# Article information:

Saddam Hussein fell. Then violence in Iraq spiralled | Reuters
<https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/saddam-hussein-fell-then-violence-iraq-spiralled-2023-03-14/>

# Article summary:

1. Adel Amer celebrated the fall of Saddam Hussein in 2003, but it marked the beginning of another era of conflict and chaos in Iraq.

2. Amer had deserted from the army during Saddam's war with Iran in the 1980s and fled to avoid execution, living in fear for years.

3. Despite finding work with a foreign construction company, Amer was later arrested by a militia close to Iranian-backed Asaib Ahl al Haq and beaten, leading him to flee to Turkey in search of a better life.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The Reuters article titled "Saddam Hussein fell. Then violence in Iraq spiralled" provides a personal account of an Iraqi man's experiences before and after the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in 2003. While the article offers a compelling narrative, it suffers from several biases and omissions that limit its overall credibility.

One of the main biases in the article is its one-sided portrayal of the U.S.-led invasion as the primary cause of violence and chaos in Iraq. The article fails to acknowledge other factors that contributed to instability in Iraq, such as sectarian tensions, corruption, and regional power struggles. By focusing solely on the U.S. invasion, the article overlooks important nuances and complexities that shaped Iraq's post-Saddam era.

Another bias in the article is its portrayal of Saddam Hussein's regime as uniformly oppressive and brutal. While there is no doubt that Saddam committed numerous human rights abuses during his rule, the article does not acknowledge any positive aspects of his regime or consider why some Iraqis may have supported him. This one-sided portrayal reinforces a simplistic narrative of good versus evil that obscures more nuanced understandings of Iraqi politics and society.

The article also suffers from several omissions and unsupported claims. For example, it mentions Al Qaeda's insurgency without providing any context for why they targeted Iraq or how they were able to gain support among some Sunni communities. Similarly, it refers to Shi'ite militias backed by Iran without exploring their motivations or how they fit into broader regional dynamics.

Moreover, while the article highlights Amer's personal experiences with violence and loss, it does not provide a broader perspective on how other Iraqis fared during this period. It also fails to explore counterarguments or alternative perspectives on why violence escalated after Saddam's fall.

Finally, while the article notes Amer's desire to leave Iraq due to ongoing insecurity and fear for his life, it does not address potential risks associated with migration or offer any cautionary advice for those considering leaving their home countries.

Overall, while "Saddam Hussein fell. Then violence in Iraq spiralled" offers a poignant personal account of one Iraqi man's experiences before and after the U.S.-led invasion, its biases, omissions, and unsupported claims limit its overall credibility as an objective analysis of this complex period in Iraqi history.

# Topics for further research:

* Factors contributing to instability in Iraq beyond the U.S. invasion
* Complexities of Iraqi politics and society under Saddam Hussein's regime
* Context and motivations behind Al Qaeda's insurgency in Iraq
* Role of Shi'ite militias backed by Iran in Iraq's post-Saddam era
* Other perspectives on why violence escalated after Saddam's fall
* Risks and considerations associated with migration from Iraq during this period

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/0dde4c5da02cfd6eef293ea8ccceea7a>