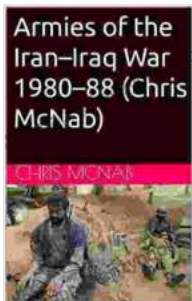


# Armies of the Iran-Iraq War 1980-88: A Comprehensive Analysis of the Ground Forces, Air Forces, and Navies

The Iran-Iraq War was a protracted and bloody conflict that lasted for eight years. The war was fought between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Iraq, and it resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people. The war also had a significant impact on the region, and it continues to be a source of tension today.

Armies of the Iran-Iraq War 1980-88 is a comprehensive analysis of the ground forces, air forces, and navies that fought in the war. The book covers the organization, equipment, and tactics of the Iranian and Iraqi armies, as well as the strategies and campaigns of the war.



## Armies of the Iran–Iraq War 1980–88 (Chris McNab)

by Chris McNab

★★★★☆ 4.2 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 24150 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Print length : 40 pages  
Lending : Enabled



The book is written by Chris McNab, a military historian and author. McNab has written extensively about the Iran-Iraq War, and he is considered one of

the leading experts on the conflict. In *Armies of the Iran-Iraq War 1980-88*, McNab provides a detailed and objective account of the war. He draws on a wide range of sources, including interviews with veterans of the war, and he provides a balanced and nuanced analysis of the conflict.

*Armies of the Iran-Iraq War 1980-88* is an essential reading for anyone who wants to understand the Iran-Iraq War. The book is a valuable resource for historians, military professionals, and anyone who is interested in the Middle East.

## **Organization**

The Iranian and Iraqi armies were organized along similar lines. Both armies had a conscript force, which was supplemented by a volunteer force. The conscript force was made up of young men who were drafted into the army for a period of two years. The volunteer force was made up of men who chose to serve in the army. The Iranian army also had a paramilitary force known as the Basij, which was made up of volunteers who were not subject to conscription.

The Iranian army was divided into four main branches: the ground forces, the air force, the navy, and the air defense force. The Iraqi army was divided into three main branches: the ground forces, the air force, and the navy.

The Iranian ground forces were the largest branch of the Iranian army. The ground forces were divided into eight corps, each of which was made up of three divisions. The Iraqi ground forces were divided into seven corps, each of which was made up of three divisions.

The Iranian air force was the second largest branch of the Iranian army. The air force was equipped with a variety of aircraft, including fighter jets, bombers, and transport aircraft. The Iraqi air force was the third largest branch of the Iraqi army. The air force was equipped with a variety of aircraft, including fighter jets, bombers, and transport aircraft.

The Iranian navy was the smallest branch of the Iranian army. The navy was equipped with a variety of vessels, including frigates, destroyers, and submarines. The Iraqi navy was the smallest branch of the Iraqi army. The navy was equipped with a variety of vessels, including frigates, destroyers, and submarines.

## **Equipment**

The Iranian and Iraqi armies were equipped with a variety of weapons and equipment. The Iranian army was equipped with a mix of Soviet, Chinese, and Western weapons. The Iraqi army was equipped with a mix of Soviet, French, and British weapons.

The Iranian ground forces were equipped with a variety of infantry weapons, including rifles, machine guns, and rocket launchers. The Iraqi ground forces were equipped with a variety of infantry weapons, including rifles, machine guns, and rocket launchers.

The Iranian air force was equipped with a variety of aircraft, including fighter jets, bombers, and transport aircraft. The Iraqi air force was equipped with a variety of aircraft, including fighter jets, bombers, and transport aircraft.

The Iranian navy was equipped with a variety of vessels, including frigates, destroyers, and submarines. The Iraqi navy was equipped with a variety of vessels, including frigates, destroyers, and submarines.

## **Tactics**

The Iranian and Iraqi armies used a variety of tactics in the war. The Iranian army used a combination of conventional and unconventional tactics. The Iraqi army used a more conventional approach to warfare.

The Iranian army often used human wave attacks in which large numbers of troops were sent into battle with little or no support. The Iraqi army often used more conventional tactics, such as armored thrusts and air strikes.

The Iranian army also used a variety of unconventional tactics, such as suicide bombings and hit-and-run attacks. The Iraqi army was less willing to use unconventional tactics.

## **Strategies**

The Iranian and Iraqi armies pursued different strategies in the war. The Iranian army sought to overthrow the Iraqi government and establish an Islamic republic in Iraq. The Iraqi army sought to defend its territory and prevent the Iranian army from achieving its objectives.

The Iranian army adopted a defensive strategy at the start of the war. The Iranian army dug in and waited for the Iraqi army to attack. The Iraqi army attacked in September 1980, and the Iranians were forced to retreat. The Iranians then adopted a more aggressive strategy, and they launched a series of counteroffensives. The Iranians were able to regain some territory, but they were unable to defeat the Iraqi army.

The Iraqi army adopted a more defensive strategy after the initial Iranian counteroffensives. The Iraqi army dug in and waited for the Iranians to attack. The Iranians attacked several times, but the Iraqis were able to repel the attacks. The war eventually settled into a stalemate, and neither side was able to achieve its objectives.

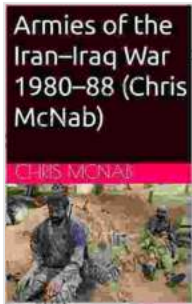
## **Campaigns**

The Iran-Iraq War was fought in a series of campaigns. The major campaigns of the war include the following:

- The Iraqi invasion of Iran (September 1980)
- The Iranian counteroffensives (October 1980 - March 1982)
- The Iraqi offensive in the north (April 1982 - June 1982)
- The Iranian offensive in the center (July 1982 - September 1982)
- The Iraqi offensive in the south (October 1982 - March 1983)
- The Iranian offensive in the north (April 1983 - June 1983)
- The Iraqi offensive in the center (July 1983 - September 1983)
- The Iranian offensive in the south (October 1983 - March 1984)
- The Iraqi offensive in the north (April 1984 - June 1984)
- The Iranian offensive in the center (July 1984 - September 1984)
- The Iraqi offensive in the south (October 1984 - March 1985)
- The Iranian offensive in the north (April 1985 - June 1985)
- The Iraqi offensive in the center (July 1985 - September 1985)

- The Iranian offensive in the south (October 1985 - March 1986)

The Iran-Iraq War was a long and bloody conflict. The war had a significant impact on the region, and it continues to be a source of tension today.

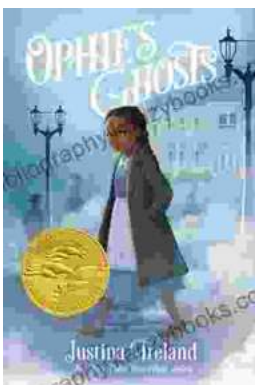


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