

MODERN MIDDLE EAST

I. Islam

- a. Islam is not named for anything, but an act
- b. Islam is based on Arabic root
- c. The name “Islam” comes from 3 simple consonants in the Latin script (S – L – M)
 - ISLAM
 - MUSLIM ---→ (these words come from the same root)
 - SALAM

II. Meaning of Islam

- a. Islam doesn't mean peace
- b. It is simply the acceptance of God's message
- c. Each messenger sent a message from God until the 7th century
- d. Islam claims that the final message from God was sent in the 7th century and that message is in the Quran (the final message from God to humanity)

III. Muslims and the Quran

- a. Muslims believe the message of God and accept the messenger, Mohammed
- b. Muslims consider the Quran to be a revelation from God
- c. Muslims don't believe that the Quran is history
- d. The Quran is simply God speaking to humanity – his final message

IV. God's Messengers and the Arabic Language

- a. God didn't speak to Mohammed directly
- b. God spoke through Gabriel, who spoke to Mohammed in the Arabic language
- c. As a result, Muslims must learn Arabic
- d. Muslims believe that the only way to learn Islam is through the language that God last spoke in, so they have to learn Arabic
- e. It is a completion of this message
- f. Muslims don't accept prophets after Mohammed

V. Similarities Between Islam, Christianity, and Judaism

- a. Allah – the God of the Muslims is the same God that the Christians and Jews have
- b. There in lies the problem because it is a different interpretation of God's message
- c. All three of these religions believe that there is only 1 God

VI. How Islam differs from the Other Religions

- a. Universality - Muslims believe that God, which they call Allah, is the God of the entire universe
- b. Tawhid – Muslims believe that God is one-complete; they believe that God is not born, that he does not have kids, and that God does not have a partner
- c. Shirk – the biggest sin in Islam is to say that something else is as eternal as God (shirk means unique, he has no partner)
- d. Shirk is blasphemy
- e. Muslims are only supposed to pray to Allah

VII. Muslim Prayer to Allah

- a. In Islam, Muslims have a direct line to God
- b. There are no priests (no mediators) to intervene for an individual

VIII. Islam = Equality?

- a. Every **Muslim** is equal in the eyes of God (Allah), regardless of their social status or gender...
- b. Islam took root in India because of India's caste system
- c. However, when dealing with humans, there are manifestations between the have's & the have not's, and between men & women

IX. Muslim Relations with Christians and Jews

- a. Historically, there are legally defined ways to handle Jews and Christians in the Muslim world
- b. Jews and Christians are both people of the book and they have a scripture that must be respected
- c. Jews and Christians were considered to be 2nd hand citizens, but they were not forced to convert
- d. Jews and Christians who lived in Muslim territory had to pay a poll tax
- e. In the medieval world, being a Jew or a Christian in the Muslim world was better than being a Jew or Christian in Christian land

X. Islam Spreads Slowly

- a. Islam rose in the 7th century AD, but it took 300 years for the majority of Middle Easterners to follow Islam
- b. Had Islamic people forced conversion upon the territories it conquered, it wouldn't have been as effective
- c. Winning the hearts and minds was the most important thing
- d. When Islamics conquered in the 7th century, they ruled over the populace, but they did force conversion
- e. Social, economic pressure led people in conquered territories to convert, but slowly
- f. Pagans, however, were forced to convert to Islam; they didn't have a choice over which religion to follow (although the vast majority at the time were non-Pagans)

XI. Core Beliefs of Islam – the 5 Pillars

- a. Shahadah (Witnessing)
- b. Salat (Prayer)
- c. Sawm (Fasting)
- d. Zakat (Alms)
- e. Hajj (Pilgrimage)

XII. Shahadah (witnessing)

- a. True belief
- b. the other 4 are community oriented

XIII. Salat (prayer)

- a. Daily prayer – not necessarily in a Mosque
- b. Friday is considered the day of communal prayer

XIV. Sawm (fasting)

- a. Takes place during the month of Ramadan
- b. During Ramadan, from sunrise to sunset, one does not eat, drink, or have sex
- c. During Ramadan, one is supposed to focus on their relationship with God
- d. The entire Muslim community does this
- e. This is not meant to be a punishment; old people, sick people and the young are exempted from this

XV. Zakat (Alms)

- a. Every year, Muslims are supposed to give a certain percentage of their profits to the community

XVI. Hajj (Pilgrimage)

- a. At least once during a person's life, if one is able to, he/she should go to Mecca and Medina
- b. This is a multi-day task for both men and women
- c. Every year within the Muslim calendar, there are millions of people who want to perform the pilgrimage in the modern day
- d. Everyone there wears white
- e. Everyone is supposed to humble themselves to God

XVII. Jihad – Not the 6th Pillar

- a. There is no 6th pillar, although some people claim that Jihad is the 6th pillar
- b. Jihad = to struggle
- c. There's a greater and a lesser Jihad
- d. Greater Jihad – struggle of all Muslims to follow the message of Allah
- e. Lesser Jihad – In the Muslim world or in the non-Muslim world, it is considered holy-war, whether defensive or offensive, to spread Islam to all corners of the world (there is a debate about this)
- f. Historically and contemporary struggle to spread Jihad is the lesser Jihad
- g. Islam will play a role in the History of the Modern Middle East, so it is important to study them

The Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire

I. Ottoman Success

- a. Ottoman Empire began in 1402, with its founder, Osman
- b. The ability of Osman and his soldiers to work and adapt with others led to their success
- c. They were willing to make alliances with anyone when it suited their purpose

II. Ottomans Have Trouble with Foot Soldiers (Byzantium)

- a. When the Ottomans faced the Byzantines in battle, they had trouble
- b. This was because the Byzantines were foot soldiers, while the Ottomans rode horses into battle
- c. The Byzantines use of foot soldiers was a new form of warfare that the Ottomans were not familiar with

III. Janissary Corp

- a. The typical Turkish soldier looked down at infantry soldiers
- b. In order to adapt to this new style of fighting, the Ottomans created a new Army, called the Janissary Corp.
- c. These soldiers were taken from the Christian lands that the Ottomans conquered and also from Byzantium after they were conquered by the Ottomans

IV. Deushirme System

- a. Young men were rounded up and put into the Janissary Corp
- b. This was called the Deushirme System
- c. This system allowed the Ottomans to expand from their humble beginnings

V. Semi-Nomadic Ottomans

- a. The Ottomans believed that if they tied themselves to the land, then they would eventually lose
- b. So, they became semi-nomadic

VI. Ottoman Turk Expansion

- a. After Osman, his son Orhan succeeded him
- b. Ottoman Turks were expanding and taking advantage of the Byzantines

VII. The Fall of Byzantium – the 4th Crusade

- a. Byzantines suffered through a 4th Crusade, where the Franks took over Constantinople

VIII. Trouble with Foreigners

- a. The difficulty with an empire is to make sure that foreigners feel comfortable being ruled over
- b. Serbs rebelled against Byzantines because they didn't want to be ruled over

IX. Ottomans Interlink with Byzantines

- a. To crush the Serb rebellion, the Ottomans give money to the Byzantines
- b. Then, the Ottomans arrange marriages with Byzantines in order to interlink the 2 empires
- c. The Ottomans were able to benefit from this alliance economically and land-wise
- d. This was all under Orhan's rule

X. Ottomans take Gallipoli and Move Into Europe

- a. Ottomans got into Europe by taking over Gallipoli
- b. Gallipoli was a base for them to expand further
- c. This base also gave the Ottomans a chance to move into Byzantine land in Eastern Europe
- d. But as they did that, they were having trouble in Asia Minor

XI. Morad I (1362-89)

- a. During the reign of Morad I, he attempted to make the most out of his predecessors acts
- b. He expanded trade routes, but he still had obstacles with Turkish principalities
- c. On top of this, there was a problem with Bosnia and Serbia
- d. Everytime things were good in Europe, things in Asia Minor didn't go good and vice versa

XII. Serbs Revolt Against Ottoman Rule

- a. Serbs were not happy being ruled over by the Ottomans, so they rebelled
- b. In 1386, Ottomans strengthen their control over Bosnian and Serbian land
- c. With consolidation of territory, a major battle takes place between Morad I and Serbian Lord Lazar

XIII. Battle of Kosovo, 1389

- a. Morad I and Serbian Lord Lazar fight in the Battle of Kosovo in 1389
- b. Ottomans won this battle, but not by both
- c. Both leaders died in this battle

XIV. Bloody Tanistry

- a. Murad I died in the Battle of Kosovo and the method of succession in the Ottoman Empire wasn't simple
- b. Upon the death of an Ottoman ruler, there was a contest between the eligible members to succeed
- c. This involved a civil war with troops loyal to one candidate battle the troops loyal to another candidate
- d. This civil war was known as Bloody Tanistry
- e. Whoever won in battle, became the next leader

XV. Bloody Tanistry Distracts Ottomans in Battle of Kosovo

- a. Because of Bloody Tanistry, the Ottomans were distracted in the battle of Kosovo

XVI. Bayezit I 's Rule (1392-1402)

- a. Bayezit I, Morad I's son, winds up succeeding him
- b. Bayezit I, was also known as Bayezit "the Fireball" because he was rash and impulsive
- c. He was successful during his brief reign from 1392-1402

XVII. Ottoman Troubles with Turkish Principalities

- a. Bayezit I pushed Turkish principalities back in Asia Minor and conquer their land
- b. But in doing this, he made enemies of the Turks

XVIII. Timur and the Timurids

- a. Timur and his Timurid forces from Central Asian steps were nomadic warriors who were already pushing China back
- b. Turkish principalities allied with Timurids because Bayezit I was ruling over the Turks

XIX. Bayezit I vs. Timurids, 1402

- a. There were arguments between Timurid and Bayezit I
- b. Bayezit I insulted Timurid, leading Bayezit to prepare to fight the Timurid forces in 1402

XX. Timur Defeats Ottomans, 1402

- a. Bayezit I gathers his forces, as well as his forces in Anatolia (Eastern Asia Minor)
- b. Timur's biggest mistake was trusting the Turkish principalities
- c. Bayezit I was captured by Timur
- d. So, in 1402, Timur had defeated the Ottoman Empire
- e. Bayezit's wife then became Timur's slave
- f. But the Ottomans were not subjugated people
- g. Timur died a few years after the battle in 1402
- h. Timur was a dynamic, effective ruler
- i. Timurids were supposed to be overlords of the Ottomans, but from 1402-1421 the Ottomans were more concerned with Bloody Tanistry and determining a new ruler

XXI. Mehmed Wins Bloody Tanistry, 1413

- a. By 1413, Bayezit's son, Mehmed I rose to power after winning Bloody Tanistry

XXII. Mehmed's Alliances

- a. Technically, the Ottomans were still subjugated people, but Mehmed I worked with leaders and tributary powers
- b. When the Ottomans conquered land, they used the officials in the lands to govern
- c. Mehmed I began working with leaders in Anatolia to gain their support

XXIII. Fall of the Timurids, 1421

- a. Mehmed I becomes leader of the Ottomans in 1413
- b. Timurids fall in 1421, leaving the Ottomans free

XXIV. Mehmed II's reign (1421-1444) (1446-1451)

- a. Mehmed II was a lover, not a fighter
- b. He was there to consolidate Ottoman power, not to expand
- c. He attempted to gain more control and gain the loyalty of the people he ruled over
- d. However, he had a temper and if pushed, he would fight back
- e. He put the Byzantines in their place
- f. Dealt with problems in European lands (Bosnia and Serbia) that didn't want to be part of the Ottoman Empire
- g. Venice begins interacting with the Ottomans, giving them ships

XXV. Mehmed II Abdicates the Throne, 1444

- a. Then in 1444, Mehmed becomes sick of war, abdicates the throne and retires

XXVI. Mehmed II - Rule of a 12-Year Old

- a. After Mehmed II retired, his 12 year old son was put on the throne
- b. Officials didn't know why the 12 year old was on the throne
- c. Officials tried to get Mehmed II back on throne because his son was too young

XXVII. Mehmed II Returns to Power

- a. Officials felt that they had to get Mehmed II back on the throne
- b. Officials also started to see that the Ottoman family were the legitimate rulers of the empire, so Mehmed II is brought back to fix things
- c. He came back in 1446 and died in 1451

XXVIII. Mehmed II Becomes Sultan

- a. Mehmed II, the 12 year old Sultan, was now a teenager and legitimately the leader of the Ottoman Empire
- b. However, he felt that he had to prove himself as emperor
- c. So, he decided to conquer Constantinople (Byzantine Empire)

XXIX. Mehmed II Plans on Taking Constantinople, 1451-53

- a. To prove himself as emperor, Mehmed II was going to put the final nail in the coffin on the Byzantines
- b. From 1451-53, he begins preparing to defeat the Byzantines
- c. But that would not be an easy task because Constantinople was well fortified and they weren't going to give it up without a fight
- d. So, Mehmed II needed to create some way to control Bosphorus
- e. He had control over parts of Asia and the Anatolia fortress
- f. So, he got his officials to build a Roman fortress close to Constantinople
- g. This gave Mehmed II sea access, going into Constantinople

XXX. Mehmed II Takes Constantinople, 1453

- a. Constantinople was well fortified with high walls
- b. But because the Byzantines were so weak financially, Southern Constantinople was exposed
- c. The Byzantines placed "Golden Horns" to cover the sea entrance to Constantinople
- d. But the Ottomans used logs to get to Southern Constantinople
- e. The Byzantines couldn't afford cannons or people to fire them, while the Ottomans could
- f. So, the Ottomans breached and destroyed the walls of Constantinople
- g. By 1453, Constantinople is a ghost town because of past invasions
- h. So, in 1453, Constantinople, the last remnant of the Byzantine Empire is conquered

XXXI. Fath (Conqueror) Mehmed II

- a. After conquering Constantinople, Mehmed II is known as Fath Mehmed II
- b. Fath = Conqueror
- c. Mehmed II considered himself an “Alexander II”
- d. He also considered himself to be a modern leader

XXXII. New Leadership in Istanbul (Constantinople)

- a. Mehmed II appointed leadership of the Jewish community in Constantinople, which he renamed Istanbul
- b. Mehmed II had to give the leaders approval
- c. Mehmed II could get away with that because he took over Constantinople and he controlled all of Asia Minor by the time of his death

XXXIII. Fall of Constantinople/Byzantines Pleases the Venetians

- a. The Venetians were overjoyed by the conquering of the Byzantines because they were always rivals

XXXIV. Bayezit II Begins Consolidating Ottoman Territory

- a. Mehmed II was not concerned with further expansion after Constantinople
- b. Taking of Constantinople cost a lot of money to sustain and the Ottomans were beginning to stretch very thin
- c. After the death of Mehmed II in 1481, his successor Bayezit II, was a lover, not a fighter
- d. Bayezit II was only interested in consolidating, not expanding
- e. This philosophy, however, suited most people in the Ottoman Empire well at the time

XXXV. Shah Ismail Rises to Power

- a. Shah Ismail rose to power
- b. He wore a 12 pointed hat, called a **Qrilbash**

XXXVI. Selim “the Grim” Overthrows Bayezit II, 1512

- a. Ottomans were Sunni Muslims
- b. Selim “the Grim,” son of Bayezit II, was upset that his father didn’t want to deal with threats of war from infidels (Shiite Muslims)
- c. So in 1512, Selim had his father removed and took over, eventually having him killed
- d. In 1512, Selim I began creating forces big enough to drive back the Safavid forces, which were east of the Ottoman/Mamluk Empires

XXXVII. Selim Defeats Safavid Empire, 1514

- a. Safavid Empire was east of the Ottoman/Mamluk Empire
- b. They were nomadic people (Latter-day early Ottoman Empire)
- c. In 1514, the Ottomans defeat the Safavid's in battle at Caldiran

XXXVIII. Ottomans Destroy Safavids

- a. After defeating the Safavids, the Ottomans realized that they couldn't maintain communication lines from the western part of their empire, all the way to the Safavid Empire
- b. So, the Ottomans didn't conquer the Safavids, they just destroyed everything, including communication lines, on their way out

XXXIX. Mamluk Empire

- a. Mamluk Empire is South of the Ottoman Empire
- b. Mamluks were slave soldiers
- c. By 1517, at the Battle of Ridanyye, Ottomans defeat Mamluks
- d. So, Mamluk territory was now Ottoman territory

XXXX. Height of Ottoman Power

- a. Ottoman territory now controls Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem...
- b. This is the height of Ottoman Power

XLI. Sulayman I (1520-66)

- a. By the end of Sulayman I 's reign, on three major continents, the Ottoman empire was an empire to be reckoned with
- b. Sulayman I gained 3 holy Muslim cities: Mecca, Medina, and Jerusalem
- c. The Ottoman ruler saw himself as a leader ruling over a diverse populace, including non-Muslims
- d. But still, the concept of the 2nd hand citizen began

XLII. Millet System Developed

- a. Legally, citizens are defined based upon their belief system
- b. Millet – a way for Ottomans to deal with Christian groups
- c. Christian millets were semi-autonomous – they just had to remain loyal to the Ottomans, but their society would be micro-managed
- d. Christians were treated as 2nd hand citizens in Ottoman territory
- e. 2nd Hand citizens could be in the military
- f. A Muslim woman couldn't marry a non-Muslim man
- g. Christian millets had to pay a poll/head tax
- h. Building of synagogues was limited and they couldn't be bigger than Islamic mosques

XLIII. Local Governing

- a. Keeping people happy requires effective governing
- b. To do that, local officials had to be satisfied

XLIV. Ottoman Weaknesses, 16th Century

- a. In the 16th century, things were looking wonderful for the Ottomans, but there were some weaknesses in their system
- b. First, the Ottomans are too spread out with too many diverse people
- c. Second, the Ottomans had a naval force, but it wasn't strong and they didn't want to expand their control of the seas

XLV. Ottoman Sea Trade

- a. Sea trade was where the money was, but the Ottomans were mainly an agricultural society (land-locked)
- b. But, the Ottomans still wanted a piece of the trade
- c. So, they brought merchants in to develop trade

XLVI. Sulayman I 's Capitulations

- a. Sulayman I gave capitulations to foreign merchants to begin trade
- b. Capitulations – allow for lower custom duties and allow merchants to follow the laws of their home country
- c. Capitulations gave merchants advantages
- d. In 1536, the Ottomans were at the top, so they wanted to increase trade
- e. Near the end of the Ottoman Empire, these capitulations were hurting the local economy of the Ottomans

XLVII. Mehmed II 's New Succession System

- a. Ottomans didn't have trouble with Bloody Tanistry anymore
- b. Mehmed II created a new succession system, called the Law of Fratricide
- c. Law of Fratricide – all brothers of the Sultan would be killed upon the Sultan taking the throne
- d. This saved a vast amount of people from getting killed
- e. Fratricide resulted in fewer deaths than Bloody Tanistry
- f. Under the law of Fratricide, the oldest child became ruler

XLVIII. Muslim Men and their Wives

- a. Muslim men and especially rulers could have up to 4 wives
- b. But they didn't necessarily have children with them because they only married them for political reasons for alliances
- c. In order to have 4 wives, they had to be treated equally by law
- d. Most average men couldn't afford more than 1 wife

II. Concubines

- a. Rulers could have as many concubines as possible
- b. However, if one of the Sultan's concubines has a child with him, the concubine would then be referred to as the mother of the child, not concubine
- c. If this were to happen, she could not be sold and she would be free after the Sultan died
- d. Her status would also rise because she could one day be the mother of the Sultan
- e. But, reproduction was controlled
- f. Concubines had to legal status

L. Fratricide Violates Muslim Law

- a. Fratricide was against Islamic law, but the Ottomans did it anyway
- b. Once you had a child with a concubine, you never had sexual relations with her again
- c. In the end, Sulayman I and his concubine, Hurrem have a child
- d. Hurrem then did away with Sulayman's children with other women so that her child would succeed
- e. Hurrem and Sulayman I's child, Sulayman II would succeed to the throne

LI. Sulayman II Succeeds to Throne

- a. In 1529, the Ottomans had recently taken over Hungary at the Battle of Mohacs
- b. Also in 1529, they are beating on the door of Vienna with the Hapsburgs

LII. Ottomans Fail to Take Vienna, 1529

- a. Ottomans laid siege to Vienna, but the Viennese were able to hold out
- b. The Ottomans couldn't keep the communication lines open that far west so they had to retreat
- c. This was the Ottomans first failed siege, but they were able to retreat successfully

LIII. Problems by the End of Sulayman's Rule

- a. By the end of Sulayman's rule, problems within the Ottoman Empire were beginning to surface
- b. The Ottomans could no longer expand
- c. They began to feel their age
- d. Their economy is feeling the strain of spreading too thing

LIV. Ottoman Coinage

- a. Silver Coins (Walad) were the major coins of the Ottomans
- b. The coinage had value because it was silver
- c. But all of a sudden, the silver mines ran out
- d. The military was being paid on a fixed income and the percentage of silver in the coins reduced from 70% to 38% pure silver
- e. This creates massive inflation, leading to corruption
- f. All of a sudden, gold and silver are thrown into the Ottoman Empire as a result of capitulations and it undermines their government

LV. Sulayman II Takes Cyprus and Angers Europe

- a. Sulayman II, also known as Sulayman "the Drunk" – Alcohol was prohibited in Islam, but he was the Sultan
- b. Sulayman conquered Cyprus, which was a symbolic island for Europe
- c. He did this after listening to his buddies
- d. Conquering Cyprus, however, ticked off the European power

LVI. "Holy Leagues"

- a. Many European states fight back against he Ottomans in "Holy Leagues"

LVII. Ottomans Lose Battle of Lepanto, 1571

- a. Lepanto – a major naval battle between the Holy League and Ottoman forces
- b. Ottoman forces lose and Europe rejoices because the concept of the Terrible Turk, knocking on the door of Europe (Vienna) scared Europe, making them think that the Ottomans could not be stopped

LVIII. Ottomans – Technologically and Economically Behind

- a. Europeans had superior naval technology
- b. Within 6 months, the Ottomans who had been defeated, rebuild their navy in the same manner that it was before
- c. They don't adapt to the changing times
- d. Ottomans were technologically and economically behind the times

LIX. Reformation Saves the Ottomans

- a. Reformation wars are happening in the 16th century, so Europe doesn't continue wars against the ottomans

LX. Celali Revolts

- a. The lack of expansion and increased inflation forced the Ottoman rulers to increased taxes in order to be able to run the government
- b. Economic problems resulted in officials not receiving their money on time
- c. Thousands of soldiers (with weapons) were fired because the Ottomans couldn't pay them
- d. This sparked the Celali Revolts – unemployed soldiers began taking over towns and cities, causing trouble for the Ottomans in their efforts to get reform
- e. So, the ottoman leadership was having to deal with the Celali Revolts on top of all of their other problems

LXI. Ahkmed I

- a. By the beginning of the 17th century, Ahkmed I puts down the Celali Revolts
- b. He celebrated by building a gold Mosque worth millions

LXII. New Succession System

- a. By this time, Sultans were no longer going campaigning because Fratricide ended
- b. A new system of succession began
- c. When a new person became Sultan, his brothers would all be put into a Hurrem
- d. Brothers in the Hurrem have no governmental experience
- e. This becomes a problem because regional officials don't trust Sultans because they never met them

LXIII. Succeeding Sultan Has No Experience

- a. When a Sultan succeeded under the new succession system, he didn't have any experience to solve problems
- b. This was a problem because increasingly, in the 17th and 18th centuries, the Ottomans began to lose land

Fall of the Ottoman's and the Creation of the Modern Middle East

I. 18th – 19th Century Decline

- a. In the post-Sullaymanic period, things began going down hill
- b. Ottomans had trouble with economic deficit
- c. They could not longer afford gun powder weapons to the level that Europeans had
- d. Capitulations are given to French when the Ottomans are strong and it hurts them when they are weak
- e. Some Ottoman's didn't want to reform because they didn't want to turn into their opponents

II. Tulip Period, begins 1706

- a. Ahmed II is Sultan at the time
- b. Ottomans had already began losing land
- c. Ottoman elite adopt European culture and clothes
- d. They became horticulturists and created tulip gardens
- e. However, this is only surface change, not reforming the system
- f. Ottoman citizens didn't want cosmetic change

III. Selim III (1789-1807) Wants Reform

- a. Selim III had a different attitude and opinion for reform
- b. He said that Ottoman's needed to change in order to survive

IV. Treaty of Carlowitz, 1699

- a. In 1699, the Treaty of Carlowitz forced the Ottomans to give up territory in Hungary
- b. This was the first time that they had to give up territory

V. Treaty of Kucuk Kaynarja, 1774

- a. Ottomans gave Crimean peninsula independence because of Russia
- b. This treaty set the stage for the Crimean War
- c. According to the Treaty of Kucuk Kaynarja, Russians had the right to go into the Crimean Peninsula if they felt that their "brothers" were being threatened

VI. Selim III 's Reforms

- a. Selim III establishes embassies (formal contacts with European Powers)- conservative elements within Ottoman Empire were upset by this
- b. Selim III also established **Nizan-I Jedid** ("New Order")

VII. Selim's III 's Problems

- a. But Selim had problems with his reforms, namely money and opposition from the Janessary Corp.
- b. Janessary Corp.'s opposition to Selim III 's reforms leads them to overthrow the Sultan
- c. Janessaries put in a new Sultan who is loyal to the Janessaries

VIII. Napoleon Invades Egypt, 1798

- a. Napoleon arrived in Egypt in 1798
- b. He wanted to prove himself
- c. Egypt is right next to India (British land), so if the French can capture Egypt, they can cause problems for the British

IX. British Kick French Out of Egypt

- a. A few years after the French invade Egypt, the British throw the French out of Egypt
- b. The British kicked the French out of Egypt because they didn't want the French there, not because it benefited the Ottomans\

X. "No Permanent Friends or Enemies...Only National Interests)

- a. Palmerston said, "There are no permanent friends or permanent enemies in the world...There's only permanent national interests)

XI. Muhammad Ali – Governs Egypt

- a. After the French are kicked out of Egypt, Muhammad Ali, an Albanian who was raised in Greece (Ottoman territory), is sent to govern Egypt
- b. Ali was put in power to govern for the Ottomans

XII. Ali's Reforms in Egypt, 1805

- a. In 1805, Ali attempted to reform Egypt for his own sake and his family's sake
- b. He acted in an autonomous fashion
- c. He saw the need for reform and he did it
- d. There was a **military reorganization** in Egypt
- e. Military reorganization centralizes control and staffs the military with Egyptians
- f. There was also **Land Tenure reform**, involving land being redistributed

XIII. Ali Confiscates WHQF 's and Pius Endowments -

- a. In Islamic History, you had an option about what happened to your land after your death
- b. Ali began confiscating Whqf's and pius endowments to pay for reforms

XIV. Ali Attempts to Industrialize Egypt

- a. Ali knew that Egypt would have to be industrialized if they wanted to succeed
- b. They had to move away from agriculture
- c. Egypt is a part of the Ottoman Empire, but Ali is doing his own thing
- d. Ali and his successors get loans from Europeans without the Sultan's approval (autonomous action)

XV. Khedive Ismail (1863-79) Builds the Suez Canal

- a. Ali's grandson Khedive Ismail builds the Suez Canal
- b. The canal was financed by Europeans, but built by Egyptians

XVI. Khedive Ismail Borrows Extensively

- a. Ismail borrowed extensively to support the building of the Suez Canal and other reforms
- b. Ismail, however, believed that he could afford these loans because Egypt's cotton industry was skyrocketing during the US Civil War

XVII. Egypt's Cotton Industry Skyrockets then Plummets

- a. During the American Civil War, Egypt's cotton industry was skyrocketing because England and France weren't getting cotton from the South (US)
- b. So, they did business with Egypt
- c. After the Civil War, the South (US) was able to once again return to selling cotton to the British and French, so the Egyptians couldn't pay the loans they borrowed

XVIII. Ismail is Ousted

- a. Since Ismail couldn't pay Egypt's debt, European financiers went to the Ottoman Sultan and told him that Khedive Ismail was incompetent
- b. So, the Sultan kicks Ismail out of office for incompetence

XIX. Industrialization in Egypt

- a. The loans tremendously helped to build up Egypt's infrastructure
- b. Railroads and canals were now being built in Egypt
- c. Schools were also being built
- d. But Egypt was falling on hard times

XX. Urabi Revolt Fails

- a. Egypt was falling on hard times
- b. Egyptian populace didn't like that more and more Europeans were calling the shots in the Egyptian government
- c. So, Urabi led an anti-European revolt
- d. But it was put down by the British

XXI. Lord Cromer, 1882

- a. After the Urabi Revolt, the British take over the Egyptian administration
- b. British put Lord Cromer in power in 1882
- c. Although Egypt is technically still a part of the Ottoman Empire, its administration is now British controlled
- d. Cromer stopped industrialization reform in Egypt in order to reduce Egypt's debt
- e. From 1882-WWI - all reforms were out the window so that Egypt could pay back Britain
- f. Cromer said that Egypt was going to be an agricultural society

XXII. Mustafa Executes Salim III, 1809

- a. In 1809, Selim III was executed because Mustafa thought that somebody was going to put Selim III back in power

XXIII. Muhmud II (1809-39) Plots to Eliminate Janessary Corp

- a. In 1809, the Janessary Corp put Muhmud II on the throne.
- b. He played nice for the first few years of his reign, treating the Janessaries friendly
- c. Slowly, Muhmud II finds Janessaries who are loyal to him and he puts them in power
- d. He begins to reform the Ottoman system
- e. His goal was to change the military system (eliminate the Janessary Corp).
- f. But he doesn't act openly against them until 1826
- g. When he acts, he makes sure that he has all local officials on his side

XXIV. Janessary Corp is Defeated, 1826

- a. On June 14, 1826, the Janessaries rise up in opposition to Muhmud II, but their revolt is crushed
- b. After this failed uprising, the Janessary Corp is no more
- c. Those who were not killed go off into the woodwork because nobody wanted to be a known as a Janessary anymore

XXV. Muhmud II 's Reforms

- a. Muhmud II 's reforms extended beyond military reform
- b. He wanted to **centralize the system of government** (power is now structured in Istanbul)
- c. Istanbul makes the policies and it is stretched out from there
- d. Muhmud II and others thought that because of corruption and inefficiency in government, the tax collecting system had to be reformed
- e. Ottomans attempted tax farming, but money was not coming in
- f. Muhmud II creates ministers within the government
- g. He began to adopt European weaponry and received aid from the Russians
- h. He established educational academies to train people for civil service positions
- i. These reforms weren't cheap and they wouldn't pay for themselves (immediately)

XXVI. Tanzimat Era (Reorganization) -- (1839-76)

- a. After Mahmud II 's death, Tanzimat Era (Reorganization) Begins
- b. This is an intense period of reorganization and reform
- c. The entire system: top-bottom was reformed
- d. Traditional laissez-faire central government ended
- e. Before, everything was done at the local level
- f. Tanzimat said that the era of big government started now

XXVII. Tanzimat Pledges

- a. Create jobs
- b. Build bridges
- c. Ministries created to oversee reforms
- d. Bigger and better schools created
- e. Beginning in 1858, all land is registered
- f. From there, people would be taxed more fairly and land would be redistributed
- g. Then, tax collecting would be more efficient

XXVIII. Reforms Cost Money

- a. By 1914, these things weren't even half completed
- b. This all took money
- c. But the idea was that reforms would pay for themselves
- d. But in the meantime, Ottomans had to get loans and continue to deal with capitulations

XXIX. Loans for Industrial Development

- a. Industrial development cost a lot of money
- b. But why build a factory if you have to import foreign machines?
- c. Then those goods are sent to a foreign market
- d. When the Ottomans attempt to create an industrial sector, they get loans from Europeans, but their goods were not wanted

XXX. Capitulations Halt Ottoman Industry

- a. Ottomans couldn't impose tariffs on foreign goods because of capitulations
- b. Ottomans didn't control waterways and they were still an agricultural society

XXXI. Crimean War, 1854-56

- a. Then, in the midst of the Tanzimat era, begins the Crimean War
- b. According to the Treaty of Kucuk Kaynarja, Russians had the right to go into the Crimean Peninsula if they felt that their "brothers" were being threatened
- c. So, the Russians go into the Crimean Peninsula
- d. But the British and French help the Ottomans to get the Russians out
- e. Ottomans paid a lot of money for French and British help

XXXII. Abdul Mecit I (1839-61)

- a. Abdul Mecit I was not really calling the shots in the Tanzimat Era – it was really officials in government
- b. But, the Sultan had to answer for everything
- c. Loans taken out for Crimean War were taken and added to old loans
- d. When the Ottomans took out a loan in the 19th century, they had double digit interest rates, so they didn't get all the money they asked for as a result

XXXIII. Calls for a Constitutional System

- a. Because of these situations, there were calls for a constitutional system of government to answer to all Ottoman citizens because Ottoman citizens were supposedly one
- b. But they weren't really one because the Ottoman Empire spread to three continents

XXXIV. Ottomanism

- a. Intellectuals within the Ottoman Empire developed and promoted the idea that all Ottoman citizens are one
- b. There are Ottoman citizens, not individual nationalities
- c. But it doesn't work because the sentiment that the Ottomans are one has to come from the people themselves, not intellectuals
- d. Some people liked it though because it would make everyone equal, regardless of ethnicity
- e. But countries and religions liked their autonomy
- f. Muslim scholars had no time for Ottomanism
- g. People identified themselves based upon their nationality or religion first, then as Ottoman citizens (if they recognized themselves as Ottoman citizens)

XXXV. Abdul Azis Creates Constitution, 12/19/1876

- a. Abdul Azis, the next Sultan, establishes a Constitution, ending the Tanzimat Era
- b. Establishes a 2 chamber parliament, independent judiciary, cabinet ministers, freedom of religion...
- c. But compromises had to be made
- d. Although, the Sultan could declare war and make treaties without parliamentary approval
- e. Sultan could also make binding laws without parliamentary approval
- f. Sultan also had veto power over laws before they were voted on
- g. He could also suspend parliament in an emergency

XXXVI. Abdul Hamil II – 1st to Reign Under Constitution

- a. Abdul Aziz was kicked out of office in 1876, so his younger relative, Abdul Hami II is there when the Constitution goes into effect

XXXVII. Russo-Turkish War of 1877

- a. Russo-Turkish War of 1877 created a problem
- b. Russia pushes Ottoman forces almost to the doorstep of Istanbul

XXXVIII. European Powers Force Russia to Give Land Back to Ottomans

- a. Russia is about to overrun the Ottomans in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877
- b. But then the combined European powers make Russia give back the land they took in order to ensure a balance of power
- c. Europe didn't want Russia to have too much power
- d. European powers were scared

XXXIX. Hamil II Continues Reform, Despite Dissolving Parliament

- a. During the Russo-Turkish War, Abdul Hamil II dissolved parliament and he didn't reconvene it
- b. However, he continued reform efforts
- c. He extended the railroad system three times over and continued the promotion of local industrialization
- d. Hamil II just wanted to have a hand in reforms, but they still had money problems

XXXX. Public Debt Administration, 1881

- a. In 1881, the Ottomans were forced to sign an agreement with Europe, establishing the Public Debt Administration
- b. This put all Ottoman finances under the control of a counsel
- c. The PDA was empowered to collect taxes and to pay off Ottoman debt to creditors
- d. For this agreement, 50% of Ottoman debt would be forgiven and interest rates would be lowered
- e. The PDA is a 7-member counsel
- f. By WWI, PDA had a staff of 5,000
- g. When debt is renegotiated, the Ottomans were given more loans
- h. Ottoman credit is shot and now they are under foreign influence
- i. This results in the Young Turk Revolution in 1908

XLI. Members of P.D.A.

- a. 1 British
- b. 1 French
- c. 1 German
- d. 1 Dutch
- e. 1 Italian
- f. 1 Austral-Hungarian
- g. 1 Ottoman (but he was a private citizen in banking industry who was foreign born)

(Ottoman official couldn't vote)

XLII. Ottomans in Decline

- a. By the end of the 19th century, the Ottomans have lost quite a bit of territory from previous centuries
- b. Loss of financial control and loss of land hurt the Ottomans

XLIII. Nationalism

- a. Nationalism in Ottoman territories was tearing apart the Ottoman Empire

XLIV. Successful Greek Revolt in 1832 Leads to further Nationalism Revolts

- a. At the beginning of the 19th century, Greece was lost because Greek nationalists stepped up and said they wanted their independence
- b. In 1821, Greeks fought a revolt against the Ottomans, attempting to gain their independence
- c. Massacres were occurring all over the place, but artists only pictured Ottomans terrorizing Greek villages, not the other way around
- d. European powers in 1820s backed the Greek cause against the Ottomans
- e. Greek revolt was the beginning of nationalist revolts in the Ottoman Empire
- f. Greece gained its independence in 1832

XLV. The Nahda (Renaissance), 19th Century

- a. In the 19th century, the Nahda (Renaissance) was occurring
- b. The Nahda was an Arab literacy Renaissance that spread Arab nationalism

XLVI. Arab Christian Minorities Escape to US, 1920s

- a. When Ottomans feel threatened in the 1920s, they take it out on Arab Christian minorities
- b. Arab Christian minorities felt threatened
- c. This forced many of them to move to the US in the 1920s
- d. They went to work on automobiles in Dearborn, Michigan
- e. Later immigrants were a mix and came to US because of warfare
- f. Early immigrants was to assimilate into society
- g. Later immigrants want to maintain their cultural ties

XLVII. American Intellectuals and Ottomanism

- a. Many American intellectuals embrace Ottomanism
- b. But things came to a head at the beginning of the 20th century
- c. In 1908, was the Young Turk Revolution

XLVIII. Theories About Causes of Young Turk Revolution in 1908

- a. It was Hamil II 's fault for disbanding parliament and having too much power and not dealing with military preparedness
- b. Also, that a constitutional system wasn't being created
- c. Opponents to Hamil II were exiled

II. Young Turk Revolution, 1908

- a. People in the Ottoman system are upset
- b. Military commanders joined the Young Turk Revolution
- c. The revolution started in 1908, but it had its roots dating back to the 19th century

L. Committee for Unity and Progress

- a. In 1889, the Ottoman Unity Society was the precursor for the Committee for Unity and Progress
- b. The Committee for Unity and Progress (CUP) began to spread from military schools into cells and began gaining support

LI. Military Supports Young Turk Revolt, 1908

- a. Military figures supported CUP because the military kept losing land and battles because of mismanagement in the Ottoman system
- b. Despite Greek independence in 1832, there were also losses in Macedonia
- c. So, by 1908, the military supported the Young Turk revolt

LII. Hamid II Re-establishes Constitution, 1908

- a. But just as the revolt starts in the Summer of 1908, Hamid II re-establishes the constitution and calls for elections
- b. But this was really a stall ploy and he wasn't serious about giving up too much power
- c. But the forces now loyal to CUP win out

LIII. C.U.P. Wins Elections

- a. Elections occur and the CUP wins elections by a small minority to get its foot in the door
- b. At this time, the Sultan attempts to abolish parliament once again, but he can't stop the momentum of the revolution

LIV. Mehmed V Put on Throne, 1909

- a. By 1909, there is a counter-coup and Hamid II is deposed and Mehmed V is put on the throne
- b. Mehmed V reigns from 1909-1918, but he isn't really doing anything because CUP is really in power

LV. C.U.P. is Run by a Triumvirate

- a. Enver Pasa - the one really calling the shots
- b. Jamal Pasa
- c. Talat Pasa
- d. (Pasa is an honorific title)

LVI. C.U.P. Leads at a Bad Time

- a. The problem with CUP was that they couldn't have decided to run at a worse time
- b. Invasions in Libya by European powers continued
- c. The Army also couldn't deal with issues

LVII. C.U.P. Reform, 1909-13

- a. From 1909-13, the CUP made a strong effort to change things

LVIII. C.U.P. Takes Repressive Turkish-Nationalist Approach, 1913

- a. Beginning in 1913, the triumvirate became much more repressive and took a Turkish-Nationalist Approach

LIX. More Land is Lost

- a. By 1913, more land is lost
- b. 250,000 Muslims are massacred during wars, which was a lot more than their enemies were losing, but that is not mentioned in history books because the Ottomans lost and so, the victors write history
- c. As members of the CUP attempt to stop the loss of land, they found that they couldn't
- d. They lost their ability to fight back

LX. C.U.P. Feels the Pressure, 1913

- a. By 1913, C.U.P. is feeling a lot of pressure because of the bad economy and the lost of land

LXI. Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, June 28, 1914

- a. Then, on June 28, 1914, the heir of the Austral-Hungarian Empire, Archduke Ferdinand is assassinated in Sarajevo by a Serb nationalist

LXII. Entangling Alliances

- a. The result of the Archduke's assassination was a series of entangling alliances playing out that led all of Europe into war by August 1914
- b. Since Archduke Ferdinand was the heir to the Austral-Hungarian throne, Austria-Hungary wants to go to war with the Serbs
- c. But the Serbs are Slavs, so the Russians want to get involved
- d. But declarations of war don't happen until August 1914

LXIII. Triple Entente

- a. Russia
- b. Great Britain
- c. France

LXIV. Central Powers

- a. Germany
- b. Austria-Hungary
- c. Italy
- d. (Ottoman Empire was neutral until October 1914)

LXV. Enver Pasa supports Germans

- a. Enver Pasa was a supporter of the Germans because the Germans had never taken away land from the Ottomans
- b. Also, Germany was relatively young as a nation and was growing in power tremendously
- c. German industrial strength was something to be admired and it was believed that Germany would win

LXVI. Secret Ottoman-German Alliance, June 1914

- a. Ottomans didn't join either side, but there was a secret alliance in June 1914 between the Ottomans and Germans vs. the Russians

LXVII. Ottomans Enter WWI, October 1914

- a. In October 1914, the Ottomans destroy Russian ships, effectively entering the war on the German side

LXVIII. C.U.P. Renounced Capitulations

- a. After the Ottomans join the war, the CUP renounced capitulations

LXIX. Russians Push Ottomans West

- a. The Ottomans were successful on the western front
- b. But on the eastern front, the Russians were pushing the Ottomans westward

LXX. Armenians Support Russians

- a. Armenian groups within the Ottoman Empire supported Russia

LXXI. Muslim Population Disregards C.U.P. Jihad

- a. In the midst of all this, CUP declares a Jihad (Holy War) against their opponents in the First World War
- b. But the Muslim population was not listening to the Sultan
- c. Muslims in Egypt didn't rise up because the British put them under martial law
- d. Other Arabs didn't rise up because of nationalism

LXXII. Ottoman Propaganda

- a. The ottomans spread propaganda, claiming that Kaiser Wilhelm had secretly converted to Islam, in order to promote unity between the Ottomans, Germany, and Islamic people
- b. However, this wasn't true and it wasn't very effective

LXXIII. WWI Stalemate by 1916

- a. By 1916, WWI was a stalemate

LXXIV. Arab Revolts

- a. The Ottomans won a few battles, but then they began to lose forces because of Arab Revolts and their own inability to control their military

LXXV. Armenian Genocide, 1915-17

- a. There were a lot of atrocities taking place during WWI
- b. One of the worst was the Armenian Genocide from 1915-17
- c. Members of CUP hired other villagers to massacre Armenian villagers and push the others out because the Armenians supported Russia (the enemy)
- d. The Armenians that weren't killed were kicked and pushed south
- e. The official stance was to give the Armenians security on their way southward
- f. But in reality, they were told to do whatever they wanted to do to them
- g. Over 1 million Armenians died
- h. A lot of Armenians were killed in Civil War, but there were also tens of thousands of Armenian Turks killed
- i. But the Armenians lost

LXXVI. Turkish Government Doesn't acknowledge Armenian Genocide

- a. Current Turkish government refuses to acknowledge Armenian genocide as a genocide
- b. At least 1.2 million Armenians were killed

LXXVII. End of C.U.P., 1922

- a. Members of CUP were assassinated or died in 1922 after the war

Making of the Modern Middle East

I. Arab Revolts

- a. The British knew that not all of the Ottoman Empire supported the Ottomans
- b. They knew that if they could get the Arab population on their side, then they might be able to create an Arab revolt against the Ottomans to create further problems for them
- c. To that end, the British contacted one of their officials in Egypt, Henry McMahon
- d. He began correspondence with Sharif Husayn, an official living in Mecca, who was in the heartland of the Muslim world
- e. Many Arabs were at odds with the Ottoman Empire because of the CUP
- f. During the war period, CUP demanded loyalty and work from Arabs and if they refused, they were oppressed
- g. So, Arabs were upset by the Ottomans
- h. Sharif Husayn of Mecca was a figure with aspirations

II. McMahon – Husayn Correspondence

- a. British official Henry McMahon tells Sharif Husayn that if he helps the British to organize a revolt against the Ottomans, then the British will think about certain issues concerning Arab independence
- b. McMahon tells Husayn that they both have the same enemy, so they should team up
- c. Sharif Husayn says that he wants an independent Arab state in exchange for a revolt and he wanted to be the leader of the state
- d. However, the British were ambiguous in their answers
- e. They never promised anything, but they alluded to it

III. Husayn's Sons

- a. Husayn had two son, Faisal and Aballah
- b. Faisal helped organize the revolt against the Ottomans

IV. Lawrence of Arabia

- a. T.E. Lawrence (Lawrence of Arabia) worked alongside Faisal

V. Arabs Revolt To Get A Homeland

- a. From 1915-18, Lawrence and Husayn, and Faisal made their way northward, so the revolt continued
- b. They hampered munitions, supplies, and communication lines within the Ottoman Empire
- c. In the background, Husayn said that this was wonderful because in the end they were going to get their own state

VI. Sykes – Picot Agreement

- a. But at the same time as the revolt, the British meet with the French and Russians (before the Russian Revolution)
- b. The Sykes-Picot agreement as it is called, because the Russians dropped out of the war, helps to break up the lands of the former Ottoman Empire between the French and the British
- c. This was a secret agreement, but it was made public after the Russian Revolution by the Bolsheviks
- d. The Soviets told the Arabs that the British weren't going to give them a state, but the revolt continued anyway

VII. Balfour Declaration, 1917

- a. Then, in 1917, the British sign the Balfour Declaration
- b. This declaration promised the Jews a homeland in Palestine
- c. This was the result of a history of political negotiations between the World Zionist Organization and British officials
- d. So, Britain is saying that the Jews will be given a homeland, but it's ambiguous
- e. It said that the Jews would be given “**a**” homeland, not “**the**” homeland
- f. So, the British are involving themselves in this particular area

VIII. Mudros Armistice, 10/18/1918

- a. On October 30, 1918, the Ottoman Empire is removed from the war
- b. They are defeated and forced to make an unconditional surrender
- c. This surrender is referred to as the Mudros Armistice, which takes the Ottoman Empire out of World War I
- d. Ottoman waterways are now open for international use
- e. Forts along the Bosphorus, which connects the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, are now being occupied by Allied Forces
- f. All forms of communication within the Ottoman Empire are put under Allied control
- g. Ottoman forces are now forced to demilitarize and demobilize
- h. All Ottoman arms and ammunition are under Allied control

IX. The End of the CUP

- a. By 1919, the key members for the CUP are finding themselves being hunted down and rounded up

X. Mehmed VI Installed as Sultan, 1918

- a. Mehmed VI is installed by the Allies as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire in 1918
- b. He supports the Allied cause
- c. So, the Ottoman Empire is still in existence, but it's at the mercy of the British and the French

XI. Arab Revolt Succeeds

- a. The Arab revolt by Faisal, the son of Husayn, succeeds in taking Damascus
- b. They now squabble in Damascus about what is going on

XII. Versailles Peace Conference

- a. The war ends in 1918 and the Allies have to decide what to do with the Ottomans and all of the Ottoman's agreements
- b. This is dealt with at Versailles

XIII. Wilson's 14 Points

- a. Woodrow Wilson came to the Versailles talks with 14 points
- b. He talks about what is wrong in Europe, including secret agreements and secret treaties
- c. In Wilson's 14th point, he said that "Every nation has a right to self-determination"
- d. So, the concept of self-determination became the watch word about what would happen with the Ottomans

XIV. King – Crane Commission, July 1919

- a. It was decided that the US would find out what the Arabs wanted for their future
- b. The US sent 2 Americans, King and Crane, who went to see what the Arabs wanted
- c. They formed the King-Crane Commission
- d. They took a poll; petitions were sent from various groups
- e. The King-Crane Commission concentrated on Greater Syria
- f. The problem with the commission was, however, that the Americans had formed this commission, but the British and French had already decided before the war what they were going to do with the Ottoman land in the Sykes-Picot agreement

XV. King – Crane Commission Report

- a. The King-Crane Commission report said that the Arabs wanted independence
- b. If they couldn't have independence, the Arabs then wanted the Americans to guide them because the Americans hadn't stuck their nose in their business before
- c. But, if the Arabs couldn't be guided by the US, then they'll deal with Britain
- d. If the British couldn't guide them, then they would take France as a last resort
- e. The Arabs didn't like the France because historically France tried to create little France's everywhere they went
- f. The French would not allow local officials to rule, like the British did
- g. The British weren't as intrusive
- h. The King-Crane Commission report, however, never saw the light of day for a long time because Wilson had a stroke
- i. So, this commission report was not part of the decision-making process at the Versailles Conference

XVI. San Remo Conference, 1920-24

- a. From 1920-24, was the San Remo Conference
- b. This conference determines that the Ottoman Empire must be dealt with for being part of World War I on the wrong side
- c. The Treaty of Sevres is signed at this conference to punish the Ottoman Empire

XVII. Treaty of Sevres

- a. The Treaty of Sevres, written at the San Remo Conference, punishes the Ottoman Empire and makes them impotent
- b. All of the Armistice agreements that the Ottomans signed were put into play
- c. This is where the Italians get part of Southern Anatolia
- d. The Armenians also get an independent state
- e. Kurdish regions become semi-independent
- f. Arab lands would be detached from the Ottoman Empire and formed into MANDATES

XVIII. Mandate

- a. Creates institutions to help prepare people for independence
- b. At the San Remo Conference, according to the Treaty of Sevres, the Arabs have to be taught to be independent, claiming that they were not ready to be on their own
- c. Great Britain and France said they would tutor them and build up their infrastructure to build them up to independence

XIX. British Mandates

- a. Mandate of Palestine – goes to the British
- b. Transjordan Mandate – goes to the British
- c. Iraq Mandate
 - Sunni-Muslim Kurds in the North
 - Sunni-Arabs in the Center
 - Shiites around Baghdad
 - In SW Iraq is a mixed population
- d. Britain had control of these 3 mandates
- e. Egypt was a protectorate of Britain

XX. French Mandates

- a. French get Greater Syria mandate
- b. Lebanon will be created from some of Greater Syria's territory
- c. So, the Ottoman Empire was broken up into areas created at will by Great Britain and France

XXI. Impact of San Remo Conference

- a. San Remo Conference was specifically to punish the Ottoman Empire
- b. So, the Modern Middle East is created from this conference
- c. Faisal, Husayn's son, becomes the leader in Iraq
- d. Abdallah, Husayn's other son, becomes leader of Jordan

Turkey

I. Ottomans Empire after the Armistice, Conference, and Treaty

- a. There are non-Arabs in Turkey
- b. Ottomans remained in existence, but were stripped to the bone
- c. It was controlled by European powers
- d. Only a small part of Asia Minor was controlled by the Ottomans, but that was up for grabs
- e. Mehmed VI ruled by decree and was in the pocket of the Allied powers
- f. Asia Minor – divided between Italy, France, and Greece
- g. Armenia was made an independent nation
- h. The capitulations that the Ottomans abolished during World War I were reinstated, so foreign businesses had free reign to a large degree

II. Mehmed VI

- a. Mehmed VI was a chief counselor and was Damad Ferit Pasa
- b. He was an enemy of the CUP
- c. He purged CUP members from the government
- d. Any Ottoman official he worked with was ordered to support the British
- e. He put all of his trust in Wilson's 14 Points

III. Population of Asia Minor (Anatolia)

- a. 14.5 million Muslims before the war
- b. 1.2 million Greek Orthodox
- c. 1.5 million Armenians (before Genocide)
- d. 77,000 Jews

IV. Inhabitants of Anatolia (Asia Minor)

- a. It appears that the inhabitants of Anatolia were in for a hard time
- b. Most were ethno-linguistically Turkish, so they fought back

V. Greek Invasion Oversteps Boundary, 1919

- a. Greek invasion of Ishmere in 1919, as called for by treaty, went further than they were told they could go by the great powers

VI. Resistance to the Greeks

- a. This overstepped invasion helped to spark a resistance
- b. There was localized resistance against Italians, French, and Ottomans
- c. Local militias were formed to fight back
- d. This resistance was to fight off the Greeks and eventually the Ottomans themselves

VII. Mustafa Kemal

- a. Mustafa Kemal, a member of the Ottoman military, helped to organize the resistance
- b. He became inspector general over the Ottoman military after the war to see that treaties were carried out
- c. As inspector general, he saw the injustice and corruption against the people in Anatolia, so he quit or was fired
- d. He then organized the Turkish National Assembly resistance in April 1920

VIII. Grand National Assembly, 1919-21

- a. Former members of the Ottoman parliament, local resistance leaders, former Ottoman military leaders establish the Grand National Assembly, viewing themselves as a separate government
- b. The Grand National Assembly believed that it was the true government for the Turkish people, viewing the Ottomans as corrupt
- c. So, from 1919-21, the Turkish National Resistance, turned the tide of invasions from outside powers, getting assistance from the Soviet Union
- d. By 1922, the Greek forces in Anatolia were defeated

IX. Treaty of Lausanne, November 1922

- a. In November 1922, a new treaty was then signed between the Turkish National resistance and Great Britain/France
- b. Turks wanted Southern Anatolia (modern Turkey)
- c. The British people were tired of war
- d. So, the Treaty of Lausanne said that the Turks could create their own nation
- e. So, on October 1, 1923, all British soldiers left Asia Minor

X. Republic of Turkey Formed,

- a. From 1913-23 – 1.2 million Turkish nationals had been killed in fighting
- b. The issue of reparations was forgotten
- c. In the end, Turkish national resistance won its independence, creating the Republic of Turkey

XI. Sultanate Abolished, November 1, 1922

- a. On November 1, 1922, the Grand National Assembly legally abolished the Sultane
- b. So, Mehmed VI was out, but the Caliphate was still there

XII. Caliphate Abolished, March 3, 1924

- a. Then, on March 3, 1924, the Caliphate was abolished through a series of laws

XIII. Republic of Turkey formed, October 29, 1923

- a. Already though, by 1924, however the Republic of Turkey was created
- b. The Republic of Turkey was born on October 29, 1923
- c. So, Turkey was created prior to the end of the Caliph
- d. Ankara became the Turkish capital

XIV. Grand National Assembly

- a. The Grand National Assembly changed the capital to Ankara because they wanted to create a new capital, distant from the Ottoman past

XV. Mustafa Kemal – the “Ataturk”

- a. Mustafa Kemal, the Ataturk, meaning father of the Turks, worked through laws
- b. People in Turkey to this day are not allowed to make fun of him because he was a key leader in the Turkish national resistance
- c. His ideas focused on taking a new path towards the future

XVI. Kemalism

- a. The new path that Kemal created for the future, became known as Kemalism
- b. Kemalism involved a variety of concepts to distance Turkey from its Ottoman past
- c. Turkey would become a secular nation
- d. Within the Constitution of 1928, Islam was removed as the official religion of Turkey
- e. The Ottoman writing style was removed, too
- f. Latin letters would be used in their place
- g. However, changes weren't going to happen overnight
- h. The secularization process took generations to become accepted

XVII. All Turkish Marriages Annulled

- a. The Republic of Turkey tells everyone that they are no longer married and that they will have to be remarried, if they choose, in a civil ceremony
- b. But many people resisted this
- c. Others used it as an excuse to get out of a marriage

XVIII. Kemalist Turkey

- a. Religious affairs, plus foundations were now in the hands of state
- b. Education was in the hands of the State, focusing on nationalism and a secular education
- c. The chief political party in Turkey was the Republican People's Party
- d. It was the only party in Turkey's early history and it was controlled by the Ataturk
- e. By the 1930s, Turkey made religion and state separate
- f. Expansion of government secularization began to take hold
- g. Turkish nationalism was also growing

XIX. Turkish Nationalism

- a. Before Islam, the Turks were a great people
- b. They went back to see their role in world history
- c. They talked about their Islamic past and their pre-Islamic past
- d. Turkish nationalist linguists began to purge words that weren't Turkish from their language
- e. This succeeded because of the role of the Ataturk and because the military was Kemalist
- f. If religious elements get too big in Turkey, the military will step in and take over, then return it to civilian control
- g. There was a one party system after World War I
- h. Ataturk died in 1938

Iran

I. Persia

- a. Modern Iran was named Iran in 1935
- b. Before 1935, Iran was known as Persia
- c. Persian culture and language dates back long before Islam

II. Safavid Empire

- a. Safavid Empire fell around 1722
- b. Regional warlords overthrew the last of the Safavids
- c. Until 1721, these principalities fought for control until 1794

III. Qajar Dynasty Established, 1794

- a. In 1794, the Qajar dynasty was established
- b. Tehran, in northern Iran, was named as the Qajar's capital
- c. In the 1800s, the Qajars had a standing army of 5,000 people
- d. Their control of Persia was minimal at best
- e. They depended on the good will of local rulers, so they had to be good political leaders, playing one group against another
- f. But the Qajars didn't have anything to legitimize them as a dynasty
- g. Thus, the average citizen during the Qajar dynasty focused on local issues and local leaders for guidance
- h. The Qajars, however, were able to increase their standing army and had support from local leaders
- i. Like the Safavids, the Qajars used the term, Shah (King)

IV. Nasir AL-Din Shah, 1848-96

- a. In the 19th century, Nasir AL-Din Shah ruled (Al-Din is an honorific title)
- b. During his reign, the Tanzimat reform period was going on in the Ottoman Empire
- c. These reforms have an influence on the Shah, leading him to institute reforms as well
- d. The Shah established European style universities in 1851
- e. These universities were staffed by Europeans and they taught European disciplines
- f. AL-Din Shah also tried to make the military more effective, so he created the Cossack Brigade

V. Cossack Brigade, late 1870s

- a. The Cossack Brigade was adopted by the Qajars in the late 1870s to make the military more effective
- b. This brigade adopted a Russian style military system
- c. The Qajars were trained and equipped with Russian arms

VI. Trouble with Reforms

- a. While Al-Din Shah's reforms were well intentioned, by 1900, there was only 8 miles of railroad tracks in Persia
- b. They had brought in a printing press and telephones earlier in the 19th century, but couldn't build a railroad
- c. The reforms were supposed to pay for themselves
- d. But before they paid for themselves, the Shah had to confiscate Pius endowments and use Draconian measure to collect taxes and had to sell border land to Great Britain and Russia to pay for the reforms

VII. Foreign Influence in Persia

- a. Russia – from North
- b. Great Britain – from South

VIII. Reuters Concession

- a. Nasir Al-Din Shah gave the British and Russians the right to build waterways, create a national bank, and build railroads and other infrastructure for this
- b. In exchange, Nasir asked for a small fee and a small portion of the profits
- c. However, foreign interests, like Great Britain and Russia, didn't want any part of a privately own infrastructure
- d. This Reuters concession created a domestic uproar, so Nasir was forced to take back this Reuters Concession

IX. Tobacco Concession, 1890

- a. Then, in 1890, Nasir offered a Tobacco Concession to the British
- b. Major Talbett, a British man, was given the rights to the tobacco industry in exchange for a small amount of profits and a fee
- c. This concession to foreign interests once again created a domestic uproar
- d. To the people, these concessions show that Asir Al-Din Shah only cared about himself
- e. So, in 1896, a Pan-Islamist scholar assassinated him

X. Muzaf ir al-Din Shah, 1896-1906

- a. After Nasir is assassinated, Muzaf ir Al-Din Shah succeeds him

XI. Oil in Persia

- a. In 1901, the Persian Oil Company is created
- b. The right to this oil was given to a British citizen, named D'ARCY
- c. It then becomes the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in Persia
- d. By 1914, all of Britain ships only used oil for fuel
- e. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company was a British company in Persia

XII. Religious Scholars (Mullahs) Disagree On Extent of Reform

- a. In the 19th century and early 20th century, there was a need for reforms
- b. However, religious scholars (Mullahs) didn't all agree
- c. Some Mullahs said that whatever makes Persia richer is good
- d. But others said that to mimick another society is to become it

XIII. Bazaaris

- a. Bazaaris were key merchants in key cities who didn't like concession or the British controlled oil company because they didn't like foreign control

XIV. Persian Constitutional Revolution, 1905

- a. Average citizens didn't like foreign investment or Qajars because they would take all of the profits
- b. So, in 1905, there is a constitutional Revolution in Persia because the Qajars, in order to live the life they wanted to live, and build infrastructure, had to acquire loans
- c. Because of the dire economic straights that the Qajars were in, they forced local merchants (Bazaaris) to only charge so much for their goods
- d. These merchants were required to lower their prices
- e. Sugar merchants refused to lower their prices and were subsequently tortured
- f. Bostonafdowning – feet whipping was used as torture
- g. This got folks in Tehran very upset, leading groups to coalesce
- h. Students, officials, and some military gathered together to take refuge in mosques, sitting in them to protest the Qajar's rule
- i. So, the Shah backed off a bit

XV. Revolution Takes “Bast”

- a. But once you taste freedom, there is no going back
- b. Bast – a courtyard in Tehran, is taken over by the revolutionaries
- c. They slept there in tents, fed themselves and refused to leave until their demands were met

XVI. Qajars Establish a Constitution, 1906

- a. This protest was so effective that in 1906, the Qajars were forced to create a constitution
- b. The constitution had a Representative Assembly (Majlis)
- c. There was a stipulation in the constitution that Council Ministers would be elected and determine what goes on in Persia from now on
- d. But, groups had different core interests, so their independent interests got in the way
- e. In the end, the Constitutional revolution was ended because of infighting and because Great Britain and Russia said that this was their playpen

XVII. Russia Occupies Tehran, 1911

- a. Morgan Shuster, an American, was made Treasurer General by the Majlis in 1907
- b. Russia demands his removal
- c. Tehran is occupied in 1911 and the Shah's are brought back
- d. Constitutional Revolutionary movement was of limited success because Russia occupied Tehran in 1911

XVIII. Qajars in Power During World War I

- a. In World War I, the Qajars are in power in Tehran, but there was still no strong central power
- b. But Great Britain and Russia now had influence
- c. By the end of World War I, Russia is out of Persia because of the Bolshevik Revolution and Great Britain is now the sole foreign influence in the Persian government

XIX. Britain Attempts to Bolster Constitutional Movement Again

- a. Britain now attempted to bolster the Constitutional Movement against because they feared Soviet influence after World War I

XX. Qajars Ousted from Power

- a. In 1921, Reza Khan, a member of the Cossack Brigade, led a coup that put him in a position of power as Minister of War, but the Qajars are still around
- b. By 1924, Reza Khan becomes Prime Minister
- c. He then tells the last of the Qajars to go on a vacation and stay there

XXI. Rezakhan Establishes Pahlavi Dynasty, 1924

- a. Rezakhan then takes over and establishes the Pahlavi Dynasty
- b. He becomes Reza Shah, instead of Rezakhan
- c. Pahlavi was a name of a Middle Persian Language
- d. Reza Shah was focusing on Persian nationalism
- e. From 1925-41, he did whatever he wanted

XXII. Rezakhan's Reforms

- a. Rezakhan follows begins to secularize and westernize Persia
- b. His reforms mimic the Ataturk's reforms
- c. But Reza Shah didn't abolish Islam from the Constitution, he just ignored it

XXIII. Rezakhan's Government

- a. Rezakhan had complete control of the bureaucracy, army, and political arenas
- b. It was a one man system, unlike the Ataturk, who at least worked with people
- c. Rezakahn bypassed the traditional judiciary in Persia
- d. In 1936, he said that judges had to get degrees from Tehran University
- e. Degrees from any other university would not be recognized if one wanted to become a judge

XXIV. More Reforms by Rezakhan

- a. Rezakahn didn't make secularism the law, he just steam-rolled over the Muslim scholars
- b. He integrated the sexes as well, although separation had been ingrained in their mind frames
- c. Persia was not as invaded as Turkey was
- d. All control was in Reza Shah's hands
- e. Madrasas (Muslim outfit) wasn't banned, but profits from the sale of them went to the secularization of schools

XXV. Persia Becomes Iran, 1935

- a. In 1935, Persia was renamed Iran
- b. Iran was an Aryan name

XXVI. Languages in Persia

- a. Subsequently, minority languages were banned
- b. The Persian language was purged of Turkish and Arabic words
- c. Persia had 30-40 ethnolinguistic groups with traditional garb, but Reza Shah had the control to implement one language and 1 dress in Iran
- d. Reza Shah abdicated in 1941

Mandates and Other Holdings

I. Great Britain's Mandates

- a. Transjordan
- b. Egypt (protectorate)
- c. Iran
- d. Palestine

II. France's Mandates

- a. Syria
- b. Lebanon

III. Independent Entities

- a. Modern-day Saudi Arabia

IV. Mandate System

- a. The core idea behind the mandate system was to prepare the people there for independence
- b. Each country that was artificially created would have their own history

V. Egypt (protectorate of Great Britain)

- a. Egypt had been occupied by the British since 1882
- b. During World War I, Egypt was put under martial law by the British because it was used as a staging ground for the British war effort
- c. The British exploited the natural resources in Egypt
- d. Egypt had always tried to remain independent of the Ottomans, but after the Ottomans fell, they weren't independent
- e. By 1918-19, the average Egyptian was frustrated
- f. Egyptians supported Wilson's 14 points, but Great Britain knew they couldn't be independent because control of the Suez Canal was too important to Great Britain

VI. WAFD – The Delegation

- a. Egyptian intellectuals didn't want to be under British control
- b. So, they formed "The Delegation," or WAFD
- c. It was a loose coalition of like-minded individuals, which eventually became a political party

VII. SA'D Zaghlul

- a. The WAFD wanted a seat at the Paris Peace Conference
- b. SA'D Zaghlul was the leader of the WAFD
- c. He was very influential in Egypt because he could rouse the nationalism of Egyptians
- d. But the WAFD was denied a seat at the conference
- e. The WAFD then go to the people who support them
- f. The British then arrest them and exile them to Malta, but this didn't work too well because Egyptians rose up
- g. The British then realized that they had to work with Zaghlul and the WAFD

VIII. British Negotiations with Zaghlul and WAFD

- a. From 1919-21, there were negotiations back and forth, mixed with protests from the Egyptians (that had to be put down by the British)

IX. Egyptian Protests Lead to Their Independence, 1922

- a. British citizens didn't like the problems they were having with the Egyptians because they had just been through a war
- b. So, by 1922, the British unilaterally make Egypt independent
- c. The Egyptians didn't have a say about it
- d. Great Britain declared them independent; the Egyptians didn't declare their own independence

X. Independent Egypt Still Highly Influenced by British

- a. Since Great Britain declared that Egypt was independent and it didn't come from the people themselves, Great Britain retained control of the situation
- b. British would still control communications lines in Egypt
- c. Foreign interests and capitulations are protected and retained
- d. The British would not allow Egypt to increase its territory southward into the Sudan because that was British territory
- e. However, the British would defend them if they were attacked by others
- f. So, Great Britain still had a lot of influence in Egypt, despite Egypt being given its independence

XI. King Fuad

- a. A constitutional Monarchy is started in Egypt, despite them never having a king in their history (just pharaohs)
- b. Fuad ruled over an elected parliament
- c. WAFD party received 90% of the vote in the first electoral process
- d. SA 'D Zaghlul therefore becomes the first Prime Minister of Egypt
- e.

XII. Governmental Troubles – Fuad Dissolves Parliament

- a. To a large degree, the monarch Fuad could dismiss and dissolve parliament
- b. There is a constant struggle between Fuad, Zaghlul and Great Britain
- c. This leads Fuad to dissolve the parliament

XIII. Faruq

- a. After Fuad dies, Faruq replaces him

XIV. Great Britain Loosens their Grip

- a. Great Britain begins renegotiating certain treaties
- b. By 1936-37, capitulations were abolished

XV. WAFD Party – No Longer the People’s Party

- a. The WAFD party was now the system in power
- b. So, they no longer were worried about the Egyptian peasants who helped them to gain power
- c. They were now worried about political battles between themselves

XVI. Nationalism

- a. There are issues in Egypt about it turning more Western
- b. There is also the development of nationalism, where Egyptians turn to their long history, saying that it should not be ignored

XVII. Taha Husayn

- a. Intellectuals and writers focus in on the uniqueness of Egyptian culture before Islam and the Ottomans
- b. Taha Husayn wrote about this rich culture that predates Islam

XVIII. Egyptian Feminism

- a. A unique form of Egyptian feminism also began, where women intellectuals started calling for equality
- b. But these women had different concerns than women in the US
- c. Egyptian feminism was developing by people like Huda Sha‘raw
- d. Education had become compulsory for women by 1920
- e. But they still didn’t have divorce rights or equal rights in court
- f. So, feminists wanted more rights

XIX. Western Inspired Reform Movements in Egypt

- a. Reform movement was led by the upper middle class and upper class that were tied by western influence
- b. But there were others who were tired of westernization

XX. Hasan AL-Barnan and the “Muslim Brotherhood,” 1928

- a. In 1928, Hasan Al-Barnan created the “Muslim Brotherhood” in Egypt
- b. By the time of World War 2, the Muslim Brotherhood had 500 chapters throughout Egypt
- c. They wanted Islam to be reintroduced to society
- d. They didn’t want society to be secular
- e. They believed that Islam was a guiding force that would lead Egypt to become strong again and shake off British influence
- f. This gained a lot of popular support in Egypt

XXI. Muslim Brotherhood’s Popularity Soars

- a. The Muslim Brotherhood was not only popular for their views, but also for their programs
- b. They wanted a redistribution of land
- c. The WAFD party had become rich and had most of the land
- d. The Muslim Brotherhood had soup kitchens for the poor and sick
- e. They also created a social net for people
- f. The Muslim Brotherhood said that as people become wealthy, they should invest in Egypt, not elsewhere
- g. The Muslim Brother hood had ties with a lot of labor and union
- h. They were a powerful alternative to the WAFD, which was no longer answering to the people
- i. The Muslim Brotherhood also provided education for free
- f. The Muslim Brotherhood offered what the government could not or would not give out

XXII. Egypt in World War II

- a. When Great Britain entered WW2 in 1939, Egypt was duty-bound by treaties to be neutral, but it was required to call for martial law and break ties with Germany
- b. Egypt then became a staging ground for Great Britain
- c. Axis Powers had moved against the British forces in the Middle East, getting close to Alexandria and almost got a hold of the Suez Canal
- d. By 1942, Great Britain was able to push Rommel back

XXIII. Egyptian Government During World War II

- a. Egypt was a staging ground for the war effort
- b. There was a food shortage there, but there was also a boom in the economy
- c. Politically, the WAFD party was not willing to budge

XXIV. Ali Mahir

- a. Ali Mahir began to gain influence
- b. By 1942, he was called on to form a government
- c. However, he supported the Axis powers in WW2

XXV. The February 4th Incident, 2/4/1942

- a. So, on February 4, 1942, the British surrounded Faruq's Palace and said that anybody else in the WAFD could form a new government
- b. The British didn't want Mahir in the party
- c. This made Egyptians think that WAFD and their government were in the pocket of Great Britain

Iraq

I. Faysal's Revolt

- a. At the end of the Arab revolt in 1918, Arabs declared their independence with Faysal as their leader

II. French Control Syria

- a. This Arab government was established in Syria
- b. But the French who control Syria kick them out
- c. Faysal then goes into exile
- d. It was a 5-month Syrian government

III. Creation of Iraq

- a. At the end of WWI, Iraq was created out of three Ottoman provinces
- b. Northern Province of Mosul
- c. Central Province of Baghdad
- d. Southern Province of Basra
- e. The Ottoman provinces were now forced into one to form Iraq

IV. Groups in Iraq

- a. Shiites, which were the majority, were in Basra
- b. Sunni-Arabs were in the west
- c. Sunni-Kurds were in Mosul
- d. There were also Syrian Christians
- e. There were a lot of Jews in Baghdad
- f. Iraq was a British mandate

V. Iraqis Attack the British

- a. A revolt against the British began almost immediately upon the attempt to form this mandate
- b. Iraqis began to attack British troops in Iraq
- c. British were trying to create a centralized government, where the leaders reported to somebody British
- d. This wasn't a nationalist revolt
- e. It was mainly an anti-foreign influence revolt
- f. In the revolt, 4-500 British troops are killed and 10,000 Iraqis are killed

VI. Iraq Becomes a Constitutional Monarchy, 1921

- a. It was clear that Britain couldn't control Iraq from outside and needed to find local leadership
- b. So, the British created a constitutional monarchy in 1921 with Faysal as King
- c. It was an artificial King in an artificial country, but it actually works
- d. There's no educational system in the western sense
- e. There's no military or centralized government
- f. The nation is artificially created

VII. Organic Law, 1925

- a. In 1925, the British had Faysal pass the "Organic Law," where Iraq is declared to have a hereditary constitutional monarchy with Islam as the state religion
- b. There would be a 2-House legislature
- c. Sunni and Shiite courts still determined court and family law

VIII. British Bases in Iraq

- a. Great Britain retained the right to keep military bases in Iraq
- b. Members of the Iraqi Army were trained by the British

IX. Faysal – An Effective Ruler

- a. In 1932, Iraq would be given full independence and allowed to join the League of Nations
- b. Faysal was an effective ruler
- c. He had a lot of political and economic support from the British
- d. But unfortunately, all good leaders come to an end
- e. Faysal was just one man and he died in 1933

X. Ghazi Succeeds Faysal, 1933

- a. Faysal was succeeded by his son, Ghazi, as the new monarch
- b. Ghazi's father was honorable and well liked in Iraq and in the Arab world
- c. But Ghazi was the complete opposite
- d. He was not well loved by political leaders and he liked partying

XI. Coups Against Ghazi, 1936-39

- a. The military attempted to overthrow the system in 1936 to get rid of Ghazi, but the British stepped in to stop the coup
- b. However, this coup in 1936 set up a series of coup attempts, one after another
- c. These coup attempts created political instability from 1936-39

XII. Rashid Ali

- a. In Iraq, in 1939, Rashid Ali's activities and ideas were coming to a head in 1940 into 1941

XIII. Iraq in World War II

- a. During WW2, Iraqi Prime Minister Muri Al-Said was pro-British
- b. The King was Faysal II, but he was just a baby, so he had a regent, Abd al-Ilah, who was calling the shots for the monarch

XIV. Rashid Ali Takes Over Government, 1940-41

- a. Rashid Ali was a military figure and he was pro-German in WW2
- b. In 1940, Ali forced Prime Minister Muri Al-Said to resign
- c. So, a pro-Axis military figure forced out the pro-Allied Al-Said
- d. This resulted in the Anglo-Iraqi War of 1941

XV. Anglo-Iraqi War, 1941

- a. In 1941, the British send troops in to deal with the problem of Rashid Ali's takeover
- b. Rashid Ali and other military figures wanted to hurt the British
- c. Oil had already been discovered in Iraq
- d. The main goal of Ali's government was to get the British bases out of Southern Iraq
- e. This was the reason for the war
- f. However, Ali was defeated as ousted by the British

XVI. Iraq's Puppet Government

- a. Al-Said was reinstated as Prime Minister
- b. So, the British are stepping into Iraqi politics
- c. Al-Said and Faysal II were then seen as puppets of the British by many Iraqis
- d. Iraq was occupied by the British during World War II

XVII. Transjordan

- a. Transjordan was the most artificial state created with no historical basis for it
- b. It was created for artificial reasons
- c. It was created out of what historically had been Greater Syria to control the land
- d. So, Transjordan was made its own mandate with its capital being, Amman
- e. Abdallah, Husayn's other son, was put in power as a constitutional monarch in the late 1920s

XVIII. Anglo – Transjordan Agreement

- a. British agreement with Abdallah establishes a constitution
- b. The Anglo-Transjordan agreement puts power in the hands of the monarch

XIX. Abadallah

- a. Abdallah might have felt that he should get more, like his brother Faysal in Iraq and his father Husayn
- b. But he got what he got
- c. Transjordan would become independent in 1946, after WW2

XX. British Mandates Become Independent After World War II

- a. British have fulfilled their wishes of creating countries, although they still had influence
- b. British had to be true to the call of the mandates so they wouldn't be attacked by Arab Revolts

French Mandates

I. “Little France’s”

- a. The French methodology in dealing with foreign areas was to create “Little France’s” everywhere they went
- b. France upset more people in the countries it ruled than Great Britain did in its territories
- c. French had a lot of problems for being very heavy handed
- d. They didn’t try to work with the indigenous people to create self-determination
- e. They used French officials to oversee Syrian officials

II. France Divides Syria, 1920

- a. After Faysal was ousted in Syria in 1920, France decided to divide Syria
- b. Each province would be individually governed by French advisors and a French bureaucracy
- c. Eventually, they went past provinces, creating the state of Syria and the state of Lebanon

III. Syria – Governed by French, 1924

- a. Starting in 1924, Syria was governed by the french, but there were indigenous people in office, guided by the French
- b. The local leaders were Sunni Muslim
- c. The French administration had the backing of the French Army with them
- d. There was no real electoral process

IV. National Bloc Calls for Independence, late 1920s-30s

- a. This lack of an election process resulted in the establishment of the National Bloc in Syria
- b. The National Bloc, a group of mainly landowners, called for more independence
- c. Domestic governments in France determined how their areas were ruled

V. French Lose Their Holdings Because of Nazi Invasion

- a. The French lost their holdings after being occupied by the Nazis in World War 2

VI. Creation of Lebanon, 1920

- a. In 1920, Lebanon was carved out of Greater Syria
- b. This was done because since the 19th century, the French had economic and political ties to a certain part of Lebanon
- c. They were the Maronite Christians

VII. Maronite Christians

- a. The Maronite Christians had close ties with the French
- b. Lebanon was created because of this close tie
- c. Maronites were happy with the creation of Lebanon

VIII. Minority Rule in Lebanon

- a. The Maronite Christians were a minority in Lebanon (30%) and their success depended upon help from the French

IX. Za 'im (Local Head Honcho) Rules Lebanon

- a. Rule in Lebanon was controlled by a Za'im (local head honcho)
- b. If you were supportive of him, he would support you
- c. Lebanon had a very decentralized government with a variety of Za'im's

X. Groups in Lebanon

- a. Maronite Christians (30%)
- b. Druze – traditionally located in Lebanon (very small %)
- c. Sunni and Shiite Muslims made up the majority in Lebanon
- d. But, political leadership was in the hands of the Maronites

XI. Religious Tolerance in Lebanon

- a. Traditionally and historically in Lebanon, all of these groups lived side-by-side with each other
- b. Shiites tended to live in Southern Lebanon and were more rural, as opposed to those who lived in major cities, like Tripoli

XII. French Establish Lebanese Republic

- a. French would eventually establish a Lebanese Republic with a Constitution
- b. There would be a Chamber of Deputies with a Prime Minister
- c. In establishing this, the French still felt they were responsible for all of the decisions made

XIII. 1932 Census

- a. The population count in the 1932 census became the format for the 1943 National Pact

XIV. National Pact

- a. The National Pacts said that the country would be controlled based upon the % of each group
- b. In the Chamber of Deputies, there were certain seats saved for each group
- c. National pact cemented what were already the key roles of leadership

XV. Confessionalism

- a. Confessionalism was a method of organization for political positions, based upon religion
- b. It was decided that a Maronite Christian would always be President and the Prime Minister would be a Sunni Muslim

XVI. New Government Favors Maronite Christians

- a. There was a ration: for every 5 Muslim seats in the legislature, there would be 6 Christian Maronite Seats
- b. However, this didn't reflect the population count from the 1932 census because it was set up by the French
- c. So, the Maronite Christians dominated the government, despite having only 30% of the population

XVII. Lebanese Government is Successful

- a. There were checks and balances
- b. President could only have one 6-year term
- c. Political system was based upon religious confessionalism
- d. But Lebanon was still successful and got a lot of tourists because it was stable

XVIII. ZA'IM Militias

- a. Za'im's were local leaders, which held power as well
- b. As time went by, they developed militias that worked for their benefit
- c. The country, since it was formed without a common history, didn't have a sense of nationalism

XIX. Economic Disparities

- a. So, there were many economic disparities between the groups because the system was not representative of the demographics since a minority group was ruling the country

Independent Entities

I. Hijas (current-day Saudi Arabia)

- a. Located on the Arabian Peninsula
- b. Oil industry had not been developed in World War II, so it was of no great importance
- c. Since the Arabs wanted an Arab state, they were given an inconsequential piece of land

II. Great Britain's Relations with Independent Entities

- a. From the 1700s on, Great Britain used treaties and agreements that created ties with various independent entities, like Kuwait

III. Husayn is Given Hijas

- a. After WWI, the western part of the Arabian Peninsula, called Hijas, was given to Husayn
- b. Husayn was given this land, but he didn't know how to handle the tribal elements of the Arabian Peninsula
- c. After Turkey abolished the Caliphate, he named himself the Caliph and was laughed at for it and disregarded

IV. Abdul al-Aziz b. Sa'ud, early 1920s

- a. In early 1920, this local tribal leader was a good effective military leader and politician
- b. He knew how to work with various tribal elements
- c. He had a legitimacy in the Arabian Peninsula because his ancestors had tied themselves to the teaching of Muhammad b. Abd al-**Wahhab**

V. Wahhab

- a. Wahhab is referred to as being fundamentalist
- b. It's a strict adherence to 1 brand of Islam
- c. Wahhab lived in the 18th century
- d. Wahhab and the people around him were determined to have a strict adherence to the words of the prophet Mohammed and not to deviate from that
- e. Those who deviated were Islamic philosophers, who Wahhab considered not to be Muslim
- f. In the late 18th century, this took hold
- g. In the 18th century, the Arabian Peninsula was largely disregarded
- h. The Saud family associated themselves with the Wahhabi movement
- i. So, Aziz is traced to this

VI. Saudis Establish a Wahhabi Institute, 1902

- a. In 1902, the Saudis established a Wahhabi institute in the capital, Riyadh
- b. From 1924-28, Husayn is basically kicked out of Saudi Arabia

VII. Saudi Family Increases Its Power

- a. Saudi family gains adherence to its cause, politically and economically
- b. In the mid to late 1920s, the Saudis kept beating Husayn one battle after another
- c. So, Husayn is kicked out

VIII. Saudi Arabia is established, 1932

- a. With Husayn out, Saudi Arabia is created in 1932
- b. The British supported Husayn because he was a useless entity
- c. As the Saudi family rose to power, they worked the various tribal elements together to unite the Arabian Peninsula into the United Arab Emirates
- d. Initially, the Saudi family put leading tribal people in positions of power
- e. But, by the 1930s-40s, they started building up a big family and so, they put their family members in power
- f. There are now a lot of Saudi princes in power
- g. But, the Saudis were poor and they relied on money made from pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina by Muslim followers

IX. Oil in Saudi Arabia

- a. In the 1930s, though, Standard Oil started looking for oil in Saudi Arabia
- b. The Arabian Peninsula was arid
- c. So, the Saudis tried digging for water and instead, they found oil
- d. Standard Oil then formed ARAMCO (Arabian-American Oil Company) in 1937

X. Saudi Government

- a. This system of government with oil in 1938 was without a Prime Minister
- b. Islamic Law was the law of the land
- c. A King was the ruler
- d. Husayn wanted to be autocratic, but the Saudis wanted to rule by consensus
- e. As the Saudi prince's and their family members were placed in positions of power, it was easier to control the land
- f. But not a lot is done with Saudi Arabia's oil until after WW2

XI. Saudi Arabia – Independent Arab State

- a. So, now an independent country without a lot of outside influence, was the only independent Arab nation at the time
- b. In the region, it was only 1/3 independent countries
- c. Other than Saudi Arabia, only Iran and Turkey were calling their own shots
- d. The rest all have foreign influence

XII. British Mandates Successful After World War II

- a. Syria, Egypt, and Lebanon were given their independence by the British after World War 2

XIII. Legacy of the Mandates

- a. The power structure put in place when Lebanon was created will result in the 1970s Civil War
- b. The way that Iraq was created will result in the rise of military dictators
- c. It's not a matter of how horrible the British and the French were; many of the local leaders were willing to go along with them for their own reasons

XIV. Pan-Arabism

- a. After World War II, the Arabs strove to unite to create 1 Arab Nation
- b. This movement was called Pan-Arabism

Palestine Mandate

I. Topics

- a. Zionism
- b. Mandate: 2 Communities
- c. Partition and War

II. Alfred Dreyfuss

- a. In 1894, Alfred Dreyfuss was accused of espionage for Germany by the French
- b. Before and after 1894, people were accused of espionage, but he was only convicted because he was Jewish, he was not guilty
- c. He was convicted in a Kangaroo Court by the French
- d. Dreyfuss was part of the “New Rich” in France
- e. He was Jewish and didn’t hide it
- f. He was living large and the idea that Dreyfuss was an uppity individual and he had to be put down was because he was Jewish

III. Theodore Hertzl

- a. Hertzl was a journalist covering Dreyfuss’ trial
- b. Hertzl didn’t like Dreyfuss personally, but he saw that it was anti-Semitism that put him in this situation
- c. Novels were written dealing with anti-Semitism in the late 19th century

IV. Liberalization in Europe

- a. In the 18th and 19th centuries, leading up to the Dreyfuss affair, there was a liberalization in Europe towards Jews
- b. They were becoming more accepted
- c. The fact that Dreyfuss was openly Jewish in the French general staff reflects this
- d. However, liberalization leads to a backlash against the Jewish population

V. Hertzl Sees the Inequality

- a. Hertzl saw that Jews would never be treated equal in Europe because of what Russia was doing in the 19th century with pogroms
- b. There were anti-Semitic works in the 1860s
- c. Jews were talked about as a race, making them a society set aside from the rest of the Europeans
- d. Jewish population in Europe and in Russia had already began to leave
- e. 2 million Jews had already left Russia by 1914

VI. *Otto – Emancipation by Leo Pinsor*

- a. In his book, Pinsor argued that Jews will be treated bad as long as they're a minority and so, they need a homeland of their own

VII. *Jews Were Spread Out*

- a. A few Jews went to the Ottoman Empire because they had welcomed Jews in the past (to Palestine)
- b. Some went to Jerusalem, others went to Beirut
- c. However, Zionism doesn't begin until 1886

VIII. *Zionism, 1886*

- a. Nathan Birnbaum writes an article, where he coins the word, Zionism, saying that Jews had links to Palestine and should establish a homeland again
- b. But, the term Zionism didn't become politicized until Hertzl's work
- c. In Russia, the Hovezion were seeking to settle in Palestine

IX. *The Jewish State by Theodore Hertzl, 1896*

- a. In 1896, Hertzl writes *The Jewish State*
- b. In this book, the concept of political Zionism is established
- c. He argues that the Jews weren't going back to their ancestral home, but were going to Palestine to establish a home there
- d. He said a Jewish home was necessary because of persecution
- e. He said that if the Jews were given the land, they would do the rest and establish a successful entity there
- f. Argentina was also talked about as a possibility for a Jewish homeland because it had a temperate climate and was sparsely populated
- g. Palestine, which was within the Ottoman Empire, was the other area considered

X. *Hertzl Leads the Zionist Cause*

- a. Hertzl said that in Palestine, they could manage the finances of the area, they would be a defense for Europe in Asia, and they would help protect areas revered by Christians
- b. So, Hertzl talked to the people
- c. He went to talk with the Ottoman Sultan and also with Great Britain
- d. The Sultan and the British first say no
- e. Then, Hertzl talks to other Jewish leaders

XI. World Zionist Organization, 1897

- a. Jewish leaders form and create the World Zionist Organization
- b. This organization has its first meeting in Switzerland in 1897
- c. Munich was the first location considered for the meeting, but the Jews weren't allowed to meet there because Germany feared upsetting the anti-Semites there
- d. So, Germany suggested that the Jews meet in Switzerland
- e. The Jewish National Anthem and the Jewish National Fund were established at this meeting

XII. British anti-Jewish Immigration Act

- a. Many of the World Zionist Organization leaders went to Great Britain
- b. Jewish leaders played on British anti-Semitism
- c. Jews found an act in the British Parliament that was trying to ban Jewish immigration into Britain
- d. Some Jewish leaders used this to ask for a homeland

XIII. Uganda – a Jewish Homeland?

- a. One solution given to Jewish leaders by the British was Uganda
- b. Uganda was suggested as a Jewish homeland by the British
- c. Hertzl didn't like it, but he warmed up to the idea
- d. World Zionist Organization gets assistance
- e. Hertzl passes away in 1904

XIV. Chaim Weizmann

- a. After Hertzl's death, Weitzmann takes over the Jewish leadership role
- b. He was a Russian Jew who immigrated to Great Britain and was a chemist
- c. He played a key role in Britain's WWI effort
- d. Due to the fact that he was good in politics, he began to work on Lord Balfour
- e. Balfour, as Prime Minister, had attacked anti-Semitism and stopped the attempted anti-Semitism bill from being passed

XV. Jewish emigration to Palestine

- a. Weitzmann traveled to Palestine in 1907
- b. Small numbers had gone over there
- c. Between 1882-1914, 100,000 Jewish people had emigrated to Palestine
- d. Of these, 1/2 of them returned
- e. Lands were purchased from absentee landlords

XVI. Balfour Declaration

- a. At first, the World Zionist Organization movement began to work in WWI with the Germans, since the British weren't on their side
- b. However, the Balfour Declaration gets the British on their side in 1917

XVII. Herbert Samuel

- a. As WWI wound down, British Foreign Minister Herbert Samuel sent word to the British, saying that Palestine should be a British protectorate at first, to control the situation until the Jews become the majority in the area
- b. Because then, Palestine can become part of the British empire and because they were supporting the Jews, the Jews would then support them
- c. Protestants also wanted Jews in Palestine because Christ couldn't come again without them there

XVIII. Palestine Mandate, 1922

- a. Weitzmann was upset by the Balfour declaration because it didn't give him more land, but he was willing to accept it
- b. In 1922, the Palestine Mandate is established
- c. The British had actually occupied these lands since 1917 and had militarily occupied lands in WWI
- d. During the San Remo Conference, civilian leaders took over control from the military

XIX. Arab Majority in Palestine Will Dwindle

- a. In 1922, the Arab population outnumbers the Jews in Palestine, 8-1
- b. But by the end of the 1st Arab-Israel War, the Arabs were a minority

XX. British interest in Palestine

- a. Prior to the rise of the mandate, Britain was interested in Palestine because of its fears during the war of losing the Suez Canal to Germany, which was near Palestine
- b. Weitzmann was efficient in his diplomacy

XXI. Official Languages in Palestine

- a. British policy was to ease the fears of the Arab leadership
- b. With the establishment of the Palestine Mandate, tied to the Balfour Declaration, Hebrew, Arabic, and English were added as the official languages of Palestine

XXII. Herbert Samuel – 1st Commissioner of Palestine

- a. A Jew, Herbert Samuel was the 1st Commissioner of the mandate, despite the fact that Arabs outnumbered Jews, 8-1
- b. So, Britain irritated both the Jews and Arabs

XXIII. Britain Upsets Jews and Arabs

- a. Britain refused to commit to Weitzmann's interpretation of the Balfour Declaration
- b. Britain said it would tell him what it meant
- c. Arab population in mandate thought that their numbers would work, being 85% to give them a homeland
- d. In the Balfour Declaration, the British say that the Jews will be given "a" Jewish home, not necessarily Palestine
- e. They were trying to balance competing interests, but they failed
- f. In the end, the populations of the mandate would have a say in their future
- g. Mandate developed without an institutional system and it effected the history of the region

XXIV. White Papers, 1922

- a.
- b.

XXV. Herbert Samuel's Solution to Problems

- a. Herbert Samuel's solution to all the problems was to have a constitution with Jews, Christians, and Arabs all being represented
- b. But, the Arabs didn't want any part of it
- c. Samuel wanted to create an indigenous government
- d. However, Arab leaders viewed this as one form of colonialism
- e. So, in the end, Samuel was trying to pas to indigenous leadership
- f. So, high commissioner ruled over Palestine Mandate
- g. Samuel was Jewish, but he saw himself more as a Britain

XXVI. Failed Administration Leads to 2 Separate Communities

- a. So, from the failed attempt to create an administration, there are 2 separate communities, Arabs or Christians and Jews

XXVII. Yishuv – Jewish Community

- a. Yishuv was the Jewish Community in the mandate
- b. By far, the Yishuv was the more organized and successful of the 2 communities
- c. This was because it was more connected to the British
- d. It had ability, organization, diplomacy, commitment, and was able to foster connections outside of the mandate because they knew they were fighting an uphill battle because they were the minority, so they knew they would need help

XXVIII. Hishdrut – Jewish Trade Unions

- a. Hishdrut were using trade unions, dealing with agriculture
- b. They boycotted Arab labor and Arab products
- c. They allied themselves with the Kibbutz

XXIX. Haganah

- a. The Yishuv also established a Jewish defense force, called the Haganah

XXX. Jewish self-sufficiency

- a. Jews wanted to be economically self-sufficient
- b. Hishdrut and the National Assembly were recognized by the British
- c. But the British didn't accept the Haganah as the official
- d. However, they winked at it because they knew they couldn't get rid of it

XXXI. David Ben-Gurion

- a. Ben-Gurion became the 1st Prime Minister of Israel
- b. Outside of the mandate, the World Zionist Organization, Jewish leaders were living in Palestine
- c. But not every Jewish person from 1920-29 jumped to go to Palestine, because they felt content where they are
- d. However, while they didn't jump to go, they still supported the cause

XXXII. Vladimir Ze'n Jabotinski

- a. Jabotinski proposed revisionist Zionism
- b. He argued that the Jews cannot wait for Great Britain to act and that they should not rely on them
- c. He said that the Jews need to promote and increase Yishuv by immigration
- d. Jabotinski said that Jews have to build the "Iron Wall" because they won't be accept and so that those who don't like them won't be able to defeat them

XXXIII. Arab Leadership

- a. Arab leadership was led by landowning nobles who had dominated in the Ottoman Empire who had become key leaders in religious confessions
- b. They tried to work with Great Britain, but they didn't have the connections to the Prime Minister

XXXIV. Arabs Form an Arab Executive, 1920

- a. Arabs formed an Arab Executive in 1920, but Great Britain didn't recognize it as representing the Arab voice
- b. They weren't well organized, either

XXXV. Supreme Muslim Council

- a. Supreme Muslim Council was led by Hajji Amin Husayni
- b. Husayni was a religious leader
- c. This group was recognized by Great Britain as representing the Arab voice
- d. It was recognized early on by Great Britain, which helped to establish this council
- e. Supreme Muslim Council had control

XXXVI. Waling Wall Incident of 1929, August 29, 1929

- a. In 1929, there was a Waling Wall incident
- b. The Waling Wall was the 2nd wall of the 2nd temple
- c. This wall is central to Muslims and Christians
- d. It was under Muslim control, but all had a right to go there
- e. Jews set up a division between men and women at the Waling Wall
- f. Arabs didn't like these screens, but the British accepted them
- g. So, there was a war between extreme sides of Muslims and Christians
- h. On August 29, 1929, Arab populations then began attacking Jewish settlements
- i. This was the 1st major conflict involving large amounts of casualties

XXXVII. British Commission Releases Shaw Report, September 1929

- a. British then form a commission to find out the best solution
- b. In September 1929, the Shaw report says that the British should better define their role with Arabs and that they better control the Jewish immigration to Palestine
- c. Report also says that the British have to find a way to stop the eviction of tenant farmers
- d. Tenant farmers were kicked out of the land they were staying on after absentee landlords sold the land

XXXVIII. Tenant Farmers Upset, 1930

- a. Tenant farmers were upset at the Arab leadership for selling the land and putting them out of a job

XXXIX. Hope-Simpson Commission Releases Passfield White Paper

- a. Report said that some Jews wanted to work with Britain, while others wanted to be independent
- b. Report said that Jewish immigration had to be limited to the mandate because if they don't deal with it, the Arabs would deal with it
- c. White paper was repudiated by Prime Minister MacDonald because of the connections
- d. Weitzmann didn't want to limit immigration because that would affect their cause

XXXX. Arab High Committee is Formed

- a. Arab leadership forms the Arab High Committee
- b. They don't deal with this well because they are part of the problem for selling their land to whoever pays them
- c. They also don't have connections with the British

XLI. Arab Riots, 1936

- a. So, in 1936, Arab riots start by having strikes and protests
- b. Small and large riots take place to stop Jewish immigration and land sales, but it doesn't work
- c. This was not led by the Arab High Committee
- d. It was grassroots leadership
- e. Their anger was directed at the Yishuv, the British, and Arab leadership
- f. 1,000 Arabs were killed and 80 Jews were killed
- g. Revolts were put down by the British

XLII. Peel Commission Investigates Riots, 1937

- a. In 1937, the Peel Commission is formed to deal with the revolts
- b. The British decide to break the mandate into an Arab and Jewish state and to have a Jewish-Arab enclave
- c. However, nobody was happy with this decision
- d. Commission said that having separate states was the key, but both sides weren't happy

XLIII. Peel Commission Upsets Arabs and Jews

- a. Jews were given the most fertile land, so the Arabs weren't happy
- b. Jewish population in the Yushuv was growing, but the Arabs were still a majority
- c. Arabs were upset that this land was being given away
- d. Peel Commission was not in a good position in 1937 because of the Arab Revolts of 1936
- e. Peel Commission irritates everyone and the revolts continue

XLIV. Arab Secret Societies Attacks British and Jewish Groups

- a. Secret societies among the Arab population are formed
- b. They attack both British and Jewish groups
- c. They smuggle in arms to catch up with Haganah

XLV. Arms Smuggling

- a. Great Britain can't stop Arab or Jewish arms smuggling, so both communities are increasingly armed
- b. The British needed 20,000 troops and millions of dollars to put down the Arab revolts called for by the Arab High Commission

XLVI. Division of Palestine

- a. 20% of mandate became a Jewish state
- b. 80% of Mandate became an Arab state that would eventually be joined with Transjordan
- c. So, 250,000 Arabs are forced to evacuate and they did not like this
- d. People from Transjordan also didn't want to leave their land
- e. Weitzmann, Ben-Gurion, and Schrutz began to say that it was a start and that it was a temporary measure, but the Jabotinskyists wouldn't compromise

XLVII. World Zionist Organization Accepts Peel Commission

- a. At the 20th World Zionist Congress, they accepted the Peel Commission, but it wouldn't come to pass
- b. Arab revolts continue from 1936-39 with the British as the main targets

XLVIII. Jewish Gangs

- a. Various groups associated with the Jabotinskyists began to take action into their own hands
- b. Irgun and Stern are Jewish gangs that were formed
- c. These groups advocated terrorist tactics
- d. Now that the Arabs were armed, they would retaliate
- e. Bombs were set off in the Arab marketplace
- f. British response said that they would capture as many local leaders as possible and then blow up their homes
- g. The British began to work against the Irgun
- h. With the Irgun, they held the feet of Ben-Gurion to the fire

II. Arab Resistance Collapses, 1939

- a. By 1939, Arab resistance collapsed because the leaders were executed, in exile, or just collapsed

L. Radical Jews Target British

- a. With the Arabs resistance out of the picture, the British were now being targeted by radical Jews
- b. Radical elements of the Yishuv were already attacking
- c. No British Solution was accepted

LI. Anglo-Jewish-Arab Conference, May 1939

- a. 1939 was a pivotal year
- b. Britain knew that the Palestine mandate would be crucial for its war effort, but they needed the support of the Arab population because they needed access to the Suez Canal
- c. So, in May 1939, the British created the Anglo-Jewish-Arab Conference
- d. The British tried to bring the Arabs and Jews together with American and British leaders
- e. However, not all of the Jewish population were Zionists
- f. There was no common ground during the meeting
- g. The British had to have separate meetings with the Jews and Arabs
- h. The British tried offering the Arabs a state with limited Jewish immigration
- i. But the Arabs wanted to have complete control of the immigration and issue, so they could decide on the amount of acceptable immigration
- j. So, neither side was willing to compromise

LII. Jewish Population in Mandate Rises, 1919-1939

- a. At the outset of WW2, in 1939, the Jewish population in the mandate was 467,000 Jews (30% of the mandate)
- b. In less than 20 years, the number of Jews in Palestine rose from 10% of the population to 30% of the population
- c. World War 2 affected the history of this mandate more than any other mandate because of the strength of the Nazi party in Germany
- d. There was this increase in Jewish population in the Yushuv because of what was going on in Germany with the Nuremberg Laws and the Final Solution
- e. 2/3 of European Jewry were killed by the Nazis (6/10 million Jews in Europe were killed)

LIII. Jewish Persecution Increases Their Desire for a Homeland

- a. Jews, who in earlier decades didn't see a need to go to Palestine, now wanted to go to Palestine to escape Nazi persecution
- b. Among European leaders, there was knowledge of what was going on in Germany, so this would guide their actions

LIV. British Control Jewish Immigration to Palestine During Holocaust

- a. Yushuv stepped up its effort to bring in whoever it could during the war
- b. However, the British created internment camps for illegal immigrants
- c. Yushuv said that the internment camps were inhumane because these people were fleeing
- d. Britain responded by saying that they were trying to keep the mandate under control
- e. Anger and passions were rising on all sides

LV. Yushuv Helps the British, 1944

- a. By 1944, the Yushuv were aiding the British war effort, despite the fact that the British didn't want their help because they didn't want to give them more guns

LVI. Zionist Activity in the US

- a. In the US, in 1942, the leadership of US Zionist groups meet
- b. They join the more activist attitudes
- c. US Zionist organizations met at the Biltmore Hotel
- d. Biltmore program built support for Jewish cause

LVII. Ben-Gurion Becomes More Active During WW2

- a. Ben-Gurion, who was a gradualist before the war, saying that step-by-step the Jews will meet their goals, because more active during the war

LVIII. American Zionists

- a. It wasn't till 1944 that FDR began to deal with this issue
- b. Jewish leaders in the US still saw other places than Palestine as possibilities
- c. Others saw Palestine as the only solution

LIX. Radical Yushuv Elements Assassinate British Official in Egypt

- a. Radical elements of the Yushuv, former members of the Stern gangs, assassinated a British official in Egypt
- b. Churchill said they would deal with them after the war

LX. Stern Gang Increasingly Targets the British

- a. Increasingly, the Stern and Irgun gangs attack British targets, not Arabs
- b. Wanted posters were put up, but they couldn't be caught
- c. Members of the Stern gang robbed banks set up by the Yushuv
- d. Leader of the Stern gang, Stern, was so radical that he went to work for the Germans and Italians because he was so anti-British
- e. Stern was then kicked out of the Stern gang for this and was killed by the British in 1942
- f. In 1944 and 1944, Stern gang leaders were dealt with harshly

LXI. Irgun Gang – Still Active

- a. The Irgun gang, led by Began, was still active
- b. Yitzak Shamir demanded a larger mandate
- c. The Irgun gang agreed
- d. Shamir's group wanted to focus on British officials
- e. Irgun wanted to focus on civilian installation
- f. Palestinian leadership collapsed in 1939

LXII. Arab High Committee is Not United

- a. Members of the Arab High Committee were allowed back in
- b. They were not united
- c. The committee was made up of 2 political parties
- d. 1 party wanted to compromise; the other party didn't want to compromise
- e. The Arab High Command and Political Parties had popular support, but the gangs were working on their own

LXIII. League of Arab States Formed, March 1945

- a. In March 1945, Arab leadership joined together to deal with the Palestine Mandate
- b. They formed the League of Arab States, which is now the Arab League
- c. However, mandate problems continued even after the war

LXIV. Mandate Problems After WW2

- a. At the end of WW2, FDR had died and Truman is the US President
- b. Problems of the mandate continue
- c. Great Britain's Foreign Minister Bevin says that Great Britain will allow 1500 Jewish refugees/month into the mandate
- d. Both communities don't like this, especially the Yishuv, because it still limits Jewish immigration

LXV. David Ben-Gurion

- a. Ben-Gurion is a leading figure and he is a moderate
- b. The Haganah is not attacking the British installation
- c. Ben-Gurion is increasing to a more activist stance
- d. Money is coming in from the US to purchase weapons

LXVI. British Limit Jewish Immigration Again After Jews Acquire More Weapons

- a. Inquiries were made by the British after the British saw that they weren't supposed to have, were found
- b. This resulted in the British further limiting Jewish immigration
- c. This leads to more attacks on the British
- d. British raid against the Jews discovered nothing because they were tipped off

LXVII. King David Hotel Bombed, July 1946

- a. In July 1946, the Irgun gang, under Began, bombed the King David Hotel
- b. Bombing kills 91 people
- c. This Hotel was the British Headquarters in Palestine
- d. Arab groups retaliated when they were attacked

LXVIII. Truman Supports Zionists

- a. Truman is beginning to support the Zionist Movement more
- b. This upsets British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin because the British are being killed in Palestine
- c. So, in February 1947, Ernest Bevin throws the issue to the United Nations to deal with

LXIX. UN Special Commission on Palestine (UNSCOP) is Formed

- a. UNSCOP is formed to settle the mandate issue
- b. Yishuv owns 6% of the total land in the mandate
- c. A Zionist leader met with UNSCOP, however Arab leadership wouldn't speak with them
- d. Irgun gang continued attacking British officials throughout this commission process

LXX. UNSCOP Decision Partitions Palestine

- a. UNSCOP decided 8-3 to partition the mandate
- b. Minority Opinion: India, Iran, and Yugoslavia wanted to create a federal state in the area
- c. In November 1947, the partition plan goes to a vote in the UN General Assembly, where the partition plan is approved
- d. So, in May 1948, the British leave Palestine

1st Arab – Israeli War

I. Palestine Issue Decided by United Nations

- a. British Foreign Minister threw the mandate of Palestine issue to the UN
- b. There were 1.3 million Arabs and 608,000 Jews in Palestine
- c. UN formed UNSCOP
- d. 8 votes for partition; 3 votes for a federal system
- e. Then it went to the UN General Assembly, which voted 33-13 to go with the UNSCOP decision
- f. In the meantime, Britain left as of May
- g. But war was afoot

II. Arabs Attack Jews

- a. Violence occurred within the mandate itself
- b. The Haganah (Jewish Defense Force) was better equipped than the irregular forces of the Arabs
- c. Arab irregular forces attacked Jews within the mandate
- d. This resulted in the Jews retaliating with 'PLAN D'

III. Jews Establish 'Plan D'

- a. The attacks on the Jewish settlements led the Jews to retaliate and go on the offensive (PLAN D)
- b. Jews knew that the partition of Palestine would affect the destiny of the state of Isreal, which they wanted to create

IV. Jewish Offensive (April – May 1948)

- a. In April and May 1948, there were fierce attacks by the Jews
- b. The village of Dayr Yassin was attacked by radical forces within the Yushuv (the Irgun gang)
- c. 120 people were killed in the village
- d. This was an example of part of the offensive for Plan D
- e. Yushuv leadership wanted to control and expand area of the partition, so they went on the offensive before the partition was made

V. Arabs Flee Mandate

- a. Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion knew that Jews were outnumbered and they could be decimated by the Arab population if they united
- b. So, Jews attacked villages, like Dayr
- c. The result was that 300,000 Arabs fled the mandate as a whole by May 15,1948, the date that Israel was officially created

VI. Arab Refugees in the Arab-Israeli War

- a. A substantial portion of the 700,000 refugees from the Arab-Israeli War, 300,000 had fled before the war
- b. So, there was a war going on between the Jews and Arabs before May 15th

VII. Creation of Israel

- a. A few hours after the last British official left, Ben-Gurion proclaimed the establishment of Israel
- b. US and the Soviet Union were the 1st countries to recognize Israel on May 15th
- c. A war then began from May 15, 1948 – January 17, 1949

VIII. The 1st Arab-Israeli War, May 15, 1948 – January 17, 1949

- a. The combined forces of the Egyptians, Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq invaded Israel
- b. At this time, the Haganah was no more
- c. It was now the **Israeli Defense Force (IDF)**
- d. Combined forces of the Arab states (Arab Legion) was 25,000 troops fighting initially against the IDF's 35,000 troops
- e. But by the end of the war, the IDF put in two times the number of forces
- f. Not all Arab forces were put into the war

IX. Arab Disunity

- a. Furthermore, the agendas of the Arab nations weren't unified
- b. Arabs didn't trust King Abdallah of Jordan
- c. They didn't trust him because he was working with Goldemayer before the onset of hostilities
- d. Abdallah was willing to accept the establishment of Israel if he was given the West Bank
- e. This deal was made before the onset of hostilities in April, May 1948
- f. After the hostilities began, Abdallah hesitated
- g. But, Abdallah continued to work his angle
- h. So, there was a lot of suspicion there

X. 1st Arab-Israeli War is Not Continuous

- a. The Arab-Israeli War was a back and forth battle
- b. Israelis and Arabs took a lot of hits during the war
- c. However, the war was not continuous; there were cease-fires many times that kept being broken
- d. David Ben-Gurion was going to deal with each Arab state independently because he knew that they weren't of one mind

XI. Ben-Gurion Fails to Convince Cabinet to Take the West Bank

- a. Ben-Gurion saw the war and pushed for taking the West Bank, but his cabinet deadlocked on the issue, 6-6
- b. The 6 cabinet members who voted against taking the West Bank believed that it would be too costly, and they realized it would bring too many Arabs into the state of Israel
- c. In the meantime, there were peace feelers thrown out

XII. Israel Wins 1st Arab-Israeli War, January 7, 1949

- a. Ben-Gurion was going to push for as much territory as he could get
- b. By January 7, 1949, Israel was victorious, staving off joint Arab attacks and it was quite pleased with the result
- c. Individual armistice agreements were then signed with the Arab countries

XIII. Israeli Armistice Agreements with Arab Countries

- a. February 1943 – Egypt
- b. March 1943 – Lebanon
- c. April 1943 – Jordan
- d. July 1943 – Syria

XIV. Partition Plan

- a. Initially, the partition plan gave the Yishuv 55% of the partition
- b. But after the war, the state of Israel controlled 79% of the mandate and it forever changed the makeup of the region

XV. Abdallah's Act of Union, 1950

- a. In 1950, Abdallah put forth the Act of Union, saying that in his mind, the West Bank was part of Jordan
- b. To other Arab nations, it showed his true colors

XVI. UN Relief Works Agency Deals with Arab Refugees

- a. There were now 700,000 Palestinian refugees spread out throughout Arab lands
- b. So, the UN created the UN Relief Works agency to deal with refugee camps
- c. Israel said this was an Arab problem and they had to deal with it
- d. UN blamed Israel for refugees, saying they had to deal with them
- e. But in reality, there is responsibility on both sides and compromise was needed, but it didn't come
- f. So, Arab nations continued making the most out of this to distract their own populations

Egypt

I. Pan-Arabism

- a. Within Egypt, many Arabs recognized that the US and the Soviets were treating them as a colony
- b. So, the Arabs realized that the best way to handle the matter was to create an ideology to unite Arabs in order to get their voices heard on the Arab stage
- c. So, Pan-Arabism emerged
- d. Pan-Arabism scared Europeans and the US
- e. They didn't want to have anything to do with it
- f. **Pan-Arabism was an idea of having 1 Arab nation and that all Arabs would act and think as one**
- g. It was a political ideology

II. Ba'ath Party

- a. Pan-Arabism is best associated with the Ba'ath Party
- b. Ba'ath Party – focused on Pan-Arab nationalism
- c. The Ba'ath Party was started by 1 Arab Christian and 1 Arab Muslim
- d. They considered themselves to be Arab first and their religion second
- e. The idea was that religious differences shouldn't divide them
- f. This was something that took hold at the beginning of the 20th Century
- g. Eventually, Ba'athist parties developed in Syria and Iraq

III. Pan-Arabism Doesn't Consider Arab Disunity

- a. A proponent of Pan-Arab nationalism didn't really consider that all Arabs didn't get along (Abdallah couldn't be trusted)

IV. Egypt After WW2

- a. In Egypt, King Faruq and the WAFD Party were running Egypt at the end of WW2
- b. They competed back and forth for power
- c. Egypt was not required to declare war on Germany, only to break its ties with them
- d. Egypt's economy benefited greatly from the war
- e. But, King Faruq and WAFD didn't answer to the common man, so they really didn't benefit from the economy

V. Wide Gap Between Rich and Poor in Egypt

- a. There was a large gap between the rich and poor in Egypt
- b. 0.4% of the population held 35% of the land
- c. There was a small class that owned a lot of the land

VI. Muslim Brotherhood

- a. The Muslim Brotherhood established by Hasan-al Barnan was an alternative to the WAFD
- b. They answered to the needs of the average citizen
- c. They said that Islam had to be incorporated into everyday life, saying that Islam was compatible to the modern world (they didn't have to live in the past)

VII. Egyptian Military

- a. Another group, the military, was dealing with problems in the country
- b. The involvement of Egypt in the Arab-Israeli War and their loss caused a firestorm in Egypt
- c. The firestorm resulted in King Faruq calling for elections in 1950

VIII. King Faruq Calls for Elections after Loss in Arab-Israeli War, 1950

- a. In 1950, King Faruq called for elections
- b. A WAFD leader was elected and called for the abolition of a 1936 treaty with Great Britain that gave them influence over Egypt
- c. This broke Great Britain's influence over Egypt, but Great Britain retaliated
- d. This resulted in general chaos with riots breaking out in January 1952

IX. Free Officers Coup, Summer 1952

- a. Because of the riots in January 1952, a small group in the military stepped in to restore order, the Free Officers
- b. Free Officers were a small military group, which overthrew the government in a bloodless coup in the Summer of 1952
- c. They were middle age (25-35)
- d. They were of a middle or poor background
- e. Their leader was a general in the Egyptian Army, Mahammad Nagub

X. Mahammad Nagub

- a. Mahammad Nagub, the leader of the Free Officers, was an older gentlemen
- b. But, Nagub wasn't really running the show
- c. He was the titular figure head of the Free Officer's coup
- d. Colonel Nasser was really calling the shots

XI. Colonel Nasser Calls the Shots

- a. Colonel Nasser was really calling the shots
- b. In 1953, Nasser and the Free Officers abolished the monarchy and sent Faruq packing
- c. Their stated goal was to get British influence out and to reform the Egyptian system
- d. Reform meant that that all WAFD Party members were out of the government
- e. Land Reform was also implemented

XII. Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), 1953

- a. Nasser established a Revolutionary Command Council
- b. In they began their reform process
- c. They abolished the monarchy, the constitution, and political parties
- d. They said that they would run the show for 3 years and create a working system by 1956 and that is what happens
- e. From 1953-56, the RCC is running the show
- f. Naguib is Prime Minister and President, but Colonel Nasser is running the show

XIII. Muslim Brotherhood Supports, then Turns on Nasser

- a. Muslim Brotherhood supported reform
- b. Many members of the Muslim Brotherhood were close with the Free Officers and the Revolutionary Command Council
- c. But, as time went on, into 1954, Nasser sought to expand his influence
- d. This created problems
- e. A member of the Muslim Brotherhood then tried to murder Nasser
- f. Nasser retaliated to this attempted assassination by trying to purge the Muslim Brotherhood

XIV. RCC is Successful

- a. RCC also had problems with labor unions and had to keep them under their thumbs
- b. But, they were still dealing with the problems of the average citizen, which the WAFD had ignored

XV. Land Reform Law, 1952

- a. In 1952, RCC implemented Land Reform Law, limiting the amount of land that an individual could own
- b. Land that exceeded the allowable amount was redistributed
- c. It was not perfectly handled, but it was a good faith attempt
- d. RCC promised to pay back the landowners for their land, but they never did

XVI. New Constitution, 1956

- a. In 1956, the new constitution was declared
- b. The government said it was committed to abolishing colonialism and promoting social justice for a democratic society
- c. The Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) was guiding popular will

XVII. RCC Guides Popular Will

- a. The Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) was guiding popular will
- b. But, the RCC was calling for changes with the understanding that they would always have control of those things
- c. However, they were creating enemies

XVIII. Nasser Wants to Build Aswan Dam

- a. Nasser, who eventually took over as sole ruler, said that he wanted to build the Aswan Dam, which was a hydro-electric power source
- b. The problem was that Egypt didn't have the money to build it
- c. They needed \$1 billion, so they went to the World Bank, which was controlled by the US and Great Britain
- d. But Nasser wasn't playing nice with Great Britain and the US because Nasser took Pan-Arabism seriously and he wasn't playing nice in the Cold War, remaining unaligned
- e. He was told by the US that it wasn't environmentally friendly to build the Aswan Dam, so they refused to give him the money
- f. While this was true, it wasn't the real reason they refused to give him money

XIX. Nasser Refused to Join Baghdad Pact, 1955

- a. In 1955, Great Britain pushed the Baghdad Pact to get the countries in the Middle East to support the West in the Cold War
- b. Nasser said that he didn't want to be part of the pact and refused to deal with countries that were part of it
- c. India and Egypt were the only Middle Eastern countries that remained non-aligned
- d. However, the West believed, "you're either with us or you're against us"

XX. The West Doesn't Like Non-Aligned Countries

- a. US President Dwight Eisenhower's Secretary of State, Jon Foster Dulles didn't like countries not taking sides
- b. The British Parliament also didn't like non-aligned countries
- c. So, in 1956 when Nasser went to the World Bank, he was refused a loan
- d. Egypt played nice with Warsaw Pact countries and US supported countries
- e. So, in July 1956, the US wouldn't give Nasser money to build the Aswan Dam because it was non-aligned

XXI. Nasser Nationalizes the Suez Canal

- a. Since Nasser couldn't get loans to build the Aswan Dam, he nationalized the Suez Canal because the Egyptians built the Canal
- b. He nationalized it on the anniversary of the Free Officer's Coup on July 26, 1952
- c. At this time, the French company was kicked out
- d. This was a secret plan to nationalize it, which was done overnight
- e. Egyptians knew how to pilot ships through the Suez Canal, so they didn't need the French
- f. This scared the other countries in the world, Great Britain, France, Israel, and the US

XXII. France, Great Britain, and Israel Are Angered and Prepare to Act

- a. In 1956, there was a presidential election in the US
- b. But, France and Great Britain saw Nasser as 'Hitler on the Nile'
- c. Israel was also affected by nationalization of the Suez because Israeli ships would not be allowed through its Gulf of Elat
- d. So, Israel, Great Britain, and France were up in arms over this
- e. This leads to the Suez-Sinai War in October-November 1956
- f. However, Great Britain and France were no longer super powers
- f. US presidential election is in November 1956

XXIII. Operation Musketeer

- a. The operation leading to war was called Operation Musketeer
- b. A plan was hatched, but Great Britain, France, and Israel wondered by the US wasn't doing anything and wondered if they would be upset if they did something
- c. Under Operation Musketeer, Israel would invade Egypt, first
- d. Then, Great Britain and France would raise their hands up in horror and go in to establish the peace
- e. They kept Ike out of the loop, feeling that if it happened, he wouldn't say anything and would accept the fait accompli
- f. At the time, the Hungarian uprising was also going on

XXIV. Suez-Sinai War, October-November 1956

- a. On October 29, 1956, the war began
- b. On October 31, 1956, Great Britain bombed Egypt
- c. Israel then marched across the Sinai
- d. Then, Israel sank ships in the canal to block it
- e. Ike Went ballistic over this

XXV. War Upsets Ike

- a. Ike was upset that they went behind his back
- b. Operation Musketeer was only supposed to take a couple of days, but it wasn't completed within a couple of days
- c. So, by November 5, 1956 the fighting stopped

XXVI. End of the War

- a. The only cease-fire was the British bombing
- b. Israel had never really invaded
- c. As soon as this went down, the US said that it would cut off British loans from the International Monetary Fund until they made amends
- d. November 6, 1956 was supposed to be the 1st full day of the invasion, which was also Election Day in the US
- e. Hungarian Revolution was also going on
- f. Great Britain and France were told to give it up
- g. US put its foot down and started to be involved in the Middle East in and after 1956

XXVII. Nasser Wins the War

- a. Since Nasser stood up to the 2 "superpowers" (as he saw France and Great Britain), he won the war
- b. This resulted in his popularity skyrocketing in the Arab World and in Egypt
- c. Israel's relations with the US suffered as a result of their part in the war
- d. This event played so well into Nasser's goals
- e. Nasser had already made a name for himself with his non-alignment and he was trying to make it stronger

XXVIII. Israel and Nasser, 1952

- a. After the Free Officer's coup in 1952, Israel welcomed Nasser, but didn't know how he would deal with issues, so Israel feared the unknown
- b. Israel wasn't happy when Nasser began to hire German scientists to help his military

XXIX. Lavon Affair, 1954

- a. Nasser came into power and tried to better his relations with Great Britain and the US
- b. Great Britain was removing the last of its troops from Egypt and Israel wasn't sure it wanted Nasser to be the state in the region to work with the two powers
- c. So, 1 member of the Israeli government, Lavon, came up with a plan to destroy any good relation between Egypt, Great Britain, and the US
- d. Lavon wanted to sabotage Egypt's relationship with them
- e. So, in 1954, Lavon placed bombs in the mailboxes of British officials in Egypt against US buildings in Egypt
- f. It was believed that this would sabotage relations
- g. But individuals were caught before they planted some of the bombs and they were then executed

XXX. Nasser's Relations with Israel

- a. Nasser didn't trust Israel after this, but he knew he still had to deal with them because Israel was a friend of the US and Great Britain
- b. Israel and Egypt's relationship became more combative
- c. But Nasser had this public relations support under his belt from his win in the Sinai-Suez War

XXXI. Nasser's Arab Socialism

- a. Nasser was dealing with how to improve his country
- b. The Agrarian Reform Law in 1952 redistributed land
- c. But Nasser felt that nationalization was the key to solving all of Egypt's problems
- d. So, he nationalized all economic ventures
- e. This came to fruition with the 1st 5 year plan in 1960
- f. Economy would be centrally controlled
- g. Education would be centrally controlled
- h. They also knew they needed workers for this economy, so they promised jobs to every Egyptian who got a degree from an Egyptian university
- i. There was free education

XXXII. Problem with Promise of Guaranteed Jobs

- a. Nasser was looking for engineers, doctors, and other people in the sciences
- b. However, a lot of the people who got degrees got humanities degrees
- c. So, there were a lot of educated people who weren't equipped to help technological development for Egypt
- d. The state socialism that Nasser created for Egypt in the early 1960s was a good move for Egypt, but it didn't work out the way he hoped it would work out
- e. There was now a highly educated populace that was underemployed or unemployed in Egypt

XXXIII. Muslim Brotherhood is Driven Underground, 1952

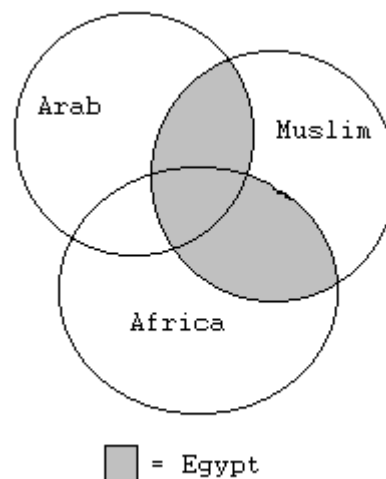
- a. The Muslim Brotherhood had been accused of trying to assassinate Nasser in 1952, so it had been driven underground
- b. However, the organization continues to this day

XXXIV. Nasser Co-opts Religious Education

- a. Religious education was co-opted at the University of al-Azhar
- b. It was now forced to teach engineering and the rest of the sciences
- c. Nasser didn't want to secularize Egypt, but he wanted to curve religious influence
- d. He was successful to a degree because he survived Operation Musketeer, remained unaligned, and had a lot of political capital to spend

XXXV. Nasser's *Philosophy of Revolution*, 1955

- a. In 1955, Nasser wrote the book, *Philosophy of Revolution*
- b. He said that Egypt is in the center of the Arab world, the Muslim world, and the African world (the center was according to Nasser)
- c. He argued that in the pre-Islamic world, Egypt was an important power
- d. But he argued that Egypt, being at the center of these worlds meant something and that Egypt should be a guiding leader in these worlds
- e. He also that the leader of Egypt (Nasser) should be the leader of these three worlds
- f. He wanted to have a say and to be able interfere in these three worlds, believing that it was his right (delusions of grandeur)



XXXVI. Nasser Interferes in the Arab World

- a. Nasser interfered in Congo, Angola, Yemen, and Jordan
- b. He also got himself involved in affairs in Algeria, which in 1954, was fighting for independence from France
- c. Nasser had a lot of things going on at the same time

XXXVII. Nasser's Non-Alignment Upsets the West, 1956

- a. The year 1956 worked to Nasser's benefit
- b. He made enemies out of Great Britain, France, and the US because he played the US off of the Soviet Union
- c. Soviets and the US didn't like this

XXXVIII. United Arab Republic, 1959

- a. The idea that Nasser would be the leader of this larger world (Arab, Muslim, and African) manifested itself
- b. In 1959, Egypt and Syria merged to form the United Arab Republic (UAR)
- c. In 1958, leaders of Syria wanted to unite with Egypt to form the UAR
- d. This created a lot of tensions with other powers

XXXIX. Iraq is NOT invited to join UAR

- a. Iraq wasn't invited to join the UAR because they joined the Baghdad Pact (British led)
- b. As a result of Iraq joining the Baghdad Pact, Nasser verbally attacked the British and the Iraqis

XXXX. Nasser Doesn't Like King Abdallah of Jordan

- a. Nasser also didn't like the King of Jordan because he when Nasser tried to interfere in affairs, he was rebuffed

XLI. Syria Ends United Arab Republic, 1961

- a. UAR lasted until 1961
- b. In 1958, it seemed like Pan-Arabism was spreading
- c. But Syrian leadership didn't like that Nasser was the one calling all the shots, despite the claim that the UAR was a united entity
- d. So, the UAR dissolved in 1961
- e. The end of the UAR seemed like the end of Pan-Arabism because Nasser overstepped his boundaries (delusions of grandeur)

XLII. Nasser's Delusions of Grandeur

- a. In 1956, Nasser believed he defeated Great Britain and France, but he really didn't
- b. If the US hadn't stopped them from invading, Nasser would have been overthrown
- c. Since he remained in power, though, he thought that he had power from defeating the world powers
- d. But his political capital wasn't well spent

XLIII. Pan Arabism

- a. Pan-Arabism was a belief in the establishment of a united Arab state to deal with the superpowers and to drive Israel into the sea
- b. But, with the establishment of Israel, it was there to stay
- c. So, driving them into the sea was only a pipe dream

XLIV. Israel – A Bulwark for Democracy

- a. The US backing of Israel wouldn't be cemented until the Six Day War of 1967
- b. Before that, their relationship went back and forth
- c. Israel promoted itself a bulwark in the Cold War
- d. They said that they would be a guide and were a democracy in the Middle East
- e. So, in the 1950s and 60s, Israel worked with the US and Iran to aid their secret police
- f. Israel played its role very well
- g. Israel knew that outside support was necessary because there were no peace agreements signed with the Arab countries, only cease-fires
- h. So, relations between the US and Israel began to get better

Baathism

I. Ba‘thism

- a. Ba‘thism was a political ideology, combining Arab nationalism and state socialism
- b. Ba‘th = resurrection of Arab people/culture
- c. Ba‘thist ideology said that the Arabs had an illustrious history that was being swept up

II. Aflaq / al-Bitar

- a. Aflaq and al-Bitar formed the Ba‘thist Party
- b. One was a Christian; the other was a Muslim
- c. They were both European educated
- d. They latched onto the idea of combining nationalism and socialism

III. Ba‘thism in Syria

- a. Ba‘thists formed a political party in Syria in 1946 as the French were dragged out
- b. They aimed to end social injustice, end the exploitation of the classes, and establish a democratic system in Syria
- c. They believed that Ba‘thism would bring about Arab unity (Democratic Socialists)

IV. Ba‘thism is Relatively Secular

- a. Islam would play a role in Ba‘thism, but it wouldn’t be an overwhelming part of it
- b. Ba‘thism is relatively/largely secular in its outlook

Iraq

I. Iraq's Constitutional Monarchy

- a. Iraq had a constitutional monarchy
- b. In 1945, Faysal II was king, the grandson of Faysal I
- c. In the 1930s, Faysal II had a regent because he was too young to rule
- d. His regent was Abd al-Ilah

Monarchy----- Faysal II
 ----Abd al-Ilah

Prime Minister -----Nuri al-Said

II. Legitimacy Problems

- a. There were legitimacy problems because during WW2, al-Said and the monarchy were ousted in a pro-German coup
- b. After the Anglo-Iraqi war, however, the British reinstated Faysal II/Abd al-Ilah and Nuri al-Said
- c. The monarchy was legitimate because Faysal II could prove a link

III. Faysal II Comes Of Age, 1953

- a. In 1953, Faysal II came of age, but Abd al-Ilah was still calling the shots for the monarchy and al-Said was Prime Minister
- b. In 1953, Iraq was tied with Great Britain
- c. In 1955, Iraq joined the Baghdad Pact, which was pro-British

IV. Sunni Minority Has a Strangle Hold Over the Power

- a. Sunni minority had a strangle-hold over the power
- b. It worked for the minority to hold power since the 1920s, but cracks were starting to show by the 1950s
- c. The Shiite majority was excluded from the government
- d. Shiites said that Pan-Arabism was a Sunni thing
- e. Kurds didn't promote pan-Arabism because they weren't Arab
- f. So, the majority in Iraq didn't like pan-Arabism or Nasser and were not happy with the Sunni minority

V. Poverty in Iraq

- a. In the 1950s, 80% of Iraq lived in poverty
- b. 90% of them worked as rural sharecroppers (worked for land owners)
- c. In 1958, 1% of the population owned 55% of the agricultural land in Iraq
- d. So, there was a large gap between the rich and the poor
- e. The Sunnis were the rich class because they were in power

VI. Nuri al-Said Didn't Have Public's Support

- a. Nuri al-Said (Iraq's Prime Minister) didn't have support from his countrymen and he didn't care to get it
- b. He did not implement any reforms, keeping the status quo
- c. There was no free press allowed
- d. If troops rise up, they would be put down
- e. Nuri al-Said was scared and he knew that if he let go of power, that the Sunni minority would lose its status as the ruling class
- f. He also knew that the landowners weren't going to let him loosen his grip
- g. But then, the military stepped in 1958 to implement reforms

VII. Abd al-Kaum Qasem's Military Coup, 1958

- a. In 1958, Abd al-Kaum Qasem, a military man, led a coup that overthrew the monarchy in Iraq
- b. He overthrew the regent, Faysal II, and Nuri al-Said
- c. All three were killed, along with their families and any supporters that could be caught
- d. The 1958 coup ushered in a decade of instability in Iraq
- e. The country was thrown into chaos
- f. Qasem ruled as president, but he was a military ruler (dictator)
- g. He ruled from 1958-63 when he was overthrown by the al-Arif's

VIII. al-Arif's Military Coup, 1963

- a. In 1963, 2 brothers with the last name, al-Arif, from the military, led a coup against Qasem
- b. They ruled Iraq as military dictators
- c. 1 of the brothers died in a plane crash in 1966, leaving the other brother to rule, until 1968

IX. Iraq Under Military Dictatorships, 1958-68

- a. From 1958-68, there were 3 mini-dictatorships calling the shots
- b. But they were not much different than the constitutional monarchy
- c. The average citizen still had no freedom

X. Reforms by al-Qasem

- a. But the military dictators were trying to reform the system, even though they were calling all the shots
- b. Before al-Qasem was kicked out, he declared Iraq a republic instead of a constitutional monarchy
- c. However, it was a republic without elections
- d. Ba‘thist and Communist parties form to oppose dictatorship

XI. Pan-Arab Ba‘thists

- a. Ba‘thism hoped to put an end to problems (Pan-Arabism)

XII. Iraqis Were Being Kept Down

- a. You can keep people down in a rural environment, like Iraq, very easily
- b. But women were still being educated by other women
- c. Rural life of women in Iraq is documented in *Guests of the Sheikh* by Elizabeth Ferrea

XIII. Qasem Withdraws From Baghdad Pact, 1958

- a. After 1958, Qasem withdrew from the Baghdad Pact
- b. He wanted to work with the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc states

XIV. Pro-Soviet Governments

- a. So, by the 1960s, Iraq, Syria, and Egypt became pro-Soviet
- b. This created an aura of fear in the SU of Communism spreading
- c. However, it didn’t mean that these countries wanted to be communist
- d. They were just looking for monetary support without restrictions

XV. Communism is Not Compatible with Arabs

- a. After all, Communism was not compatible with Arabs
- b. Communism is an atheist political ideology, while Arabs are religious

XVI. Pan-Arabism Grows in Iraq

- a. Pan-Arabist Baath party gained prominence in Iraq under Qasem and the al-Arif’s

XVII. al-Arif Kicked Out After Loss in Six Day War, 1967

- a. The Six Day War of 1967 was horrible for Iraq
- b. al-Arif was kicked out by the Ba‘thists in 1968 for losing the war

XVIII. Hasan al- Bakr – Ba‘thist Coup, 1968

- a. In 1968, Hasan al-Bakr led a Ba‘thist coup to overthrow the al-Arif government
- b. Hasan al-Bakr became both the Prime Minister and President of Iraq
- c. He’s from **Tikrit**
- d. He had a friend in the village, named **Saddam Hussein**, who was his right hand man
- e. Ba‘thists controlled Iraq until the US led invasion of Iraq in 2003
- f. Saddam Hussein ruled in the 1970s

XIX. Ba‘thists Are Not All United in Every Arab Country

- a. Ba‘thists in Iraq don’t get along with the Ba‘thists of Syria
- b. This shows you that you can’t think of the region as oen united group
- c. It is very complicated
- d. There are so many factors at work
- e. The state of Israel will always be a point of contention
- f. US-Israeli relations will always be a point of contention
- g. But there is so much more n the region to be dealt with

Turkey

I. Kemalist Turkey

- a. Many Arab countries were dealing with issues together a la Pan-Arabism
- b. Ataturk, the father of the Turks, helped to establish modern Turkey on a course different from its past
- c. Kemalism spread throughout Turkey
- d. In the years leading to WW2, Kemalist Turkey developed and was guided by Ataturk's principles

II. Republican People's Party

- a. They flirted with the idea of creating a multi-party system and a free press in the 1920s
- b. Ataturk's party (the party in charge) was the Republican People's Party

III. Free Republican Party (FRP)

- a. In the 1930s, Ataturk created the Free Republican Party (FRP)
- b. Under this, there was a lessening of control over the press
- c. The Free Republican Press got people talking about other ideas than Kemalism
- d. The FRP was an opposition party to Kemalism that resulted in riots taking place
- e. It was then dissolved by Ataturk

IV. People's Republican Party (PRP)

- a. Then, the People's Republican Party was formed
- b. It involved unions and socialism
- c. But, it didn't last very long

V. Problems with Political Parties

- a. Turkey appeared not to be able to handle democracy
- b. So, in the 1930s, Ataturk who was in charge, dissolved the other parties

VI. WWI Reparations Treaties Restrict Economic Growth

- a. There was dissent and problems in the 1930s
- b. Turkey is rich in raw materials
- c. It can feed its own people
- d. But the WWI treaties they signed, restricted them economically
- e. The Treaty of Lausanne followed the Treaty of Sevres and hurt the Turks economically
- f. These economic restrictions expired in 1929, but there was a Stock Market Crash and Depression worldwide in 1929
- g. So, while restrictions were lifted, the Depression didn't allow them to benefit from their raw materials

VII. State Socialism and the 1st 5 year plan

- a. Capitalism was seen as the problem by Turks
- b. So, Turks looked at the efficiency of the Soviet Socialism (state controlled socialism)
- c. Thus, in 1933, a state controlled economy begins in Turkey with the 1st 5-year plan
- d. In 1934, women got the right to vote
- e. As a result, in 1934, 17 women were elected to Turkey's 1 House Legislature

VIII. Ataturk Dies, 1938

- a. In 1938, Ataturk became ill and died on November 10, 1938
- b. There was then a 3 day period of mourning in Turkey because he was the father of the nation
- c. There was anxiety amongst the Turkish people after his death about who would replace him
- d. He was entombed in the capital city of Ankara

IX. Ismet Inonu Becomes Leader

- a. During the mourning period for Ataturk, the Grand National Assembly decided that the closest person to Ataturk, Ismet Inonu should be the leader
- b. Inonu immediately replaced Ataturk
- c. There was a smooth transition in government with no break in ideas

X. Turkey Becomes Neutral in WW2

- a. Turkey already had an alliance with Great Britain and France before WW2
- b. But as things went bad for Great Britain, and France, they backed out and became neutral
- c. They didn't want to be on the losing side again

XI. Views of the Average Turkish Citizen

- a. Russia was a threat to Turkey and Great Britain looked poised to fall
- b. The average Turkish citizen supported the Allies, but believed that Germany and Italy would win

XII. Turkey Signs Friendship Agreement with the Axis Powers

- a. When German and Italian armies were within 100 miles of Turkey, they signed a friendship agreement with them, but they still supported the British
- b. In 1941, when Germany attacked the Soviet Union, Turks didn't think that Germany was so bad because of the hundreds of thousands Turks that the Russians had slaughtered in WWI

XIII. Turkey's Permanent National Interests

- a. FDR and Churchill tried to get Turkey on their side
- b. But the Turks wanted Germany to destroy the Soviets
- c. Then, they wanted to have the Allies destroy Germany
- d. Lord Palmerston's quote of permanent national interest comes into play here

XIV. Turkey Joins the Allies

- a. In 1943, Turkey broke their friendship agreement with the Germans and Italians
- b. Then, on February 23, 1945, Turkey declared war on Germany
- c. Turks did this because they wanted to be admitted into the United Nations

XV. Turkey in the Cold War

- a. After the war, Turkey was once again in the middle, in the Cold War
- b. Inönü turned more towards the US because the Soviets had plans for Eastern Turkey (Eastern Anatolia)
- c. So, the US gave Turkey financial assistance
- d. For that, Turkey allowed the US to have military bases in Turkey
- e. So, Turkey sided with the US in the Cold War
- f. From 1947-60, Turkey received \$3 billion in aid

XVI. More Alliances

- a. In 1952, Turkey and Greece join NATO
- b. In 1955, Turkey joins the Baghdad Pact, making it official that they support the US in the Cold War
- c. Turkey received money for joining the US side

XVII. Inonu's Government

- a. Inonu continued Ataturk's policies
- b. He continued to secularize the government
- c. The state continued to control policies

XVIII. Turks Call for More Parties, after 1946

- a. While Inonu's government continued to control everything, Turks were getting tired of not having a voice
- b. They believed that there was too much big government and no accountability (when the government makes mistakes)
- c. So, there was a call for more parties after 1946

XIX. Democratic Party Formed, 1946

- a. In 1946, the Democratic Party was formed by disaffected members of the Republican People's Party
- b. They were legally allowed to form
- c. In 1946, they won 65/465 seats, but it wasn't enough to do anything
- d. But, it was a voice

XX. Democratic Party Wins Control of Government, 1950

- a. By 1950, the Democratic Party won 408/465, becoming the guiding party in Turkey
- b. Turks were extending the democracy
- c. This was an unprecedented peaceful change in government
- d. The world didn't end when Ataturk's party was outvoted
- e. There was a smooth transition of power, making it a real democracy

XXI. Democratic Party Leadership

- a. **Celal Bayar** – President
- b. **Adnan Menderes** – Prime Minister
- c. They were from the private/civilian sector
- d. With the rise of the Democrats in 1950, there was a new generation gaining political power
- e. These were not military figures and so, they began to relax some of the stringent parts of Kemalism

XXII. Democrats Relax Kemalism

- a. There is less restriction on religious education
- b. They see the reality that you can't erase belief systems that are inherent in the culture
- c. They didn't want to go back to Ottoman days, but they wanted to express that they were Muslim
- d. Secularization, westernization, and nationalism went so far to one side under Ataturk that it was now being relaxed
- e. There was also a little relaxing of the state controlled economy and industry

XXIII. Rural Citizenry is the Democratic base

- a. Land was redistributed to give peasants more freedom
- b. Rural citizenry were the Democratic base

XXIV. Democrat's Economy Goes Downhill

- a. In 1950, investing in agricultural economy was a good thing, but it outstripped the revenue
- b. They had to invest in other areas and to allow dissent
- c. Economy then went downhill
- d. Once economy goes down hill, ideology goes out the window (because it hits people's pockets)

XXV. Democrats Become Oppressive, 1960

- a. In 1960, people hit the streets and the democrats couldn't stand the heat
- b. The Democrats then became oppressive, shutting down protests and the press

XXVI. Democrats Stop Inonu's Train, 1960s

- a. In the 1960s, Inonu was on his way to a rally for the Republican People's Party when the Democrats stop the train that he is on
- b. But Inonu was a close ally of Ataturk (his right hand man)
- c. Therefore, Inonu was the best friend of the Kemalist military
- d. As a result of this incident, the military stepped in and overthrew the government

XXVII. Military Overthrows the Government

- a. After Inonu's train was stopped, the military overthrew the government
- b. However, the military coup is different in Turkey than when coups occur in other countries; they returned it to civilian control within 1 – 1 ½ years
- c. Military kicked the civilian government out to preserve Kemalism

XXVIII. Military Establishes National Unity Council, July 1961

- a. In July 1961, the military formed the National Unity Council
- b. They also established a new constitution
- c. The new constitution created a bicameral legislature and promoted secularism

XXIX. Democrats Charged with Treason

- a. Leaders of the Democratic Party were tried and convicted of treason for stopping Inonu's train
- b. Bayar (President) – was put in prison
- c. Menderes (Vice President) – was executed

XXX. Military Returns Power to Civilian Government

- a. In 1971 and 1980 the military also stepped in to promote and protect Kemalism
- b. But every time, within 1 – 1 ½ years, they return it to civilian control
- c. This is different than in other countries
- d. This also occurred under Nasser in Egypt before he became the sole ruler
- e. The military gives the government back to civilian control with the understanding that they are still there and will intervene at any time, if necessary

XXXI. Military Purges Itself of Islamic Elements

- a. So, the Turkish military consistently purges itself of Islamic elements to make sure they will never gain power within the military
- b. Military is like an “unofficial executive branch”

XXXII. Turkey Allows More Diversity

- a. As this goes on, Turkey is allowing for more diversity
- b. Islamic elements are being allowed, but are tightly controlled

Arab – Israeli Wars

I. Topics

- a. Post 1956 Events
- b. Build-up of Tensions
- c. Six Day War and Aftermath

II. Nasser Leads Egypt, post-1956

- a. Nasser was leading Egypt after 1956 after the Suez-Sinai War
- b. He believed that Egypt was at the center of 3 worlds, Africa, Muslim, and Arab and since he was the leader of Egypt, he saw himself as the leader of all of these worlds
- c. This was accepted by some in all 3 worlds

III. United Arab Republic Aborted

- a. Abortive attempt at Pan-Arabism (United Arab Republic)
- b. This did not work because Nasser saw himself as the leader of the UAR and Syria took exception with that

IV. Israel Dislikes UAR

- a. Israel was not happy with the UAR because Egypt and Syria, combined, surrounded Israel
- b. But Israel was unwilling or unable to do anything about the UAR
- c. Israel possibly believed that the UAR would fall apart on its own because there were too many diverse Arab agendas

V. Israel Doesn't Fear Jordan

- a. Israel didn't fear Jordan joining the UAR because King Hussein of Jordan, the grandson of Abdallah was in power and in the 1950s, Egypt and Jordan had bad relations
- b. Abdallah was assassinated by a Palestinian

VI. Hussein Succeeds Abdallah in Jordan

- a. Abdallah was assassinated by a Palestinian
- b. His son had mental deficiencies and wasn't fit to rule
- c. So, Hussein was named King

VII. Hussein's Problems

- a. Hussein knew he had a stronger neighbor to waste
- b. He also knew he had a few hundred thousand Palestinian refugees in Jordan
- c. They were an element that always had to be dealt with by Hussein
- d. So, in the 1950s, the last thing he needed was for Nasser to interfere in Jordanian politics
- e. So, there was a souring relationship between Egypt and Jordan

VIII. Israel Strengthens Its Infrastructure, early 1960s

- a. In the early 1960s, Israel needed to focus on strengthening its infrastructure
- b. Its infrastructure allows it to bloom in the desert
- c. They had to deal with natural resource of water because of their climate

IX. Water: A Necessity for Israel

- a. Climate in Israel is arid and there is not much water there
- b. Saudi Arabia and North African countries all have to deal with a shortage of water, as well
- c. A problem lies in the fact that 75% of the Middle East population depends on water that crosses an international boundary
- d. This problem came to a head in the early 1960s

X. Israel Plans to Divert Water from Jordan River

- a. In the early 1960s, Israel was going to divert 75% of the water from the Jordan River for Israel's use
- b. However, other countries would not allow this to go on unchallenged
- c. Syria challenged Israel with talks of sending troops to stop Israel from diverting the water from the Jordan River

XI. Nasser Advises Restraint, August 1963

- a. Nasser told everyone to calm down and relax
- b. Nasser advised restraint because he realized that he dug himself into a hole with the world powers
- c. He involved himself in African events, irritating regional leaders and world leaders and he didn't need another major problem at this time that he would be blamed for
- d. So, Nasser called for a meeting of the Arab League to resolve and discuss problems

XII. Arab League meeting, January 13, 1964

- a. The leaders of 13 Arab states met in Cairo for a summit
- b. The summit was a series of meetings between states
- c. The goal of the summit was to deal with common threats, fears, and issues

XIII. Issues of Summit

- a. How to deal effectively with the Jordan River problem?
- b. Creation of United Arab Command to unite Arab forces
- c. Creation of Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) to deal with issue of Palestinian refugees

XIV. United Arab Command

- a. At the Arab League Summit the idea of creating a combined military force for the Arab world was broached
- b. They hoped that this United Arab Command (UAC) would unite Arab forces for a common purpose
- c. The creation of this command raised fears in the world, but the UAC was never really united
- d. General Ali Amer, a general in the Egyptian Army was supposed to be the leader of the UAC

XV. Palestinian Liberation Organization

- a. The Arab League Summit also tried to figure out how to deal with the hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees
- b. Nasser's solution was to create the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)
- c. Nasser created the PLO after years of considering and debating the subject
- d. PLO would be an organization to deal with the Palestinian question
- e. With the establishment of the PLO, was the Palestinian Liberation Army (PLA)

XVI. Ahmed Shiqayi, Named Head of PLO

- a. Ahmed Shiqayi was made head of the PLO
- b. He was appointed by Nasser
- c. But, he was not very diplomatic or respected by Arab leaders
- d. His job was to go to Arab leaders
- e. PLO was just talking about the Palestinian issue
- f. PLO was created so that Arabs could speak for the Palestinians to determine and control what happens with the Palestinian question
- g. It was all talk and no action
- h. Shiqayi was tied with Nasser

XVII. Yasser Arafat's Fatah Movement

- a. Hataf = Movement for the Liberation of Palestine
- b. Fatah movement was created in the mid-1950s by Arafat, in Egypt

XVIII. PLO Will End Up Taking Its Own Course

- a. PLO wanted Arabs to seriously look at the Palestinian issue
- b. In the end, PLO took its own path with folks like Arafat who took over the reigns of the PLO soon after its creation

XIX. PLO Guerilla Warfare

- a. Before and after the PLO was created, Palestinians were using guerilla warfare in attacks against Israel
- b. Countries that housed the Palestinian refugees didn't like this because Israel retaliated against the host country

XX. PLO Doesn't Deal with Palestinian Question

- a. Arab countries did not want to deal with the Palestinians
- b. Only Jordan offered citizenship to them, but it was refused
- c. Other Arab nations didn't do anything (only talked), feeling that they didn't have to do anything as long as the issue was kept under control
- d. UN was paying for refugee camps
- e. Not many Arab nations were talking to refugees themselves

XXI. Palestinians Take Actions Into Their Own Hands

- a. Refugees created problems for their host country and were becoming irritants for them
- b. By 1967, Palestinian raids into Israel created a lot of problems for Arab nations
- c. US was involved in Vietnam and dealing with a lot of domestic affairs, so they could deal with Middle East problems
- d. During the Cold War, US was trying to maintain its role in the region without doing much there
- e. Fedayeen raids into Egypt created problems for the superpowers as well

XXII. Palestinians Believe They Will Return to Palestine

- a. At this time, Palestinians felt that they would one day return to Palestine
- b. Arafat worked his way up the system to become leader

XXIII. Levi Eshkof, Israeli Prime Minister

- a. From 1966-67, Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkof told the Arab nations to stop providing a haven for Palestinians
- b. He wanted the Arab nations to disarm and control them, and not to provide them with material or intelligence support

XXIV. United Nations Emergency Forces (UNEF)

- a. After the 1956 Suez-Sinai War, the UN stepped in
- b. The UN established the UN Emergency Forces (UNEF), based in the Sinai Peninsula
- c. They acted as a police force to make sure that things were demilitarized
- d. But they weren't supposed to be there forever

XXV. Egyptian-Israeli Relations Change, 1956-67

- a. Relations between Egypt and Israel had changed from 1956-67
- b. Nasser was more worried about tensions with Syria
- c. Israel bombed Syria in retaliation for raids
- d. Nasser had to be prepared to help Syria
- e. So, he asked and got UNEF to leave in May 1967

XXVI. Nasser Asks UNEF to Leave, May 1967

- a. Nasser's stated purpose for asking for and getting UNEF to leave was that he needed to be able to defend Syria quickly in case of war
- b. But after UNEF left, Nasser closed the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping almost immediately

XXVII. Nasser Closes Gulf of Aqaba, Irritating Israel, May 1967

- a. After UNEF left, Nasser closed the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping
- b. This occurred almost immediately after UNEF left
- c. The Gulf of Aqaba was an international waterway
- d. This helped to raise tensions
- e. There were already tensions between Israel and Syria

XXVIII. Israel Prepares for War

- a. So, Israel began to prepare for war, calling up all its reserves
- b. Israeli government said that Egypt was about to attack them and that war was imminent

XXIX. Egypt and Jordan Reconcile, May 30, 1967

- a. On May 30, 1967, it was made public that Egypt had concluded an alliance with Jordan
- b. There had been problems between Egypt and Jordan since 1961, but they now made nice
- c. So, it now seemed that there was an alliance against Israel

XXX. The World Supports Israel

- a. Israel used this alliance as propaganda to build support for war
- b. World opinion was on Israel's side
- c. Great Britain, US, West Germany, and France supported Israel
- d. Pop culture supported Israel
- e. A lot of horrific events from the Holocaust didn't become known until the 1960s
- f. They were then depicted in movies and pop culture
- g. The West felt that Israel was surrounded

XXXI. Mushke Diane

- a. Even before the alliance of Arab countries, Israeli cabinet was deadlocked about what to do
- b. LBJ in the US advised restraint to Israel
- c. Diane said that Israel had to attack now, but needed to get support of a super power (US)

XXXII. US Gives Israel the Green Light

- a. US then said it wouldn't put forces in there, but if there's a war, the US would support Israel in the US
- b. This was all Israel need, a promise from the US not to interfere
- c. This was a green light for Israel

XXXIII. Six Day War, June 5 - 11, 1967

- a. So, on June 5, 1967, the Six Day War began
- b. Within 24 hours of the start of the war, the airforces of Egypt and the other Arab states (Syria, Jordan, Iraq) were destroyed by the Israeli Airforce
- c. Israel attacked first
- d. By June 6, 1967, Israel controlled Gaza up to the Suez canal, and the Sinai peninsula
- e. By the time Israel reached the Suez, they had also gained control of Jerusalem, the rest of the West Bank
- f. By June 10, 1967, Israel took the Golan Heights
- g. A cease-fire came on June 11, 1967
- h. Israel lost 1,000 soldiers in the war
- i. Arabs lost 18,000 soldiers in the war

XXXIV. Size of Israel Increases Tremendously After War

- a. Israel was now three times its original size
- b. East – West Bank
- c. South – Gaza and the Sinai Peninsula
- d. North – Golan Heights
- e. But, there were now 400,000 new refugees to deal with

XXXV. Israel Wins Very Rapidly For Many Reasons

- a. Nasser's philosophy of revolution and his dealing with world power didn't put him in a position to get regional or world support
- b. His wanting to become the single Arab leader created animosity inside and outside the region
- c. At the same time, Israel was able to build up its infrastructure, so that it was militarily stronger than any other nation in the region
- d. The military buildup of Israel from 1956 to the 1967 war was intended to be a deterrent force, so that the Arabs wouldn't even consider attacking Israel
- e. Israel also had good relations with the US, Great Britain, France, and West Germany, where they were able to get superior weapons and technology to what the Arabs were getting from the Soviet Union
- f. So, the fact that Israel had moral and popular support from the world helped Israel to win
- g. Israel also had a good reservist corp. – 3 years of compulsory service is required when you turn 18
- h. In 1967, Israel's leaders knew that they were stronger and they felt threatened, so they struck pre-emptively
- i. This also led to Israeli success
- j. Israel's capabilities and the lack of Arab unity, and where they got their weapons from were all reasons why Israel won the Six Day War

Post-1967

I. Topics

- a. Effects of Six Day War on the Region
- b. Post-Nasserist Egypt
- c. 1973 War

II. Israel Expands Greatly From Six Day War

- a. In the Six Day War, Israel grows 3 times its size, has world support, and defeats its neighbors
- b. This had a major effect in Egypt, in the Arab world, and in the world at large
- c. Israel's rhetoric said that Egypt was going to attack them, but this was Israeli rhetoric

III. Victory Increases Israeli Morale, but Creates Tensions

- a. Israel now felt that it could defend itself and could not be threatened without them retaliating
- b. This increased morale, but also created tensions
- c. Immigration to Israel subsequently increased
- d. Countries around the world sent military men to Israel to study their techniques, to learn how they won a war so fast

IV. Khartoom Resolution, September 1967

- a. In September 1967, members of the Arab league signed a resolution, the Khartoom Resolution
- b. This said that there would be no peace agreement, no recognition of Israel, and no negotiations with Israel
- c. It also said that they were going to continue to push the Palestinian issue

V. Pop Culture in Great Britain Doesn't Support Arabs

- a. In the London Times, there was a full page ad to Balfour (who was dead) asking him about what to do with the 2 million refugees
- b. Pop culture and movies didn't support Arab countries
- c. Arabs were viewed as the aggressors because of Israeli rhetoric

VI. UN Resolution 242, November 1967

- a. UN Resolution 242 called for an end to belligerency (stop fighting)
- b. It called for mutual recognition

VII. Israel Didn't Invade Iraq During Six Day War

- a. Israel didn't push further to invade Iraq, which was also part of the Six Day War because Israel felt that they were already pushing it on the world stage with the amount of land they won during the war
- b. The land that they won put a big burden on their infrastructure
- c. We are still dealing with the legacy of the 1967 war

VIII. Israel Could Only Go So Far

- a. Israel could only push it so far because they had to "sell it to the world" that they were in danger
- b. Israeli government had to play it to the world that they were in danger, but they really weren't
- c. At the time, it was thought that Israel was David and the Arabs were Goliath, but it wasn't truly that way because Israel was stronger

IX. UN Resolution 242, November 1967

- a. Mutual recognition
- b. End to belligerency
- c. Rejection of acquisition of territory from war
- d. Called for Israel to withdraw
- e. (Said that there can't be occupied territory)

X. Israel's Occupied Territory

- a. Israel had to work with world opinion in the UN
- b. But Israel said they acted in their own national interest
- c. But, in a pre-emptive way, they occupied the land
- d. Diane said that they didn't intend to get the land, so then its not really occupied territory
- e. Therefore, Diane claimed that the land they got from the war wasn't subject to UN Resolution 242

XI. Israeli Debate About Whether to Strike Pre-Emptively for Six Day War

- a. Israel believed that it wasn't going to be invaded, but felt that they had to deal with the threats
- b. But some within the cabinet, didn't want to do anything because they were fearful of world opinion
- c. Israel didn't want to deal with all Arab countries at the same time
- d. They wanted to deal with them one by one
- e. But after debate, the war happened

XII. UN Resolution 242 was Ambiguous

- a. UN Resolution 242 was ambiguous
- b. This is typical of international resolutions
- c. But, Resolution 242 in November 1967 wasn't the end of it

XIII. UN Shuttle Diplomacy

- a. UN appointed Swedish ambassador to conduct Shuttle Diplomacy
- b. At the time, Swedish ambassador tried to create peace, but nobody was willing to give up anything because nobody was on the same page
- c. Arabs wouldn't negotiate with Israel

XIV. Egyptian People Want Nasser to Fix Problems

- a. Nasser offered his resignation to the Egyptian people after the loss in the war, but Egyptians said "no"
- b. They wanted him to fix things (this shows that Nasser was a man of the people)

XV. Egyptian Military Becomes Scapegoats for Loss in War

- a. In the end, the military in Egypt became the scapegoat for the loss in the Six Day War
- b. General Amer was arrested and died of a "suicide"
- c. Popular uprising occurred in Egypt, aimed at the military
- d. People saw that the leader of the United Arab Command was terrible
- e. So, the military was purged

XVI. Why Did the Arabs Lose?

- a. No Unity
- b. Competing Agendas
- c. Poor Equipment
- d. No Democracy
- e. All of these things hurt the Arabs
- f. The leaders in Arab countries controlled popular opinion
- g. As a result of the loss in war, Iraq's leader was overthrown in a 1968 coup

XVII. Nasser Abandons Philosophy of Revolution

- a. After losing in the Six Day War, Nasser abandoned his philosophy of revolution
- b. He turned to anybody who could help him
- c. But, he didn't side with the Soviets because he knew that would be the nail in his coffin
- d. Soviets wanted a navy base in Egypt, but Nasser knew that would be too provocative to the US
- e. He also made nice with Great Britain and stopped meddling all over the place
- f. Nasser did 3 years of soul searching to mend fences after the war

XVIII. Palestinians Reject UN Resolution 242

- a. Palestinians rejected UN Resolution 242
- b. They demanded a non-race based system in Palestine

XIX. Arafat and Nasser Go to Moscow, 1968

- a. Arafat and Nasser went to Moscow in 1968
- b. Egypt began equipping Fatah members with Soviet equipment

XX. Qadafi in Libya Wants to Bomb the Queen Elizabeth II

- a. Qadafi came to power in Libya in September 1969
- b. He led a coup in Libya to get into power
- c. He wanted to bomb the Queen Elizabeth II (Cruise Ship) to draw attention to their cause
- d. Nasser said no
- e. Nasser was a realist
- f. Qadafi was pushing it

XXI. War of Attrition after Six Day War

- a. There was a war of attrition going on despite cease-fires on June 11, 1967
- b. There were little squirmishes with territories that were occupied
- c. By the end of 1968, there are over 1,000 incursions from Jordan and over 200 from Syria
- d. These were guerilla raids into Israel

XXII. Jordan Realizes It Has to Palestinian with Palestinian Question

- a. Jordan itself, was dealing with problems
- b. King Hussein was a pragmatist and a realist
- c. He survived many assassination attempts
- d. He knew he had to walk a tight rope and accept Israel
- e. But he also knew he had to deal with the large number of Palestinians in his country

XXIII. Black September 1970

- a. Palestinian radicals turned their anger at Hussein
- b. Hussein survived an assassination attempt by a Palestinian in June 1970
- c. In September 1970, there was another Palestinian assassination attempt against Hussein
- d. Hussein then asked the US for more military and UN support

XXIV. Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)

- a. PFLP was a Marxist organization
- b. They hijacked airplanes and threatened to do something nasty unless Israel released prisoners

XXV. PFLP Frustrates Hussein

- a. Hussein was getting frustrated by PFLP and the attempts on his life
- b. PFLP worked in several countries

XXVI. Hussein Attacks Palestinians, September 17, 1970

- a. On September 17, 1970, Hussein ordered his army to the capital, Amman and began to attack Palestinian leadership
- b. This led to Syria trying to involve itself along with the US to try to keep the pace
- c. PFLP is raiding Israel and Israel retaliates, while Hussein is trying to improve relations with Israel
- d. So, Hussein attacked the PFLP in Amman, Jordan

XXVII. Hussein and Palestinian Conference Averts War

- a. Heads of state then meet in Cairo
- b. Hussein and Palestinian leaders sit down and talk
- c. This conference held off war as a temporary solution

XXVIII. Hussein Forces PLO into Lebanon

- a. But, in July 1971, Palestinians did it again to Hussein
- b. So, Hussein bombed them and forced the PLO out of the country, forcing them to Beirut, Lebanon

XXIX. Nasser's Death, September 20, 1970

- a. Before Hussein kicked the Palestinian leadership out, Nasser died of cancer on September 20, 1970
- b. Millions showed up at his funeral
- c. There was a lot of grief for Nasser

XXX. Anwar Sadat Replaces Nasser

- a. Sadat was very distant in his dealings with people
- b. Sadat was part of the Free Officers Coup, but he didn't always get along with Nasser
- c. Nevertheless, Sadat was in the best position to take over after Nasser's death

XXXI. Egyptian Begin to Realize that the Sinai Peninsula is Lost

- a. Jordan was now dealing with the Palestinians and Egypt realized it wouldn't get the Sinai back because Israelis were already building settlements there
- b. Egyptians began to realize that the Sinai Peninsula was lost
- c. There were no resolutions and settlements were already being built there
- d. Egypt was in no position to compete with Israel financially or militarily

XXXII. Problems Frustrate Sadat

- a. In 1971, Sadat is trying out his role in ruling Egypt
- b. Sinai is occupied
- c. US is involved in fighting in Vietnam
- d. Jordan kicked Palestinians out
- e. There were 2,000 new refugees and nobody was paying attention to it
- f. This is frustrating Sadat and he could see no solution to the problem
- g. So, he turned to anyone who could help him

XXXIII. Yom Kippur War of 1973

- a. Arab countries attacked Israel
- b. Sadat knew he wouldn't win, but he only wanted to draw attention to problems left by the 1967 war, since nothing had been done to correct them and the world was just disregarding them
- c. Egypt and Syria knew they couldn't win, but they could draw attention to the problems left by the 1967 war

Wars: Civil and Otherwise

I. Topics

- a. 1973 War
- b. Lebanese Civil War

II. New Middle Eastern Leaders

- a. Levi of Israel passed away due to cancer
- b. Golda Meir replaced him as Prime Minister of Israel
- c. In Israel, Nasser passed and Sadat ruled Egypt until he was assassinated in 1981
- d. Az-Asad took over Syrian government and ruled until he died a few years ago
- e. Qadafi took over in Libya in 1969

III. Sadat Wants to Deal with Israel's Occupation of Sinai Peninsula

- a. Sadat wants to deal with Israel's occupation of the Sinai Peninsula
- b. Roger Peace Plan put forward by the US did not lead to anything
- c. Syria, Egypt, and Israel were not on the same page for a viable solution to resolve problems from 14967 war
- d. Golda Meir did not want to give up Israeli occupied land without a guarantee of security

IV. King Hussein Offers to Create a Federal System in Jordan

- a. Leading to the 1973 war, there was a solution offered in which King Hussein of Jordan offered to create a federal system to resolve the Palestinian issue
- b. In the east, would be Jordan
- c. In the west, would be Palestinian
- d. But Palestinians would not accept that
- e. Arafat was the leader of the Palestinians and he was dealing with his own problems

V. Splinter Groups of the PLO

- a. There were new Palestinian groups formed
- b. **Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine**, led by Habash
- c. **Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine**, led by Hawatmah
- d. So, there were a number of voices and they were not all on the same page
- e. These groups, if they met in a room with Arafat, there would be bloodshed
- f. But, none of these groups like Jordan or the proposed federal system
- g. Later on, splinter groups were tied to the Munich Massacre at the 1972 Olympics

VI. Black September Group Kills Israelis at Munich Olympics, 1972

- a. At the Munich Olympics in 1972, the Black September group took Israeli athletes hostage
- b. The Black September group was a radical group
- c. Abu Nidal was associated with a number of things after this
- d. Because Israeli athletes were held hostage and Germans tried to rescue them, it turned into a fiasco, covered on the news
- e. Hostages were killed during rescue attempt
- f. There was a firefight between Germans and the Black September group
- g. This was televised and brought home the horrific nature of conflict
- h. This galvanized support for Israel because these were athletes (not politicians)

VII. 1973 War Provides Context to Deal with Problems Caused by 1967 War

- a. 1973 war provides a context to do something about the problems created by the 1967 War

VIII. Sadat Turns to the Soviets, Summer 1972

- a. In the meantime, Sadat had problems
- b. He initially turned to the Soviets because he knew that he and his country wouldn't achieve military parity with Israel, so they turned to the Soviets
- c. But he quickly realized that the Soviets weren't an option either

IX. Sadat Kicks the Soviets Out of Egypt, Summer 1972

- a. In the summer of 1972, after Sadat realized that the Soviets weren't an option, he kicked out 15,000 Soviet advisors overnight from Egypt and takes over any installations they established there
- b. He did this because he realized that in turning to the Soviets, he further hurt his relations with the US and also because the Soviets weren't doing a good job building up Egypt's military infrastructure

X. Sadat is Frustrated by US and Soviets

- a. Sadat was getting frustrated with the Soviets and the US because nothing was being done to fix the problems left by the 1967 war
- b. In the 70s, US and the Soviets were reaching a détente
- c. Neither the US or the Soviets cared about the problems left by the 1967 war
- d. Syria and Egypt believed that war was the only way to properly address the problems left by the 1967 war

XI. Ahmed Ali

- a. Ahmed Ali was the leader of the Egyptian Army
- b. He had worked with Soviet and US military trainers, so he knew both military systems
- c. He also knew that Egypt would never be able to beat Israel because of their technical superiority

XII. Egypt and Syria Begins War Plans

- a. Sadat also knew that they didn't have to win the war against Egypt
- b. Their goal was to draw attention to the aftermath of the 1967 war
- c. They attacked Israel in the war to draw attention
- d. On January 21, 1973, Egyptian and Syrian forces were put under a unified command, led by Egypt
- e. Libya wanted to be involved, but Sadat didn't want Qadafi involved
- f. Sadat told Arafat not to act and to stop creating problems
- g. So, Arafat and the Palestinians don't do anything

XIII. Saudis Join Egypt and Syria

- a. Egypt and Syria wanted King Faysal of Saudi Arabia on their side

XIV. Arabs Stop Oil Production for 1 Hour, May 1973

- a. Diplomats of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Syria went around the world to draw attention
- b. Then, in May 1973, Arabs stopped oil production for 1 hour, trying to draw up support

XV. Syria Tests Israel's Air Defenses

- a. Syria sacrificed its airplanes and pilots to test Israel's air defenses

XVI. Bar-Lev Line

- a. In the meantime, Egypt was looking across the canal at a wall, the Bar-Lev Line, which Israel had created for its defense
- b. It was a static, permanent line

XVII. Palestinians Conduct Ruse On Austrian Train

- a. Syrian military intelligence had Palestinians conduct a raid on an Austrian train
- b. This was a ruse, however, and Golda Meir took the bait
- c. Syrians supposedly had nothing to do with the raid on the Austrian train, but they did
- d. This ruse was conducted so that Sadat and others could meet in Cairo in August 1973 to plan Operation Badr

XVIII. Operation Badr, August 1973

- a. During Operation Badr, Sadat attacks the Golan Heights and the Sinai peninsula simultaneously

XIX. More Ruses and the Status Quo in Egypt

- a. At the same time the operation is planned, there were more ruses
- b. Contracts to create pipelines continued
- c. Everything stayed the same in Egypt
- d. Egyptian officers were allowed to go on a hage
- e. They didn't want to arouse suspicion that they were planning Operation Badr, so they allowed business to go on as usual

XX. War During Yom Kippur and Ramadan in 1973

- a. On October 6, 1973, on Yom Kippur and during the month of Ramadan, it was decided by Egypt that it was the best time to start the war
- b. Ramadan is not a good month for war because Muslims couldn't eat from sunrise to sunset, so the war wasn't started at a good time for Muslims
- c. Historians argue that October 6th wasn't chosen as the date to start the war because of religion, but because the situation was optimal because of the tides
- d. Thousands of reserves were on leave in Israel and had to be called up, so it was impractical for them to start the war at this time
- e. But, the goal was not to defeat Israel, but to create damage and draw attentions to the Palestinian issue

XXI. Yom Kippur War Begins, October 6, 1973

- a. Pretense for Arab attack was that the Israelis attacked their port on the Red Sea
- b. So the war began on October 6, 1973
- c. Israel learned at 4 am that an attack was going to take place, but Israel didn't act pre-emptively

XXII. US Reaction to Outbreak of War

- a. Washington was taken by surprise when the war began
- b. They asked where Israeli intelligence was
- c. But the biggest fear the US had was what the Soviet Union was going to do in the 1973 war

XXIII. 1967 War vs. 1973 War

- a. 1967 war was a regional war
- b. 1973 war had more to do with Soviet and US policy in the region and the US's stake in the region
- c. US was more worried about how to make Soviets not involve themselves fully

XXIV. Egypt Inflicts Damage

- a. By October 18, 1973, Arab forces were driven back
- b. Bar-Lev Line was breached due to Soviet interference
- c. But, Egypt struck damage, making it clear that they could still inflict damage

XXV. Cease-fire, October 22, 1973

- a. From October 6th – October 19th, the US was trying to get a cease-fire
- b. US finally accomplished a cease-fire on October 22, 1967

XXVI. Sadat Wants US-Soviet Peacekeeping Force in Region

- a. Israelis gained more of the Golan Heights during the 1973 war
- b. So, Sadat wants a joint US-Soviet presence in the Middle East to establish a solution to the Palestinian question
- c. But, the US refused because they didn't want Brezhnev in the Middle East
- d. When Nixon found out that Brezhnev was headed to the Middle East, Nixon put out a nuclear alert out
- e. Nixon was trying to send a shock tactic to make sure he didn't go to the Middle East

XXVII. US Tries to Help Israel in 1973 War

- a. In 1973, was Watergate and the Vietnam war was drawing to an end
- b. On October 19, 1973, before the cease-fire, US put through a \$2.2 million emergency aid package for Israel
- c. This didn't shock Arab leaders, but they would address it

XXVIII. Arab Portion of OPEC Retaliates with Oil Embargo on US

- a. In retaliation for supporting Israel, the Arab portion of the OPEC nations tests the US by putting an oil embargo on them
- b. The war was over, but the effect on the world stage continued after the cease-fire
- c. OPEC (Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela...) was formed in 1960
- d. OAPEC was formed in 1968 for Arab countries

XXIX. Price of Oil

- a. Before the war in 1973, oil was \$2.74/barrel
- b. By January 1974, oil was \$11.64/barrel
- c. Oil was found in the late 1930s in Saudi Arabia and the region, but they didn't initially get the line share of the profits
- d. But they were getting the profits in the 1970s

XXX. Profits for Saudis

- a. 20% of Europe's oil is from Saudi Arabia
- b. 8% of US oil is from Saudi Arabia
- c. In 1973, Saudis made \$6.4 billion in profits
- d. In 1974, Saudis made \$27.4 billion in profits
- e. Oil production was reduced, then OPEC put embargo on

XXXI. 1967 vs. 1973 War

- a. 1967 war didn't result in worldwide economic upheaval, but 1973 war did
- b. \$2.74/barrel in 1973 was low because it was an important commodity

XXXII. Middle East Could No Longer Be Ignored

- a. Oil changed everything in the region
- b. Kissinger considered taking over Saudi oil fields
- c. Oil embargo and the result on the world stage was a repercussion that lasts to this day
- d. Gulf countries made themselves important

XXXIII. Palestinians Not Involved in 1973 War

- a. Palestinians were not involved in the 1973 war
- b. Palestinian issue was just a reason to get into war
- c. Until late 1980s (1987), Palestinians didn't come into their own

XXXIV. Lebanon Becomes Destabilized, 1974

- a. Things became more destabilized in the region in 1974
- b. Beirut, Lebanon was known as the “Paris of the Middle East”
- c. It was the banking center of the Middle East and where rich Arabs went on vacation

XXXV. National Pact of 1943

- a. Lebanon’s creation and solution to dealing with problems was the National Pact of 1943
- b. Maronite Christian - President
- c. Prime Minister – Sunni Muslim
- d. Speaker of House – Shiite Muslim
- e. 6:5 ration in House of Deputies in favor of Maronite Christians
- f. President serves 1 – 6 year term

XXXVI. Minority Rule in Lebanon Begins to Create Major Problems

- a. There was a problem in 1958 in Lebanon
- b. National Pact was based on the 1932 census
- c. By the early 1970s, Christian Maronites were the clear minority in the country
- d. But despite that, because of the National Pact Christian Maronites held the most political and economic power in the country
- e. Industry and business in Lebanon were parceled out by political leaders who were Christian
- f. Things had begun to become testy and difficult while Israel and Arab countries were having problems

XXXVII. Fran Jieh, Lebanese President (1970-76)

- a. Fran Jieh was president of Lebanon when the Civil war broke out
- b. He put friends in office and used fraud in elections
- c. Kickbacks, corruption, and bribes were running rampant during his presidency
- d. More and more people were left out of the government as a result
- e. These people who were left out began to speak up

XXXVIII. Kamal Jumblatt and the Druze

- a. Kamal Jumblatt was one of the people who spoke up
- b. He was a Druze
- c. Druze were a unique, social religious group in Lebanon
- d. It’s a very select branch of Islam
- e. Many Muslims don’t accept them as Muslim
- f. Druze are born into the group (you can’t join)

XXXIX. Progressive Socialist Party

- a. Jumblatt established a national movement, called the Progressive Socialist Party
- b. This movement called for progressive reform to address the social and political inequalities in the country

XXXX. Pierre Gemayel

- a. Pierre Gemayel argued that everything was good
- b. He was Maronite Christian
- c. He like the leader of each localized group, defended themselves with their own militia
- d. There wasn't a national army
- e. So, Gemayel and Pierre Chamoun, both Maronite Christians, led militias

XLI. Phalange

- a. Phalange is the militia associated with Gemayel's leadership

XLII. PLO Leadership Attacked by Phalangists, April-June 1975

- a. Jordan's King Hussein kicked Palestinians out and sent them to Beirut
- b. PLO leadership was then attacked by Phalangists in Lebanon from April-June 1975

XLIII. Lebanon Prepares for Civil War, April 1975

- a. People from mixed villages then began to drift to their confessional neighborhoods, polarizing parts of cities and neighborhoods
- b. Other confessions didn't go to certain parts of city
- c. They began to arm themselves
- d. Pandora's box was opened in April 1975
- e. By this time, Civil War was in full force; it was an all out war

XLIV. Israeli Retaliatory Strikes in Lebanon During Civil War, 1975

- a. Israel made retaliatory strikes in 1975 in Lebanon because of Palestinian attacks on Israel that resulted in retaliation hitting Lebanon

XLV. Firefights in the Lebanese Civil War

- a. There were firefights from neighborhood to neighborhood
- b. They had large weapons
- c. Most people, fearing for their lives, had guns
- d. Guns were gotten from arms smugglers
- e. Attacks continued and polarization of confession groups happens and groups take military leaning

XLVI. Lebanese Front is Established

- a. Lebanese Front says that there should be status quo
- b. Maronite Christian militias were associated with this front

XLVII. Palestinians During the Lebanese Civil War

- a. Palestinians in this were fighting back and being attacked
- b. Camps outside Beirut were just normal, unarmed camps, but they were being attacked by Phalangists

XLVIII. There is No Lebanese Army to Stop the War

- a. War happened because the majority group and other groups wanted a more equitable solution to the political and power situation in the country
- b. Shiites were the majority in Southern Lebanon
- c. But all battles happened around Beirut
- d. There was no Lebanese Army to stop them

II. Syria Tries to Control the Situation, May 1976

- a. In May 1976, Az-Asad of Syria got himself involved in the Lebanese Civil War
- b. He sent in troops to support the Maronites
- c. So now, all groups were fighting with the Syrian Army
- d. Syria wanted to control the situation because if the Maronites won, Az-Asad of Syria might be able to reincorporate Lebanon into Greater Syria

L. Arab League Peace Conference Ends Civil War, October 1976

- a. By October 1976, most battles had stopped because members of the Arab League agreed to a cease-fire
- b. In October 1976, there was a peace conference in Riyadh
- c. Other part of the conference was the establishment of the Arab Deterrent Force (ADF)

LI. Arab Deterrent Force (ADF)

- a. ADF was a 30,000 strong Army sent to keep the peace in Lebanon
- b. 27,000 of them were from Syria, so this is really the Syrian Deterrent Force

LII. Arab Conference Ends Up Having Little Effect

- a. Sectarian divisions had been drawn and conference ended up having little effect
- b. There were 40,000 civilians killed in battle
- c. The vast majority of the people killed during the Lebanese Civil War were civilians

LIII. Post-Civil War Lebanon

- a. National Pact was still in place
- b. Militias were still armed
- c. Most of the population was worried about rebuilding
- d. Beirut was no longer the “Paris of the Middle East”
- e. From 1976-82, **Alias** _____ becomes President of Lebanon
- f. PLO is still there
- g. There are 27,000 Syrian troops trying to keep peace in Lebanon
- d. PLO is still conducting raids against Israel

LIV. Israel Invades Lebanon, 1978

- a. In 1978, PLO was still conducting raids from Lebanon against Israel
- b. So, Israel decided to invade Lebanon with an invasion force to tell them to stop the raids
- c. However, Israeli raid pushes all Southern Lebanese into Beirut as refugees

LV. Political Parties in Israel

- a. Until the 1970s, the Labor Party was in power in Israel
- b. In 1977, with the election of Menachem Begin (from the mandate period), the Likud party gains power in Israel’s government

LVI. Menachem Begin

- a. Begin wanted to stabilize Lebanon to stop Palestinian attacks against Israel
- b. He took a hard-line towards Lebanese situation

LVII. Peace for Galilee Plan, June 1982

- a. Begin wanted to forge an alliance with Pierre Gemayel (son of Gemayel) and the Maronite Christians in order to drive the ADF out (Syrians)
- b. ADF (Arab Deterrent Force) was mainly comprised of Syrians
- c. In 1982, Begin waited for a pretext to invade Lebanon
- d. After the next time that the Palestinians attacked, they would conduct a full fledged invasion
- e. Invasion by Israel, called the Peace Galilee Plan, began in June 1982
- f. Israel aimed to destroy the PLO from Southern Lebanon
- g. Israel wanted to establish relations with Gemayel and get the Syrians out of Lebanon

Lebanese Civil War – “End”

I. Leaders of Israel, 1982

- a. In 1982, Israel's government was led by Begin
- b. Defense Ministry was led by Ariel Sharon

II. Philangists

- a. In Lebanon, Bashir and Amin had their own militias, the Philangists, associated with the Gemayel family

III. Israeli-Lebanon-Syria Relations

- a. Gemayel was in talks with Israeli cabinet to discuss Israeli-Lebanon-Syria relations
- b. Israelis wanted PLO attacks to Northern Israel stopped
- c. Lebanon was a base for the PLO
- d. Syria had already been involved in Lebanese debacle with the Arab Deterrent Force
- e. Syrian influence in Lebanese politics was increasing
- f. Israel wanted relations with Gemayel to get rid of the PLO

IV. Israel Plans Peace for Galilee Campaign, June 1982

- a. So, in Spring 1982, the planned Peace for Galilee campaign came to fruition in June 1982
- b. Israelis would take any attack as cause for starting campaign, even if the attack was in London
- c. But it was probably an attack by the PLO

V. Peace for Galilee Campaign

- a. The stated goal in the Peace for Galilee campaign was to get the PLO out of Southern Lebanon
- b. Israel's real goal, though, was to get the PLO entirely out of Lebanon
- c. Israel surrounded Beirut
- d. PLO was hemmed in on all sides
- e. Gemayel was trying to consolidate control in Lebanon
- f. World opinion changed at this time because of the bombardment of Beirut because thousands of civilians were being killed by illegal weapons (indiscriminate bombing)
- g. Within Israel, Israelis thought this was far beyond the stated public objectives, but it was working
- h. PLO was forced to deal with the situation left by the 1967 war or face eradication
- i. PLO lost this battle to Israel

VI. PLO Forced Out of Lebanon and Into Tunisia, August 1982

- a. Into August 1982, negotiations continued, brokered by the US and France
- b. US and France forced PLO out of Lebanon and into camps in Tunisia

VII. Gemayel Elected President and Killed Soon After

- a. In August 1982, PLO leadership goes to Tunisia
- b. Gemayel is elected new President of Lebanon
- c. 2 weeks later, Bashir Gemayel is gunned down (most likely by the Syrians)
- d. But, Lebanese thought it was by the Palestinians

VIII. Philangists Attack Two Civilian Camps, Mid-September 1982

- a. So, two Palestinian camps were attacked in mid-September by Philangist militia men
- b. Israeli Defense Force (IDF) was in charge of protecting civilian camps
- c. So, it was a dark day for Begin

IX. Kahtane Commission

- a. As a result of Israel's failure to protect these camps, Israel instituted a Commission to investigate the matter
- b. Israeli populace and world opinion were horrified by the event
- c. Kahtane Commission found that civilian and military leadership in Israel were indirectly responsible because it was under their watch and it was their responsibility to protect the Palestinian camps
- d. Begin was forced to resign afterwards
- e. Ariel Sharon was also forced to resign

X. Change in Media Coverage of Israel

- a. The World focused on this issue in the 1980s and it led to a change in media coverage, as it relates to Israel

XI. Terrorist Activity after Lebanese Civil War

- a. But PLO was still going to be a problem
- b. Lebanese Civil War left Lebanon a hotbed for terrorist groups associated with various religious confession

XII. Lebanon after the Civil War

- a. Amin Gemayel took over as President in Lebanon
- b. Israel remained in Lebanon until July 2000
- c. They were in conflict with Amal and specifically, Hezbollah
- d. Large Palestinian population remained in Beirut
- e. Confessions remained and new groups formed, using terrorist tactics and activities

XIII. TA'IF Accord, 1989

- a. In 1989, Arab League brokered an accord in Saudi Arabia to solve the problems in the Lebanese political system
- b. Accord split powers between Lebanese President and Prime Minister more evenly
- c. The number of seats given to various confessions was equalized
- d. But religious confessionalists were still behind the political structure
- e. Not until the 1990s in Lebanon, do these problems begin to get addressed

XIV. Mickel Wants to Rid Lebanon of Syrian Influence

- a. In the late 1980s, there was an attempt to address Syrian influence in Lebanon
- b. Mickel, a Maronite Christian, took a Lebanese nationalist vantage point in wanting to get rid of Syrian influence in Lebanon
- c. His goal was to reformulate Lebanon without outside influence
- d. His methods were to knock heads first and ask questions later
- e. His tactics were militaristic, so he found himself surrounded by all groups
- f. His wanting to force groups out by any means necessary didn't sit well with the Lebanese
- g. Mickel was subsequently forced out of the country

XV. Hrawi Rebuilds and Stabilizes Lebanon

- a. Lebanese leader Hrawi, a billionaire industrial figure, rebuilt Lebanon and stabilized it after the Civil War

Iranian Revolution

I. Topics

- a. Iran under Muhammad Reza Shah
- b. Revolutionary Tendencies
- c. The Islamic Republic of Iran

II. Things Change in Iran, 1976-77

- a. Hezbollah was Iranian backed
- b. After 1976-77, everything changed in Iran

III. Reza Shah's Westernizing and Secularizing Iran

- a. In Iran, they were going through westernizing and secularizing from the 1950s – early 1970s
- b. Reza Shah, who helped overthrow the Qajars, started Pahlavi Dynasty and subsequently began westernizing and nationalizing Iran
- c. But, he did it based upon his own will, not the legal system
- d. In the 1920s-30s – until 1941, Reza Shah called the shots in Iran
- e. His goal was to bring Iran into the 20th century
- f. He reformed educational system, judiciary, and how society interacted
- g. Banned segregation of sexes and veil
- h. Educational system was put in the hands of the government

IV. Difficult Times for Reza Shah, Late 1930s

- a. In the late 1930s, Reza Shah comes into difficult times
- b. He did not allow for revolts
- c. There was no opportunity given for revolts
- d. No free press or political parties
- e. Groups who promoted dissent were dealt with accordingly
- f. This was because he was from the military and they continued to support him and his family

V. Reza Shah Abdicates, 1941

- a. By the time Reza Shah abdicated in 1941, Iranians had a 400,000 man Army
- b. It was the largest Army in the region

VI. Iran's Infrastructure

- a. Iran's infrastructure was moving forward
- b. New roads, factories, and schools were built
- c. Iranians were being taught that their historic culture defines them as a people (nationalist education), especially their pre-Islamic past because Persians were a great people before Islam

VII. Reza Shah Promotes Persian Nationalism

- a. Reza Shah purged Arabic words to promote Persian culture
- b. He said that the Pahlavi Dynasty was a descendent of the Acheamenids, the greatest Persian Dynasty from the 7th century AD

VIII. Reza Shah's Pro-German Sentiments Lead Him to Abdicate, 1941

- a. Nationalism got Reza Shah in trouble though, because he was very pro-German in his sentiments in the 1930s
- b. Germany was fighting Great Britain and the Soviets in 1941
- c. Reza Shah didn't like Great Britain or the Soviets, so he supported Germany
- d. So, in 1941, Reza Shah was so fearful of a British-Soviet invasion, that he abdicated and left for South Africa
- e. But it didn't work because Great Britain and the Soviets increased their forces there

IX. Muhammad Reza Shah Leads Iran

- a. After Reza Shah abdicated, Muhammad Reza Shah was in control for the rest of WW2
- b. After WW2, British and Soviets leave there, except for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company
- c. Reza Shah died in 1944, so the Shah of Iran was now on his own

X. Muhammad Reza Shah Deals with Dissent in Iran

- a. Muhammad Reza Shah had to deal with dissent in Iran
- b. People didn't want 1 person rule in Iran because they were too close to Great Britain
- c. They didn't liked that the Shah backed the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (AIOC) because it was selling off the assets of Iran
- d. Iranian people wanted full control of assets and revenue from oil
- e. So, certain groups formed in opposition to the Shah

XI. Tudeh Party

- a. Tudeh Party was one group that formed in opposition to the Shah
- b. Tudeh = masses
- c. It was a Marxist group, associated to a degree with the Soviets
- d. Masses Party gained adherence
- e. They were Marxist, but they didn't go fully to the Communist line because Communism is Atheist

XII. National Front

- a. National Front, under the leadership of Muhammad Mossadeq, was another opposition group that formed
- b. They wanted to remove British presence from Iran
- c. They wanted to nationalize oil industry to benefit Iranians' solely

XIII. Shah Allowed These Parties to Form

- a. Shah of Iran allowed the formation of these parties, but kept a tight grip on them

XIV. Muhammad Reza Shah (The Shah) Sides with US in Cold War

- a. Shah's relationship after WW2 with outside powers was not so coy
- b. Shah was willing to be part of the US Defensive system against Soviet interference in the region
- c. So, he received financial, military, and intelligence backing from the US and also, the support of Great Britain

XV. National Front and Its Leader Muhammad Mossadeq Gains Momentum

- a. Even though Muhammad Reza Shah allowed groups to form, they were becoming problematic
- b. National Front began to win local and national elections
- c. Its leader, Muhammad Mossadeq became Prime Minister in 1950
- d. This meant that he now had a public platform to talk about his nationalist goals
- e. Increasingly, the Shah was on the defensive in the public forum
- f. Mossadeq's national platform was gaining ground and Mossadeq was gaining political power
- g. Shah was slowly losing his political power by a nationally elected National Front

XVI. Mossadeq Ruling Iran, 1953

- a. By 1953, Mossadeq was ruling the country
- b. Once Mossadeq was in power, though, his government had trouble governing

XVII. Mossadeq's Government Has Trouble

- a. Their #1 enemy was the British because the goal of the National Front was to get the British out of Iran
- b. So, US didn't allow them to borrow money from the World Bank, citing that Mossadeq was corrupt
- c. So, economically, things were looking poor for Iran

XVIII. Tudeh Party Gaining Momentum, 1953

- a. So, in 1953, Tudeh Party was gaining support
- b. But, the US and Great Britain didn't want them in power because they were too closely related to the Soviets

XIX. CIA Coup Against Mossadeq Reinstalls Shah

- a. So, in 1953, CIA with British intelligence assistance, led a coup against Mossadeq
- b. Shah was then restored to Pahlavi throne
- c. This was a bloodless coup

XX. Reinstallation of Shah Leaves Question of Legitimacy

- a. Shah remained on the throne until 1978
- b. Shah had full backing of US, but not the Iranian populace
- c. This reinstallation left questions of the legitimacy of the government in the eyes of the Iranian people

XXI. The Savak

- a. Shah had backing of Iranian military and his secret police, the Savak, which was established after he was reinstalled
- b. If Savak took somebody away, you were never seen again
- c. Populace was controlled through fear and intimidation
- d. People learned to live in the system by not questioning the government
- e. CIA and Israeli intelligence trained the Savak

XXII. Shah Consolidates Power, After 1953

- a. Shah's focus from 1953 on, was to consolidate his rule
- b. There was no freedom of expression
- c. Nationalism and building the country up were his focuses

XXIII. Iran's Oil Revenue

- a. After 1953, Iran began to get more of its revenue from its oil because Great Britain gets out of its imperial game
- b. Therefore, Iran is able to get more revenue from oil

XXIV. Shah's White Revolution, 1963-71

- a. From 1963-71, was the Shah's White Revolution
- b. Shah called for a reform of the entire Iranian system
- c. There was land reform – land was redistributed from wealthy land owners
- d. Forrests would be nationalized for everybody's benefit
- e. Renewal of educational system
- f. Education Corp was created – they learned tactics
- g. Members of the Iranian military teach the 3 "R's"
- h. Through the Education Corp, the Shah promoted literacy in the country
- i. This was a difficult task because of the nature of Iran, itself because Iran has a diverse group of people who are hard to control

XXV. Problems with Nomadic Groups

- a. Iran has a diverse group of people who are hard to control
- b. Nomads were hard to control because they went from place to place
- c. So, Shah forced nomads to settle
- d. He also changed their dialects and dress
- e. He tried "nationalizing" nomadic groups during the White Revolution

XXVI. End of White Revolution, 1971

- a. White Revolution ended in 1971 because the Shah said it ended
- b. It was costing money and wasn't working
- c. He was also seeing more resistance to his rule

XXVII. Groups in Iran

- a. Merchants were only upset with Shah when their businesses were affected
- b. Intellectuals were always upset with something, but they are not well organized
- c. Mullah were co-opted by the Shah (bought by Shah) to promote his secular beliefs

XXVIII. Ayatollah Khomeini Speaks Against Shah and Is Exiled

- a. In the city of Qom, lived Ayatollah Khomeini
- b. Ayatollah – honorific title, meaning “light of God”
- c. He was not a fan of the Shah
- d. He and other clerics who weren’t on board with the Shah, spoke out against him
- e. So, members of the Shah’s forces killed Khomeini’s son
- f. He then spoke out against the Shah and was exiled in 1963
- g. Khomeini went to Iraq, but was forced to Paris by Saddam Hussein after a run-in

XXIX. Khomeini Analyzes Iran’s Problems

- a. Khomeini believed the problem with Iran’s government was simple
- b. Government by the Shah was too effected by secularization and westernization and that secularization and westernization were poisoning the Iranian people
- c. No government itself that had existed had worked to establish an Islamic system
- d. No system of Caliphs were doing a good job

XXX. Wilayet-I Faqih, 1971

- a. People like the Caliphs and the Shah before them weren’t educated in Islam, like the Mullahs
- b. This concept is embodied in Khomeini’s work, Wilayet-I Faqih, meaning **government of the Islamic Jurist**
- c. This means a truly Islamic state must be created and run by scholars
- d. This was revolutionary because never in Islamic history had scholars run a government
- e. While in exile, Khomeini got his message back to Iran through speeches
- f. His ideas spread underground throughout Iran, like wildfire in the 1970s

XXXI. Popular Revolution Overthrows Shah, 1970s

- a. Revolution that overthrew Shah in the 1970s was a Popular revolution
- b. It was led by merchants, intellectuals, Mullahs, and the Tudeh Party
- c. By 1977-78, everybody banded together in opposition to the Shah because they hated the Shah
- d. So, it was a Popular Revolution

XXXII. Shah’s Military

- a. Shah was purchasing everything militarily with money he made from the oil embargo
- b. In 1976, Iran had the largest military in the region
- c. All money was used for the military, not for the people

XXXIII. Amnesty International Report on Iran, 1977

- a. By 1977, Amnesty International report came out about Human Rights Abuses in Iran
- b. So, Carter in the US told Iran to relax

XXXIV. Jimmy Carter Told Iran to Relax

- a. After the Amnesty International report came out, Carter in the US told the Shah to relax
- b. But after the Shah relaxed his grip, resentment against him had room to move
- c. The Shah overreacted to any protest against him

XXXV. Government Written Diatribe Destroys Khomeini's Image, 1978

- a. In 1978, publication of a nasty government written diatribe against Khomeini destroyed his public image
- b. It gets published in Iran and created outrage throughout Iran, especially in Khomeini's home town, Qom
- c. The Army is sent in to put down protests and students are killed

XXXVI. Students Commemorated with Protest, then Killed by Army

- a. 40 Days after the burial of the students, there was a commemoration of their death with a protest
- b. Army then killed the protesters
- c. There was then a commemoration of their death 40 days later with another protest
- d. Then, Army once again stepped in and killed the protesters

XXXVII. Khomeini Supporters Co-opt Traditional Commemorations

- a. Those who backed Khomeini co-opted the traditional commemorations for political reasons
- b. Protest commemorations became increasingly larger and they were shot by the Army

XXXVIII. Shah Institutes Wage Freeze, Mid-1978

- a. In 1978, Shah says that there's going to be a wage freeze
- b. The economy had overspent, so now a recession set in
- c. As a result of the Wage Freeze, labor groups joined in protest against the Shah

XXXIX. Military Killed Unarmed Protesters, September 1978

- a. The military is called in to put down these protests in September 1978
- b. They proceed to kill unarmed protesters

XXXX. Military Turns Against Its Officers

- a. The next time it happened, military turned its guns against their officers because these were innocent civilians
- b. They then called for the death of the Shah

XLI. Shah Leaves Iran for Cancer Treatment, January 16, 1979

- a. Shah is suffering from cancer
- b. So, in January 1979, Shah left Iran on vacation for cancer treatment in the US and Mexico
- c. He left on January 16th
- d. February 1, 1979, Ayatollah Khomeini returns to Iran

XLII. Ayatollah Khomeini Returns to Iran

- a. On February 1, 1979, Ayatollah Khomeini returns to Iran, while the Shah is on vacation
- b. But at this time, it wasn't a done deal that Khomeini was going to come to power
- c. There wasn't an armed revolution against the Shah
- d. There were just people walking and protesting the Shah
- e. Afterwards, Khomeini and others established Revolutionary Guards, which established tribunals to try Savak and other government officials

XLIII. Iranians Believe US Was Oppressing Them

- a. Outsiders were seen to be oppressing Iranians
- b. But the US wasn't the first one attacked

XLIV. Islamic Republic Party

- a. Khomeini first established a political party
- b. This was Khomeini's way of dealing with the system
- c. He used scholars and intellectuals to form the "Islamic Republic Party"

XLV. Islamic Republic of Iran

- a. Islamic Republic of Iran was created out of the Islamic Republic Party
- b. It has a President and a Prime Minister, who is appointed by the President
- c. Has a 1 chamber National Assembly, called *Majlis*
- d. *Majlis* passed all these laws
- e. People had to be approved by a Council of Guardians to get any of these positions

XLVI. Council of Guardians

- a. Council of Guardians oversaw all laws to ensure that they met the standards of Islam

XLVII. Khomeini Co-Opts Support

- a. Khomeini was constantly trying to gain support for his cause, co-opting support from his opposition

XLVIII. Iran Hostage Crisis, November 1979

- a. In November 1979, Iranian students stormed the US embassy, holding hostages for 444 days
- b. Khomeini didn't call for the holding of the hostages, but once he saw that the US wasn't doing anything about it, he milked it for all it was worth

II. Khomeini Still Hasn't Consolidated Power, 1980

- a. In 1980, Khomeini and the Council of Guardians still hadn't consolidated power
- b. With the Iraq invasion, people banded behind Khomeini

Iran – Iraq War

I. Islamic Republic Party Formed, 1979

- a. Khomeini returns to Iran after the Shah leaves
- b. He then forms the Islamic Republic Party in 1979
- c. This was a party that organized with the support of the Mullahs and Khomeini to promote the establishment of an Islamic Republic in Iran

II. Opposition Groups to Khomeini

- a. An Islamic Republic, though, was not a forgone conclusion in Iran because there was the Tudeh Party, Bazaaris, and students who also opposed the Shah

III. Khomeini Starts Gaining Support

- a. Khomeini gained support of parts of the military and opposition groups
- b. Some felt that Khomeini was not so bad because they had heard of him
- c. So, he started to win people over
- d. It was a matter of co-opting people

IV. Council of Guardians Passes Laws

- a. Laws that the legislature passed had to be approved by the Council of Guardians
- b. No one was in the council that Khomeini didn't want
- c. You couldn't become part of the legislature unless the Council of Guardians approved it

V. Islamic Republic Not Ensured

- a. Khomeini's consolidation of power was not ensured
- b. Khomeini had political support, but that didn't ensure a theocracy in Iran
- c. There was still opposition to Khomeini
- d. Some in Iran still wanted a secular government with dissent allowed
- e. This opposition was heard from 1979-80
- f. However, things changed with the invasion of Iraq

VI. Iraq Invasion Allows Khomeini to Consolidate Power, 1980-82

- a. Iraq's invasion of Iran united Iranians behind Khomeini
- b. Thousands flocked to Khomeini
- c. This allowed Khomeini and the Islamic Republic Party to do away with any true opposition
- d. Leftist groups were rounded up and purged
- e. General opposition to the Council to the Guardians and Khomeini disappeared
- f. Invasion allowed Khomeini to consolidate power politically and socially from 1980-82

VII. Society Was Radically Changed

- a. All banks and factories were nationalized
- b. Everything went towards the war effort
- c. Society as a whole was radically changed

VIII. Islamic Principles Become Law

- a. Islamic principles, as understood by Khomeini, were put into law
- b. For a judge to be put on the bench, they had to go to an Islamic university
- c. Women had to wear the Crador (Black head-to-toe garment)
- d. Black was the color related to Shiism
- e. Music and dancing were banned
- f. Red Light districts and drugs were out
- g. Iran was relatively westernized by the 1960s and they believed it was poisoning Iranian culture

IX. Khomeini Demonizes the West

- a. Khomeini demonizes the West
- b. He calls the US "The Great Satan"

X. Khomeini Wants to Spread Islamic Republic Throughout Muslim World

- a. Khomeini said, "What we have done in overthrowing the Shah, we can do throughout the Muslim World"
- b. So, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait...thought that the revolution would be expanded
- c. Shiite groups in Gulf States were already causing problems
- d. They were always looking for the next Khomeini

XI. Iran Hostage Crisis, begins November 1979

- a. In November 1979, students loyal to Khomeini held hostages in the US embassy for 444 days
- b. They were only released on Reagan's inauguration day, fearing an attack

XII. Khomeini Wants To Be the Head of the Arab World

- a. Khomeini wanted to demonize the West to show that his actions could affect the outcome of things in other countries, like the 1980 US election, after the hostage taking
- b. Khomeini wanted to be the head of the Arab world, but he was Persian
- c. Iran was Shiite Muslim, but the majority of the Middle East was Sunni Muslim
- d. But there was still this great fear of the revolution spreading

XIII. Iran – US Relations, 1979-81

- a. Iran-US relations were poor from 1979-81 and they just got worse after that due to Iran backing Hezbollah in Lebanon, the hostage taking in Lebanon that resulted in the death of military figures, diplomats, and other officials
- b. US put up a strong front against Iran, like they did with the Soviets
- c. US would not negotiate with Iran during the Hostage Crisis because the US saw them as terrorists and thus would not negotiate with them
- d. But there was the Iran-Contra Affair
- e.

XIV. Iran-Contra Affair Hurts US Image in the Arab World

- a. Iran-Contra Affair hurt Reagan when it was discovered
- b. It also hurt the image of the US in the Arab world because the US kept putting out the image that Iran was bad
- c. Arab world thought that the US didn't deal with terrorists and now they were dealing with them
- d. The US was viewed as playing both sides
- e. Only in the 1990s, did the US relations with Iran thaw out, before they deteriorated again

XV. Entangled Relations

- a. A large part of US relations with this part of the world, especially with Iran was tied up with other countries in the region and their relations with Iran (and their fear of Iran's revolution spreading)
- b. US and the region had 1 savior, Saddam Hussein
- c. Hussein invaded Iraq in 1980
- d. **US relations were affected by the Cold War and the Iran relations were linked to the Shah**

XVI. Ba‘th Party Comes to Power in Iraq, 1968

- a. In Iraq, after 1968, there is an uprising that led to the Ba‘th party coming to power
- b. Ba‘th Party in Iraq didn’t get along with the Ba‘th Party in Syria
- c. Ba‘th Party is very secular, but not atheistic

XVII. al-Bakr Leads Iraqi Ba‘th Party

- a. al-Bakr was the head of the Ba‘th Party in Iraq
- b. His right hand man was Saddam Hussein from Tikrit

XVIII. al-Bakr and Hussein Control Iraq

- a. By the early 1970s, the entire top of the government were from Tikrit and supporters of al-Bakr and Hussein were at the top of the government
- b. Iran is a harder country to retain control over than Iraq because it is bigger and more diverse
- c. Throughout 1970s, Hussein and Bakr were in complete control of Iraq
- d. To do anything in Iraq, you had to be a member of the Ba‘th Party, even to get an education
- e. **Bakr resigned in 1979 and Hussein took over completely**

XIX. Iraq and the Persian Gulf

- a. Iraq doesn’t have a lot of access to the Persian Gulf
- b. Shatt al-Arab was an access point to the Gulf from Iraq and Iran
- c. Point of access was becoming a problem geologically

XX. Iraq/Iran Competition over Shatt al-Arab

- a. With Iraq and Iran, there was competition over the use of the point

XXI. The Kurds

- a. There was a problem with the Kurds
- b. In the 1970s, Shah was aiding Kurdish rebels in Iraq
- c. So, Iran and Iraq were fighting over the Shah’s support of the Kurds

XXII. Algiers Agreement, 1975

- a. In 1975, Hussein and the Shah of Iran agreed that Iraq would have access to the Shatt al-Arab and that Iran will no longer aid the Kurds

XXIII. Shiite Majority in Iraq Worries Hussein

- a. Saddam was worried about the Shiite majority in Iraq
- b. Massive population in Southern Iraq was seen as a threat – that they might support the Iranian Revolution
- c. Holiest cities for Shiites were in Iraq
- d. This is a threat to Hussein and now with the emergence of Khomeini and the Islamic Republic of Iran threatening to export their revolution

XXIV. Hussein Rips-up Algiers Agreement and Invades Iran, September 1980

- a. In September 1980, Hussein ripped up the Algiers agreement
- b. This was a peace agreement between Iraq and Iran
- c. 5 Days later, Iraq invades Iran with a small force

XXV. Hussein Underestimates Impact of Invasion on Iranians

- a. Saddam thought it would be a brief battle because these were clergy and scholars running the country
- b. But he underestimated the impact of the invasion on Iranians
- c. The national feeling of Iraqis in Southern Iraq didn't support Iraq and the Sunnis in Iran didn't support Hussein
- d. This created the longest conventional war of the 20th century, 1980-88
- e. Billions were spent
- f. Iraqis had more casualties
- g. There was a big resistance by Iran
- h. Saddam's invasion allows Khomeini to consolidate his power

XXVI. War of Attrition, 1982-88

- a. From 1982-88, the Iran-Iraq war is a war of attrition
- b. From 1980-82, Iraq invaded and immediately went on the defensive because Iran had a bigger military with better weapons
- c. Attrition was just an ugly, drawn out war, as in WWI
- d. It was a battle on the ground, air, and seas

XXVII. Iraq Gets Loans to Support War Effort

- a. To sustain their war effort, Iraq needed more money
- b. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia gave \$60-70 million to Iraq
- c. Egypt and western government gave arms to Iraq because Iraq was the savior

XXVIII. Iraq Was a Savior

- a. Fear was that Iranian government would be exported and then Iran would control oil revenue and eventually the Suez Canal would be controlled by a theocracy

XXIX. Iraq Uses Chemical Weapons, 1988

- a. By 1988, Iraq was beginning to gain inroads against Iran
- b. Chemical weapons were used against Kurds and Iranians

XXX. Khomeini – The Pariah of the World

- a. Khomeini then realized he had talked himself into a corner and finally woke up
- b. He realized that the world didn't care that chemical weapons were used against him

XXXI. Cease-fire, August 1988

- a. A cease-fire was then called for in August 1988

XXXII. Iraq in Debt

- a. Iraq was in debt up to its ears
- b. All it had was a well-trained Army

XXXIII. Hussein Welcomed into World Community

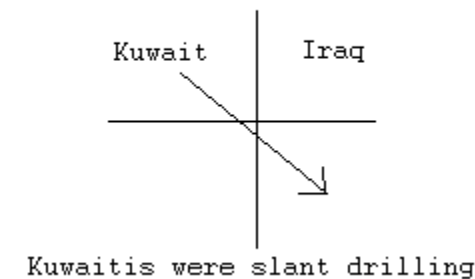
- a. In Iraq, Hussein became a cult leader during the war
- b. He was a hero at home and tolerated/admired/liked with some caution on the world stage
- c. "The enemy of our enemy is our friend"

XXXIV. Hussein Needs Money, Not Friends

- a. Hussein needed money, not friends
- b. Creditors came calling after the war
- c. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait said that the \$60-70 million they gave Iraq was a loan
- d. Kuwait and the Saudis asked for their money back
- e. Saddam thought that they were ungrateful because he had saved them from Iran's threat of exporting their revolution

XXXV. Hussein's Problems with Kuwait

- a. Kuwaitis were slant drilling for oil into Iraqi oil fields
- b. Then, the other issue was Iraq was an oil producing nation
- c. Problem was that oil nations were overproducing, which kept prices low
- d. So, Saddam asked them to stop overproducing so that he could pay them back, but they said no
- e. Saddam told them that they were overproducing against OPEC quotas and the war left Iraq without infrastructure to export oil out of the Persian Gulf

**XXXVI. Saddam Misjudges US**

- a. US gave billions in aid to Iraq during the Iraq-Iran war and they didn't say anything when he used chemical weapons
- b. This resulted in Saddam believing that the US would allow him to invade Kuwait without incident, but he misjudged

XXXVII. Iraq Invades Kuwait and Shocks the World, August 1990

- a. Iraq invades Kuwait on August 2, 1990
- b. US and the world were shocked at the invasion and that Iraq, now under mad man Hussein, could conceivably control Kuwait

XXXVIII. Worldwide Coalition Against Iraq

- a. This turned into a worldwide coalition, including Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, US, and European countries all against Iraq and Hussein
- b. Initially, the operation was Desert Shield, but then it became Desert Storm
- c. By October 1990, 200,000 US troops were in the Gulf

XXXIX. Syria Backed Iran in Iraq-Iran War

- a. Syria backed Iran in the Iraq-Iran war because of the Ba'th Party differences
- b. So, Syria is ready to join the coalition for the Gulf War
- c. Syria had a long standing animosity with Iraq

XXXX. Jordan Doesn't Condemn Iraq

- a. Jordan refused to condemn Iraq, as did the PLO

XLI. UN Resolution Tell Saddam to Get Out of Kuwait

- a. UN resolutions came fast and furious, telling Saddam to get out of Kuwait

XLII. Arab World Was Torn Over Invasion

- a. Arab world was torn
- b. They didn't trust Hussein, but they didn't want to upset the balance of power

XLIII. Deadline Set for Saddam to Leave Kuwait, January 15, 1991

- a. Rhetoric around the world came against Hussein, calling him the new Hitler
- b. World leaders thought their way of life was in jeopardy
- c. January 15, 1991 was set as the deadline for Iraq to leave Kuwait

XLIV. "No Blood for Oil" Protests in US

- a. There were protests around the US: "No Blood for Oil," but they weren't protesting against the troops
- b. Media coverage was different than in Vietnam
- c. CNN and 24-hour media coverage had just come about
- d. This entire aspect of the war was covered, from the buildup to the end

XLV. Hussein Launches Missiles at Israel

- a. At this time, Hussein was launching missiles at Israel
- b. So, it was feared that Israel would come in and they were a powerful country

XLVI. Saddam Manipulates Intifada Image Against the Israelis, 1987-90

- a. From 1987-90, world media attention focused on the Intifada
- b. Saddam used the image of Palestinian stone throwers being gunned down by the Israeli Defense Force (IDF)

XLVII. Saddam Underestimates Everything in War

- a. Saddam underestimated everything in the war
- b. Saudis weren't going to give up their oil fields for the Palestinians

XLVIII. US Overestimates Capability of Iraqi Army

- a. In the 1st Gulf War, the US overestimated the capability of the Iraqi Army

II. Kuwait Liberated 100 Hours After Launch of Desert Storm

- a. January 15th passed and on January 16th, air war started and lasted 42 days
- b. Iraq sent missiles at Israel
- c. Desert Storm begins on January 16th
- d. 100 hours later, Kuwait is liberated on February 27th

L. Republican Guard is Defeated

- a. Saddam's Republican Guard is defeated and removed from Kuwait

LI. al-Sebah Family Returns to Power in Kuwait

- a. al-Sebah family in Kuwait is then returned to power
- b. They promised democratic elections, but we're still waiting

LII. George HW Bush Alludes That He'd Love to Get Rid of Hussein

- a. George HW Bush did not explicitly state, but alluded that we'd love to see Saddam gone
- b. So, in North and South Iraq, there was an uprising
- c. They thought that the coalition would help them if Saddam fought back, but they didn't
- d. Saddam put down the uprising

LIII. No Fly Zones in Iraq

- a. Then, No Fly Zones were instituted in North and South Iraq
- b. In Northern Iraq, there was a No Fly Zone, since April 1991
- c. In Southern Iraq, there was a No Fly Zone, since April 1992
- d. This had more of an effect in the North
- e. From April 1991 – present, Kurds were largely autonomous until the 2003 US invasion of Iraq
- f. But now, Kurds don't want to give up their autonomy

LIV. 1991 Was a Momentous Time

- a. Soviets fell around this time
- b. Berlin Wall was torn down
- c. All of the old ideas were out the window

LV. New World Order

- a. George HW Bush said it was a New World Order, but all that changed on 9/11

LVI Sanctions on Iraq, 1991-2003

- a. Sanctions were placed on Iraq from 1991 until the US invasion of Iraq in 2003

Intifada to Gulf War

I. Arafat and His Fatah Group in Tunisia, 1982

- a. Arafat and his Fatah faction of the PLO were in Tunisia
- b. They were ousted from Beirut in 1982
- c. Arafat was still leader of the PLO with little control of the other factions, but he controlled the Fatah group

II. Reagan Won't Negotiate with Arafat

- a. PLO was out of the loop in international organizations because they were deemed a terrorist organization and also because they didn't accept UN Resolution 242
- b. When Arafat attempted to talk to Reagan, Reagan told the Palestinians that they didn't have a right to self-determination because their charter called for the destruction of Israel, so he wouldn't even talk to them until they stop their violence
- c. So, there was little progress by the PLO in the 1980s

III. King Hussein and Arafat Reconciled, 1985

- a. In 1985, King Hussein of Jordan and Arafat reconciled
- b. But with any activities that Arafat made in regards to negotiations with Jordan, he had to keep in mind that splinter groups of the PLO didn't want negotiations
- c. So, he couldn't accept a federal system in Jordan

IV. PLO Makes Little Progress in 1980s

- a. Little progress was made by the PLO in the 1980s due in large part to US policy
- b. US called the shots, but Western Europe started dealing with the PLO anyway and the US was not happy with that

V. Kitty Laurel Hijacking

- a. Things changed in the late 1980s
- b. Due to fight amongst his groups in the 1980s and because of the PLO's terrorist activities, including the Kitty Laurel hijacking
- c. This event was blamed on Arafat because he didn't control or stop it
- d. So, the PLO and Palestinians were seen as untrustworthy because they were trying to destroy all Jews
- e. Things changed in 1987

VI. Accident in Gaza, December 1987

- a. Vast majority of Palestinians were not fighting before 1987
- b. But in 1987, in Israeli occupied territory, there was an accident between an Israeli vehicle and a Palestinian vehicle
- c. The accident was responsible for killing the Palestinians in their vehicle
- d. Their deaths led to a popular uprising in Gaza in December 1987
- e. Palestinians believed that the Israelis hit the Palestinian vehicle on purpose
- f. But, in reality, the accident happened because the Gaza strip was densely populated, like Manhattan

VII. Intifada

- a. Uproar that the accident caused in the Gaza Strip was called the Intifada (Shrugging off)
- b. Then it spread to the West Bank that ran the gamut of Palestinian society
- c. Palestinian men, women, and children led protests and threw rocks at the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF)
- d. Popular Committee throughout Gaza Strip and the West Bank initially didn't control Intifada
- e. Intifada began as a spontaneous protest

VIII. United National Leadership (UNL)

- a. The United National Leadership began to print speeches in protest
- b. They began to organize it themselves
- c. PLO were in Tunisia
- d. They co-opt the Intifada, but don't take part in it

IX. Israel – the Ogre

- a. It didn't involve the bombing of hotels, though
- b. IDF couldn't play the victim in the Intifada
- c. Israel was viewed as the ogre because they were using their armed forces against stone throwers

X. Local Leadership Call for a Palestinian State, January 1988

- a. So, by January 1988, local Palestinian leadership was calling for an independent state
- b. The PLO then got on board
- c. They said that if the UN Security Council would sponsor a meeting, they would work things out with Israel

XI. PLO's Fourteen Points

- a. At this time, the PLO called their agenda "The Fourteen Points"
- b. Said that everyone must go according to the Geneva Convention
- c. Palestinians must be released from Israeli prisons
- d. Israeli soldiers must be tried
- e. United National Leadership (UNL) and Israel rejected the PLO's 14 Points

XII. PLO Begins Directing the Intifada

- a. Eventually, however, soon, the PLO was running the show, directing the Intifada
- b. PLO had to work hand in hand with the UNL
- c. The idea was to join hands to fight against the occupation
- d. Various leadership were in a quandary
- e. PLO and Israel had to control things so that things didn't get out of hand

XIII. World Believes IDF is Out of Control

- a. It didn't help when rumors abounded that Rabin said that a few broken bones never hurt anyone
- b. They were rumors and the world was seeing the IDF use tear gas and clubs against stone throwers
- c. The world saw that the IDF was out of control

XIV. Israel Unprepared for Intifada

- a. Gaza Strip and West Bank were controlled by Israel since 1967 and there had never been an Intifada before, so Israel was unprepared
- b. But these areas were under occupation for 20 years
- c. So, all that Palestinian teenagers in these areas knew was occupation
- d. So, the Gaza Strip that was desely populated, was already a tense place to be

XV. Israel Debates Response to Intifada

- a. In response to the Intifada, Israel had a lot of soul searching to do
- b. Israel knew they had a democracy in their country, but they debated what the democratic rights of the occupied territories should be
- c. There were wranglings between the military and civilians in Israel
- d. But, they didn't want to give in on the issue of self-determination for Palestinians, but they wanted to stop the uprising

XVI. Rabin's Labor Party Faces Pressure From All Sides

- a. In Israel, Labor Party is in charge and they are facing opposition from the Likud Party, which is telling them not to give in
- b. Labor Party is also dealing with world opinion and the stories coming out, while the Likud Party is saying stronger, stronger, stronger
- c. In addition, **the Intifada is a relatively non-violent protest**

XVII. Israelis Kill Moderate Palestinian Leaders

- a. So, when moderate voices came up amongst Palestinians, Israelis got rid of them because with radical Palestinian voices, it made Israel's point stronger

XVIII. Khabil al-Warir

- a. Moderate Palestinian leader Khabil al-Warir, who said not to use weapons, was the leader of Hamas
- b. He was killed by Israel
- c. So, Islamic Jihad is rising

XIX. Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement)

- a. Hamas was initially supported by Israel as an alternative to Arafat
- b. Palestinians didn't really like Arafat because he wasn't in occupied territory
- c. So, Hamas worked against Arafat to take over leadership of the Palestinians
- d. Hamas' military wing started killing Israeli and Palestinian collaborators

XX. Palestinians Want State, But World Doesn't Accept Their Terms

- a. Palestinian leadership wants an international conference to discuss their getting a state with Jerusalem (Israel's capital) as the Palestinian capital
- b. But nobody accepted this

XXI. Violence Increases as Intifada Falls, End of 1989

- a. By the end of 1989, the Intifada fell
- b. With the demise of moderate leaders, there was more infighting amongst Palestinians against Israelis for collaborating with them
- c. Weapons were used

XXII. Palestinians Lose World Support for Siding with Hussein in Gulf War, 08/1990

- a. Then, in August 1990, Gulf War starts and the Palestinians back Saddam Hussein
- b. So, the Palestinians lost the support of the world, including Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for taking Hussein's side