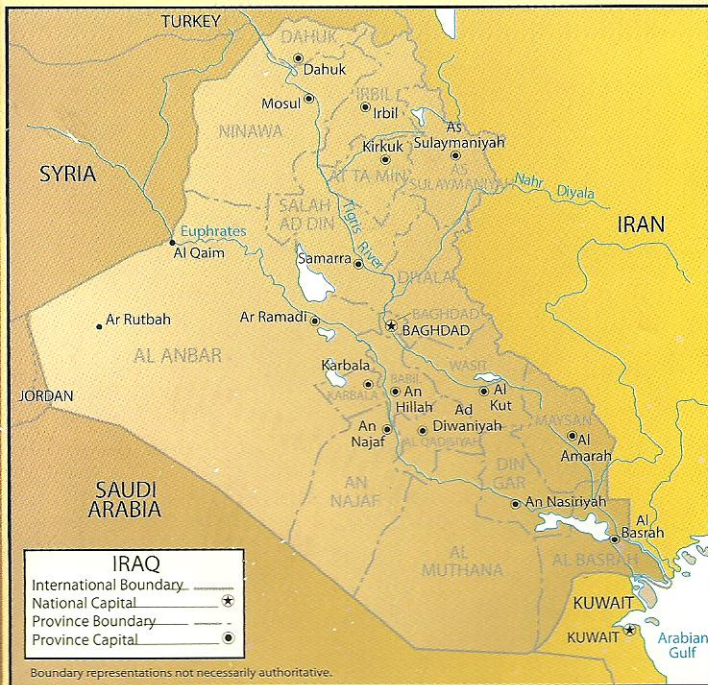


Iraq Culture Smart Card

Guide for Cultural Awareness



Religion

FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

The practice of Islam is based upon five pillars:



1 SHAHADA

Faith:
Allah is the
one true God.



2 SALAT

Prayer:
Pray five
times a day.



3 ZAKAT

Alms/Charity:
Assistance to
the needy.



4 SAWN

Fasting: Ramadan-
month of fasting
from sunrise to sunset.



5 HAJJ

Pilgrimage
to Mecca in
Saudi Arabia.

ISLAMIC FLAG MEANINGS



Muslims often fly colored flags to observe various holidays or dates of personal significance. Each color carries a specific meaning. Green is the color of Islam and is particularly meaningful to the Shia.

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS TERMS

- **KORAN:** Islamic Holy Book, given by Allah to the Prophet Mohammad.
- **MOSQUE:** Muslim house of worship.
- **SUNNI and SHIA:** Two main branches of Islam.
- **SHIA:** Form majority of Muslims in Iraq, but less than 10% globally.
- **SUNNI:** Call their religious leaders Imams, but to Shia, the Imam is a supreme religious leader descended from Mohammad.
- **SHARIA:** Muslim law.
- **FATWA:** An order from a Muslim religious leader.
- **WAHABBIS:** Puritanical Muslims from the Hanbali school of Sunni Islam. Never shave their beards.
- **MADRASSAH:** Islamic educational system.
- **MULLAH:** Local religious leader.

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Ethnic Groups

Arabs: 18.5 Million

- Descended from nomadic Bedouin tribes.
- Culture closely intertwined with Islam.
- 65% Shia Muslim / 35% Sunni Muslim
- Most are members of one of Iraq's 150 tribes.

Kurds: 5 Million

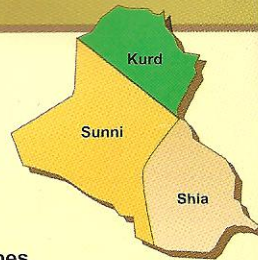
- Ethnically distinct from Arabs, Turks, and Persians (Iranians).
- "Kurd" originally used to denote non-Arab nomads.
- Speak Kurdish, a language distinct from Arabic and Turkish; similar to Persian.
- Most are Sunni Muslim. Sufi orders are prevalent and influential.

Assyrians/Chaldeans: 800,000

- Claim to be heirs to the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia.
- Christians.
- Live in urban areas and throughout northern Iraq.

Turkoman: 500,000

- Ethnically related to Turks and Azeris.
- 66% are Sunni Muslims and 33% Shia Muslims.
- Primary language is Turkish. Most are also fluent in Arabic.
- Most live in Iraq's northern cities.



Cultural Groups

ARABS

- Arabs view Kurds as separatists within Iraq and are wary of their desire for autonomy.
- Arabs view the Christian Assyrians and Chaldeans as Iraqis, but recent Islamic extremism has sparked some hostility towards them.
- Arabs look down upon the Turkoman because Arabs generally view Turkish culture as inferior.
- Arabs view Iranian Persians negatively and fear the historically strong political and cultural influence of Persia.

SHIA AND SUNNI ARAB

- Tension exists between Shia and Sunni Arabs over access to political and economic power.
- Sunnis blame Shia for undermining the mythical unity of Islam and they view them as less loyal to Iraq.
- Shia blame Sunnis for marginalizing the Shia majority and resent Sunni attempts to question their loyalty to Iraq.

KURDS

- Kurds are openly hostile toward Iraqi Arabs and seek to assert their political and cultural independence.
- Kurds are distrustful of the Turkoman, as they have competing claims over Kirkuk.
- Kurds do not interact much with Assyrians and Chaldeans.

ASSYRIANS

- Assyrians experienced persecution by both Kurds and Arabs.
- Assyrians recognize their minority status as a religious and ethnic group.
- Assyrians believe they have much in common with the Chaldeans, including ethnic and Christian religious heritage.

CHALDEANS

- Chaldeans rejoined the Catholic Church in the 18th century and do not believe that they are similar to Assyrians.
- As a religious and ethnic minority, the Chaldeans distrust both Kurdish and Arab intentions.
- They have peaceful relations with Turkoman.

TURKOMAN

- Turkoman view themselves as a marginalized repressed minority and seek greater influence in Iraq.
- Turkoman fear Kurds, and there has been a long history of conflict between the two groups.
- Turkoman identify closely with Turkey and the Ottoman period of Iraqi history.

Religious Holidays

KEY RELIGIOUS DATES

WHAT TO EXPECT

Islamic Calendar follows the lunar cycle. Below are the approximate dates on a Western Calendar.

2006

29 Dec-Jan 01 06 **Hajj**
 10 Jan 06 **Eid al-Adha**
 10 Feb 06 **Islamic New Year**
 09 Feb 06 **Ashura**
 21 Apr 06 **Mohammad's Birthday**
 5 Oct-24 Oct 03 **Ramadan**
 29 Oct 06 **Layla tul-Quar**
 04 Nov 06 **Eid al-Fitr**

2007

18-21 Dec 07 **Hajj**
 20-Dec 07 **Eid al-Adha**
 20 Jan 07 **Islamic New Year**
 29 Jan 07 **Ashura**
 31 Mar 07 **Mohammad's Birthday**
 13 Sep-12 Oct 07 **Ramadan**
 Oct 07 **Layla tul-Quar**
 13 Oct 07 **Eid al-Fitr**

2008

26-29 Dec 08 **Hajj**
 09 Dec 08 **Eid al-Adha**
 10 Jan 08 **Islamic New Year**
 19 Jan 08 **Ashura**
 20 March 08 **Mohammad's Birthday**
 02 Sep-02 Oct 08 **Ramadan**
 Oct 08 **Layla tul-Quar**
 01 Oct 08 **Eid al-Fitr**

**Fasting/Prayer
 Celebration
 Procession**



Prayer:
 Many Islamic holidays include public displays of piety and prayer.



Celebration:
 Eid al Fitr is a three-day celebration at the close of Ramadan.

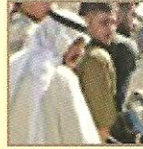


Procession:
 Some Islamic holidays include a mass procession. **Ashura**, includes public, self-inflicted mutilation

Clothes / Gestures

MALE DRESS

White



Has not made the hajj, or pilgrimage to Mecca.

Black and White



From a country with Presidential rule (i.e. Libya or Egypt) and has made the hajj.

Red Checkered



From a country with a monarch (i.e. Saudi Arabia or Jordan) and has made the hajj.

FEMALE DRESS

Traditional Dress



Arab women often wear Western dress with a shawl or head scarf.

Devout or conservative women wear a hejab, a full head covering, and an abaya, a body covering made of dark colors.



Western Dress

Western dress is common in urban areas, but traditional dress is still prevalent in rural Iraq.

GESTURES



Right hand over heart is a sign of respect or thanks



Hand is Motionless

Right hand, palm up, fingers touching, means to slow down or be patient.



Quick upward head snap with tongue click means no.

Cultural Customs

HONOR AND SHAME

Admitting "I don't know" is shameful for an Iraqi. Constructive criticism can be taken as an insult. Women will often wear head scarves as a show of respect, even if wearing Western clothing. Women are rarely without a male relative or friend for escort.



FAMILY

Family is the center of honor, loyalty, and reputation. Men are always the head of the family. No direct attention should be given to female relatives.

PERSONAL SPACE

Iraqis do not share an American concept of "personal space" in public situations, and in private meetings or conversation. It is considered offensive to step or lean away from an Iraqi.

Women are an exception to this rule. One should not stand close to, stare at, or touch women.



SOCIALIZATION AND TRUST

When conducting business, it is customary to first shake the hand of all the males present, taking care to grip neither too firmly nor too meekly.

Allocate plenty of time for refreshments before attempting to engage an Iraqi in business conversation. It is important to first establish respect and trust.



Cultural History

Ancient Mesopotamia 18th - 6th Centry B.C.



Babylonian Empire seen as cradle of modern civilization

The Ottoman Period 1534-1916

Iraq consisted of three semi-Independent provinces.

The Turks Ottoman Empire supported Sunni governance to counter influence from Shia Safavid Iran.

Persla sponsored Shia missionaries during the 1800s. The majority of Iraq's population converted from Sunni to Shia.



The British Mandate and Monarchy 1920-1958

The British forged modern Iraq in 1921 under an appointed Sunni King.

The Kurds became a stateless ethnic group split among Turkey, Iraq, and Iran.

British and Sunni forces repressed a Shia and Kurdish revolt. Sunnis dominated Iraqi society.

The 1958 coup brought independence and republican rule.

Modern Iraq 1958-Present

Instability from 1958 to 1968 until Ba'ath Party takeover, Sunni Arabs dominate Iraq by oppressing Shia Arabs and Kurds.

Following the 1979 Shia revolution in Iran, Saddam Hussein feared a Shia uprising.

The Iran-Iraq war from 1980-1988 exacerbated religious and ethnic tensions, leading to numerous Kurdish and Shia uprisings-all were brutally repressed.

Do This

IN GENERAL

Shake hands gently in greeting and departure, but always with your right hand.

Respond to a woman's greeting only when she initiates the contact. Allow her to shake hands using only her fingertips.

Refer to the entire family when making inquiries, well wishes, or blessings.

Be patient; the Iraqi approach to time is slow and relaxed.

IN IRAQI HOMES

Try all food offered to you, even if in small portions. Feel free to ask about the cuisine or its preparation.

Appear relaxed and friendly; social interaction is critical in building trust.

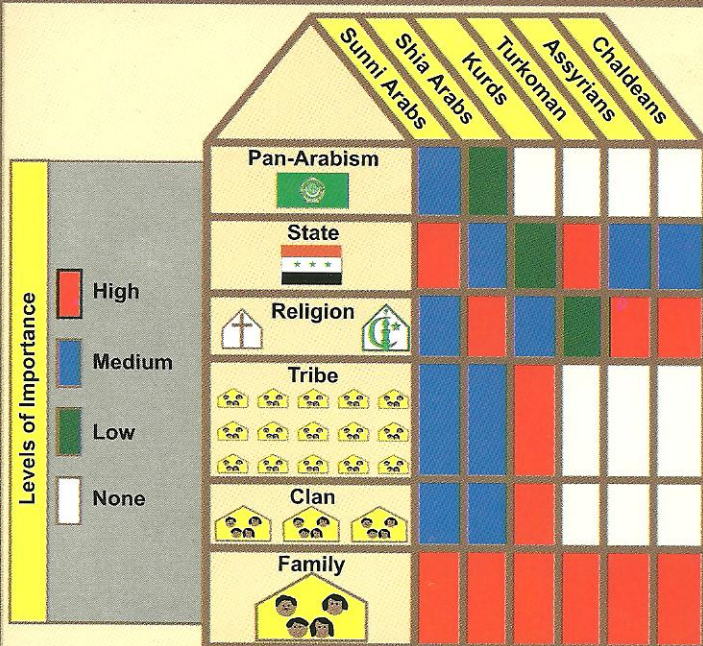
AS A GUEST

Be gracious; do not appear anxious to leave.

Offer profuse thanks to host and wish his family well.

Arrive on time for meetings, but expect casual conversation and a gradual approach to a business discussion

Social Structure



CLANS are extended families that trace their lineage to one patriarchal figure.

TRIBES usually consist of several clans, all of which claim a common ancestor. Tribes mediate conflict and distribute economic goods. Tribes cultivate values, such as loyalty, bravery and shame. These are central to Arab identity.

PAN-ARABISM emphasizes solidarity between Arabs across national borders.

Don't Do This

- ⊘ Don't use your left hand for contact with others, eating, or gestures. It is considered unclean.
- ⊘ Don't point with a finger; it is a sign of contempt. Instead, point with your entire hand.
- ⊘ Don't ask for a single opinion on an issue, as Iraqis often first reply with the answer they think you want to hear, rather than an honest response.
- ⊘ Don't slouch, lean, or appear disinterested when conversing with Iraqi men. Do not expose the soles of feet or shoes.
- ⊘ Don't back away from an Iraqi during conversation. Close personal interaction is customary and distance is considered rude.
- ⊘ Don't offer a Muslim food or drink or consume either publicly during Ramadan. Never offer a Muslim alcohol or pork.
- ⊘ Don't engage in religious discussions.
- ⊘ Don't make the "OK" or "thumbs up" signs; they are considered obscene.
- ⊘ Don't praise an Iraqi's possessions too much. He may give them to you and expect something of equal value in return

Understanding Arabic Names

	Abu Yusuf	Muhammad	Al-Tikriti	Al-Sayf
FATHER	(Parental Title) Father of Yusuf	(First Name)	(Birthplace, occupation) from Tikrit	From the Al-Sayf Family
MOTHER	Umm Yusuf	Rahil	bint Hassan ibn Ibrahim	Al-Saddaf
	(Parental Title) Mother of Yusuf	(First Name)	(family heritage) Daughter of Hassan, and Hassan, son of Ibrahim	From the Al-Saddaf Family
CHILD	Yusuf	ibn Muhammad	Al-Sayf	
	(First Name)	(Family Heritage) Son of Muhammad	From the Al-Sayf Family	

An Arabic name may be spelled several different ways in English.

Women do not take their husband's name. Parents add a title to their name that includes the name of their first son.

When including family heritage in names, women use "bint," meaning "daughter of," and men use "ibn" or "bin," meaning "son of."

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3300 Russell Road, Suite 250,
Quantico, VA 22134-5011

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