

# Water and Conflict

	Date	Parties Involved	Description
1	720–705 BCE	Assyria, Armenia	After a successful campaign against the Halidians of Armenia, Sargon II of Assyria destroys their intricate irrigation network and floods their land.
2	612 BCE	Egypt, Persia, Babylon, Assyria	A coalition of Egyptian, Median (Persian), and Babylonian forces attacks and destroys Ninevah, the capital of Assyria. The converging armies divert the Khosr River to create a flood, which allows them to elevate their siege engines on rafts.
3	430 BCE	Athens	During the second year of the Peloponnesian War, a plague breaks out in Athens. The Spartans are accused of poisoning the cisterns of the Piraeus, the source of most of Athens' water.
4	51 BCE	Rome, Gaul	Caesar attacks water supplies during the siege of Uxellodunum by undermining one of the local springs and placing attackers near the other. Shortage of water leads to the surrender of the Gauls.
5	1672	French, Dutch	Louis XIV starts the third of the Dutch Wars in 1672, in which the French overrun the Netherlands. In defense, the Dutch open their dikes and flood the country, creating a watery barrier that is virtually impenetrable.
6	1777	United States	British and Hessians attacked the water system of New York and destroyed the New York water works during the War for Independence.
7	1935	California, Arizona	Arizona calls out the National Guard and militia units to the border with California to protest the construction of Parker Dam and diversions from the Colorado River; the dispute is ultimately is settled in court.
8	1944	Germany, Italy, Britain, United States	German forces used waters from the Isoletta Dam (Liri River) in January and February to successfully destroy British assault forces crossing the Garigliano River (downstream of Liri River). The German Army then dammed the Rapido River, flooding a valley occupied by the American Army.
9	1947–1960s	India, Pakistan	Partition leaves the Indus River basin divided between India and Pakistan; disputes over irrigation water ensue, during which India stems flow of water into irrigation canals in Pakistan.
10	1970	Chinese Citizens	Conflicts over excessive water withdrawals and subsequent water shortages from China's Zhang River have been worsening for over three decades between villages in Shenxian and Linzhou counties. In the 1970s, militias from competing villages fought over withdrawals
11	2006	Israel, Lebanon	Hezbollah rockets damage a wastewater plant in Israel. Israeli counter-attacks damage water systems throughout southern Lebanon, including tanks, pipes, pumping stations, and facilities along the Litani River
12	2012	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan	Tensions escalate over two proposed dams in central Asia: Kambarata-1 in Kyrgyzstan and the Rogun Dam in Tajikistan. These dams could affect water supplies in the downstream nations of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan. Uzbekistan's president, Islam Karimov, says the dams could cause "not just serious confrontation, but even wars."

## Analyzing Data

Classify the conflicts according to the chart below:

THE ROLE OF WATER IN THE CONFLICT	NUMBERS
Water was a major cause of the conflict	
Water was used as a military tool in the conflict	
Water was a military target in the conflict	

Classify the conflicts according to the chart below:

SPATIAL SCALE	NUMBERS
Local (within one state / between cities)	
National (within one country)	
Regional (between two or more countries)	

What are two conclusions that can be drawn from the data?

1	
2	