

**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)

B. Egypt (independence 1922)

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

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 1948–1953, 1956–1963
 - b. Palestinian refugees
4. Lavon Affair, 1954
 - a. Moshe Sharett (1894–1978), Prime Minister 1954–1955
 - b. Pinhas Lavon, Defense Minister 1954
5. Suez War, 1956
 - a. Suez Canal
 - b. Aswan Dam
6. 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
7. Yom Kippur War, October 6–24, 1973
 - a. Golda Meir (1898–1978), Prime Minister 1969–1974
 - b. Ariel Sharon (1928–), commanded a reserve armored division
 - c. Egyptian Third army trapped
8. Egypt-Israel Peace
 - a. Menachem Begin (1913–1992), Prime Minister 1977–1983
9. Wants to expand settlement in West Bank (Greater Israel)

II. Authoritarian Governments

A. Syria (independence 1946) – Hafez Assad (1930–2000), President 1971–2000

B. Iraq (independence 1924)

1. Abdul Karim Qasim, 1958–1963
2. Ahmed Hassan Bakr, President 1969–1979
3. Saddam Hussein (1937–2006), President 1979–2003
4. Iran-Iraq War 1980–1988

C. Kuwait (independence 1958)

D. Libya

1. Muammar Qaddafi (b. 1942), Commander in Chief and Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, 1969–present

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)

F. Lebanon (independence 1946)

G. Jordan (independence 1946) – King Hussein (1935–1999), Ruler 1953–1999

H. Saudi Arabia

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

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)

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