Arab Nationalism, Oil, and the Political Economy of Dependency - Abbas Alnasrawi 1991

Contending that Arab economic development was shaped by Arab nationalist thought, the emergence of the oil industry in the Arab region, and the integration of Arab economies into the international economic system, Alnasrawi analyzes the evolution of each of the three forces and their impact on the evolution of the Arab economies, along with their present status. The
volume develops the concept of derivative dependency which demonstrates the affect of the economies of oil-producing states on the economies of non-oil states. A timely epilogue focuses on the current Iraq/Kuwait situation.

The Paranoid Style in American Diplomacy
Brandon Wolfe-Hunnicutt
2021-06-01 A new history of Middle East oil and the deep roots of American violence in Iraq. Iraq has been the site of some of the United States' longest and most sustained military campaigns since the Vietnam War. Yet the origins of US involvement in the country remain deeply obscured—cloaked behind platitudes about advancing democracy or vague notions of American national interests. With this book, Brandon Wolfe-Hunnicutt exposes the origins and deep history of US intervention in Iraq. The Paranoid Style in American Diplomacy weaves together histories of Arab nationalists, US diplomats, and Western oil execs to tell the parallel stories of the Iraq Petroleum Company and the resilience of Iraqi society. Drawing on new evidence—the private records of the IPC, interviews with key figures in Arab oil politics, and recently declassified US government documents—Wolfe-Hunnicutt covers the arc of the twentieth century, from the pre-WWI origins of the IPC consortium and decline of British Empire, to the beginnings of covert US action in the region, and ultimately the nationalization of the Iraqi oil industry and perils of postcolonial politics. American policy makers of the Cold War era inherited the imperial anxieties of their British forebears and inflated concerns about access to and potential scarcity of oil, giving rise to a "paranoid style" in US foreign policy. Wolfe-Hunnicutt deconstructs these policy practices to reveal how they fueled decades of American interventions in the region and shines a light on those places that America's covert empire builders might prefer we not look.

From Arab Nationalism to OPEC-Nathan J. Citino 2010
As OPEC approaches its 50th anniversary, the paperback edition of Nathan J. Citino's well-received study advances a challenging, revisionist interpretation of U.S.-Saudi relations and OPEC's historical significance. Citino re-examines the relationship between President Eisenhower and King Sa'ūd in the context of the transition from British imperial hegemony to an American capitalist order in the Middle East. He shows how the political realignment that resulted in OPEC ensured that wealth and power subsequently remained in the hands of oil-producing governments. Using American and British archives, corporate records, and Arabic sources, this work reinterprets the foundations of U.S. Middle East policy, the modern Saudi state, and the global politics of oil.

**America's Stake in Arab Nationalism and Oil** - Carl H. Rinne 1958

**Nationalism** - Salim Yaqub 2005-10-12

Under the Eisenhower Doctrine, the United States pledged to give increased economic and military aid to receptive Middle Eastern countries and to protect--with U.S. armed forces if necessary--the territorial integrity and political independence of these nations from the threat of "international Communism." Salim Yaqub demonstrates that although the United States officially aimed to protect the Middle East from Soviet encroachment, the Eisenhower Doctrine had the unspoken mission of containing the radical Arab nationalism of Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser, whom Eisenhower regarded as an unwitting agent of Soviet expansionism. By offering aid and protection, the Eisenhower administration hoped to convince a majority of Arab governments to side openly with the West in the Cold War, thus isolating Nasser and decreasing the likelihood that the Middle East would fall under Soviet domination. Employing a wide range of
recently declassified Egyptian, British, and American archival sources, Yaqub offers a dynamic and comprehensive account of Eisenhower's efforts to counter Nasserism's appeal throughout the Arab Middle East. Challenging interpretations of U.S.-Arab relations that emphasize cultural antipathies and clashing values, Yaqub instead argues that the political dispute between the United States and the Nasserist movement occurred within a shared moral framework—a pattern that continues to characterize U.S.-Arab controversies today.

The British Empire in the Middle East, 1945-1951—William Roger Louis 1984

This is a far-reaching study of how Britain's postwar Labour government attempted to sustain a vision of Britain as a world power. Committed to the liquidation of the old British Empire, the government sought to develop new relationships in the Middle East as a replacement for India, hoping to halt the decline of the Empire by putting it on a new basis. Caught between the forces of anti-British nationalism and American anti-colonialism, the attempt was ultimately destined to fail; but it marks a crucial phase in the story of British imperialism and of Middle Eastern history.

The Arabs and the World—Charles Davis Cremeans 1963

Pan-arabism And Arab Nationalism—Tawfic E Farah 2019-06-04

Now that the oil era has come to a very unceremonious end in the Arab Mashreq, it is time for a sober and somber assessment—a selfcriticism—of the Arab body politic. Indeed, this effort at self-criticism is already underway, led by the many symposiums sponsored by the Center for Arab Unity Studies and the Arab Intellectual Forum.

A Companion to the History of the Middle East—Youssef M. Choueiri 2008-04-15

A Companion to the History of the Middle East
offers a fresh account of the multifaceted and multilayered history of this region. A fresh account of the multifaceted and multilayered history of the Middle East Comprises 26 newly-commissioned essays by leading international scholars. Primarily focused on the modern and contemporary periods, it covers religious, social, cultural, economic, political and military history. Treats the region as four differentiated political units – Iran, Turkey, Israel, and the Arab world. Includes a section on current issues, such as oil, urban growth, the role of women, and democratic human rights.

The Paranoid Style in American Diplomacy
Brandon Wolfe-Hunnicutt
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Hunnicutt deconstructs these policy practices to reveal how they fueled decades of American interventions in the region and shines a light on those places that America's covert empire-builders might prefer we not look.

**The Arabs and the West**
Richard H. Nolte 1958

**Envisioning the Arab Future**
Nathan J. Citino
2017-02-17 Decades before 9/11 and the 'Arab Spring', US and Arab elites contended over the future of the Middle East. Through unprecedented research in Arabic and English, Envisioning the Arab Future details how Americans and Arabs - nationalists, Islamists, and communists - disputed the meaning of modernization within a shared set of Cold War-era concepts. Faith in linear progress, the idea that society functioned as a 'system', and a fascination with speed united officials and intellectuals who were otherwise divided by language and politics. This book assesses the regional implications of US power while examining a range of topics that transcends the Arab-Israeli conflict, including travel, communities, gender, oil, agriculture, Iraqi nationalism, Nasser's Arab Socialism, and hijackings in both the United States and the Middle East. By uncovering a shared history of modernization between Arabs and Americans, Envisioning the Arab Future challenges assumptions about a 'clash of civilizations' and profoundly reinterprets the antecedents of today's crises.

**The United States and Arab Nationalism**
Bonnie F. Saunders 1996
Studies U.S.-Arab relations through the lens of Syria during the Eisenhower administration and summarizes those relations to the present.

**National and International Politics in the Middle East**
Edward Ingram 2013-07-23
First published in 2004. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.
International Society and the Middle East-B. Buzan
2009-03-12 International Society and the Middle East brings together a distinguished cast of theorists and Middle East experts to provide a comprehensive overview of the region's history and how its own traditions have mixed, often uncomfortably, with the political structures imposed by the expansion of Western international society.

Eisenhower, Macmillan and the Problem of Nasser-N. Ashton 1996-11-08 The years 1955-59 were a vital transitional period for the Anglo-American relationship in the Middle East. British and American leaders sought to protect cold war and oil interests in the region against the background of a renaissance of Arab nationalism personified by the Egyptian leader Nasser. With the aid of extensive declassified official documentation, this study traces the British and American responses to the Turco-Iraqi Pact of 1955, the Suez crisis, the Syrian crisis of 1957, the outbreak of civil strife in Lebanon, and the Iraqi Revolution of 1958. It shows how the differing priorities of the two powers in the region promoted a patchwork of confrontation and cooperation over Middle Eastern questions. For Britain, this study reveals that it was the Iraqi Revolution rather than Suez which led to a redefinition of strategy in the region, and a concentration on the defence of her oil interests in the Gulf.

Arab Nationalism and British Imperialism-John Marlowe 1961 Evolution of Arab nationalism from the Ottoman Empire to the present and changing power structure in the Middle East.

The Arabs-Eugene Rogan 2012-08-30 Eugene Rogan has written an authoritative new history of the Arabs in the modern world. Starting with the Ottoman conquests in the sixteenth century, this
A landmark book follows the story of the Arabs through the era of European imperialism and the Superpower rivalries of the Cold War, to the present age of unipolar American power. Drawing on the writings and eyewitness accounts of those who lived through the tumultuous years of Arab history, The Arabs balances different voices - politicians, intellectuals, students, men and women, poets and novelists, famous, infamous and the completely unknown - to give a rich, complex sense of life over nearly five centuries. Rogan's book is remarkable for its geographical sweep, covering the Arab world from North Africa through the Arabian Peninsula, and for the depth in which it explores every facet of modern Arab history. Charting the evolution of Arab identity from Ottomanism to Arabism to Islamism, it covers themes including the conflict between national independence and foreign domination, the Arab-Israeli struggle and the peace process, Abdel Nasser and the rise of Arab Nationalism, the political and economic power of oil and the conflict between secular and Islamic values. This multilayered, fascinating and definitive work is the essential guide to understanding the history of the modern Arab world - and its future.

The Economy of Iraq - Abbas Alnasrawi 1994 The economy of Iraq has fluctuated wildly since the 1950s. It has been affected by changes in government, by wars, and by general instability. This book analyzes a complex subject and is especially timely at this critical juncture in the history of Iraq, the Middle East, and international relations. Abbas Alnasrawi traces the growth of the economy of Iraq since 1950, assesses its present state of crisis and underdevelopment, and explores its prospects for recovery. Alnasrawi contends that the economic development of Iraq was shaped by the rise of oil revenue, the Iran-Iraq war, and the invasion of Kuwait and its aftermath. The volume takes a clear-sighted and critical look at the evolution of these forces and their impact on the evolution of the
The Middle East provides a thematic analysis of major forces and trends in contemporary Middle East and a thorough examination of individual countries in the region. This comprehensive anthology, the first in more than two decades, explores the political environment, religious and ethnic factors, economic factors, the Arab world, the Palestinians and the territories, Israel, the role of the superpowers, and the Middle East's relationship with the rest of the world. Every informed reader will want to consult "The Middle East "to understand this important and complex area of the world. Contents

Problems of the Middle East-Elmer William Ziebarth (ed) 1956

On Arab Nationalism-ʻAbd al-Raḥmān Bazzāz 1965

The Middle East: A Reader-Michael Curtis 1986-01-01


Lyndon Johnson and the Postwar Order in the Middle East, 1962-1967-
Alexander M. Shelby 2021-04-15 This book discusses American-Egyptian relations from 1962 to the eve of the Six-Day War in June 1967. The author examines how the decline of diplomacy between the United States and Egypt endangered the Postwar Petroleum Order during the Lyndon B. Johnson years and led to the outbreak of the Six-Day War.

The Middle East in the New World Order-Haifaa A. Jawad 2016-07-27 The 1990-91 Gulf War, the Israeli-PLO agreement, instances of political and economic reform, and the radical political reassertion of Islam, all
indicate that the post-Cold War Middle East is in the grip of dramatic changes. This has generated considerable enthusiasm. Yet such transformation to the political landscape bring with them daunting difficulties. The Middle East faces a host of problems urgently in need of solutions if a successful new world order is to be built on the ruins of the old. In this book, an international group of scholars addresses these issues, and considers the options for the political, social, and economic reconstruction of the region. Themes covered include: democratisation; the Arab state system in the new global environment; the civil war in Arabia; security structures; the Arab-Israeli conflict; the role and potential contribution of pan-Islamism and pan-Arabism; and the prospects for economic revival. Throughout, the linkages between regional dynamics and the changing global environment are highlighted. Case-studies are drawn from the whole region: from North Africa to the Gulf, and from Syria to Yemen.

Middle East Report, 1959- William Sands 1959

In the Name of Oil-Ivan L. G. Pearson 2010 "A valuable contribution to the existing literature on Anglo-American relations in general and on the International Relations of the Middle East in the 1950s in particular. The `special relationship' between Britain and the United States has been a persistent theme in public discourse since the Second World War but it is rarely treated with analytical rigour. It is refreshing therefore to come across a critical and unsentimental account of how this relationship works out in practice." Avi Shlaim, St. Antony's, Oxford Traditional historiographies of the Cold War in the Middle East contend that the Suez Crisis marked the demise of Britain's political influence in the region. By contrast, using recently declassified documents, Ivan Pearson argues that although the Suez Crisis was cataclysmic on many dimensions, it did not mark a precipitous turning
point in Britain's ability to affect events in the Middle East decisively. Although Suez wholly undermined British prestige, and revealed severe shortcomings in its military capabilities, these losses were considerably offset by the increasing ability of British policymakers to influence the United States—a country with an emerging presence in the region. In several critical instances during the 1950s both before and after the Crisis - British policymakers were successful in shaping events in the Middle East through a concerted lobbying effort that swayed the course of policy action pursued by the US. In the Name of Oil documents the frequent bureaucratic infighting between the Administration, State Department, and CIA on the American side, as well as the way in which the British took advantage of the blurred line between communism and Arab nationalism in the Middle East to mislead the US into pursuing policies that would protect the cheap oil supplied by British-owned oil giants such as the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the Iraq Petroleum Company. The narrative explains the crucial role of local actors, and the tangled web of interests and circumstances: Western-backed coups, counter-coups, political intimidation, rigged elections, misinformation, and bribery. Barely a decade after the end of World War II, the war's liberal democratic victors were engaged in dubious acts in the name of protecting Europe's access to cheap Middle Eastern Oil.

The Politics of Arab Integration-Giacomo Luciani 2015-07-16 This volume, first published in 1988, is the result of a major research project, the most important inquiry into the fundamental political structure of the Arab world. It is often argued that Arab states are arbitrary political creations that lack historical or present legitimacy and are unable to relate to each other in a productive way. It is further suggested that the demise of pan-Arabism merely underlines the inability of individual Arab states to integrate either domestically or internationally. This book, Volume Four in the Nation,
State and Integration in the Arab World research project carried out by the Istituto Affari Internazionali, sets out to answer the questions of Arab integration, with articles from a wide range of contributors from around the world.

The Changing Patterns of the Middle East - Pierre Rondot 1962

A Concise History of the Middle East - Arthur Goldschmidt Jr. 2018-08-31 A Concise History of the Middle East provides a comprehensive introduction to the history of this turbulent region. Spanning from pre-Islam to the present day, it explores the evolution of Islamic institutions and culture, the influence of the West, modernization efforts in the Middle East, the struggle of various peoples for political independence, the Arab-Israel conflict, the reassertion of Islamic values and power, the issues surrounding the Palestinian Question, and the Middle East post-9/11 and post-Arab uprisings. The twelfth edition has been fully revised to reflect the most recent events in, and concerns of, the region, including the presence of ISIS and other non-state actors, the civil wars in Syria and Yemen, and the refugee crisis. New parts and part timelines will help students grasp and contextualize the long and complicated history of the region. With updated biographical sketches and glossary, and a new concluding chapter, this book remains the quintessential text for students of Middle East history.

The Secret War for the Middle East - Youssef Aboul-Enein 2013-10-15 It can be argued that the Middle East during the World War II has been regarded as that conflict’s most overlooked theater of operations. Though the threat of direct Axis invasion never materialized beyond the Egyptian Western Desert with Rommel’s Afrika Korps, this did not limit the Axis from probing the Middle East and cultivating potential collaborators and...
sympathizers. These actions left an indelible mark in the socio-political evolution of the modern states of the Middle East. This book explores the infusion of the political language of anti-Semitism, nationalism, fascism, and Marxism that were among the ideological byproducts of Axis and Allied intervention in the Arab world. The status of British-dominated Middle East was tailor-made for exploitation by Axis intelligence and propaganda. German and Italian intelligence efforts fueled anti-British resentments; their influence shaped the course of Arab nationalist sentiments throughout the Middle East. A relevant parallel to the pan-Arab cause was Hitler’s attempt to bring ethnic Germans into the fold of a greater German state. In theory, as the Sudeten German stood on par with the Carpathian German, so too, according to doctrinal theory, did the Yemeni stand in union with the Syrian in the imagination of those espousing pan-Arabism. As historic evidence demonstrates, this very commonality proved to be a major factor in the development of relations between Arab and Fascist leaders. The Arab nationalist movement amounted to nothing more than a shapeless, fragmented, counter position to British imperialism, imported to the Arab East via Berlin for Nazi aspirations.

**Arab Nationalism and the Future of the Arab World**
Hani A. Faris 1987

**Imperfect Strangers**-Salim Yaqub 2016-08-10
In Imperfect Strangers, Salim Yaqub argues that the 1970s were a pivotal decade for U.S.-Arab relations, whether at the upper levels of diplomacy, in street-level interactions, or in the realm of the imagination. In those years, Americans and Arabs came to know each other as never before. With Western Europe’s imperial legacy fading in the Middle East, American commerce and investment spread throughout the Arab world. The United States strengthened its
strategic ties to some Arab states, even as it drew closer to Israel. Maneuvering Moscow to the sidelines, Washington placed itself at the center of Arab-Israeli diplomacy. Meanwhile, the rise of international terrorism, the Arab oil embargo and related increases in the price of oil, and expanding immigration from the Middle East forced Americans to pay closer attention to the Arab world. Yaqub combines insights from diplomatic, political, cultural, and immigration history to chronicle the activities of a wide array of American and Arab actors—political leaders, diplomats, warriors, activists, scholars, businesspeople, novelists, and others. He shows that growing interdependence raised hopes for a broad political accommodation between the two societies. Yet a series of disruptions in the second half of the decade thwarted such prospects. Arabs recoiled from a U.S.-brokered peace process that fortified Israel’s occupation of Arab land. Americans grew increasingly resentful of Arab oil pressures, attitudes dovetailing with broader anti-Muslim sentiments aroused by the Iranian hostage crisis. At the same time, elements of the U.S. intelligentsia became more respectful of Arab perspectives as a newly assertive Arab American community emerged into political life. These patterns left a contradictory legacy of estrangement and accommodation that continued in later decades and remains with us today.

Eisenhower, King Saʻūd, and the Politics of Arab Nationalism-Nathan J. Citino 2000

The Middle East Reader-Michael Curtis 1986-01-01
The Middle East provides a thematic analysis of major forces and trends in contemporary Middle East and a thorough examination of individual countries in the region. This comprehensive anthology, the first in more than two decades, explores the political environment, religious and ethnic factors, economic factors, the Arab

The Great Syrian Revolt and the Rise of Arab Nationalism - Michael Provence 2009-09-17

The Great Syrian Revolt of 1925 was the largest and longest-lasting anti-colonial insurgency in the inter-war Arab East. Mobilizing peasants, workers, and army veterans, rather than urban elites and nationalist intellectuals, it was the first mass movement against colonial rule in the Middle East. The revolt failed to liberate Syria from French occupation, but it provided a model of popular nationalism and resistance that remains potent in the Middle East today. Each subsequent Arab uprising against foreign rule has repeated the language and tactics of the Great Syrian Revolt. In this work, Michael Provence uses newly released secret colonial intelligence sources, neglected memoirs, and popular memory to tell the story of the revolt from the perspective of its participants. He shows how Ottoman-subsidized military education created a generation of leaders of modest background who came to rebel against both the French Mandate rulers of Syria and the Syrian intellectuals and landowners who helped the colonial regime to function. This new popular nationalism was unprecedented in the Arab world. Provence shows compellingly that the Great Syrian Revolt was a formative event in shaping the modern Middle East.

The Arab Middle East and the United States - Burton Ira
Kaufman 1996 Surveys
American involvement in Arab countries since World War II, focusing on U.S. interest in Arab oil resources, and the role of the U.S. in Arab-Israeli relations

Gulf War- 1991

Arab Nationalism and Zionism-Avery Elizabeth Hurt
2017-07-15 While Zionism and Arab Nationalism both have roots long preceding the interwar years, a turning point for both were the League of Nations mandates proclaimed after World War I. From European rule to the events of and leading up to World War II through to Israel's declaration of independence, this complicated and intertwined history is explored with the help of photographs, maps, details of key events, and profiles of the people involved.

The Contemporary Middle Eastern Scene-Gustav Stein
2012-12-06 The contributions to this volume are based on papers read at an international conference held in Hamburg in May 1978. Some of them are reprinted in their original form, others have been slightly modified in order to incorporate more recent findings. Since the overall concern is Middle Eastern development the various contributions deal with a wide range of problems. Studies on the Middle East are more often than not one-sided because of the pre dominating interest in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the economic factors relating to the supply of oil. At the Hamburg Conference, however, the participants concentrated mainly examining such aspects of the situation as are far too often relegated to the side lines. In order to illustrate what those neglected topics are one should refer to two major examples: 1) the religio-cultural identity of Arabs and Israelis, 2) the tackling of political issues in Arab and Israeli literature.

A Revolutionary Year-Roger Louis 2002-07-26 The year
1958 was a dramatic turning point in the history of the Middle East and the Arab World: Lebanon was in turmoil; Iraq underwent revolution. The West-backed King Faisal of Iraq and Crown Prince Abdallah were deposed and killed by a military coup led by Abd al-Karim Qasim and the new republic was proclaimed on the 14th July. Led by Gamal Abdel Nasser, the Arab world seemed to be splitting from the West and, some claimed, realigning itself with the communist world. Here is a seminal work by world-class scholars - required reading for anyone with a serious interest in the recent history of the region.