the trading ports of the Persian empires were located in or around Persian Gulf. Siraf , an ancient Sassanid port that was located on the northern shore of the gulf, located in what is now the Iranian province of Bushehr , is an example of such commercial port. Siraf, was also significant in that it had a flourishing commercial trade with China by the 4th century, having first established connection with the far east in AD. In , a Portuguese force led by commander Antonio Correia invaded Bahrain to take control of the wealth created by its pearl industry. The Persian Gulf was therefore opened by Persians to a flourishing commerce with the Portuguese, Dutch, French, Spanish and the British merchants, who were granted particular privileges. The Ottoman Empire reasserted itself into Eastern Arabia in Britain utilized the Persian

Gulf as the entry point for the supply chain in order to make use of the Trans-Iranian Railway. The United Kingdom maintains a high profile in the region to date; in alone, over 1 million British nationals visited Dubai. Geographically the biggest island in the Persian Gulf is Qeshm island located in the Strait of Hormuz and belongs to Iran. In recent years, there has also been addition of artificial islands for tourist attractions , such as The World Islands in Dubai and The Pearl-Qatar in Doha. Persian Gulf islands are often also historically significant, having been used in the past by colonial powers such as the Portuguese and the British in their trade or as acquisitions for their empires. Today, many major cities of the Middle East are located in this region.

7: First U.S. aircraft carrier of Trump presidency enters the Persian Gulf

There's plenty of money to be made for America's military-industrial complex in the Persian Gulf, where Saudi Arabia and the other kleptocracies have ordered tens of billions of dollars worth.

8: Persian Gulf - Wikipedia

Persian Gulf Oct 24, Snapshot The Gulf Also Rises Becoming a globally competitive hub is the driver of much of the Arab Gulf's recent success in the travel and logistics sectors, which propel global connectivity.

9: Iran Claims to Control Persian Gulf, "No Need for Presence of Aliens Like the U.S."

Iran on Monday ratcheted up both its threats and its pleas for rescue from American sanctions, belligerently claiming complete control of the Persian Gulf and seeking to expel the U.S. Navy while demanding European nations promise to alleviate sanctions against its banking and oil industries.

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