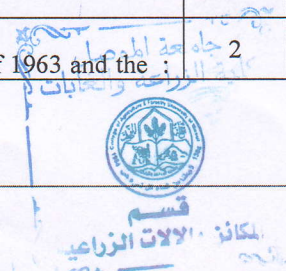


Description of the crimes of the defunct Baath regime

1. : Course Name					
Crimes of the defunct Baath Party					
2. : Course Code					
CBAP200					
3. Semester / Year : Annual					
2/second stage/023First semester-2024					
4. Date this description was prepared					
2024/2/1					
5. Available forms of attendance:					
My presence					
6. :Number of study hours (total)/number of units (total(
units 2 / hours 30					
7. Name of the course administrator (if more than one name is mentioned(
Assistant teacher, Mohamed Abdel-Majoud Ahmed					
8. Course objectives					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The learner should know what crime is and what its types are • will be able to explain and clarify the crimes committed by the Baath regime in Iraq • For students to be familiar with international and local laws that criminalize the actions carried out by the Baath regime in Iraq • The student's awareness of the extent of the crimes committed by the Baath regime in Iraq by highlighting those crimes • .should be able to give examples of these crimes and the places where they occur • The learner should know the psychological and social effects of the crimes committed by the Baath regime on the personality of the Iraqi citizen • The learner should know the environmental effects of the crimes committed by the Baath regime on the environment of Iraq • The learner will know the graves left behind by the defunct Baath regime, specifying their location and time of occurrence 					
9. Teaching and learning strategies					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interactive lecture - Brainstorming - Dialogue and discussion - Self- education 					
10. Course structure					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of the unit or topic	Required learning outcomes	hours	the week



Semester exam 1 , final exam	Interactive lecture, brainstorming, dialogue and discussion, self-learning	First: The concept of crimes and their categories	1 Learn about the concept of crime and its : definitions He possesses practical and mental knowledge :2 and concepts that help him understand the meaning of imams and their divisions Participates with community members and :3 works to make them aware of the danger of crime to society	2	1
Semester exam 1 , final exam	Interactive lecture, dialogue and discussion, self-learning	The crimes of the Baath regime as documented by the Iraqi Criminal Court Law of 2005	Knowing the most prominent cases dealt with : 1 by the court against symbols of the defunct Baath regime Knowing the rulings issued by the court :2 against the convicts Knowing the texts of Iraqi laws according to : 3 which sentences were issued against convicts	2	2
Semester exam 1 , final exam	Interactive lecture, brainstorming, dialogue and discussion, self-learning	Militarization of society	1 Recognizes the negative effects resulting from : the militarization of society 2 : Learn about the methods used to militarize society	2	3
Semester exam 1 , final exam report	Interactive lecture, brainstorming, dialogue and discussion, self-learning	The Baath regime's position on religion and its violations of Iraqi laws	Knowledge of political assassinations of : 1 religious scholars Knowledge The most prominent religious : 2 scholars who were pursued and arrested because of their hostile position to the Baath regime	2	4
Semester exam 1 , final exam report	Interactive lecture, brainstorming, dialogue and discussion, self-learning	Some decisions regarding political and military violations of the Baath regime Defunct	Enumerates the most prominent political : 1 violations committed by the defunct Baath regime It works to educate community members about :2 the political and military violations of the Baath regime Defunct and its negative impact on Iraqi society	2	5
Short test, final test	Interactive lecture, dialogue and discussion, self-learning	Prison and detention places of the Baath regime in Iraq	Knowing the locations of secret prisons and :1 private detention centers where opponents of the Baath regime were kept	2	6
Semester exam 2 , final exam	Interactive lecture, brainstorming, dialogue and discussion, self-learning	Environmental crimes of the Baath regime	An introduction to knowing the most :1 prominent environmental violations committed by the Baath regime in Iraq	2	7
Semester exam 2 , final exam	Interactive lecture, brainstorming, dialogue and discussion, self-learning	Military and .1 radiological pollution and mine explosions Destruction of cities .2 and villages (scorched (earth policy	Clarifying the most prominent areas that were :1 exposed to military and radioactive contamination, such as the cities of Halabja and Basra 2 A presentation of the scorched earth policy : followed by the Baath regime against villages .and cities that rejected the defunct Baath regime	2	8
Semester exam 2 , final exam	Interactive lecture, brainstorming, dialogue and discussion, self-learning	Drying the marshes in southern Iraq And bulldozing orchards, palm trees, trees and crops	1 Draining of the marshes in southern Iraq : during the Shaabaniya uprising in 1991 2 Razing orchards, palm trees, trees and crops :	2	9
Semester test 2	Interactive lecture, dialogue and discussion, self-learning	Mass grave crimes	1 review of the mass graves committed by the A : Baath regime in Iraq	2	10
Final test	Interactive lecture, brainstorming, dialogue	The events of 1963 and their relationship to mass	1 A presentation of the events of 1963 and the : 2	2	11



	and discussion, self-learning	graves	accompanying killings against the regime of Abdul Karim Qasim and their relationship to .mass graves		
Final test	Interactive lecture, brainstorming, dialogue and discussion, self-learning	1 The events of 1979 to : 1988 and their relationship to mass graves 2 The events of 1987 to : 1988 and their relationship to mass graves	A review of mass graves during the Iran-Iraq :1 .war 2 of the events of the Anfal Presentation : massacre in 1987 to 1988 and their relationship . to mass graves	2	12
Final test	Interactive lecture, dialogue and discussion, self-learning	The events of the Shaabani uprising in and its relationship 1991 to mass graves	A presentation of the events of the Shaabaniya :1 Uprising in 1991 and the mass graves committed by the Baath regime after its elimination against .its participants	2	13
Short test, final test	Interactive lecture, brainstorming, dialogue and discussion, self-learning	Chronological classification of mass graves and genocide in Iraq from 1963 to 2003	Classification of mass graves according to the :1 date of their occurrence from 1863 until the fall .of the Baath regime in 2003	2	14
Short test, final test	Interactive lecture, brainstorming, dialogue and discussion, self-learning	Mass graves against :1 the Kurds 1983 Anfal massacre 1987- :2 1988 Cemeteries of the :3 Shaabani uprising in Iraq 1991	Clarifying the locations and numbers of mass :1 graves committed by the Baath regime against .the Kurds in 1983 2 A presentation of the most important events of : the Anfal massacre in 1987-1988 and the 3 the most important mass A presentation of : graves committed by the Baath regime against .participants in the 1991 Shaabaniya uprising	2	15

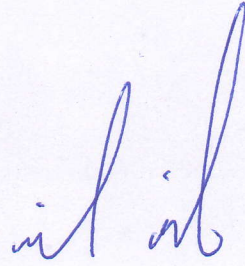
11. Course evaluation

Relative % weight	Class	Calendar date (week(Calendar methods	T
5	5	fourth week	Report 1	1
5	5	The fifth week	Report 2	2
5	5	the sixth week	(1(Short testQuiz	3
5	5	The eighth week	(2(Short testQuiz	4
10	10	The tenth week	(1(Semester test	5
10	10	The fourteenth week	(2(Semester test	6
60	60	Final semester exams	Final test	7
%100	%100	100	the total	

12. Learning and teaching resources

Crimes of the Baath regime in Iraq, 2023	Required textbooks (methodology, if any)
.Ihsan Hindi, Military Occupation .1 Jundi Abdul Malik, Criminal Encyclopedia .2 Mass graves in Iraq by Human Rights Watch .3	Main references (sources(
.Journal of Human Rights and Public Liberties . .Antonio Cassese, International Criminal Law.2	Recommended supporting books and references (scientific journals, (...reports



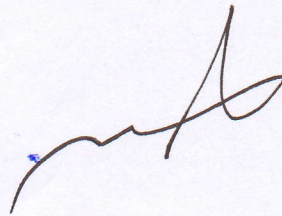


Subject teacher
assistant teacher : **Muhammad Abdel-Majoud Ahmed**



Head of the Department

Asst.prof. Nofal Issa Muhaimed



Chairman of the Scientific Committee

prof. Arkan Muhammad Amin