



STUDY OF MIDDLE EAST IN THE ERA OF TWENTIETH CENTURY

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Abstract

Twentieth century is the century of the enormous changes in the world historical timeline from the blood shed world wars, nuclear proliferation, technological advancement, great depression, formation of world power blocs, fascism, communism to the formation of terrorism, with the discovery of the hidden wealth of fossil fuels beneath the sandy deserts of the Arabian peninsula history of entire middle east changed and the new destiny of the history was determined on the other hand a new political events in the global north and global south triggered new historical time line of the gulf countries, deterioration of ottoman, Zionist movement, formation of the new Jewish state “Israel” in the heart of the Muslim home land, the colonization and de-colonization, construction of the Suez canal, Suez canal crisis, the Arab Israel wars and the conflict of Palestine are the major historical events of the twentieth century. The objective of this paper is to explain the historical events of the era of twentieth century in the Arabian Peninsula and such as to highlight causes of the deterioration of the ottoman empire one of the greatest Islamic empire (Caliphate) the Palestinian crisis the study the impacts of the cold war on the Arab world and to highlight the key facts of the twentieth century which gave birth to the ongoing issues of the middle east such as the Syrian crisis, the formation of guerrilla groups and Islamic militancy etc... in the twentieth century.

Key words: Zionism, Suez Canal crisis, Arab Israel war, cold war, fascism, great depression, power blocs, Balkans crisis, young Turks, genocide, world wars, gulf countries, Middle East, revolution, rebellions, the clash of civilization, Zionism, genocide, ottoman empire.

Introduction

This study concentrates on the Arab world which is the land of intercontinental regions and which is centered on Western Asia Egypt and Turkey which comprised of the area 3 million square miles with a population of more than 371 million people ,which is located between the gulf of Persia and the Mediterranean Sea which is often called the Arabia along with the north Africa, Iran, Iraq, turkey and the modern middle east which is located on the crossroads of Africa, Asia and Europe (atlas 2013).



The people living here are called Arabs who are speaking the Arabic language some Arabs called their home land “Al-jazeera” the land of island, Mediterranean sea to the west and the red sea and Indian ocean to the east the Suez canal which connects the Indian ocean to the Atlantic ocean the most of the Arabian countries comprised of the lands of deserts and oasis however there are the hidden treasures of natural oil beneath these deserts , Arabian countries are the major producers and exporters of the petroleum to the rest of the world, these countries are culturally and historically enriched, the time period in which light of Islam was spread is called the era of the renaissance of the Arabian region, the Arabic style of the building of edifices, Islamic literature, wisdom, mysticism and calligraphy is the heritage of the Arab peninsula. The holy cities of the Makah and medina and its holy institutions which are considered as the face of the Islamic civilization, yearly millions of Muslims across the continents, from global north to the global south are visiting for the pilgrimage of the holy city of Makah, about the three quarter of the Arab is covered by the deserts, the environment of the Arab peninsula is hot and the temperature rises 150 degree Fahrenheit in day time and the average annual rain fall do not accedes 3-4 inches when the rain arrives in it comes with heavy storms and floods are also resulted as a consequences of these rains the clumps of grass and spring of shrub’s are blooming, there appears various oases with the fresh spring waters which gives life to the shrubs and trees in the deserts from centuries nomads traveled from desert to desert in the search of water.

The largest mountain ranges run along the western and southern edge of the Arabian Peninsula the mountains of Arabia are 1000 to 12000 feet high from the sea level (Peninsula 2021).

There are 21 states in the modern Arab world which is stretched from sub-Sahara to middle east Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE and Yemen.

The Arab world consists of vast area having diverse groups of people with diverse historical backgrounds and cultural heritage which stretches from sub Saharan Africa to the western Asia. Since the seventh century onward with the dawn of prophecy of prophet Muhammad the destiny of the Arab nation outburst before the advent of Islam Arab’s were the nation of the nomadic people, after the arrival of the Islam with in few centuries Arab’s became one of the powerful nation of the world whose history is written by the 14th century famous historian Ibn-e-Khaldoon, the Muslim Arab empire stretched from central Asia to Spain.

After the death of the prophet Muhammad peace be upon him in the year 623 AD the Caliphates administered the Arab’s socio-political and religious affairs, from 661 AD to 750 AD Umayyad empire emerged as Islamic empire whose capital was in Damascus and 750 AD to 1258 AD Abbasid caliphate whose capital was Baghdad, and from 909 AD to 1171 AD Fatimid’s empire whose capital was in Egypt, apart from these empire the names of Saljuqs, Mukluks, Buwayids, Ayubids, Mongol’s empires are also written in the chronicles of history, however the power was shifted from Arabs to external powers after the 12th century, Turks were the external causes starting from their mercenaries



by the Abbasid Caliphate, by the eleventh century near the east was dominated by the Turkic military dynasties who got power from their former Arab masters, in the thirteenth century the new threat from the Mongol destroyed the Abbasid Caliphate. The ottoman empire was created by the Turkish military tribe's men in the year 1299, which was succeeded as the emerging empire in the next centuries, until 16th and 17th century the ottoman empire was on the peak of the expansion of its territories from Balkans to sub-Saharan Africa and Arabian Peninsula confirming the demise of the regional hegemony of Arab. There was the hegemony on the Ottomans Caliphate over the Arabs until first World War in the twentieth century (UK 2001).

With the fall of the ottoman empire in the hand of the allied powers in the beginning twentieth century as a consequence of world war one in which ottoman empire was part of central powers were defeated and allied powers took control of ottoman empire, under the treaty of sever 1920 Britain took the control over the Palestine and Iraq on the other side France took the control over the Syria, southern Anatolia and Lebanon, which has been already decided some three years' prior in the "Sykes-picot agreement" in the year 1917. The formal international recognition and independence was given to Hejaz along with the Macca and Medina its important cities. The treaty of sever failed to deal with the Kurds issue even there was initial agreement on the boundaries of the Kurdistan but Kurds rejected because it failed to include the region called the van (district 1920) the history of the 20th century in the Arab world is also encompassed of the formation of the new states, with the formation of the Israel in 1948 , Arab world went into number of nationalist movements and wars which is explained the next chapters in the detail.

The Twentieth Century In The Century Of Great Change

The overview of the global history is very important because global history has a strong influence on the regional history or the continental history same is in the case of Arab historical timeline, the twentieth century is the era of enormous historical movements and changes whether these changes are political, socio economic or scientific, twentieth century is the century of the great significance and change in the human history it is the era of the secret alliances, race for armaments, narrow nationalism, aggressive imperialism, lack of machinery to regulate international relations and there were many economic results, social and political results of the world war first however this war ended with the treaty of Versailles and the formation of the league of nations (NARAK 2010)

The abolishment of the Ottoman empire after the first world war is one of the major historical Changes in the twentieth century, after the bloodshed first and second world wars, the terminal decline in the French, Spanish and British colonies and then the process of decolonization in sub-Saharan, African and Asian in the twentieth century the era of freedom movements in the world and the emergence of the newly born states in the world map and there is history of the formation and the deformation of the newly born states like Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia the transformation of the steam engines to the more advanced diesel engines after the discovery of the diesel in the 1910 which was effort to the fast transportation and the discovery of the new wealth of crude oil beneath the lands



of Arabian peninsula, the advancement from railways to supersonic jets, inter-continental ballistic missile systems, construction of the Suez-canal which is the construction of the world new sea route which connects the Mediterranean sea to the red sea and the Suez-canal crisis are considered as the most important event in the world history as well as the middle eastern history of the twentieth century, the Zionist movements the formation of the modern state of Israel which ignited the Arab Israel war which is also unforgettable event in the Arab historical timeline, with the discovery of telegraph new communication system was introduced which was one of the fasted communication services as compared to the previous centuries, with the emergence of the telegraph the newspaper evolution took place in the twentieth century, the turbulent decades of the world war on in which millions of people lost their precious lives infrastructure was blown the decades of the great depression the instable markets and the bankruptcy in the decades of 1930s the great depression gave birth to the new terminologies like nationalism, fascism, communism and isolationism the formation of the League of nations after the world war one the outburst of the second world war with more dangerous and advanced technologies the destruction of the cities of Japan after the atomic attacks, the nuclear proliferation, the Berlin blockade and the formation “iron curtain” , the nuclear proliferation, the Chinese revolution, the Vietnam war, Cuban missile crisis the formation of world organization the united nation, world bank, international monetary fund, the marshal plan, the cold war the arrival of the first human on the moon the introduction of more and more advance technologies are the main events in the time line of the history, the USA’s emergence in the world as the superpower which was defined as the End of history by Francis Fukiyama (fukiyama 1992). The clash of civilization a famous book of political science written in the last decade of the 20th century according to this book of the American political scientist Samuel P. Huntington stated that there will be no clash between the countries and the states of the world but there will be clash between the civilizations of the world (GREEN 2005).

The Ottoman Empire And Its Downfall In The Twentieth Century

Ottoman empire was known as the emerging and one of the longest ruling empires in the world history which is also called the tri-continental empire which was starched from Asia, sub-Saharan Africa and Balkans in Europe and the northern coasts of the black sea the ottoman emptier was born in the year 1300’s by the Turkish migrants from central Asia the term “Ottoman” derived from the Osman son of “Ertugrul” who formed first independent ottoman state in 1299, Osman was the one who was able to expand the ottoman settlements on the edge of the byzantine empire. In 1453 byzantine empire was felt in the hands of the ottomans latter on in the in the 16th and 17th century ottoman empire was most powerful and most expanded empire and finally in the 20th century ottoman empire was abolished after the world war one the great Ottoman empire was split into different parts under the imperial western colonial powers when the ottoman empire which was the part of the central powers was defeated by the allies (union 2012). During the seventeenth and eighteenth century the total population of the ottoman empire was almost 30 million people and total territory of 777,000 square miles however in the year 1914 the territory reduced from 777,000 to 337,000 square miles and population reduced to 26 million due to the Balkan fragments (DUATEART 2005). The terminology



of empire didn't exist in the ottoman political affairs because the rulers of ottomans used the title "KAYSER", "HALIFE" and "HAQAN" for the rulers and each terminology has a different meaning, there can be a little bit doubt regarding the existence of the polity the single institutionalized and generalized concept of the ottoman state, because of the collective subjects and the territories. Different aspects of the people state and territory under unified umbrella termed as the "DEVLET-I ALIYYE-E OSMANIE" the exalted wealth of the Osmania dynasty (WIGEN 2012). The ottoman empire was a frontier between the Islamic lands and the Christendom, in the sixteenth century the merchandise of the eastern empires continued to reached the eastern empires by coming up of the ships to the sea-ports of the red-sea the European merchants came to turkey the volume of the international trade passing through this way was slowly decreasing and the involvement of the ottoman in the world economic system was weak, the inflation of the 17th century in the ottoman empire's monetary system shrieked the economy, improper taxation system of the 17th century was also harming the economy, there was no improvement in the agriculture system of the ottomans on the other hand the gentle farmers England revolutionized the entire agriculture system with the help of new innovation and the technology, the printing press revolutionized the entire Europe in the 15th century by producing the new scientific, socio-economic literature in Europe after 19th century there was no culture and intellectual breaking down of the turkey there was no new creativity in the art and literature and science and technology (Lewis 1980). Like many of other empires of the world there were internal problems in the ottoman empire such as financial weakness, corruption, rebellion military defeats as a result of which ottoman empire was called the "sick man of Europe" in the twentieth century (robert 2005). The consequences of Balkans war was one of 1913-1914 was also one of the catastrophic tragedy for the ottoman empire in which 125,000 men lost their lives and thousands of civilians died from diseases and other causes (Hall 2014). The fall of the ottoman empire in the beginning of the world war on changed the entire history of the Arab world which resulted in the formation of new Arab states, the formation of the Israel and which also gave birth to the various conflicts in the Arabian Peninsula.

The Timeline Of Political Movements Of Arab World In The Twentieth Century

The modern history of the Arab world in the twentieth century is comprised on the chronology of events, in the beginning of the twentieth century the map of Arab world was totally different from the map of Arab world in the last decade of the same century this all was happed due to defeat of the ottomans in the hand of the allied powers which resulted in the beginning of colonization, the ottoman caliphate who was ruling since five centuries was divided by European powers in to segments after the world war, the partition of the ottoman empire was executed under several agreements by the allied powers, in the year 1914 when ottoman empire proclaim the war against the Entente powers the vast majority of the Arab's supported the ottomans due to their loyalty and the Islamic cause, in the year 1915 and 1916 the Amir of Makah The Hashemite leader Sharif Hussein agreed to lead a rebellion against the ottoman empire he receive the support of only few tribes which were loyal to him, Arabs according to the Islamic traditions believe that the Caliph will be always from the tribe of "Quresh" family and this debate over the appointment caliph of the "Quresh" family existed since



long time, at the time of the ottoman empire Egyptian intellectuals such as the Abdur-rehman Al-kawabi objected to the ottoman ruler that they had ceased the power from the Abbasid rulers by force (Ardıç October 2012), the revolt starts from the Hejaz of now days Saudi Arabia which effected the foundations of the ottoman empire the Arab nationalism, the rule of the young Turks and their policies of Turkification and promoting of the Turkish language was its main causes of the Arab nationalism, the revolt resulted the capture of the city of Jeddah due to the railway connectivity they failed to capture the holy city of medina up till the end of war (Qadir1 2017). Ottoman government considered Armenian people a wartime threat to the to the empire, most population of Armenians uprooted form the Anatolia and forced migrated in to the Syria however this migration was genocidal approximately one million Armenians were killed in the way (Rasuly-Paleczek Vienna). In 1916 England entered in the Sykes-picot agreement with the France and they divided the Arab provinces of the ottoman empire among themselves Iraq and Palestine was took by Britain and greater Syria was granted to France.

In the year 1917 under the Belford declaration the British government promised and gave surety to create a Jewish state on the Palestinian land which would be the Jewish homeland, while protecting the religious rights of the of the existing people of the area, Britain seek to gain wartime support from the Jewish communities in the USA and Europe and to secure the security of the territory which was adjacent to the Suez canal even this declaration was adjacent to the Sykes-picot agreement and which also ignored the earlier pledges of the Arab independence.

With the objectives of protecting the holy cities of the Mecca and medina and safeguarding the trade route to India ottomans arrived in the Yemen in the 16th century, however after WW1 the yamen became independent of the ottomans. In the year 1918 Yemen got independence from the ottoman Turks rule until 1962 yamen was declared as an independent state and ruled by imams however latter on, their aroused a civil war in yamen the conservatives of yamen who were supported by the Saudi araba, Britain and socialists of yamen were supported by Egypt. Several military groups which were formed in the time of the ottoman era the first military grouped was formed by imam Yahiya 1904-1948.

In the year 1948 the northern yamen joined the Arab republic as a member of Arab united states. The decades of the British engagement in the south Yemen which was turned into the crown colony of the British in 1937 and there was establishment of the federation of the south Arabian emirate's in the year 1959 with six sheikhdoms' and nine joined some three years' latter, and the other tribal states formed the state of the south yamen, which was known as the people republic of yamen, in the year 1967 with the withdrawal of the British the boundaries were not clear demarked with the north and south yamen, in eastern frontiers of the Yemen the boundaries with the Saudi Arabia are still contested, in the twentieth century and in the twenty first century there recorded various clashed between the Saudi Arabia and Yemen regarding the border disputes in the south yamen the internal political conflicts also broke out in the year 1986 which is known as the southern yamen civil war which resulted in the deaths of thousands of people and ten thousands of people were forced to exile



(Barany 2016).

Faysal who was the son of al-Sharif Hussain became the king of Iraq in the year 1921 by the support of Great Britain to control the country under the mandate system. In the year 1922 the Great Britain grant Egypt independence and gave the status to the local ruler the king, but Britain kept for itself to control over communication, security, defense and protection to keep foreigners and the control of the Sudan was kept in its hand.

Mustafa Kamal Atta-Turk the former hero of the ottoman army, proclaimed the independence of turkey as a republic, in the year 1923 Mustafa Kamal was elected as the Turkey's president and the ottoman empire was formally abolished as a new republic was formed on the notation's of the modernization and secularization, the renunciation of the Turkish claim over the non-Turkish territories of the ottoman empire were formalized in the treaty of Lausanne in year 1923, the mandate of the Great Britain took the jurisdiction over Palestine the modern turkey was founded on the basis of the modernization the system of bureaucracy and governance was very different form the ottoman governance model, the reformations were made in the educational, judicial and various systems steps were taken toward the improvement of the communication systems (Medlicott 1962).

From year 1925-27 a revolt for the creation of the Druze state was raised, to drive away the French from this action inspired all the Syrian revolt, which resulted in the death of 6000 people in the greater Syria.

In the year 1926 Abdul Aziz ibn Saud conquered Makah and Medina, the kingdom of Najd and Hejaz were unified to the modern Saudi Arabia

The victory of the Abdul Aziz ibn Saud led to the end of rule of the Hashemite family, Al-Sharif was the last ruler of the Hashemite family to rule Hejaz, under the leadership of the ibn-Saud Wahhabism became an official trend in the Arabia and which led foundation to the new Islamic movements of jihad in Afghanistan. (Knauerhase 1975)

In the year 1932 Iraq gained nominal independence from Britain but signed a treaty for the granting of some privileges which were given to Egypt.

In the year 1936 with the increase due to Nazism the population of Jews increased form 80% to round about 30% as a result of which many Arab's dispossessed their land for the new comer on the other hand Arabs launched spontaneous rebellion against the Zionist movement, and this revolt was carried out for three years and the Britain succeeded for crushing it.

In the year 1943 Lebanon got independence from France, the constitution of 1926 was implemented with the agreement called National pact which promised that the president would be a Christian.



In the year 1945 the league of Arab states was formed in Cairo to work for the Arab independence and to oppose the Zionist movement. Later on in 1946 Syria, Jordan, Lebanon got independence from the French and British colonization but later on in the year 1947 A Special UN commission on Palestine recommend the partition of the holy land of the Palestine in two separate states “Palestine” and “Israel” one Jewish and another Islamic, Arabs rejected this plan, violence between the Arab’s and Jews reached to uncontrollable, the Jewish forces began to remove the Arab’s form the UN allotted territory, until the spring of the year 1948 round about 400,000 Arabs were pour out of the Palestinian territory as a result of which a refugee crisis began in the land of the Israel.

On 14th of May 1948 the Great Britain withdrew its military personal form the lands of Palestine, a few hours later David Ben Guiron declared the independence of the Israel state, which was quickly recognized by the USA and USSR on the 15th may, then the Israel was invaded by the five Arab nations which was poorly coordinated, Israel pushed back the coordinated armies and in the month of July same year Cease-fire was declared. The formation of the state of the Israel is one of the bewildering movement in the timeline of the world history in the same year with the formation of the state of Israel there was the beginning of the cold war, and there was a seen the shift of world super power form Great Britain to the USA, in the era of the cold war with the existence of the multi-polar power blogs in the world Israel foreign policy was not clear but in the latter year Israel adopted pro-western policy during the cold war, however number of the visits made by the British military delegations and US secretary of states to the Israel to discuss the US and British security concerns in the middle east in 1950’s, in the formative phrases of the Israel Moscow supported the partition of the Palestine but latter on latter on when Israel supported the UAS in the Korean war the relations between the Israel and Moscow split up, however there seemed ups and downs in the USA and Israel relations in 1954 with the decisions to provide arms and military plans to Araba such as Iraq and Egypt, the Baghdad pact of 1955 was a beneficial for the Israel foreign policy and settlement of the conflict in the middle east but latter on once against the Israel went in to war with the Egypt in which US refused to provide armaments to Egypt, since the formation of the Israel there recorded number of conflicts with the Arab world and still the issue of Palestine and Israel is entangled (Shlaim 2004). In the year 1952 the political situations rapidly deteriorated in the Egypt due to the Egyptian revolution and the waft which was led by the Mustafa Al-Nahhas abolished the treaty with Britain, the movement for the gain of the total freedom was gained momentum, the Egyptian officers Muhammad Naguib and Gamel Abdel Nasser overthrew the monarchy established in the year 1841, king Farooq went in to exile where he died a few years later, on 1st November of the 1954 national liberation front of Algeria instigated war of independence against the French colonial rule.

In the year 1954 Jamel Abdel Nasir seized power in the Egypt he led the revolutionary command council in the next two years he abolished all the political parties , disbanded the constitution and he also abolished all the political parties, he introduced the agrarian reforms he redistributed the land by taking off all the lands from the rich one’s and redistributed to the poor farmers, the negotiations with the British led to the evacuation of the British forces from the Suez canal, in the starting period of Nasser government Muslim brother hood was seen favorably but latter on hundreds of the Muslim



brothers were imprisoned and tortured, in the year 1956 Nasser was elected as the president of Egypt, he nationalized the Suez canal, at first the relations of the Nasser with the US were good latter on the Nasser policies for positive neutralism, his antagonism towards the oil rich monarchies, and opposition to the Baghdad pact have angered the USA as a result of which he was viewed as an obstacle in the middle east, after the nationalization of the Suez canal he offered the monetary compensation on the Suez canal shareholders that it will be open to the all countries including Israel, latter on the France, Britain and Israel invaded Egypt and toppled Nasser in the same year morocco and Tunisia gained independence from France.

The Maghreb unity congress was held in Tangier on 27th to 30th April 1957 who was attended, Tunisian and Algerian nationalist recommended the establishment of the permanent secretariat for the formation of the magheribian unity, in the year 1958 the Syrian and Egyptian armies joined the forces to form the united Arab republic Gamel Abdul Naseer was elected as the president of the United Arab republic U.A.R, in Syria the communist land redistribution programs were introduced, in the same year Abdul Karim Qasim became the president overthrowing the pro-western monarch.

In the year 1959 the construction of Aswan High dam begun in Egypt with the assistance of the USSR. In the year 1961 mutual dis agreements and suspicions between the Syria and Egypt resulted in the dissolution of the United Arab Republic U.A.R, in the same year in the northwest parts of Iraq Kurds rebel against the Abdul Karim Qasim, whose inability to put down the revolt contributed to his down fall in the two years.

In the year 1962 imam Muhammad al Badar was over thrown by army officers of Yemen in less than a week when he assumed power after his father, monarchy was abolished in Yemen and there was eruption of the civil war between the royalists and the republican's latter on Egypt sent troops to help the socialist republicans and on the other hand the royalists were supported by the Jordan, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

In the same year Algeria also got independence from France after 132 years after the war of the seven and half years due to which fifteen million people were dead, Ahmed ben Bella was declared as the leader of the African regime he was the leader of the socialist orientation.

The year 1967 a war of six days broke out between the state of Israel and Syria due to the border clashes between the both countries, Syria sought help from the Egypt and Egyptian troops were on the high alert even Egypt closed the red sea and the gulf of Aqaba to Israel, Jordan and Israel went to the mutual defense treaty and mobilize its troops, the Egyptian air crafts were destroyed by the Israel and the Egyptian troops were in the Sinai peninsula and the Israeli military crashed the Egyptian troops and they advanced on the Suez canal, Egyptian troops withdrawn with their remaining, thousands of Egyptian troops were captured and killed, Syrian troops were defeated by the Israel army and captured the strategic Golan Heights, later on in the year 1968 the United Nations passed resolution for that Israel will withdraw its troops from the occupied territories and return all the



occupied lands which was occupied during the six years' war and calling for just a resolution for Palestinians as a refugee problem, Syria and Egypt accepted it but Israel rejected it.

In the year 1969 Yasir Arafat was elected as the chairman of the liberation committee of PLO, in the same year Mu'ammarr al-Qadafi overthrew the king Idris of Libya and emerged as a dictator, all the American and British military personnel were expelled from the Libya, Qadafi allied himself with the Nasser and the wave of nationalization begun in the Libya. In the year 1820 The general maritime treaty was signed by the British government with the rulers of the Sharjah, Abu Dhabi, Umm Al Quwain and Ras Al Khaimah tribal chiefs to protect the sea route and the British Indian vessels, other treaties with the Britain were also signed for the to stop the import of slaves and armaments, with the end of the treaty in the December 1971 the Trucial states ended with the formation of the new sheikhdoms of Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras Al Kamiah, Sharjah and Um-Al-Quwain (Zahlan 1978)

In the October 6th 1973 the Jewish holyday of the "youm kipur", in the month of Ramadan Egypt and Syria launched a joint attack on the Israel it was first bombardment in the Israel by the Egyptian planes Egyptians recaptured the parts of the occupied lands, Syrian parts attacked Israel in the parts of the Golan heights and they also achieved victory, Israel asked US president Nixon for help and US order immediate uplift of military equipment to the Israel, UN passed resolution no 388 which called cease fire on all the ends. All the Arab countries decided to impose the oil embargo on the US and EU countries as a result of which oil hardship in the west. (Dr Charles D. Smith 2005)

In the year 1975 the king of Arabia Faisal was assassinated by member of his family who played an important role in the imposition of the oil embargo on the western countries latter on he was succeeded by his brother named as king Khalid.

The 1979 a historical Shia revolution in the Iran and on the other side there was war in the Afghanistan with the USSR. Later on in the year 1980 war of nine year broke out between Iraq and Iran on a border dispute.

In the year 1988 there was declaration of the Palestinian state in the nineteenth session of the Palestinian national council within days' number of countries recognize PNC and condemns terrorism in all its forms. In the year 1990 Kuwait was invaded by Iraq and annexed it due to its historical background because it was part of Iraq before the British creating it upon which the international community condemns it and imposed sanctions on Iraq, later on in the next year 1991 "operation desert storm" the united states led war on Iraq on the account of occupying forces in Kuwait latter on US restore the ruling family of Kuwait.

The collapse of USSR was the collapse of one of the major partner of the some of the Arab a country who was also the arms supplier (teach middle east 2020).

The Arabs And Israel In The Twentieth Century



In the 14th of May 1848 the state of Israel was formed the day of formation is considered as one of the important and dramatic day in the chronicles of the Jewish history, on the other side in the Arab world such as in Egypt, Transjordan (Jordan), Iraq, Syria and Lebanon with the formation of the Jewish state the aggression was seen among the Arab's and they suddenly attacked the new neighbor. On the 11th of June 1948 president of Swedish red-cross Mr. Count Bernadotte was appointed as the United Nations mediator in Palestine, with the appeal of the Jews in the United Nations Security Council. There were numbers of staff of UNSC with Mr. Count Bernadotte to report the breaches in the first step he made proposal for the ceasefire and truce for the period of one month which is known as the "June truce" in the history but again war broke out in the month of the July 1948 after 9 July of the same month the Jews were in the favorable and in stronger position. In July of 1848 count Bernadotte tried to bring together both parties towards the truce and into permanent peace, and made a proposal for permanent settlement, according to plane of Mr. Count Bernadotte Negev and Jerusalem were to be put under the rule of Arab and western Galilee was to come under the Jewish rule which was rejected by the Jews, it was known that by the September of 1948 the UN mediator was preparing a proposal for the permanent settlement for the forth coming UN general assembly, a campaign against Mr. Count Bernadotte was broke out and he was called the British agent and he was assassinated by any unknown person, Israel suspected stern group for the murder and arrested number of members of that group but murderer was not found. In the year 1948 there was neither war and nor peace with the Israel and its neighbors, an in the year 1948 Israel was recognized by American president Harry Truman, soviet union and many states in the world recognize Israel as a state (Lowenberg 1950).

The US support of the Israel was one of the major potent force in the US foreign policy, and many foreign policy experts call it "pro-Israel" position and attributed it as Israel lobby even in there is more pro-Israel sentiments seen in the US there are many supporters living in the US for the Jewish people, in 2006 Pew research center asked that US policy regarding the middle east was in the favor of the Israel or Palestine was asked from people that 27% favored Israel and 6% favored Palestine and rest of people said that is it was fair (Mead 2008) with the formation of the Israel in the second half of the 20th century it worked as a major partner of the pro-western capitalist world from time to time whether it is US or European powers and with the formation Israel as a Jewish homeland it feared the great military and power of the Arab world and also strongly agonized the balance of power of the Arab world. In the decades of 1940's and 50's all the military powers were inspired by Pan-Arabism and pro-soviet title during the era of cold war. The war of independence of Israel 1948 with the Arab states in which they were humiliated with the defeat were unwilling to enter into the agreements and recognize Israel as a Jewish state, while the Israel kept the territorial status as a pro war demographic status-quo, even Arab's enter for the second round of the war to get back territory with the notion of no reconciliation, and seized the Suez canal and straits of terrain to the Israel shipping which is called by the Arab's as the second round with the development of the Israeli security doctrine and which was considered as the threat to the Arab's. the Israel won the victory over the Egyptians in the Sinai expedition but Nasser who actually emerged as a political hero of Arab world



after the Suez-canal crisis, the Anglo-French intervention in this matter which was followed by Soviet campaign end the entire scene. The nuclear weapons in the 1967 assured Israel to deterrence against the states of the Arab world to annihilate Israel it was a sort of guarantee for its survival.

In 1964 Nasser initiated the Arab summit conference, this was a meeting of the heads of the states of the Arab league in Cairo, the resolution that which were related to the conflict with Israel were designed to avert war and decisions to divert the waters of the river Jordan to disrupt the water of the Israel as a result of which the 6 days' war was broke out in which the US and Israel were seen as the new intimate relationship.

The war of the Yom-Kippur was another surprise attack on the Israel in which Israel was suffered from the casualties, loss of aircrafts and tanks Israeli soldiers were taken as prisoners, within the few days Israeli not only recovered but also counter attacked on the both fronts first Golan heights then across Suez-canal even Israeli forces were few kilometers from Cairo during the cease-fire US saved Egypt from total defeat. In order to make peace Israel far more willing to engage with the Arab states as strategic equals in order to achieve the peace and adopted more flexible policy and Egyptians and Syrians similarly also inclined towards peace, in 1974 the disengagement agreement was signed between the Egypt and Israel and also disengagement treaty was signed between the Israel and Syria in the same year 1974 (Susser 2014).

More than period of thirty years then leagues of Arab countries boycotted Israel they went into wars and remain in the state of hostility during the initial 20 years there was no any proper legislation regarding the concern of the Arab Israel latter on it got more importance as a conflict in the middle east and it became concern of the international state actors with the recognition of the middle east as the land of oil reserves and the emergence of the Arabs in the world economic market resulted in the boycott of the conflict but still there are the issues of the Palestine refugees and identity crisis which is considered as one of the unsolved dispute in the world politics.

From Al-Fatah To Palestinian Liberation Organization And Formation Of Arab League

By the end of the year 1950 the organization of the AL- FATAH was established by Yasir Arafat and students of Cairo university Salah Khalaf, Khalil Wazir and Farruq al Qaddumi. According to the founders of the Al-Fatah it was a movement rather than an organization and they emphasized to include as many Palestinians as possible in Al- Fatah and main objectives of the organization of Al-Fatah was in to prevent the factions of the split, Al-Fatah did not tried to adopt the positions of the internal affairs of the Arabs internal state politics, it tried to carry on its struggle by the military arms, on January 5th 1956 it carried on its first military operation and the day was also declared as its founding day and it has proven the guerrilla attacks against the Jewish state of the Israel but it is clear that these attacks did not threatened or brought Israel on its knees however these tensions sharpened the tensions and became the basis of the war of June 1967. On July 1967 Al-Fatah joined the principle bodies of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) with in year of joining Al-Fatah took over



PLOs leadership and Yasser Arafat became the PLO chairman of the executive committee.

Al-Fatah also adopted the military doctrines against the Israel like the guerrilla tactics which were adopted in the Vietnam war, Al-Fatah was only the left wing oriented organization which received aids from the right wing Arab countries as Yasser Arafat said “I am using Saudi money to buy weapons from China”.

Al-Fatah is called to be the largest dominant organization representing the Palestinian arena, which hold closest relations with almost all the Arab countries and tried to keep away from the controversial political affairs except Jordan where PLO was forced to stop their activities because Al-Fatah endorsed PELP position that resulted in the downfall of the regime in the Jordan was a necessary condition to liberation of the Palestine (Hassan 2001)

Conclusion

the era of twentieth century is the century of the rapid change and development in the world, there are great scientific, socio-economic and political development recorded in the world historical timeline of twentieth century in case of the Arab history there are significant changes in this era, in the first decade of twentieth century with the breakdown of the ottoman empire in to different segments as a result of WW1 and with the advent of the western imperial powers more disability can be seen, twentieth century is called the century which gave birth to un ended conflicts in the Arabian peninsula form break down of ottoman empire to the Arab Israel wars, the breakdown of the ottoman empire is the breakdown of the central and major power of the Arab world and the era of the start of western imperialism, according the Sykes-picot agreement the imperial France and imperial Britain divided the Arab world and they colonized and decolonized Arab states according to their will, the formation of the state of Israel was according to the mandate of Britain under the Balford declaration it was clearly stated by Britain regarding the formation of the Israel, the state of Israel always supported the pro-western agenda of UK and USA and it is one of the major partner state of western capitalist powers in the middle east. The historical timeline of Arab peninsula of twentieth century can be divided into two halves, in the 1st half of the twentieth century the deterioration of the ottomans, colonization and the Arab rebellion occurred, in the second half of the twentieth century with the formation of the Israel more conflicts in the Arab history are recorded in which thousands of people lost their lives infrastructure was blown, with the advent of cold war in 1947 multi polar super powers USSR and USA likewise other regions of the world the leaderships of the Arab world was also diverted into pro-communist and pro-capitalist blocks and they were supported by these powers from time to time which resulted the military uprisings and conflicts which always one of the main cause of unending conflict in the region, the second main cause is the formation of the state of Israel in the heart of Muslim land of the Palestine which is always ignited the conflicts, the third main reason of the un ending conflict in the middle east is the ideology of Islamic model government (caliphate) , the caliphate system which is different form the democratic and communist governance model, pro-Islamic ideologist of the Arabian peninsula are always in favor of the building a caliphate on the



Islamic lands of Arabian peninsula. The Arab unsolved conflicts of twentieth century are still continued in the second decade of the twenty-first people always remained under hope and despair for the solution of these conflicts.



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