The Middle East and North Africa: Necktie, Turban, and Chador

The Middle East and North Africa: Necktie, Turban, and Chador

Question: Why has peace not been possible in the Middle East?

Hypothesis: The Democratic Peace Proposition holds out hope for such a lasting peace, but was, and will continue to be, challenged by religious extremists and big-power involvements
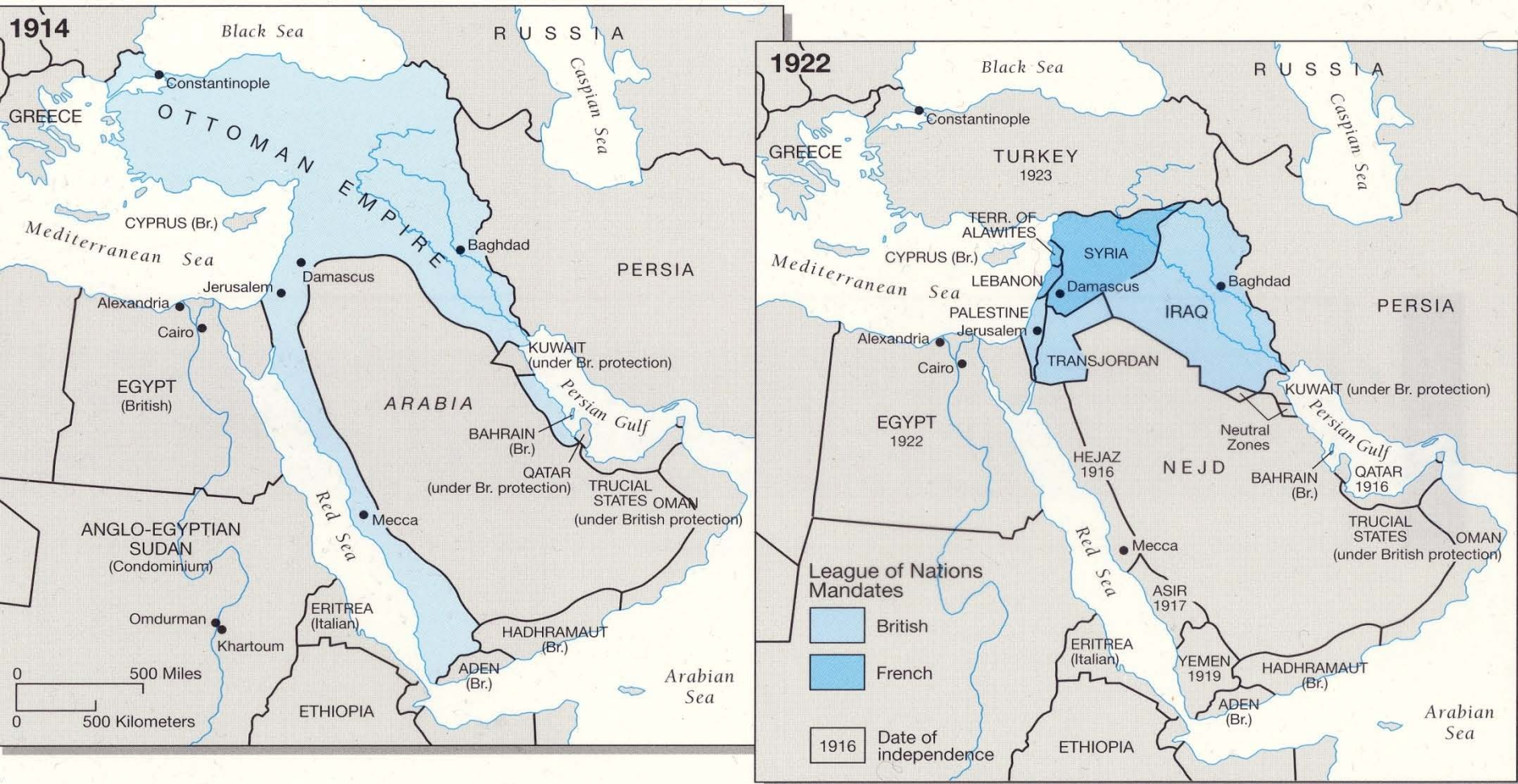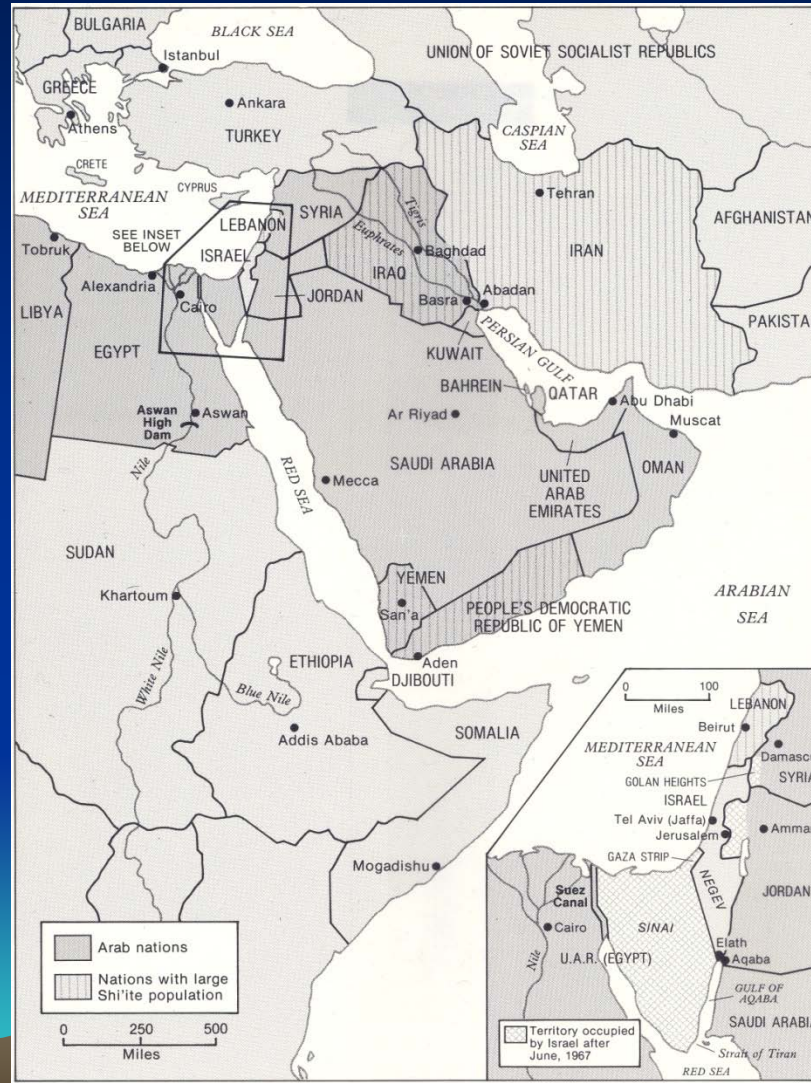
I. Democracies

A. Turkey

       1. Joined NATO (1952)

       2. Joined EEC (1964)

Middle East, 1914–1922

Muslims in Afro-Eurasia

Nations with Large Shi'ite Population

I. Democracies (continued)

B. Egypt ("independence" 1922; full independence 1956)

  1. Farouk (1921–1965), ruled as king from 1937 to 1952
  2. Muhammad Naguib (1901–1984), President 1953–54
  3. Gamal Abdul Nasser (1918–1970), Prime Minister 1954–56; President 1956–70
  4. Anwar Sadat (1918–1981), President 1970–1981
  5. Hosni Mubarak (b. 1928), President 1981–present

Egypt

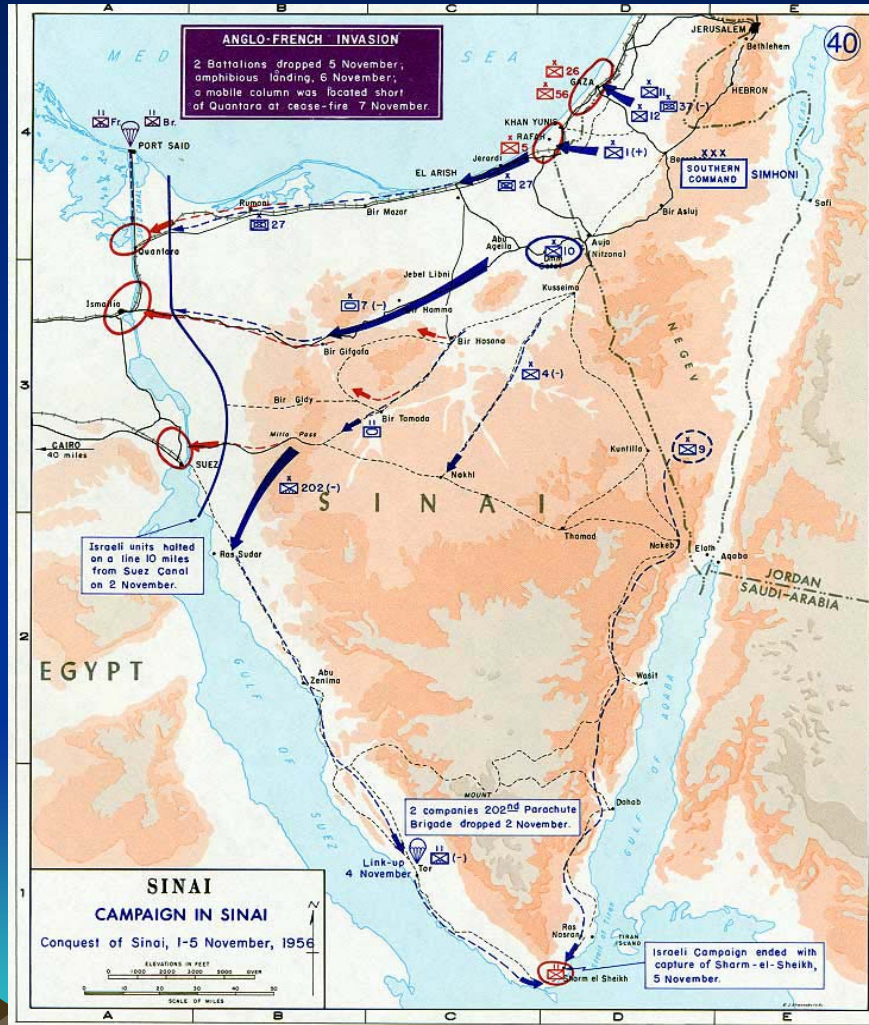# Farouk (1921–1965),
Ruled as king from 1937 to 1952

Muhammad Naguib (1901–1984), President 1953–54

Gamal Abdul Nasser (1918–1970), Prime Minister 1954–56; President 1956–70

Suez War
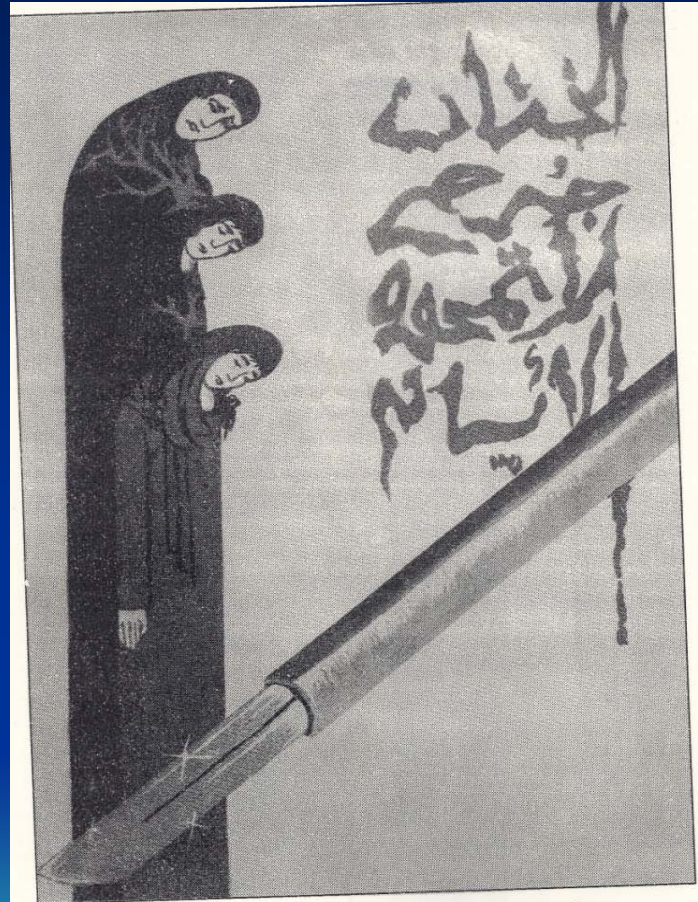
Anwar Sadat (1918–1981), President 1970–1981

Hosni Mubarak (b. 1928), President 1981–present

Cairo, downtown view

"A wrong that time cannot efface"

Female genital mutilation and women's dependency. *More an African than an Islamic custom, female circumcision occurs in Egypt and some nearby countries. This Egyptian poster denounces the practice as "a wrong that time cannot efface"; however, a government attempt to ban it has been overturned in court. Barry Iverson*
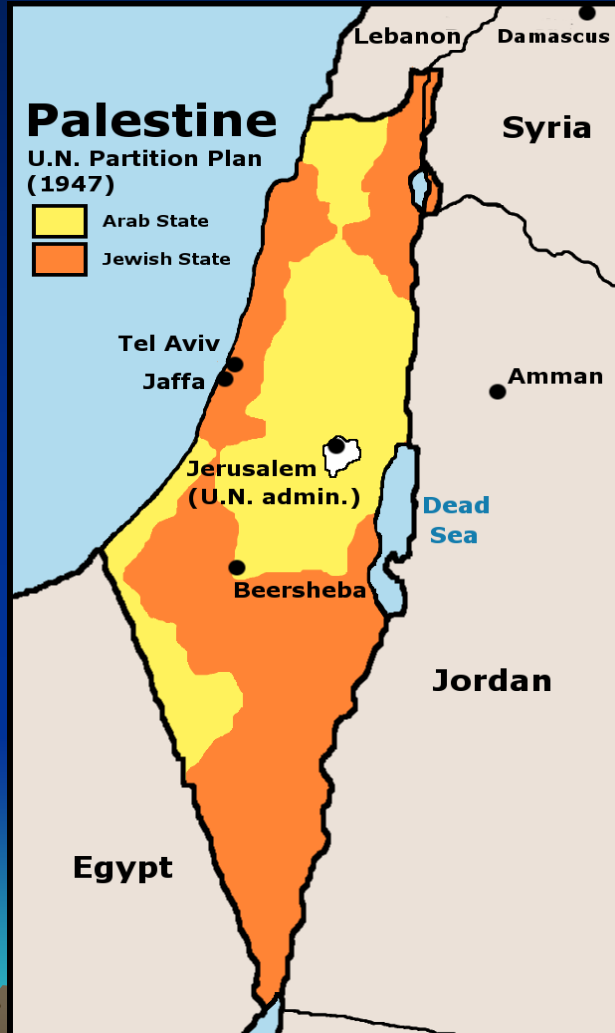
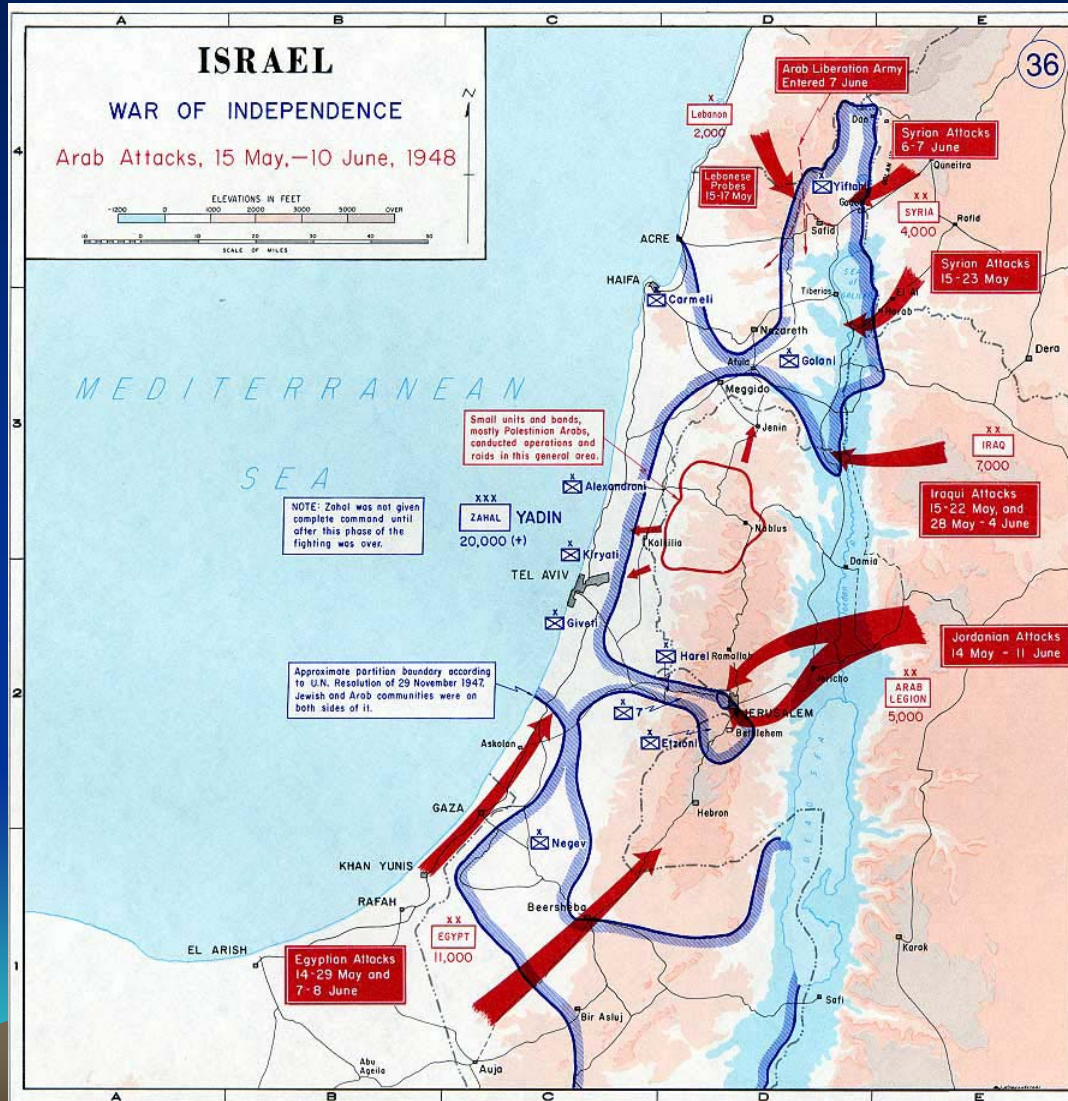# I. Democracies (continued)

C. Israel

    1. U.N. Partition Plan for Palestine, November 1947

    2. Declaration of Israeli state, May 15, 1948

    3. Arab-Israeli War 1948–1949

        a. David Ben Gurion (1886–1973),

           Prime Minister 1948–53, 1956–63

        b. Palestinian refugees

UN partition plan

Palestine
U.N. Partition Plan (1947)
Arab State
Jewish State

Arab-Israeli War 1948-1949: Arab Attacks

Arab-Israeli War 1948-1949: Israeli Attacks

I. Democracies (continued)

C. Israel (continued)

Axiom: The Israelis have to win every Arab-Israeli war; the Arabs have to win only one
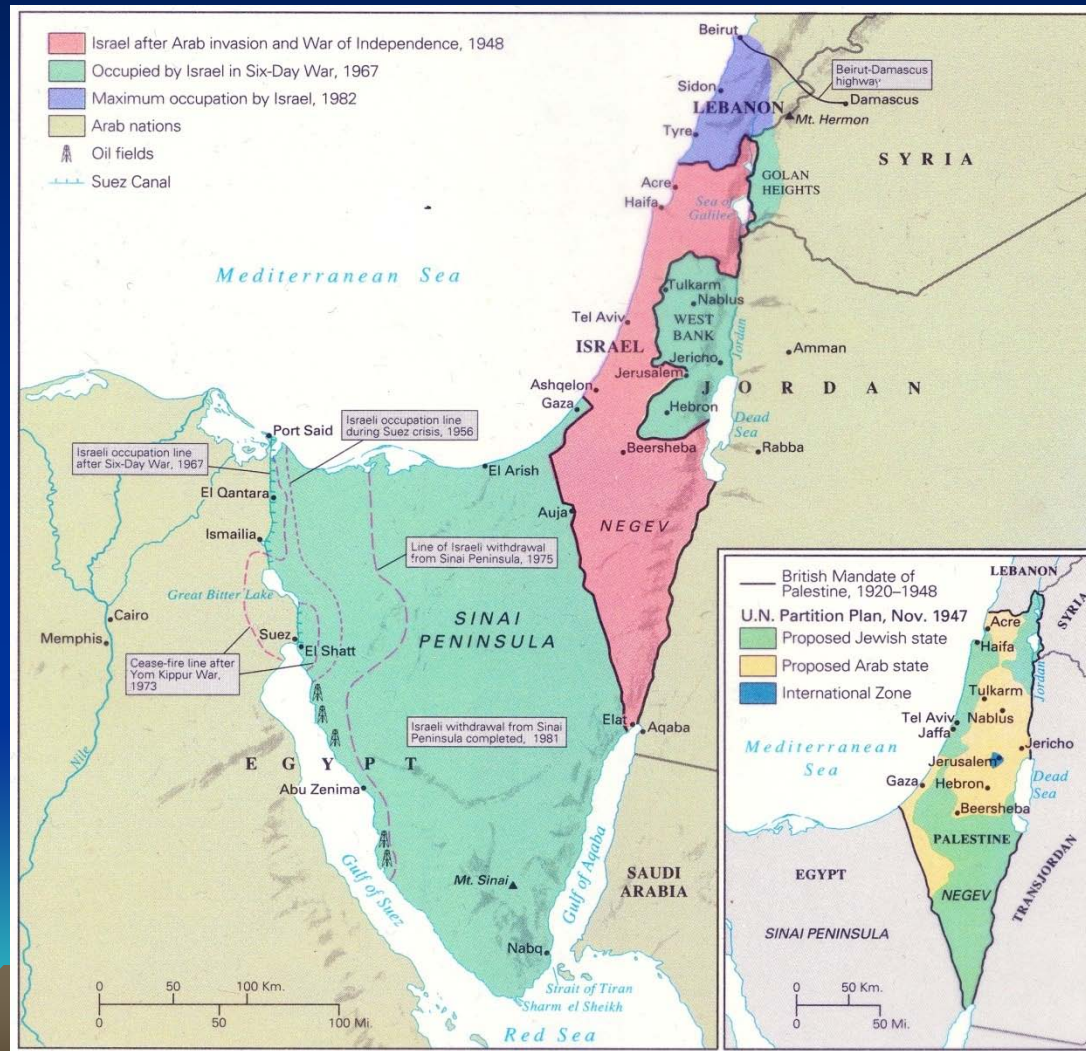
I. Democracies (continued)

C. Israel (continued)

Hypothesis: The conflict between Muslims and Jews is less
intransigent than the conflict between moderates and
extremists within each community.

Palestine, Israel, and the Levant 1947-90

I. Democracies (continued)

C. Israel (continued)

   7. Lavon Affair, 1954

      a. Moshe Sharett (1894–1978), Prime Minister 1954–1955

      b. Pinhas Lavon, Defense Minister 1954
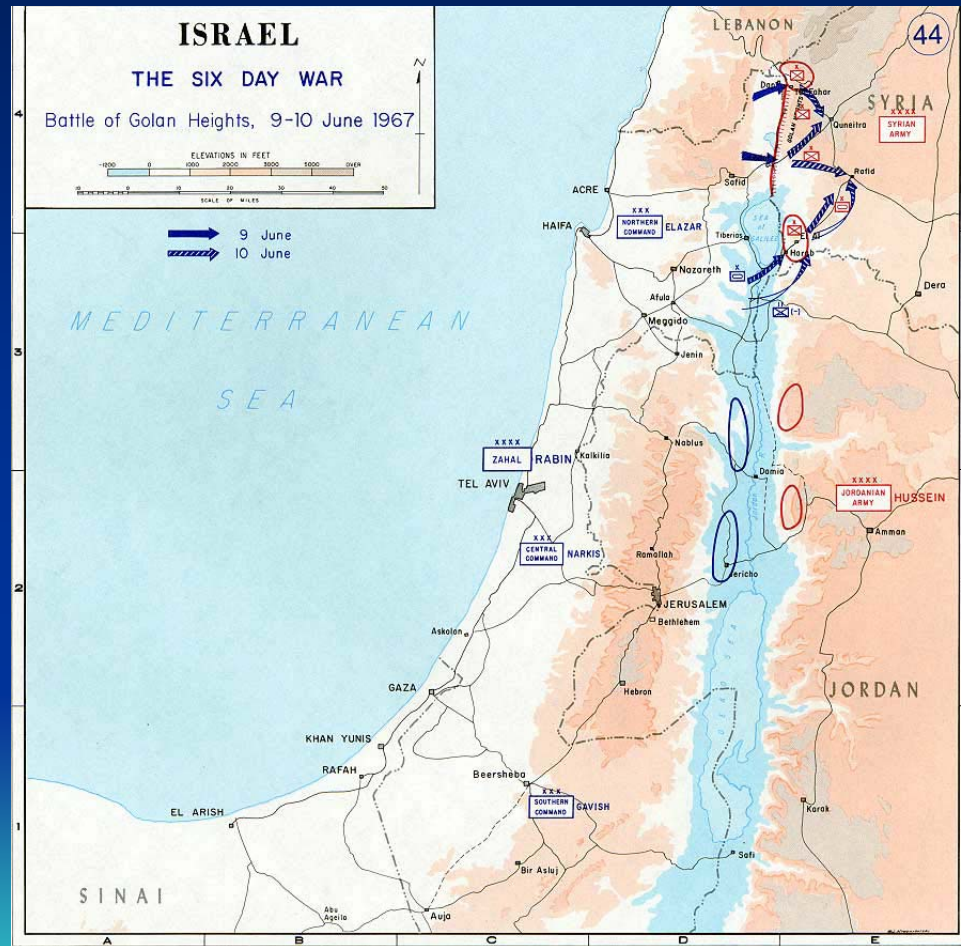
   8. Suez War, 1956

      a. Suez Canal

      b. Aswan Dam

   9. Six-Day War, June 5–10, 1967

      a. Levi Eshkol (1895–1969), Prime Minister 1963–1969

      b. Moshe Dayan (1915–1981), Defense Minister 1967–1974

      c. faulty Soviet intelligence report

Israel: The Six Day War

ISRAEL

THE SIX DAY WAR

Battle of Golan Heights, 9-10 June 1967

Sinai: The Six Day War

Israel: The Six Day War

I. Democracies (continued)

C. Israel (continued)

10. Yom Kippur War, October 6–24, 1973
    a. Golda Meir (1898–1978), Prime Minister 1969–1974
        – Golda Meier, *A Land of Our Own* (1973): "near disaster"
        – Howard M. Sachar, *A History of Israel* (1976): aftermath
        – "Golda," *New Republic* (1978): "Hollywood script"
    b. Ariel Sharon (1928–) commanded reserve armored division
    c. Egyptian Third Army trapped

I. Democracies (continued)
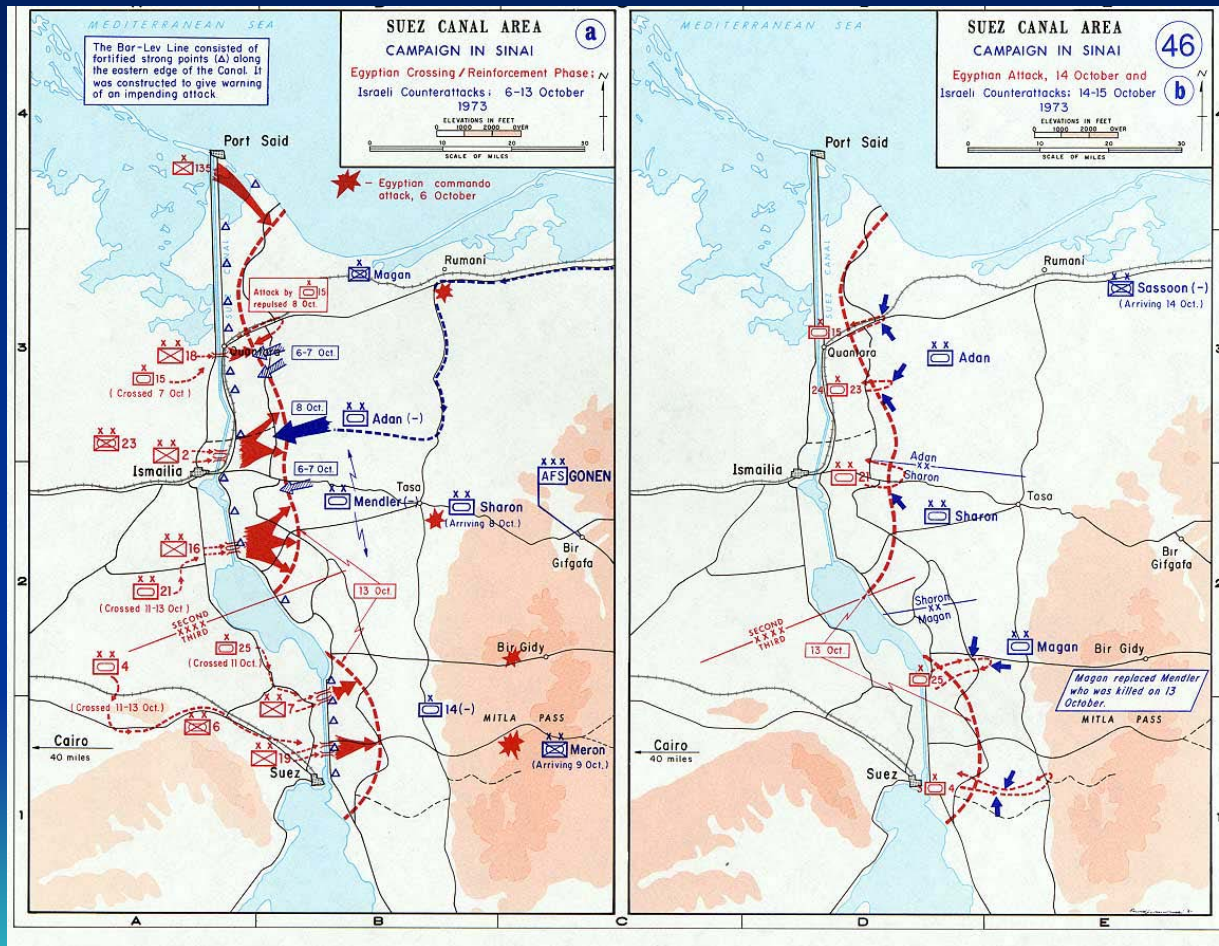
C. Israel (continued)

    11. Egypt-Israel Peace

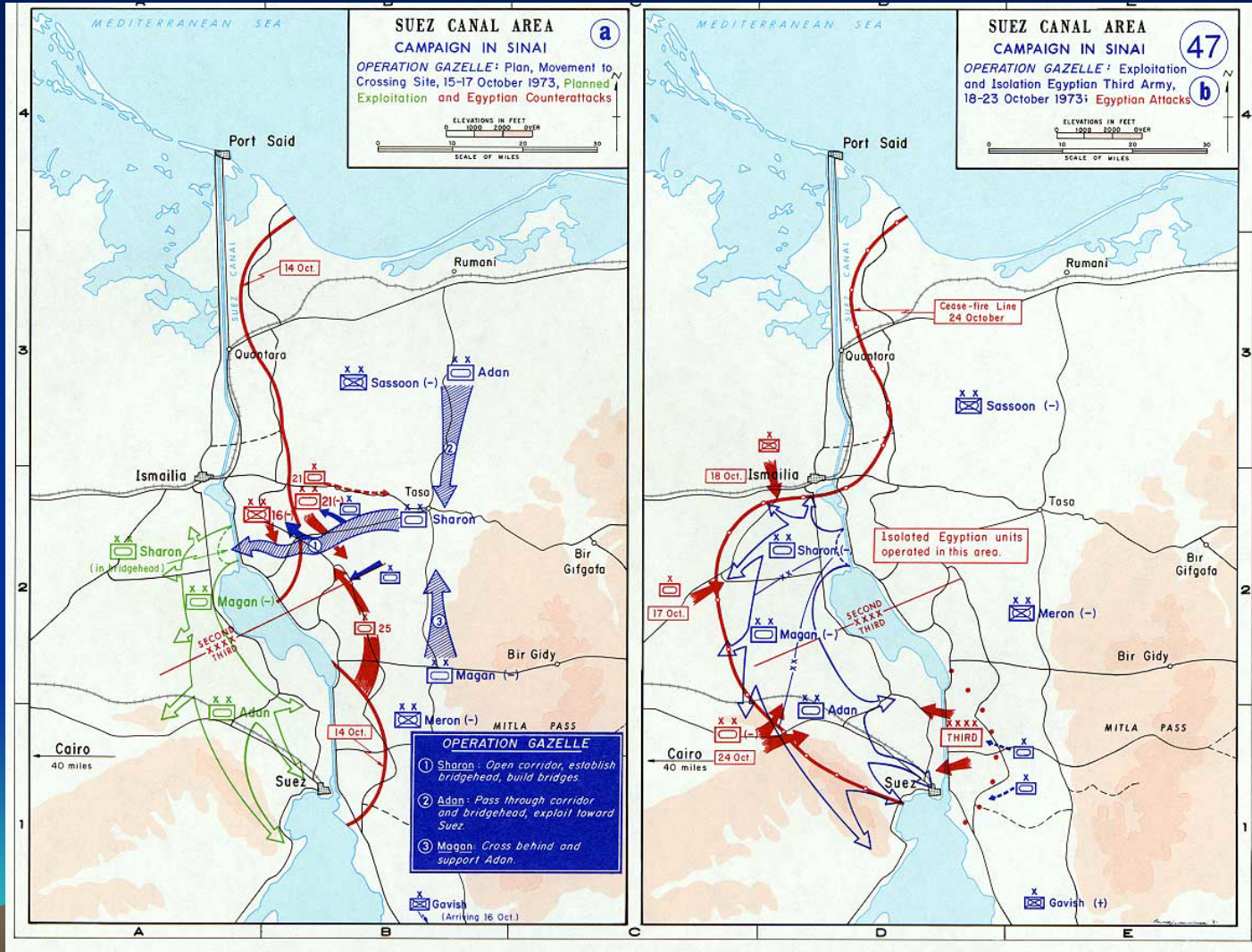   a. Menachem Begin (1913–1992), Prime Minister 1977–1983

    12.Wants to expand settlement in West Bank (Greater Israel)

Suez Canal Area
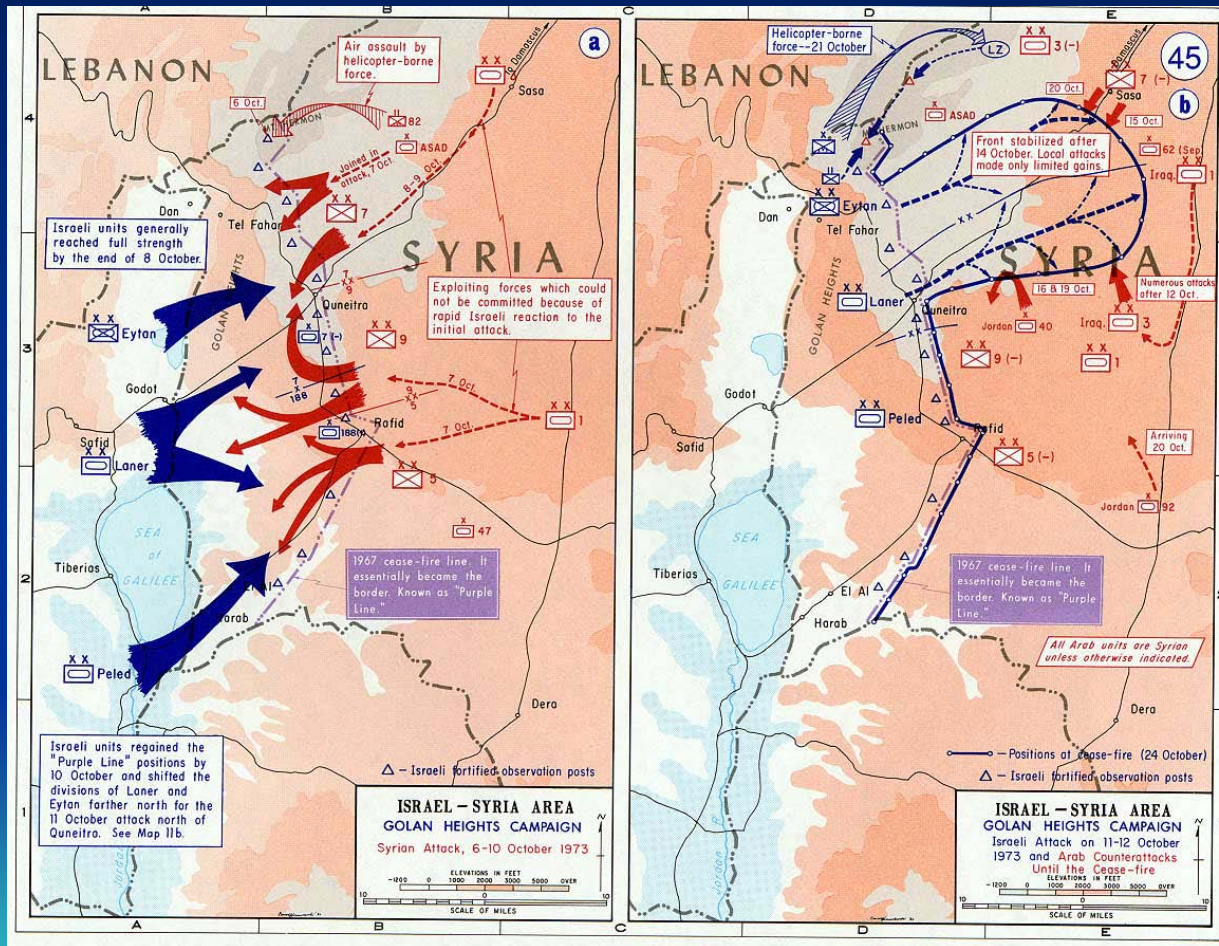
Suez Canal Area

Israeli bridge over Suez Canal

Israeli-Syria Area

II. Authoritarian Governments

A. Syria (independence 1946)

– Hafez Assad (1930–2003), President 1971–2003

Bashar al-Assad, President 2000–Present

Syria

II. Authoritarian Governments (continued)

B. Iraq (independence 1924)

1. Abdul Karim Qasim, 1958–1963
2. Ahmed Hassan Bakr, President 1969–1979
3. Saddam Hussein (b. 1937), President 1979–2003
4. Iran-Iraq War 1980–1988

First Persian Gulf War, 1990–1991

II. Authoritarian Governments (continued)

C. Kuwait (independence 1958)

II. Authoritarian Governments (continued)

D. Libya

     1. Muammar Qadaffi (b. 1942),

          Commander in Chief and Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, 1969–present

II. Authoritarian Governments (continued)

E. Iran (theocratic republic proclaimed in 1979)

1. Mohammed Mossadeq (1882–1964), Prime Minister 1951–1953

2. Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi (1919–1980), Ruler 1953–1979

3. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (1902–1989)

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (1902–1989)

Weapons training for women clad in chadors

II. Authoritarian Governments (continued)

F. Lebanon (independence 1946)

ethnic-religious groups
- Maronite Christians
- Druze (a Muslim sect)
- Sunni Muslims
- Greek Catholics
- Shi'ite Muslims
- Greek Catholics
- Greek Orthodox Christian

1948 – influx of Palestinian refugees (Sunni Muslims)
- Civil War (1975 –1990)

October 23, 1983 – Beirut airport
- 241 U.S. marines killed

Lebanon

Lebanon, Satellite Image

Kadisha Valley, Lebanon

II. Authoritarian Governments (continued)

G. Jordan (independence 1946)

– King Hussein (1935–1999), Ruler 1953–1999

II. Authoritarian Governments (continued)

H. Saudi Arabia

Kings

1. Ibn Saud, 1926–1953
2. Saud, 1953–1964
3. Faisal, 1964–1975
4. Khalid , 1975–1982
5. Fahd, 1982–2005
6. Abdullah, 2005-Present

Saudi Arabia

`Abd al-`Azīz Āl Sa`ūd, King of Saudi Arabia

III. Wild Cards

A. Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) (founded 1964)

    a. Al-Fatah (conquest), acronym in reverse for *Harakat al-Takhrir al-Falsatini*

    (Movement for the Liberation of Palestine)

    b. Yasser Arafat (1929–2004), head of PLO (1969–2004)

    c. wanted destruction of Israel

    d. in early 1990s, renounced violence and officially recognized Israel

    e. Hamas subdues Fatah (June 2007)

"My dream will never be fulfilled without you, oh Jerusalem"

III. Wild Cards

B. Hamas (founded 1987)

      a. Palestinian branch of Muslim Brotherhood

Conclusion

Peace will not be possible in the Middle East until religious extremists and big-power involvements are marginalized