



**UNIDAD EDUCATIVA PARTICULAR JAVIER
BACHILLERATO GENERAL UNIFICADO**

**“ANALYSIS OF IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES IN SYRIA, THE MAGNITUDE OF
THE TRAGEDY AND ITS EFFECT ON SOCIETY”**

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GRATITUDE

First of all, I thank God for his unconditional love, for all the blessings I receive every day, and for giving me the grace of being a healthy person and committed to my purposes.

I thank my parents for always being present supporting me at all times, for their effort in search of my happiness and forever lead me to be a better person. To my friends, who have made this stage of my life something unforgettable for me, and have been in the most joyful and saddest moments with me.

And I thank all my teachers, because in fact with their dedication, share me their knowledge and experiences. They have left a mark on my life and taught me not to give up and overcome every day.

SUMMARY

This work consists of the analysis of the big tragedy of Syria that has become in world magnitude. This catastrophe has had several causes of different factors such as the different political ideologies, the international intervention of different countries and of world powers with interests that seek economic, social and political benefits. What has made that more and more countries and people were involved in the war in order to achieve their purposes at the cost of terror.

Within the differences between the people, different terrorist groups emerged seeking to enforce their rights, but causing much damage and terror.

The economic factor and the wealth of their lands also had a lot of effect.

All this conflict has had consequences worldwide, both in the territory and in the lives of its inhabitants. Women, men and especially innocent children have been affected in an inhumane way. Syria needs urgent help to get ahead and eventually, to overcome this massacre.

It is important to be aware of the importance of world peace and the practice of values in our daily lives, in order to somehow be able to avoid such events on a large scale.

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INTRODUCTION

The situation of the tragedy in Syria is a very important issue that we must inform ourselves and become aware of. We are talking about the biggest humanitarian catastrophe of the 21st century, with more than 321,000 people dead and more than 125,000 reported as missing, adding also another million refugees and displaced with no hopes of living change. Every day there is insecurity, violation of the rights and death of thousands of innocents. To this amount social issue that has been left a little apart because of the big problems that the world faces every day, but it is not something that can be ignored simply, we must know the magnitude of the massacre that is lived in Syria and affects the entire world.

The importance of this monograph is in to analyze and understand the causes and consequences of acts that violate the rights of people in this country who need urgent humanitarian aid, and see the situation from a new point of view that will lead us to lend more attention and understanding of the factors that can affect the whole world and lead to a humanitarian and political crisis.

The above-mentioned topic has been the subject of many research and statistical consultations of different organizations such as the ORG and others, as well as several journalists and media in general. And after many studies it has been divided into different phases such as Political crisis, the protests began, the civil war, the jihadists enter the scene, the international intervention, the current scenario, chemical attack, and reactions.

In the development of this work are described the different sociological problems that have influenced on the current situation, from which we examine the catastrophes of the tragedy, the differences, the protests that were lived, the political crisis social and economic for more than 6 years, the influence that has had the geographical factor because Syria is a very small but very rich country and all want to govern and leverage its resources.

There have been many mechanisms of international intervention that have brought both positive and negative consequences that affect the whole world and generate conflicts and wars due to countries ' ideological differences.

All these factors and much more have led to the fact that the Syrian society and refugees are now living in a situation of scarce resources, of massacre and violence, in an environment that no one deserves in the day to day experience discrimination and crisis. From this, we want to evaluate the damage caused and the hopes of improving that are for the future of this country and the whole world.

Chapter I

Political causes that originated the tragedy

The conflict has many roots between which they are political, economic and cultural, these have generated violence to worsen and spread throughout the country through the years being the cause of the biggest tragedy of the 21st century.

1.1. Bashar al-Assad: An Alawite president among Sunnis.

The founding of Bazz returns to power with a coup d'etat and comes as a movement that seeks to form the Arab state so much awaited, forms a military committee and takes control. By the years 70 it takes power in Syria governed by President Hafez al-Assad, who had control over 30 years from repressing the Muslim brotherhood and all his adversaries, and that after a government full of conflicts, he dies in the year 2000.

In power is his son Bashar al-Assad, a Alawite president belonging to the Shiites who were minority, among Sunnis who represent the majority, this makes most of them angry. Despite these differences, his government began with great promises, social and economic improvements that kept the Syrian people calm. But this lasts until the protests begin and his response, which was killing and imprisoning thousands of people, angers the Syrian people. From here begins the Syrian civil war.

1.1.1. The Kurds

The Kurds are a population that lives distributed in the countries of the region, they are an important part of the war because it is the zone repressed and not recognized by the Syrian Government, which has denied its existence and has violated their rights as citizens. These began to protest and divided into many Kurdish organizations seeking autonomy and the establishment of their own State. They have launched many attacks regardless of the territory defending the border between Turkey and Syria against the Islamic State. They have fertile lands and vast reserves of oil and gas, making it a coveted territory attacked and not respected.

1.1.2. The Arab Spring

It is a protest that expands across countries to demand democracy by generating great protests and clashes in which thousands of people die. This group is against corruption, unemployment, poverty, inequality, etc. Its means to publicize the injustices are the social networks and the international press and within this hurt and opposition people the group is born known as the rebels.

1.1.3. The Rebels

The rebels are a group divided between radicals and moderates, both fighting against the Assad government, but in different ways.

The Syrian Liberation Army (moderates) carry things in a more peaceful way and seek support against the government. While the jihadist coalition (radicals) unleashes a battlefield, among these are very important groups such as Al Nusra (al-Qaeda) and ISIS.

1.1.3.1. Al Nusra

It is a part of the rebels known as a terrorist group called Al-Qaeda in Syria.

It's Burke (2004) who gives an interesting article about this topic which is:

The mere mention of al Qaeda conjures images of an efficient terrorist network guided by a powerful criminal mastermind. Yet al Qaeda is more lethal as an ideology than as an organization. "Al Qaedaism" will continue to attract supporters in the years to come-whether Osama bin Laden is around to lead them or not. (p. 18-26).

And from this we can see that the terror that brings al Qaeda is very big for everyone because it has had a great organization and structure for terrorist practices and this has helped to expand and get more resources to stay economically. This radical group has had very important attacks in history, such as the 11S attack, kidnappings and thousands of ruthless deaths.

This began with the leader Osama Bin Laden, but after his death caused by the American army was a new leader: Aymán al-Zawahiri that relates to other rebel groups as they seek to reach the same end by different means.

1.1.3.2. ISIS

"It is a terrorist organization that has shocked the international community by the brutality of their actions. Beheadings, rapes and crucifixions are just some of the techniques used to control the EI territories" (Moreno, 2014, pp 1)

This group was formed under the jihadism that is the one that follows the rules of the Coran-its sacred book-that appeals the violence in defense of its religion, emerged as an organization specialized in actions of military resistance under the command of the terrorist group Al Qaeda

During the leadership of Osama Bin Laden, until they cut their ties because their brutality and intransigence in their actions were not approved.

Currently occupies many territories and “It has proved to be the greatest enemy of the global age; has been able to absorb capacities and read better than any actor the currents provided by technology and social trends”. (Llovo, 2016, p.587-607). Thanks to this, their attacks and threats have become well known throughout the world, have great power and are very feared.

1.2. Geographic factor

One of the most important causes in the tragedy of Syria has been its location and the problems that it brings to be in a strategic area for the trade, since it has always been a point of with between East and west where you can find the lines of crossing or transport of products. There are many rich natural resources in that area and that's why everyone wanted to control it and there were many wars in the past to conquer it. conquest.

1.2.1. Oil Economy

The population of Syria is concentrated in a small territory. The rest and most part is a desert, but a very important desert, as it is a land that has a third of the world's oil reserves and gas natural. Oil has influenced many ways in the current conflicts in Syria and Iraq. In Syria, there have been clashes over a resource that is relatively scarce in production. The Syrian government has been forced to relinquish control over areas where there are oil fields, and several rebel groups and local tribes have occupied them to exploit them. Meanwhile, the government has had to resort to Iran, its main ally in the region, to finance the supply of oil needed for its own survival. The oil trade moves to great economic interests, this has made everyone want this strategic area and an economic crisis in Syria.

1.2.2. Crossing of civilizations

Because of the great problem facing Syria; politically, socially and economically, many people from different villages had to leave their areas in search of a better lifestyle, the clash of cultural differences and the invasion of many people into unknown territories because there were many ethnic groups and different religions in the same territories were grouped, and the alawites (minority) controlled most the groups. caused discontent, which led to the formation of more rebel groups who want to end with the corrupt government.

Thousands of people joined to protest the repression and lack of democracy that they have lived for years, in these protests the army killed and imprisoned hundreds.

1.2.3. Instability in Iraq

After the war, Iraq remained unstable, this has caused problems to many countries around them because of the insecurity both external and internal that this brings and there is no doubt that all political factions are responsible for Iraq's security deterioration, mismanagement and corruption for the past 13 years. In post-2003 Iraq, political consensus replaced the democratic process by international pressure.

“The international consequences of the same are clearly perceptible. However, the actual and enduring changes that occurred from the conflict are not treated by the mass media and begin to be reflected” (Battaleme, 2007, p. 1)

Chapter II

Mechanisms of international intervention that have influenced Syria

For centuries, the Middle East has been a hotspot of clashing geopolitical interests that have led to revolutions, arbitrary formations of countries, and, sadly, massacres and violence. Syria has been the latest country to suffer the consequences of said interests, the nation being engulfed in a violent civil war.

2.1. Islamic State

The ultimate goal of most of these organizations is to, ultimately, form an islamic state encompassing all muslim territories; a caliphate. Now, what exactly is a caliphate? Vick (2014) gives us some insight:

At its most basic, the Caliphate is how Muslims organized themselves for centuries after the death of the Prophet Mohammed. In life, Mohammed led the faith that Muslims believe he channeled directly from God, serving as both religious leader and temporal ruler of the legions drawn to his teachings.

After WWI, the powerful european countries that had gained control of the middle east (stemming from the dissolution of the Ottoman empire) had quite a situation in their hands. They had to do arrange the fallen empire in a way that benefitted their underlying interests. And thus were born the different countries that we know today: Iran, Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, Turkey. The last ruler of the muslim world, Abdulmecid Efendi, was driven out by Ataturk (founder of

modern Turkey) and relocated in Paris. Thus ended the caliphate, and with it, the last shred of order and unity in the muslim world.

Predictably, the europeans made a mess. They knew nothing of the differences between the different people of the caliphate. They arbitrarily imposed borders and rulers. This is how radicalization in the muslim world began.

2.2. Fight against the United States

The United States has had a long, tumultuous relationship with middle eastern countries. Let's start in 1979. This year is very important to understanding this peculiar relationship. This was the year in which Iran ousted their leader, the US- backed Shah. The Shah had led a cultural revolution in Iran in an attempt to westernize the country. However, the government's extreme secularization techniques proved fatal, as a radical wing of muslim conservatives grew publicly (and even more radicals grew inside the jails where they were held captive). This culminated in the ousting of the Shah and the occupation of the american embassy in Tehran.

These events incensed radicals all over the region. That same year, in 1979, radicals took over Mecca in Saudi Arabia, the biggest symbol of Islam. They demanded the immediate exile of the american backed saudi king. What happened is that the king gave them power (funding) to spread their toxic ideology (wahhabism) through schools and religious teachings, not only in Saudi Arabia but throughout the middle east. What is wahhabism? Well, wahhabism promotes a literal interpretation of Islam. In short, it advocates for Sharia law. It despises westernization. The results? Once could say 9/11 is one of them. After all, 15 of the 19 hijackers were from

Saudi Arabia. The spread of Wahhabism resulted in radicalization and violence and, ultimately, a deep hatred for the United States in certain parts of the muslim world.

Then came the Gulf Wars, and many other conflicts, which leads us to the Syrian civil war. The US stepped in in 2013, after Bashar al-Assad deployed Chemical weapons against his own people in Damascus, in a desperate effort to show the rebels that he was serious. This caused quite the controversy in the western world, with President Barack Obama ordering airstrikes against the syrian regime in retaliation for Assad's crimes against humanity. However, Washington later backed out of attacking the Syrian regime directly, instead deciding to focus on bombing ISIS. This was due to Russian intervention. Since then, the US has executed many other airstrikes, and jihadi forces have carried out various attacks (suicide bombings, shootings) in the western world. This is the nature of ISIS's fight against the US: isolated attacks that depend on radicalized, seemingly normal muslims.

2.2.1. Russian-American agreement

Since the beginning of the conflict, various attempts to strike ceasefire deals have been attempted. Some were successfully negotiated, some weren't. One of these agreements was curiously reached by the Donald Trump administration during the G20 summit in July 2017. The US successfully negotiated a ceasefire with Russia and Jordan, starting effective immediately along the southwestern portion of Syria, along the border with Jordan. Whether this deal will stand the test of time remains a big question mark. It wouldn't be strange for an american-russian deal to fall through.

2.3. Russia

What exactly are Russia's interests in the region? Many experts have debated this for years. Russia has been a syrian ally since the days of the Soviet Union, since Hafez al-Assad ran the country. The relationship was based upon a rejection of western culture, as well as a steady russian supply of weapons and funds for syrian troops. We can also count the russian military port in the coast of Tartus, essential in shipping weapons and oil. In short, Russia has many reasons to support Assad's regime, but perhaps the most important one is actually very simple: continue the appearance of being a global superpower (without the economy to show for it) and antagonizing the US. Nasr (2017) says:

Putin will see no need to change his long-term strategy: His prestige and, indeed, very conception of Russia's great-power status are tied to the outcome of Syria's war. He took advantage of Obama's reluctance to intervene against Assad to become the main power broker in Syria. In the process, Assad's survival has become the measure of Putin's influence.

Another aspect to consider is the effect that the arab spring had on Russia. They lost many allies due to the regime changes that happened in 2011. They're not about to let Assad go down without a fight, there's too much in play for Russia: a stable port in the middle east for nuclear warships, transporting oil and weapons, one of it's last allies in the region, and most importantly, power and maneuverability in diplomatic crisis. Syria is just the stage of a global power struggle, though not on the level of Vietnam or Afghanistan.

It's also worth noting that this is one of the only times since the soviet times that the russians have flexed military muscle outside its borders.

2.4. Use of chemical weapons

In 2013, Bashar al-Assad had a very complicated situation on his hands. He was no stranger to committing crimes against humanity; he led an authoritarian, violent regime. He basically started the civil war by shooting peaceful protesters during the arab spring. Fast forward two years, and he has a growing rebel base with growing foreign contributions from the west. This is when Assad decided to use chemical weapons in Damascus in order to fend off rebels, killing hordes of civilians in the process (death tolls vary according to sources, with various international human rights groups putting the number from 300 to 600, while the rebels cite 1700 dead). These attacks resulted in global condemnation of the Assad regime, with the US ready to directly attack Syria. However, on Russia's request, Assad disarmed it's army's chemical arsenal. holding off an american attack, at least in the meantime.

In 2017, the northwestern town of Khan Sheikhoun was struck with what is believed to be sarin gas, killing around 86 civilians. Again, death tolls vary according to sources. Also, the blame also varies according to sources. The russians say a government bombing accidentally hit a rebel warehouse holding chemicals for war. The syrian regime denies any involvement. US intelligence points to the syrian government carrying out retaliation against rebels,

This resulted in the US finally striking Syria, destroying a government airbase.

Chapter III

Situation of the current society and the refugees of Syria

As we know, this situation in Syria has left very serious consequences in the current society of both the country and the whole world. From this, arises the crisis of the refugees and the lack of hope in them that someday this will end.

3.1. Refugees face a xenophobic society

“Xenophobia refers to hatred, suspicion, hostility, and rejection of foreigners. The word also tends to be used in an extended manner with the phobia towards the different ethnic groups or towards people whose social, cultural and political physiognomy is unknown”. (Pérez, 2008, pp. 1)

With that we understand, a large percentage of Syrian refugees in other countries suffer from discrimination.

The displacement is given mainly in a forced way by the war, because of the fear that they have to be persecuted but to see that they increase more and more, they have taken measures of prohibition with the objective of Domineer the flow of refugees and displaced that they need help.

3.1.1. Crisis in the system

Due to the large number of refugees, is living a crisis that generates instability, a bad economy and organization, lack of employment, social inequality, etc.

“Since 2011 the multiplication of the volume of arrivals has blown the hinges of these mechanisms and has forced the EU to rethink the set of rules and procedures, especially because of its malfunction” (Enriquez, 2015, p.3)

This gives us to understand that there have been many changes affecting society, from which humanitarian aid is born, noble and with good intentions until the problem reaches the point of affecting people's lives in a personal way and at work, economic situation, etc. There are protests and disagreements, from which arises discrimination and problem with refugees

3.2. Atrocities committed against vulnerable groups

There have been many atrocities committed, especially to innocent groups that lose everything and are persecuted. There is terror everywhere, deaths and excruciating suffering in Syria. This is what has caused many people to move or even live in the underground with insecurity all the time of what can happen, there are shootings, bombs, use of chemical weapons, attacks with gases, etc. that kill thousands of people daily, the situation does not improve and there are more and more needy, dead and wounded. The magnitude of the massacre and deaths has been very high and has been increasing over time

“After four years of the conflict, Syria shows no signs of diminishing its levels of violence that has become more widespread, systematic and extreme. The conflict has also become more difficult to resolve, threatening the peace and stability of the entire Middle East” (León, 2016, p.40)

3.2.1. Consequences in children

The children have been the most affected group because they don't have the possibility to grow in a good environment, their rights aren't respect, they don't have access to education, there are diseases and danger everywhere and there have been millions of children affected.

They suffer day by day, are an easy target and a vulnerable group, that with their families survive the attacks and poverty trying to get ahead with the little hope they have to see that the damage increases over time.

It's García (2016) who gives an interesting information about this which is:

Poverty and conditions of struggle for survival place a generation of Syrian children in a situation of unresolved permanent mourning under armed attacks, in risky displacement or at closed borders. Some minors have been trapped in refugee camps, surviving in very difficult conditions. (p.107–109)

3.3. Dangers and hopes for the future

The damage caused during all these years of tragedy is evident. Men, women and children have been affected inhumanely in a fight that does not belong to them but, despite living this, there are people who do everything to move forward and do not lose faith. International intervention has also been noticed in a good way and there is hope for the future of these people, that this is over and can be relived in this small but important place in the world that has gone through difficult times that becomes ever More dangerous.

Although this is difficult, not everything is finished and there are movements working on this, in the Union is the force and you can get ahead always looking for peace.

Chapter IV

Analysis about the impact of tragedy in Syria among students in Unidad Educativa Javier

4.1. Survey application in Unidad Educativa Javier

This survey application has by objective to recognize the approximate percentage of students within the institution who are aware of the tragedy in Syria and their reaction to it to make conclusions about the importance they have been given to this situation.

The survey has been taken to a sample from the total of students of tenth grade determinate by the following formula.

$$n = \frac{PQ N}{N - 1 \frac{E^2}{K^2} + PQ}$$

Where:

n: The sample

PQ: Constant of population variance: 0, 25

N: Total population: It can vary depending on the total of students from each course: 120

E: Maximum permissible error: 0, 05

K: Error correction coefficient: 2

Table 1. Poblacion

No.	Individuals	Quantity
1	Tenth grade	120

Author: María José Cueva

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

$$n = \frac{PQ N}{N - 1 \frac{E^2}{K^2} + PQ}$$

$$n = \frac{0,25 \times 120}{120 - 1 \frac{0,05^2}{2^2} + 0,25}$$

$$n = \frac{30}{(119) \frac{0,0025}{4} + 0,25}$$

$$n = \frac{30}{(119)(0,000625) + 0,25}$$

$$n = \frac{30}{0.324375}$$

$$\mathbf{n = 92,48}$$

Table 2. The sample

No.	Individuals	Quantity
1	Tenth grade	92

Author: María José Cueva

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

4.2. Survey results

These are the survey results per question with each table, that will let you know the quantity and percentage of the results in order to understand the conclusions.

How old are you?

Table 3.

Age

Category	Amount	Percentage
14 years	75	81,51%
15 years	17	18,49%

Author: María José Cueva

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

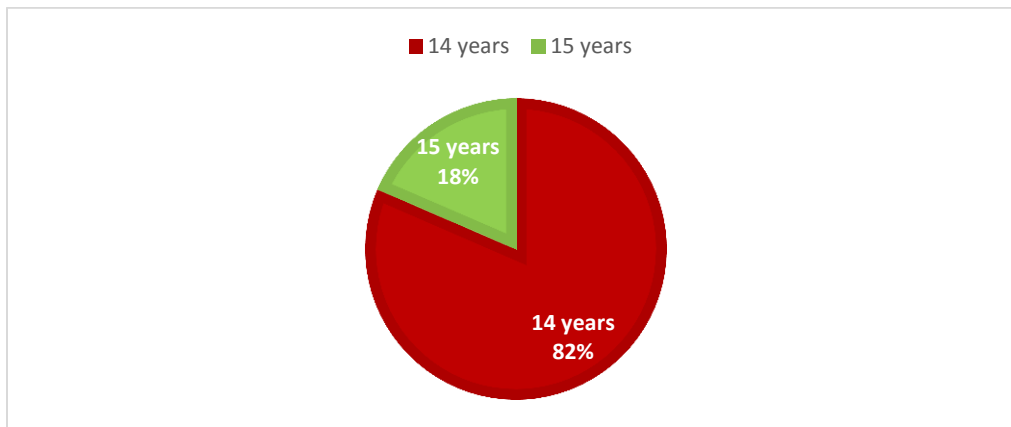


Figure 1: Age

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

Author: María José Cueva

1. Do you know anything about what is happening in Syria?

Table 4.
Knowledge about the tragedy

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	68	73.91%
No	24	26,09%

Author: María José Cueva

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

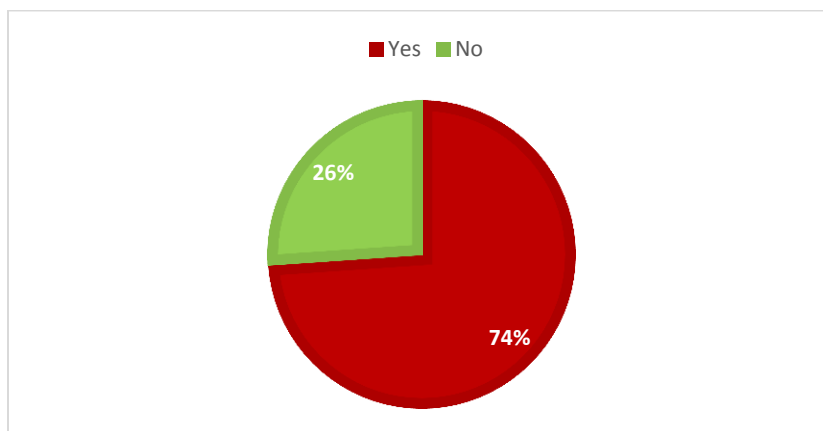


Figure 2: *Knowledge about the tragedy*

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

Author: María José Cueva

2. Do you think it has been given the importance it deserves?

Table 5.
Importance on the tragedy

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	10	10.86%
No	44	47,82%
Maybe	38	41,30%

Author: María José Cueva

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

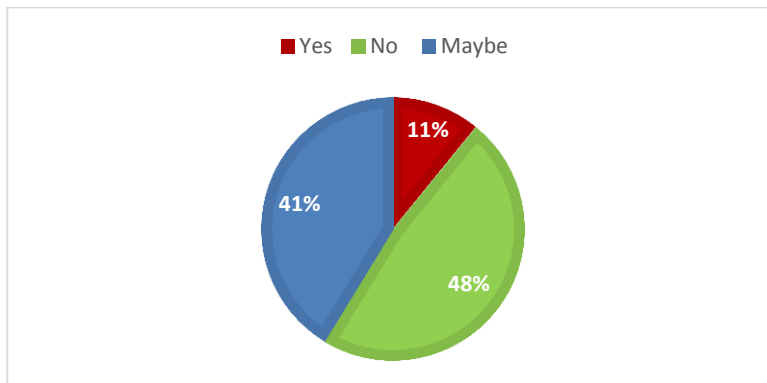


Figure 3: Importance on the tragedy

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

Author. María José Cueva

3. Would you like teachers to include this topic?

Table 6.

Learning about Syria

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	76	82,60%
No	16	17,39%

Author:
 María José Cueva

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

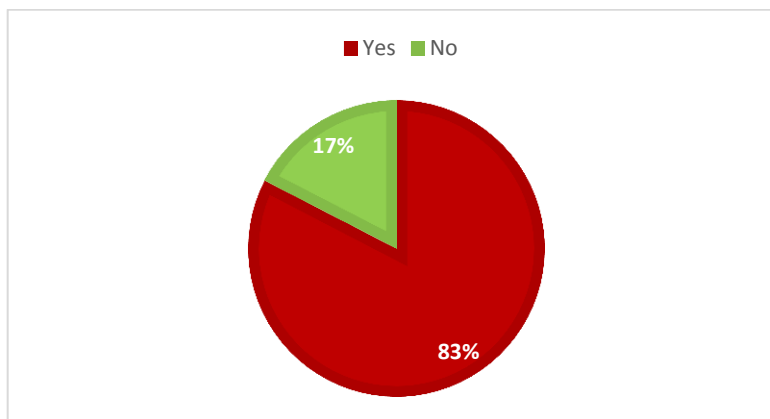


Figure 3: Learning about Syria

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

Author. María José Cueva

4. Which countries do you think are affected by this tragedy?

Table 7.
Countries affected

Category	Amount	Percentage
Only the neighboring countries	25	27,17%
All the world	52	56.52%
Only Syria	15	16,30%

Author: María José Cueva

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

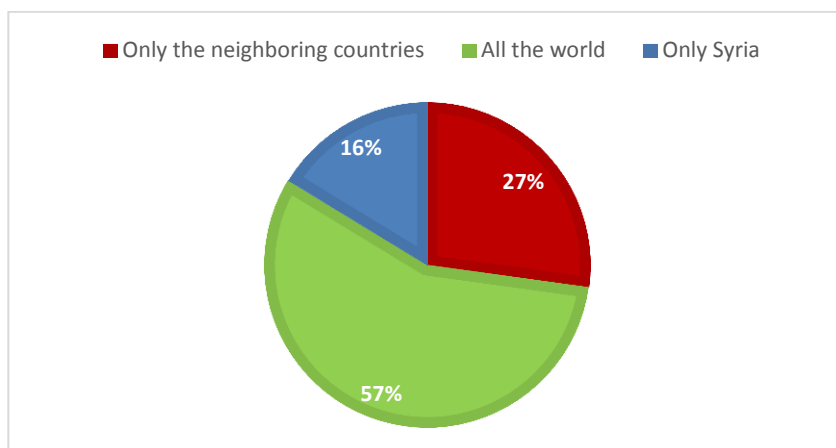


Figure 4: *Countries affected*

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

Author. María José Cueva

5. What is your level of importance on Syrian refugees?

Table 8.
Refugees' level of importance

Category	Amount	Percentage
High	36	39,13%
Medium	45	48,91%
Low	11	11,95%

Author: María José Cueva

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

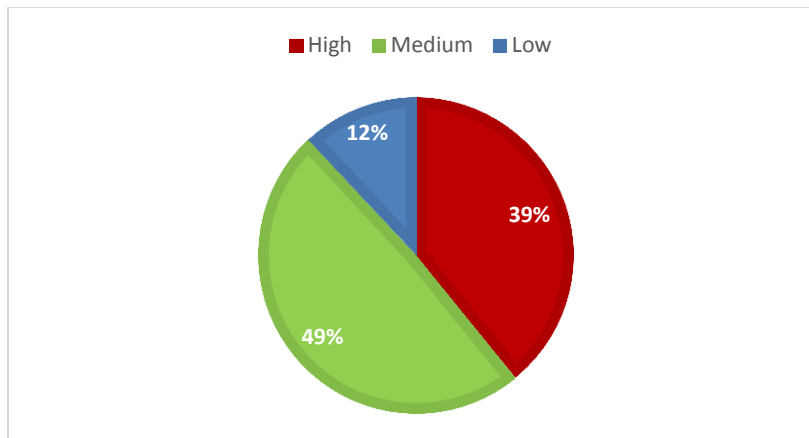


Figure 5: Refugees' level of importance

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

Author. María José Cueva

6. Which group do you think is the most affected?

Table 9

The most affected group

Category	Amount	Percentage
Men	6	6,52%
Women	6	6,52%
Children	80	86,95%

Author: María José Cueva

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

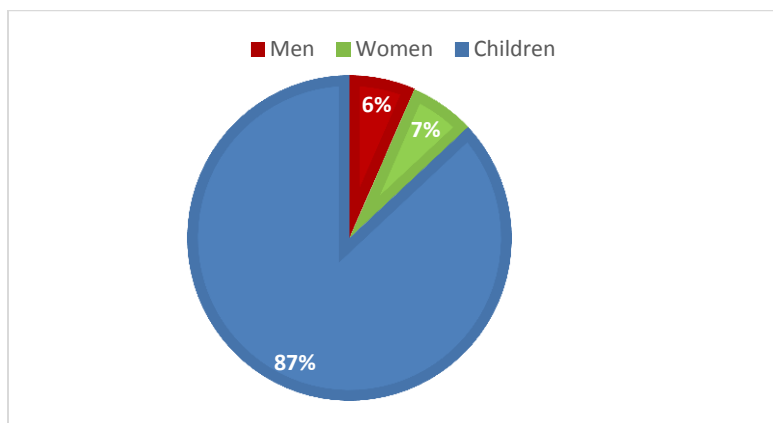


Figure 6: The most affected group

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

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7. What is the level of importance of the situation in Syria in the current society?

Table 10.
Society's level of importance

Category	Amount	Percentage
High	9	9,78%
Medium	53	57,60%
Low	30	32,42%

Author: María José Cueva

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

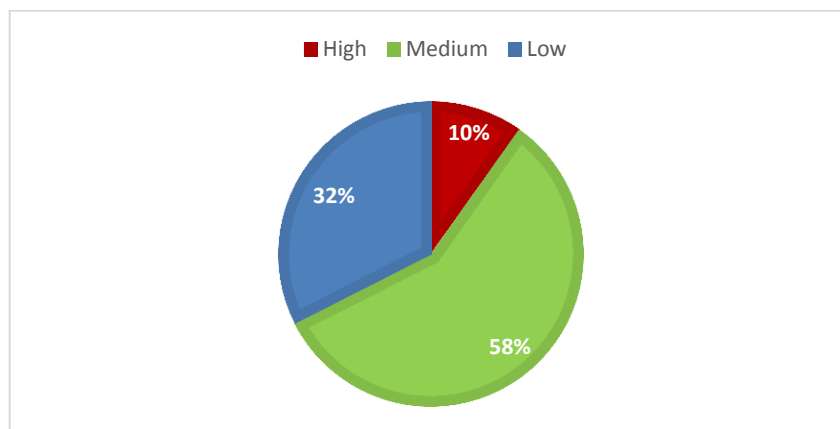


Figure 7: *Society's level of importance*

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

Author. María José Cueva

8. Do you consider that the authorities have taken the respective measures?

Table 11
Authorities' measures

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	14	15,22%
No	78	84,78%

Cueva

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

Author:
 María
 José

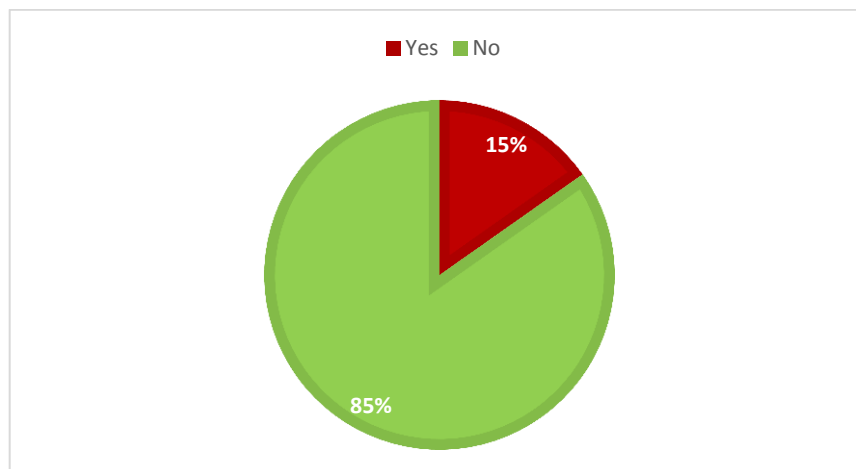


Figure 8: Authorities' measures

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.
 Author. María José Cueva

9. Do you think Syria has received enough international aid?

Table 12.

International aid

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	8	8,70%
No	84	91,30%

Author: María José Cueva

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

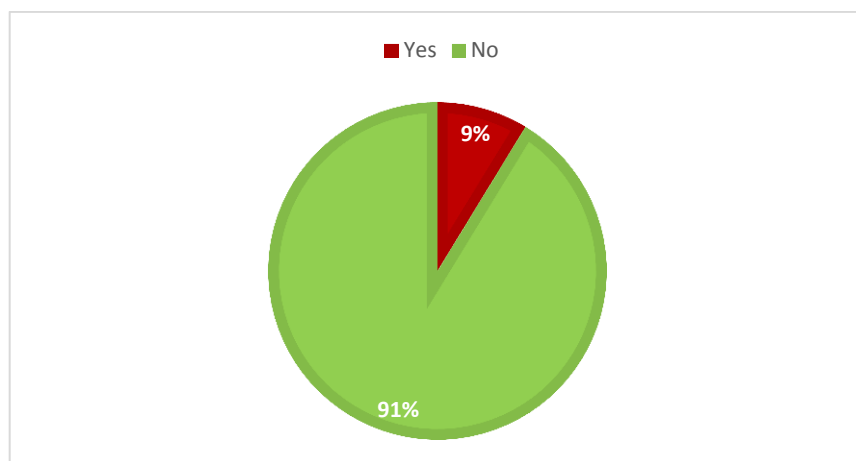


Figure 9: International aid

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

Author. María José Cueva

10. Is it in our hands to offer any kind of help to the affected people?

Table 13.

Intentions to help others

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	79	85,87%
No	13	14,13%

Author: María José Cueva

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

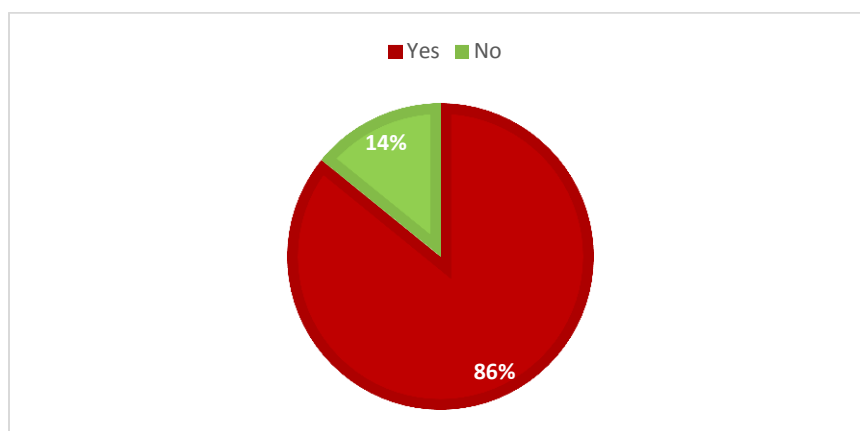


Figure 10: Intentions to help others

Source. Survey applied to 10th grade BGU students of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

Author. María José Cueva

CONCLUSIONS

At the end of this monographic work it is conclude that Syria has lived a tragedy originated by different causes among which they have been recognized as the nucleus and most important; Ideological differences, the problem that arose with alawite president Bashar al-Assad, the dictatorship and the groups that were revealed in different ways seeking respect for their rights as human beings, from this arose different terrorist groups that have caused much damage.

The mechanisms of international intervention have also been a very important factor of great influence in tragedy such as the Islamic State, the intervention of powers such as Russia and the United States, which have had both positive and negative effects. Because of this, hundreds of nuclear weapons have been used in Syrian territory and have spread worldwide. Many of the international problems have also been given by the geographic factor and the riches of the territory of which many sought to seize.

This has had serious consequences in the current society of Syria and its refugees, that having to leave as a way of survival have faced a xenofobica society because of the crisis in the system that is given by migrations. Vulnerable groups, especially children, have suffered countless atrocities and damage to their health, education and lifestyle.

It is important to be aware of the effects of war, to overcome us and to find a way to help with faith and hope.

The results of the survey show us that most of the students polled have a knowledge or have heard about this subject, but there is a large percentage that is not, and they are interested in it. It is said that it has not received the necessary international aid in the scale of need that all the inhabitants have, it is recognized as a great tragedy because it affects the whole world and the respective measures have not been taken.

This interesting topic is found to reflect and include as a subject of study as it is something that is being lived now and is not given the importance it deserves.

According to respondents, children are the most affected, since they are the most defenseless, but also recognizes that women and men suffer the violation of her rights and the massacre. Many students believe that we have a bit of responsibility and is in our hands all the help we can provide: moving water, food, trying to educate many people to make a difference through the Government.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of this work it is recommended to give the importance that deserves to this topic and other similarities, so that little by little we are more the people that we become aware of the damage that causes this in the life of the people. And with this, that the teachers include this topic as a form of reflection and motivation to help the neighbor and the neediest.

Another recommendation is to keep us informed about what is happening in the world, to look for information in reliable sources and to transmit our knowledge, for each day to be more and to serve better.

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