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The Israel Lobby and the US Foreign Policy in the Middle

East During the Second George.W.Bush Administration

Case Study: Hostility towards Iran

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Dedication

I want to dedicate my dissertation to:

My beloved father Kamel.

My beloved mother Saida.

My dear brothers: Amdjad and Akram.

My sister: Youmna.

My fiance.

My grandmothers: Aisha DJedidi, Aisha Salhi.

My friends: Rania, Roumisa, Saida, Nour, kenza, and Nessrine.

To all the people I love

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to highlight the importance of the influence of the Israeli lobby on US foreign policy decisions. During the second Bush administration, hostility toward Iran was used as a case study to coherently explain the key role that the Israel lobby plays in influencing US foreign policy. The influence of the Israel lobby on the foreign policy of the Bush administration is examined in depth in this paper. Special focus on the history of US-Iranian relations. This study provides an overview of the influence of the Jewish lobby on the foreign policy of the Obama administration toward several countries in the Middle East. Finally, this thesis examines the methods of the Israeli lobby to influence Bush's foreign policy toward Iran and push him to impose more sanctions.

Key words: Israel lobby, the Middle East, American Foreign Policy, George.W.Bush Administration, Iran.

List of Abbreviations Acronyms

ADL	Anti-Defamation League
AFL	American Friends of Likud
AIPAC	American Israel Public Affairs Committee
AJC	American Jewish Committee
AJ C	American Jewish Congress
AZC	American Zionist Council
AZPAC	American Zionist Public Affairs Committee
CPMAJO	Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IRGC	Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps
JINSA	Jewish Institute for National Security
MEF	Middle East Forum
MEFTA	Middle East Free Trade Area
NSC	National Security Council
U.N .S	United Nation Security
USA	United States American
WINEP	Washington Institute for Near East Policy

WZO	World Zionist organizations
ZOA	Zionist Organization of America

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Fig 1: Middle East with Flags

Fig 2: Iran Political map with capital Tehran, national borders, most important cities, rivers and lakes.

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General Introduction

US foreign policy is affected by events in every corner of the world. This couldn't be more true in the often unstable and strategically important Middle East. More recently, the Bush administration has attempted to transform the region into a democratic society, which has contributed to a resilient insurgency in Iraq and a sharp rise in global oil prices. Today, Israel is the most powerful military power in the Middle East. Its conventional power far exceeds its neighbors, and it is the only country in the region that possesses nuclear weapons.

Security challenges in the Middle East have piqued the interest of the United States. Since the early 1990s, the United States has pursued policies in the greater Middle East that have fit Israel's needs, and it has always taken a strong position against Iran. As a result of Israel's continued need Government Tehran has attempted to repair relations with Washington on multiple occasions, but Israel and its American sponsors can prevent any loosening of ties between the two countries.

The Middle East has been a crucial geographical region since ancient times. Its geographical position is superior and is a natural land bridge linking Asia, Africa and Europe. It is home to some of the world's oldest civilizations and the three major religions which are Judaism, Christianity and Islam. But most importantly, its huge oil reserves which make this region an area of conflicts. The Middle East is an area of tensions for many reasons for instance Oil wealth and sea lanes, especially the Strait of Hormuz and Suez Canal, are the life of many countries of the world.

Since the First Gulf War, the United States appears as a major driver of events in the Middle East. Apparently, it seems that U.S. tries to settle peace between the

rivals. This peace, however, is hard to achieve since many years and the area seems still under lasting wars. Internally, the American society knows a Jewish control over the most important life sectors mainly banks and markets. It seems rather that this Jewish dominance also extends to the country foreign policy. Iran as one of the rich countries in the world takes part in the Middle East conflict. It is, for America, a stiff-necked, riotous country always on the verge of rebellion. Consequently, American foreign policies devote many efforts to encounter the Iranian threat to the American interests in the region. Therefore, the scope of this research will be the role of the Jewish class in the American foreign policy in dealing with Iran and whether this policies show effectiveness in terms of imposing the American control over the Middle East region despite what is known as the anti-Americanism.

This research contributes to the ongoing debate on the reality of the American-Iranian conflict and its motives. It is an attempt to understand the basics of the American foreign policy and its principles in dealing with the rest of the world especially in tensions areas. This research can be an interesting reference which put a hand on the everlasting conflict in the Middle East.

This research aims is to investigate the reality of the Israel lobby in the United States. More specifically, this dissertation aims at identifying the significance and influence of the Israel lobby on U.S. foreign policy-making in regard the Middle East arena.

The dissertation objective is to answer the following questions: What is the Impact of the Israel Lobby on Bush's Foreign policy in Iran? What are the main acts of Bush Doctrine that characterized US foreign policy in the Middle East? What makes the

Jews able to control US foreign policy for its benefits? How did the Jewish Lobby influence US foreign policy in Iran during the Bush Administration?

The research work is divided into three chapters. The first chapter studied an overview about Israel's Lobby in the United States. It addresses the definition of the Israel lobby and its emergence and how they come to the United States. Furthermore, the first chapter discuss the Israel lobby and its structure; organizations, individuals, and think tanks.

The second chapter tackles American foreign policy in the Middle East. After that it talks about the definition of the foreign policy and the Middle East, than we have a look about the United States' foreign policy toward the Middle East before and after the World War I. Finally we took a short description of George.W.Bush's biography and his doctrine.

The third chapter discusses the impact of the Israel lobby on Bush administration's foreign policy in the Middle East. Also this chapter deals with the history of American-Iranian relationships. Iran has been taken as a case study in this chapter, it shows clearly how Israel lobby and the United States imposed sanctions on Iran .

The research work of this dissertation is based on the descriptive and analytical methods which describe the impact of the Israel lobby on Bush's foreign policy in the Middle East towards Iran.

Due to the lack of written information and access to websites on the Internet, it was difficult to fully understand the topic when completing this research. This issue requires

extensive study in order to fully understand the different characteristics and approaches used to describe this relationship, but the time is limited and the duration is very short.

My investigation of this major topic has been limited to the impact of the pro-Israel lobby on recent US foreign policy against Iran. As a result, further efforts must be made to convey other truths regarding the reality of the United States' and Israel's strong and deep-rooted relationship.

There are numerous literary works in the topic of the Israel lobby and United States Foreign Policy, its power and influence, authored by many politicians and academics.

Badi (2019) conducted the structure and penetration mechanism for Jewish pressure that its members use to control and shape decisions in the White House.

However, Bush's foreign policy has been the subject of debate among those who claim that he has created a "revolution" in foreign policy like Ivo Daalder and James Lindsay in their book *America Unbound* (2003).

The Bush Administration claims that Clinton's foreign policy was weak in terms of pursuing U.S. national interests. Unlike the Clinton Administration, which believed in the priority of 'geo-economics,' the Bush Administration believes that 'geo-politics' is more important (Dunn). Although both the Clinton and Bush administrations agree on the goals and interests on which the foreign policy of the United States depends, they differ in the methods used to achieve their goals.

The most well-known book is entitled *The Israel Lobby and US Foreign Policy*, by Stephen Walt and John Mearsheimer; famous Conservative American

politicians. The book emphasizes the influence of the Jewish lobby on foreign policy.

Mearsheimer and Walt expand their arguments and oppose recent developments in Lebanon and Iran.

Another significant work is *Public Statement on U.S. Policy toward the Iran Nuclear Negotiations*; Endorsed by a Bipartisan Group of American Diplomats, Legislators, and Experts, it discusses the current situation of the Iranian nuclear issue.

Furthermore, this book entitled *American Foreign Policy and Process*, by James M. McCormick examines the evolution of foreign policy from its inception to the post-9/11 era and beyond. It also examines how foreign policy values and beliefs have evolved through time in the United States, as well as how the values and beliefs of a range of domestic issues influence international policy decision-making.

Chapter One

Israel Lobby in the United States: an Overview

Introduction

For centuries, Jews have lived all over the world. Each country has its own Jewish minority. There is a large Jewish community in the two countries of Israel and the United States (both of which have about 6 million people). But of the more than three hundred million people, 6 million Jews are a minority in the United States. On the other hand, in Israel close to eighty percent of the population are Jews. After World War II, the State of Israel was established in 1948 in the Middle East, in a place where Jews have lived with their families for thousands of years. Many Jews went to Israel to live after the war. Many of them fled from Arab (Islamic) countries. The United Nations supported the division of Palestine into two Jewish and Arab parts. They established the new state of Israel. After its establishment, there was a lot of resistance among the Arab population. Five Arab countries declared war on Israel, but Israel won that war. This prompted many Arab residents to flee the country.

This chapter provides an overview about the emergence of Israel lobby. It scrutinizes its origins, its definition, and its structure. The Israel lobby is not presented by one single organization or institute. Rather, it contains a large number of organizations.

1. Emergence of Israel Lobby

The Israel lobby within the US was born not only of the requirements and desires of USA citizens, but also of violence and conflict during a place far

away from American shores. This lobby was made in many places—not only in Washington, DC, and New York, but also in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, and the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Palestine. Within the years soon after the founding of the State of Israel in 1948, the foremost active U.S. supporters of Israel were Jews, often self-identified Zionists. They might not ignore the actions and demands of Israeli leaders, who sometimes reached across borders to intervene forcefully in American Jewish affairs, and whose actions had powerful repercussions for the U.S. government's foreign relations. At an equivalent time, the interior dynamics of yank Jewish life and therefore the complex interactions between American Jewry and Israeli leaders shaped and directed the evolution of the Israel lobby (Rossinow 23).

In the 1950s, when the new lobby was first formed, it was not very strong, nor did it change the direction of US policy in the Middle East. But the early activists established a rhetoric that forced the numbers that followed them to respect it. In the 1960s, it helped establish the US arms sales and its generous aid to Israel, after which it continued to strengthen the political and strategic relations between the two regimes from Jews and Americans to the deep Middle East (Rossinow 23).

The most basic truth of the interior records of the Israel lobby in its early years became that it became a very good deal a Jewish phenomenon—mounted via leading American Jewish activists and companies without non-Jewish participation, and formed through the divisions and negotiations intrinsic to Jewish communal life inside the United States after World War II. Organized Christian assist for the Zionist reason, which had as soon as been most prominent among liberal Protestants, now lay inside the doldrums; not until years later could conservative evangelical Zionists be part of forces with some Jewish corporations. Eleven during the Nineteen Fifties,

Jewish activists made vast development in restoration the rift between the ones recognized in American Jewish life as Zionists and -non-Zionists, as help for the brand new state became a unifying subject. The seasoned-Israel reason became the premise for an American Jewish united the front. Groups absolutely known as Jewish, just like the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations(begun in 1954–1955), had been devoted commonly or completely to defending Israel. Some American Jews without a doubt had been vital of the new Middle Eastern kingdom or merely uninterested in it (Rossinow 24).

However, such perspectives went in large part unrepresented in Jewish organizations. Earlier in the twentieth century, several American Jews had opposed Zionism, in general because of a firm conviction that Jews have been a spiritual institution only and no longer a nation, or else due to fervent secular beliefs in Universalist visions of ancient change. However, inside the face of catastrophic occasions throughout the Nineteen Thirties and 1940s, the repute of anti-Zionism inside American Jewish lifestyles shifted from mainstream to embattled. By the Fifties, anti-Zionist forces, whilst occasionally playing a platform, have been marginalized. Jewish political businesses harboring dissent over Israeli moves managed to maintain such criticism quiet (Rossinow 24).

The history of the Israel Lobby was pioneered by Isaiah L. Kenen, a Canadian Jew who left Toronto for Cleveland in 1926 and worked as a journalist and activist who promoted Zionism. In 1941, Kenen became president of the Cleveland Zionist District. He served as information director of the Jewish Agency and later on the Israeli delegation to the United Nations in 1940s. Kenen, in 1951, traveled to

Washington to help lobby for the Jewish state in its efforts to win U.S. economic and military assistance (Marwah Fauziah Amri, The Israel Lobby Towards the U.S.Foreign Policy Under Barrack Obama first administration Towards Israeli-palestinian conflict, 2013).

Between 1951 and 1953, Kenen served represent the American Zionist Council (AZC), a tax-exempt umbrella organization of American Jewish groups which focused on Israel. In the early 1950s, rumors spread that President Dwight Eisenhower confronted supporters of Israel in the United States and attempted to investigate the AZC on the grounds that he used tax-exempt money to lobby. Therefore, Kenen created the American Zionist Public Affairs Committee (AZPAC) in 1954 as a pro-Israel lobbying group whose control and funding are independent of the AZC (Marwah Fauziah Amri, The Israel Lobby Towards the U.S.Foreign Policy Under Barrack Obama first administration Towards Israeli-palestinian conflict, 2013).

In 1959, the name AZPAC changed to AIPAC (American Israel Public Affairs Committee) and alienated the Zionist Organization of America (ZOA), One of the first official Zionist organizations in the United States and an important representative of the World Zionist organizations (WZO), which believed that AIPAC risked preparing to hand over control to Jews wishing to help charities, schools, and collective farms, but were less dedicated to the traditional Zionist notion that Israel is a sovereign Jewish state.

2. Definition of Israel Lobby

Several forms of interest groups play an important role in the formulation of American foreign policy. Among them are ethnic lobbying organizations. Racial groups, as many have called them, are the oldest foreign policy lobby, according to McCormick. The fundamental aim of these organizations is to direct US foreign policy to represent the needs and interests of their ancestral countries. Ethnic lobbies, in particular, have a significant impact on decision-making and decision-makers.

American ethnic lobbyists and foreign lobbyists enjoy close ties with other groups, and these groups force the US government to exert effective influence over decision-making and decision-makers on behalf of another country. McCormick believes that foreign lobbyists often tolerate activities of ethnic groups. When foreign lobbyists are on the same page on certain issues, they have provided enormous support for American ethnic lobbyists. American ethnic lobbyists received generous rewards for shifting foreign lobbyists' concerns to Capitol Hill or the White House (McCormick 70).

The list of American ethnic lobbyists is long, but their activities and effectiveness are very different. According to James M., racial pressure in the American political system has a long history. Jews, Irish and Orientalists European lobbyists have always been the most effective lobbyists because they often try to influence foreign policy and certain decisions that may threaten their interests (70).

In the past few decades, new ethnic pressure groups have emerged, such as the Arab lobby groups. It is also known as Neft Lobby, African Lobby, Turkish Lobby,

and Mexican Lobby. As its name suggests, this type of interest groups mainly includes the foreign policy and decision-making of the United States towards its country of origin. For example, Turkish lobbyists are concerned about US policy toward Turkey (70).

Due to their constrained circle of intrigued and movement, ethnic lobbyists paintings with expanding vigour aspiration and exhilaration. It cannot be denied that some ethnic bunches have extra effect and manage than others. As of now, the Jewish campaign is the most grounded ethnic bunch in the Joined collectively States of America on troubles associated with the far off association of the Joined collectively States and the Center East, chief amongst them the security of Israel within the vicinity. John J. Mearsheimer and Stephen M. Walt, in their book *The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy*, defined the Jewish lobby as "a loose coalition of individuals and organizations that actively work to shape US policy in a pro-Israel direction" (Mearsheimer and Walt 112).

3. The Structure of The Israel Lobby

The Jewish lobbyist consists of several organizations; think tanks and individuals that endeavor to campaign the American government, especially, the division of US remote policy. The major dynamic Jewish campaigning organizations are: The American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), Zionist organization for America (ZOA), Anti-Defamation League (ADL), American Friends of Likud (AFL), American Jewish Congress (AJCongress), American Jewish Committee (AJC), the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations (CPMAJO) (Kallab Debbih Ferial, *The Jewish Lobby and US Foreign Policy in the*

Middle East during Barack Obama's Administration, 2009-2016 Case Study: Hostility towards Iran, 2019).

4. Israel Lobby Organizations

The American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC)

Is a national advocacy group working to provide American assistance to the State of Israel. AIPAC was established in 1951 and has now grown into an organization with 65,000 members. The organization is considered one of the most influential foreign policy organizations in the United States. Since 1951, AIPAC has been pressing Congress to obtain foreign aid from the United States for Israel, when it helped thwart many efforts to reduce aid in the settlement of hundreds of thousands of Holocaust refugees in Israel. In addition, it also pressured the United States to provide military assistance to Israel and helped preserve the special relationship that has existed between the United States and Israel since the United States recognized the State of Israel in 1948 (legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Aipac).

AIPAC is headquartered in Washington, DC. Its employees work in the halls of Congress, attend committee sessions and review legislation that could affect the relationship between Israel and the United States. AIPAC estimates that it monitors 2,000 hours a year of congressional hearings. The research team analyzes periodicals and documents in five different languages, and compiles an archive of various information on hundreds of issues, including foreign aid, counterterrorism initiatives, and programs that enhance strategic cooperation between the United

States and Israel (legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Aipac).

American Jewish Congress (AJC)

In December 1918, various groups of Jewish, Zionist, and immigrant communities founded the American Jewish Congress. The political leadership of the American Jewish community was under the control of the then German Jewish elite. At the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, the American Jewish Committee was established to expand the leadership of that group and introduce a unified Jewish-American position. The American Jewish Committee was dissolved, but revived in 1922. Under the leadership of Rabbi Stephen S. Hakim, who remained president and spokesperson for the American Jewish Committee until his death in 1949, it became influential as a lobbying group in 1928 (-American Jewish Congress||).

The Jewish Institute for National Security (JINSA)

It's committed to educating congressional policymakers and military national security personal about US defense and strategic interests, especially in the Middle East. JINSA believes that the best guarantor of peace and the survival of values and civilization is a strong US military position and national security (-About Us||).

The Middle East Forum (MEF)

It seeks to promote American interests in the Middle East and protects Western values from Middle Eastern threats. The MEF realizes its goals through three mechanisms: Intellectual, Operational, and Philanthropic (-Middle East Forum||).

The Zionist Organization of America (ZOA)

It was founded in 1897 and is the oldest pro-Israel organization in the United States. It is committed to educating the public, elected officials and the media about the current and relentless Arab war against Israel. ZOA is dedicated to strengthening the United States and Israel. The overall goal of ZOA's war against anti-Semitism is to defend Jewish colleagues and high school students from bullying, contempt, and discrimination. (-Zionist Organization of America (ZOA)ll).

The Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations (CPMAJO)

Is the resolute and powerful voice of organized American Jews, advances the interests of organized American Jews, maintains broad support for Israel, and solves major problems that Jews face in the world. Since 1956, conference organizers have worked closely with every incumbent American president and Israeli prime minister, often influencing foreign policy and helping explain the United States' progress (www.linkedin.com/company/conference-of-presidents-of-major-american-jewish-organizations).

The Anti-Defamation League (ADL)

It's the most well-known anti-hate group. The organization, which was established in 1913 in response to the rising tide of anti-Semitism and bigotry, has as its eternal goal to protect Jews and ensure justice and equal treatment for all. Anti-Defamation League is still fighting all kinds of hate with equal vigor and zeal today. When anti-Semitism is shown, The ADL is the first point of contact. As a global leader in exposing extremism, offering education against prejudice, and combating hate online, ADL's ultimate goal is a world free of prejudice, discrimination, and

hate (www.linkedin.com/company/anti-defamation-league).

5. Think Tanks

Think tanks and public opinion organizations are analytical organizations that conduct research in public policy, analysis, and policy-oriented recommendations on national and international issues, so that decision makers and the public can make decisions based on the needs of decision makers. Think tanks can be affiliated or independent institutions, which have become permanent institutions rather than ad hoc committees. These institutions usually act as bridges between scholars and decision-making societies, between the state and civil society, and serve the public interest with independent voices, transforming basic research and applied research into understandable, reliable and easy-to-understand by decision makers and the language of the general public (Urrutia 3-4).

According to John J. Mearsheimer and Stephen M. Walt, in their book *The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy*, American think tanks are dominated by pro-Israel forces, which play an important role in shaping public debate and actual policy. Capitol Hill set up its research center in 1985, when Martin Indyk helped found the Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP). Although WINEP downplayed its relations with Israel and claimed instead to present a "balanced and realistic" view of the Middle East issue, this is not the case. In fact, WINEP is funded and managed by individuals dedicated to advancing the Israeli agenda. (Mearsheimer and Walt 20).

The lobby's influence in the field of think tanks far exceeds WINEP. In the past 25 years, pro-Israel forces have established command structures at the American Enterprise Institute, Brookings Institution, Security Policy Center, Foreign Policy Institute, Heritage Foundation, Hudson Institute, and Foreign Policy Institute.

Analysis and Jewish National Security Affairs Institute (JINSA). These think tanks are undoubtedly pro-Israel, and few critics support American support for the Jewishstate. (20-21).

6. Individuals

David Yorushalmi, a prominent figure in the American anti-Muslim hate movement. He is a New York lawyer and a major supporter of the notion that the United States is threatened by the permissibility of imposing a non-secular Islamic law, referred to as Sharia. Yerushalmi claims that -Muslim civilization is at war with Judeo-Christian civilization.¶ He suggested banning Islam and expelling Muslims and non-Christians to protect and maintain America's national identity (-David Yerushalmi¶).

Martin S. Indyk served as executive vice president of the Brookings Institution. From February 2015 to March 2018, he was special envoy for the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations from July 2013 to June 2014. Prior to this, Indyk served as Vice President of Foreign Policy and Program Director and at Brookings as a senior researcher and founding director of the Center for Middle East Policy (-Martin S. Indyk¶).

Haim Saban is an Israeli-American owner, investor, philanthropist, musician,

record producer, Israeli-American film and television. He is ranked the 232nd richest person in the United States on the Forbes list and has an estimated net worth of \$ 3 billion. Saban is the founder of Saban Entertainment, producer and distributor of children's television shows like Power Rangers in the United States. The consortium he led bought broadcasting companies ProSiebenSat.1 Media and UnivisionCommunications, and he is supporter of Israel (Jewish Virtual Library).

Daniel Pipes is the founder of the Middle East Forum, an independent non-profit organization. Its goal is to advance American interests through publications, research, media outreach, and public education. In retaliation for President Barack Obama's assertions that ISIS does not represent Islam or Muslims, Pipes said: -In the end... neither the presidents of the United States nor the Islamic advocates deceive people 100 percent " (Pipes)

7. Conclusion

Since Israel has been established in 1948, numerous imperative issues and variables related to US Center East arrangement have come to center around its commitment to the Jewish State, this inclination has ended up indeed more articulated all through the time. It is imperative to note that the White House may be a isolated and person body in America legislative issues. One cannot essentially find that since of the extent of campaigning by Jewish organizations within the political framework, the two have merged. Although a few of the staff of the White House are essentially members of the Lobbyist organizations, the two substances are unmistakable and; thus, can have contradictions which can decide the genuine degree of their control. Be that as it may, these contradictions don't influence the

part of the Israeli Campaign in U.S. remote arrangement towards the Center East.

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Chapter Two

American Foreign Policy in the Middle East

Introduction

Undoubtedly, the strategic pattern of the Middle East is developing, and is reflected in the geopolitical changes in the region. The resulting changes in regional politics have captured the interests of the new US government. Development Priorities in the Middle East will help cement the United States and play an important and powerful role in how to contain and respond to challenges (Schmid 1).

The cold war joined together states looked for to mediate in zones of the center east for the sole reason of ensuring national interface, but after the cold war the US embraced a more hopeful see point on the center east and endeavored to actualize a more benefactory approach. On the other hand, the joined together states reliably have shown a capacity to be included inside territorial conflicts without realizing the suggestions of its actions. The surge of patriotism after the war made the idea that America ought to intervene in other countries to set up its thoughts of vote based system and prevalent sovereignty (Schmid 1).

This chapter provides an overview of the beliefs that have shaped American foreign policy. It scrutinizes the definition of foreign policy and the Middle East. It gives a brief history about the president George Washington Bush and his doctrine.

1. Definition of Foreign Policy

Foreign policy can be defined as a set of standards, choices and implies, embraced and taken after by a country for securing her objectives of national intrigues in universal relations. Foreign policy characterizes the objectives of national intrigues and tries to secure them through the work out of national control.

The term foreign policy has been defined in various ways by scholars, for instance George Modelski, defines it as —the system of activities evolved by communities for changing the behaviour of other states and for adjusting their own activities to the international environment. Foreign policy must throw light on the ways states attempt to change, and succeed in changing the behaviour of other states. (Modelski) (qtd. In Bojang)

Modelski identified the fundamental aims of foreign policy as those components of policy that try to influence states' current behavior. Foreign policy, on the other hand, entails not just change, but also the persistence of behavior across time. It is concerned with both change and the status quo to the extent that both serve the national interest.

According to Joseph Frankel, —foreign policy consists of decisions and actions, which involves to some appreciable extent relations between one state and others. (Frankel) (qtd. In Bojang) As a result, foreign policy entails a collection of measures taken within a state's borders in response to forces operating outside the country's borders. It entails the creation and implementation of a system of concepts that regulate how states engage with one another in order to protect and advance their national interests.

In the words of Padelford and Lincoln, —A State's Foreign Policy is totality of its dealings with the external environment. Foreign Policy is the overall result of the process by which a state translates its broadly conceived goals and interests into specific courses of action in order to achieve its objectives and preserve its interests (Padelford and Lincoln) (qtd. In Bojang).

Padelford and Lincoln's definition of foreign policy reveals two functions: The first is to achieve one's preconceived goals, and the second is to pressurize one's national interests. In Hume Gibson's insight, -foreign policy is a well-rounded comprehensive plan based on knowledge and experience for conducting the business of government with the rest of the world. It aims at promoting and protecting the interests of the nations. He calls for a clear understanding of what those interests are and how far we hope to go with the means at our disposal. Anything less than this, falls short of being a foreign policy. (Gibson) (qtd. In Bojang) Hume's insight adds an additional dimension to Padelford and Lincoln's definitions: How far states are ready to go using the instruments at their disposal to attain their goals.

2. Definition of the Middle East

The Middle East is a word used to describe a region that includes countries in southwest Asia and, in most cases, at least a portion of North Africa. It's a fascinating term, despite the fact that the term is now widely used both within and outside the region, it is still relatively new. It was only coined by the British Foreign Service at the close of the nineteenth century, and it was first used in a 1902 article by a United States Navy Officer. (—what is the middle east?).

It was first used to demarcate the area east of the Near East — the Balkans and the Ottoman Empire – from the area west of India. Afghanistan and Persia were included. Of course, the Far East referred to East Asian countries such as China, Japan, and Korea. Of fact, the term is utterly Eurocentric - the region is east from the perspective of western Europe, but not from the standpoint of China, Russia, or the United States.

Although the terms Near East and Middle East are interchangeable nowadays, Middle East is the more generally used word (except in archaeology, where Near East is still more common) (—What is the middle east!).

3. The United States' Foreign Policy towards the Middle East before World War

I

The United States and the Middle East have been trading partners for almost two centuries. Smyrna (an old city in Turkey) and Boston have had a commercial relationship since 1767, when Smyrna products (most notably figs) first arrived in the United States. In 1811, an American commerce corporation was established in Smyrna, laying the groundwork for the first American-Ottoman treaty, which was signed in 1812 (Al Sarhan 455).

Multiple religious, humanitarian, and medical missions were carried out in the Middle East by American religious groups, particularly Presbyterians. American missionaries first arrived in the Middle East in 1820, when the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions established the region's first religious mission (455).

On the other hand, these missionaries, were unable to convert many Muslims or Jews to Christianity, but instead influenced and modernized education in the region, founding outstanding institutions such as Robert College in Turkey, founded in 1863, Syrian Protestant College, later renamed American University of Beirut (AUB), founded in 1866, and Istanbul Women's College, founded in 1871 (Al Sarhan 455).

Given the preceding discussion, it is obvious that the United States' relationship with the Middle East region before World War I was restricted to economic, missionary, and educational activity. With the fall of the Ottoman Empire at the end of World War I, Europe gained control of the entire Middle East. The British had a mandate over Egypt, Iraq, Palestine, Sudan, and Transjordan (455-456).

4. The United States' Foreign Policy towards the Middle East after World War I

The Middle East found American political ideals, ideas, and principles appealing during and after World War I. Furthermore, President Woodrow Wilson's concept of "national self-determination" was critical and supportive of people's freedom to choose their own political future. The Arab nationalists' aspirations for independence were piqued by these ideals (Al Sarhan 456).

Despite the fact that the Middle East region was heavily influenced by Europe after World War I, American relations with the region, particularly petroleum firms, grew steadily. While American firms only had a minority stake in businesses in Iran and Kuwait, they had complete control over Saudi Arabia and Bahrain (456).

5. Brief Biography about George W. Bush

George W. Bush is the forty third President of the United States. He becomes sworn into workplace on January 20, 2001, re-elected on November 2, 2004, and sworn in for a 2d time period on January 20, 2005. Prior to his Presidency, President Bush served for six years as the forty sixth Governor of the State of Texas, wherein he earned a popularity for bipartisanship and as a compassionate conservative who

formed public coverage primarily based totally at the standards of constrained government, private responsibility, sturdy families, and neighborhood control (Biography of president George.W.Bush).

In 198, in New Haven, President Bush was born. He graduated from Yale University with a bachelor's degree in history and joined the Texas Air National Guard as an F-102 fighter pilot. In 1975, President George W. Bush graduated from Harvard Business School with a Master of Business Administration. Following graduation, he moved lower back to Midland and started out a profession within the strength business. After operating on his father's a success 1988 Presidential campaign, he assembled the institution of companions who bought the Texas Rangers baseball franchise in 1989. On November 8, 1994, President Bush changed into elected Governor of Texas. He has become the primary Governor in Texas records to be elected to consecutive 4-12 months phrases while he changed into re-elected on November 3, 1998 (Biography of president George.W.Bush)

Since turning into President of the US in 2001, President Bush has labored with the Congress to create a possession society and construct a destiny of security, prosperity, and possibility for all Americans. He signed into regulation tax comfort that enables people preserve greater in their hard earned money, in addition to the maximum complete training reforms in a generation, the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. This law is ushering in a brand new generation of accountability, flexibility, neighborhood control, and greater picks for parents, asserting the Nation's essential perception within the promise of each child. President Bush has additionally labored to enhance healthcare and modernize Medicare, supplying the first-ever

prescription drug advantage for seniors; growth homeownership, particularly amongst minorities; preserve the environment; and growth army electricity, pay, and benefits. Because President Bush believes the electricity of America lies withinside the hearts and souls of the citizens, he has supported applications that inspire people to assist their pals in need. On the morning of September 11, 2001, worry primarily based totally oppressors assaulted the US. Since at that point, President Bush has taken remarkable steps to steady the nation and make a international unfastened from dread. He is grateful for the gain and surrender of the brave guys and women in uniform and their families. The President is certain that through creating a distinction assemble unfastened and prosperous social orders, America and its partners and companions will reach making the country extra steady and the arena extra serene. (Biography of president George.W.Bush)

6. The Bush Doctrine

According to Mackubin, George Bush's Second Inaugural Address has the most succinct explanation of the Bush Doctrine: 'It is the policy of the United States to seek and promote the emergence of democratic movements and institutions in every nation and culture, with the ultimate objective of ending tyranny in our world.' While this remark encapsulates the Bush Doctrine's essence, it is instructive to explore the concepts upon which it is founded. The denial of "moral equivalency" in international affairs is the first of these. The Bush Doctrine unequivocally acknowledges the importance of — and the possibility of — moral judgment in international affairs. The Bush Doctrine, a type of Moral Democratic Realism coined

by Robert Kaufman, maintains that liberal democratic regimes are superior to tyrannies (Owens 25-26).

The second pillar of the Bush Doctrine is the rejection of the "social work" theory of terrorism, which says that economic factors—poverty and hunger—are the "roots" of the problem. The Bush Doctrine is founded on the premise that the terrorism that led to 9/11 and its forerunners, both against the United States and Israel, is a lethal ideology aimed at destroying both countries. As a result, this ideology is on par with fascism/Nazism and communism in terms of threat. According to the Bush Doctrine, the source of 9/11 and other acts of terrorism is the Middle East's "culture of tyranny," which "spawns fanatical, aggressive, secular, and religious despotisms." A democratic regime change is the only way to solve this problem (Owens 26).

The final principle of Bushism is the recognition that traditional methods of threats - deterrence, containment, and truth-telling - are insufficient when dealing with terrorists and rogue regimes seeking weapons of mass destruction. Therefore, according to Bush's inclination, the United States reserves the right to wage preventive war. Although international law and custom have always recognized the right of any state to launch a pre-emptive strike when another state is about to launch an attack, it refuses to accept any right to launch a pre-emptive war. President Bush believes that this distinction has become meaningless in the age of globalization, catastrophic terrorism, and weapons of mass destruction. If an attack was imminent, it was too late to be the first step (Owens 26).

In addition, there are other definitions of the Bush Doctrine, according to

thefollowing:

- **Victor Davis Hanson:** author of the book *"An Autumn of War: What America Learned from September 11 and the War on Terrorism"*, a visiting professor of military history at the US Naval Academy. The doctrine, however provocative, appears to be a codification of what we saw earlier in the 1990s in Iraq, Panama, and Bosnia and Herzegovina - cases where America intervened preemptively against regimes that posed perceived threats to the security of the US or its allies but had not directly attacked the US (—The Bush Doctrine).
- **James Lindsay:** Senior Fellow at the Foreign Policy Studies Program of the Brookings Institution. According to the Bush Doctrine, Americans should not wait to be attacked before intervening to disrupt and defeat terrorists and regimes. On the surface, there isn't much new here. Policy on counter-terrorism, law enforcement, and penalties against terrorist regimes has all had a preventative component. Senior administration officials have consistently stated that proactive action is not restricted to military action when defining the Bush Doctrine (-The Bush Doctrine).
- **Daniel Brumberg:** the author of *-Reinventing Khomeini: The Struggle for Reform in Iran.* I'm not a huge believer in ideologies' efficacy, particularly in the post-Cold War era. It was the Reagan Doctrine's goal to challenge the Soviet Union. He had the foresight to imagine a society free of the Soviet Union and communist dominance in Eastern Europe ("knock down this wall!"). However, we squandered a lot of time, money, and lives in our battle with the Soviet Union because we considered the communist menace as a single ideological and political reality.

That's a crucial lesson for those who claim in the post-Cold War era that terrorism and radical Islam are either "with us" or "against us." (—The Bush Doctrine)

- **James Woolsey:** From 1993 to 1995, he was the director of the CIA, as well as a former Navy undersecretary and arms-control negotiator. I don't think it's particularly noteworthy or novel that we'll want to build up enough military forces to prevent any other power or collection of powers from becoming stronger than we are. What's new - and, in my opinion, true - is the idea that if a rogue state producing weapons of mass destruction is also a threat in terms of collaborating with terrorists against us, we might be obligated to intervene militarily against that state and/or group before they obtain or use such weapons. When it comes to a country like Iraq, this makes perfect sense (-The Bush Doctrine).

7. Conclusion

The United States' foreign policy determines how it interacts with other countries and establishes criteria for interactions between its organizations, enterprises, and individuals. In this chapter, we study with an overview of American Foreign Policy, where we deal with the definition of the Foreign Policy and the Middle East, than understanding how the United States' economic and political involvement in the Middle East has evolved before and after World War I. Finally, we talked about George W. Bush's biography and doctrine.

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Chapter Three

The Impact of the Israel Lobby on Bush's Foreign Policy in the Middle East: Hostility towards Iran

Introduction

A significant writing has been created in which researchers, scrutinizing each other, pointed toward responding to the subject of what reasons are behind the opportunity plan of the United States towards the Middle East. Although they concede to the distinct political-monetary activities, the US executed under the umbrella of democratizing the district. U.S. Center Middle East Free Trade Area (MEFTA) was one of them. In June 2003, Bush gave his concurrence on the proposition as a piece of an arrangement to battle psychological oppression in the Middle Eastern nations permitting the multiplication of popular government.

To be a piece of the MEFTA, nations of the locale need to: join the World Trade Organization, take part in the Generalized System of Incentives, acknowledge exchange venture structure arrangements, be a part in respective speculation settlements, acknowledge international alliances with the US, lastly partake in exchange limit structures (*CRS Report for Congress Middle East Free Trade Area: Progress Report*).

This chapter reveals US foreign policy, primarily in the Bush era Middle East, and how the Jewish lobby influenced the White House's foreign policy decisions. In addition, it provides a brief history of the relationship between the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran to uncover the origins of Washington's hostility to Tehran. The influence of the Jewish lobby on the policies of the previous administration over Iran is also shown. Last but not least, this chapter examines the

important role of the lobby in developing US sanctions against Iran.

1. George W. Bush's Foreign Policy towards the Middle East

In the course of the 2000 presidential campaign, George W. Bush announced that he might pursue a "distinctly American internationalism" in foreign policy (Bush), in large part in comparison to the liberal internationalism of the Clinton management. He was to begin to have a foreign policy that located extra emphasis on American country wide hobbies than on worldwide hobbies. The 9/11 assaults quick modified each the content material of the management's foreign policy and the manner via way of means of which American foreign policy become made. As a result, the management pursued a foreign policy that become regularly occurring in scope and that considered certainly all worldwide movements as affecting American hobbies. The efforts to construct a "coalition of the willing" to discover and defeat "terrorists and tyrants" on a global scale illustrated the regularly occurring nature of this coverage, however problems that the invasion and profession of Iraq created additionally validated the problem of this coverage approach (MCCORMICK 240)

The Bush administration reaffirmed its commitment to global democratization as a means of combating global terrorism at the start of its second term, and it took some steps toward that goal. However, the Bush administration's foreign policy achievements were overshadowed by the ongoing occupation of Iraq and the failure to conclude the conflict (241).

The Bush administration's foreign policy has used numerous processes over its terms—one used earlier than 9/11, every other followed after 9/11, and every other on the begin of its second time period, whilst the management attempted to adjust its

latter technique. The first technique turned into primarily based totally at the Bush administration's assumptions, policy positions, and preliminary dedication to classicalrealism. After 9/11, the management moved towards shielding realism and idealism in foreign policy, as articulated withinside the Bush Doctrine. The Bush Doctrine underwent a clean change at the start of the second time period with the advent of the "Democratic Initiative". Each technique has had an effect at the destiny of American foreign policy (241).

A crucial place to begin for expertise the preliminary foreign policy technique of the George W. Bush administration is to bear in mind the foreign policy legacy that he inherited from the Clinton management and from that of his father (George Bush Sr.). Both preceding administrations have been subjected to the seismic foreign policy surprise of the quit of the Cold War, and each sought to position their personalstamp on a brand new US overseas coverage that could update the anti-Soviet and anti-communist concepts that had lengthy knowledgeable US policy. One of the two stamps left the imprint of political realism, even as the alternative left the imprint of liberal internationalism. Neither management has absolutely succeeded in setting the USA on a brand new position. The path of foreign policy, on this sense, each left specific forms of claims to the George W. Bush administration (241).

Bush's foreign policy team faced rapid changes after the end of the Cold War. State Department seemed capable only of reacting to events, says former State Department official. The Department of State struggled to keep abreast of the rapid changes within the disintegrating Soviet empire. Initially, the Department lagged behind the National Security Council in pushing the President to move U.S.-Soviet relations beyond confrontation to a period of engagement (241).



Fig 1: Middle East Map With Flags. (pinterest.ch)

Secretary of State James Baker relied heavily on a trio of close advisers. Dennis Ross, Robert Zoellick and Margaret deB. Tutwiler was his key aides. They built a valuable working partnership with their counterparts at the National Security Council(NSC).

U.S. Ambassador to Germany reportedly resigns after hearing second-hand

reports from West German Foreign Ministry of agreements reached by George Bush and Chancellor Helmut Kohl. President Bush's direct communication with foreign leaders surprised many career officers at the Department of State (241).

On January 29, 2002, Bush described Iraq, Iran, and North Korea as an **-axis of evil**. He named the three countries as the key nodes of a wide-ranging and very dangerous network of terrorists and other bad actors attacking the United States just over a year into his administration and many months into the war that would eventually become the longest in American history. The speech outlined the premise behind Bush's "War on Terror," a series of military operations that have wreaked havoc on the world (History.com Editors).

2. Iran

Iran has strong biological, chemical and missile programs, and today we will focus only on its efforts in the field of nuclear weapons. The United States has struggled to win international support for the past three years, demanding that Iran recognize and end its nearly 20-year-old secret nuclear weapons program. Iran's possession of such a plan is not only the inevitable result of our intelligence investigations, but also the inevitable conclusion of four reports by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which reveals Iran's repeated failure to comply with its two-year safeguards obligations. Confusion in Tehran is an audiovisual record and deception - A - International Atomic Energy Agency. All four IAEA reports are now publicly recorded (Department Of State. The Office of Electronic Information).

Although the International Atomic Energy Agency's Board of Governors has taken strong action in the past year, there is no reason to believe that Iran made a strategic decision to abandon its nuclear weapons program. The recent discovery that Iran is developing and testing advanced centrifuges to enrich uranium clearly shows that Iran continues to pursue nuclear weapons. Following a very familiar pattern, Iran omitted this information in its October 2003 statement to the International Atomic Energy Agency - Tehran claimed that the statement was "the full scope of Iran's nuclear activities" and "the complete timeline of centrifuge development" (Department Of State. The Office of Electronic Information).

Iran's civilian nuclear program is now known to consist of a nuclear reactor built at Bushehr by Russia. President Bush and his administration have had significant meetings with Russian authorities following President Putin about the threat presented by Iran's nuclear weapons program over the last three years. Russian leaders have stated repeatedly that they will not supply fuel to the Bushehr nuclear plant until Iran agrees to return all spent material to Russia. The first fuel for the Bushehr reactor will not arrive until next year (2003), according to the Russian government (Department Of State. The Office of Electronic Information).



Fig 2: Iran Political map with capital Tehran, national borders, most important cities, rivers and lakes. (*Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.*)

Iran has embarked on a massive effort to put in place all the elements of the nuclear fuel cycle. Iran is developing a uranium mine - after receiving assistance from the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) in uranium exploration. It is also building a facility to convert yellowcake into other uranium compounds (Department Of State. The Office of Electronic Information).

Iran has taken two separate approaches to uranium enrichment. It has set up a number of workshops to manufacture and test components for centrifuges. The IAEA report says that most of the materials are owned by military-industrial organizations. Both programs were secret until their existence was publicly disclosed by an opposition group (Department Of State. The Office of Electronic Information).

3. The History of the American-Iranian Relations

The U.S. relationship with Iran has been filled with hostility and mistrust for decades. For many Iranians, mistrust dates back to the U.S.-led coup of 1953 that forced Iran's elected prime minister from office. Many in the United States mark the start of a hostile relationship with Iran in 1979, when Iranian students seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran and held fifty-two Americans prisoner for more than a year (Morgan 1).

Because Iran and the United States lack diplomatic ties, it is more difficult for their governments to coordinate, settle difficulties, and simply communicate. Hezbollah, a militant group labeled a terrorist organization by the United States and the European Union, is also supported by the Iranian government. As Stephen

Kanazawa, a former foreign correspondent for the Boston Globe and the New YorkTimes, explained in his book Overthrow, –In the years following World War II, nationalism and anti-colonialism spread to Asia, Africa, and Latin America. They brought in an overtly idealistic Iranian, Mohammad Mossaddegh, who came to power in the spring of 1951. –As the country's new prime minister, Mosaddegh's main goal is to modernize and democratize Iran. That is why he immediately disagreed with the country's king, Muhammad Reza Shah (1).

He set his sights on natural resources whose income accrues to non-Iranian companies, owing to his strong belief in democracy and nationalism, as well as his European education. This drew his attention to British oil company BP. Mossaddegh took the lead in proposing to nationalize Iran's oil fields because his country is managed by a foreign agency that wants to maintain the country's oil income for the benefit of its people. The Iranian parliament unanimously approved a nationalization measure that will compensate British oil facilities financially (1).

The British government was angry about this issue. British Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison said: "Persian oil is vital to our economy. We believe it is necessary to do everything possible to prevent the Persians from breaching their contractual obligations." In the next few months, British authorities concluded that Mossaddegh should go and began exchanging views on how to oust Iran's new prime minister (1).

After several failed plans, British intelligence officer Christopher Woodhouse appealed to Washington. Knowing that Mossaddegh's call to step down to nationalize

a British oil company would not elicit broad support in the United States, especially since Time magazine has just named Mossadegh to "Person of the Year", calling him the "Iranian George" of Washington, Woodhouse. Another idea, under the guidance of Secretary of State John Dulles, showed Woodhouse that they could portray Mossadegh as a communist. The penetration and "making Iran vulnerable to Soviet aggression" are "strong" factors in the necessity of US action. But this is far from the truth. Mossadegh "hates communist ideology and strongly excludes communists from his government", although he allows them to operate freely (1-2).

4. The Israel Lobby and U.S. Sanctions on Iran.

Ever since the Islamic Revolution in Iran toppled the king of Iran, a US ally, sanctions have always been an important part of US policy towards Iran. In the 1980s and 1990s, US sanctions aimed to force Iran to stop supporting terrorist activities and weaken Iran's strategic power in the Middle East as a whole. After the mid-2000s, U.S. and international sanctions focused on trying to persuade Iran to agree to limit its nuclear program. However, the sanctions have multiple goals and at the same time try to address the multiple threats from Iran (Hadley).

As a result of Iran's refusal, the administration and its European allies were able to get international backing for four distinct U.N. Security Council resolutions: 1737, 1747, 1803, and 1835. They placed asset freezes and travel bans on Iranian and nuclear-weapons-related organizations and individuals, and demands for more international scrutiny of arms sales to Iran (Hadley).

Separately, the US has placed sanctions on Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and state-owned institutions unilaterally. The implementation of

sanctions on official Iranian government entities communicated a message of heightened severity, and the inclusion of the IRGC meant striking the regime's most important security pillar—the pillar that has kept the Iranian people on its side (Hadley).

The administration has also undertaken a groundbreaking global push to persuade major foreign banks to avoid doing business with Iran due to the country's violations of international banking standards. Following that, the Treasury warned banks and multinationals against doing business with Iranian banks or providing goods and services to the government, citing the possibility that these entities were involved in one of three practices: facilitating nuclear proliferation, supporting terrorism, or laundering money. Over 90 large multinational banks from dozens of countries have joined the initiative. Major global corporations have withdrawn from contracts with the Iranian government as a result of a combination of economic sanctions and banking limitations (Hadley).

Following that, the International Financial Action Task Force and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development made their own statements cautioning against interacting with Iranian financial institutions (Hadley).

5. The Impact of the Israel lobby on American Foreign Policy

In 1981, Israel violated the boundaries of four sovereign Arab governments and bombed the capitals of neighboring countries, wreaking havoc and killing over 1500 people. The operations against Baghdad's Iraqi nuclear facility and Beirut's residential areas were conducted out by highly trained American troops.

Furthermore, Israel brutally suppressed the first Palestinian Intifada in 1987, reoccupied the whole West Bank in 2002 during the second al-Aqsa Intifada in 2000, and destroyed large portions of Lebanon during the second Lebanon war in July 2006 (Hossain and Saleh 162).

The impact of the Israel lobby could not be linked to recent US decisions, such as the invasion of Iraq in March 2003. Neoconservatives in the Bush administration, as well as leaders of significant pro-Israel organizations, play a key role in persuading the US to invade Iraq; it is widely assumed that the US would not attack Iraq if it were not for their efforts (163).

Overall, the Israel lobby in the United States plays a significant role in molding American foreign policy in regions where Israel's interests are evident. As a result, the Israel lobby has purposefully invested in a variety of ways to influence the policy process, including lobbying elected officials and members of the executive branch, making campaign contributions, voting in elections, and attempting to shape public opinion through manipulation of the media, think tanks, and academia (164).

6. Conclusion

The relationship between the United States and Iran has been particularly antagonistic since the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979. Iran's assistance for radical armed groups in the Middle East is a huge threat to the US, according to US officials. This chapter looks at how the Israel lobby influenced Bush's foreign policy and gives a brief history of the US and Iran, and the enforcing sanctions against Iran.

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General Conclusion

The Israel Lobby is a loosely organized American group that seeks to influence pro-Israel policy. It has a lengthy and complicated relationship with the US government, and its influence has been hidden from the start. The primary purpose of this study is to investigate the inner workings of pressure groups in order to better comprehend their influence on American politics, particularly in the Middle East.

The Israeli lobby has succeeded in formulating and organizing US foreign policy in the Middle East, with the goal of ensuring that the United States supports the strategic interests of the Jewish state and thus supports its survival. US government departments and areas, including the White House, Capitol Hill, the media, academic centers, and universities.

Since Israel's inception in 1948, many key aspects of the United States' Middle East strategy have revolved upon its support for the Jewish state. It has evolved from humble origins into an unrivaled "special bond." "From a comparative standpoint," Mitchell Bard and Daniel Pipes write, "the United States and Israel may well have the most unusual bond in international affairs."

The Israeli government has significantly more clout in the White House than the benefits derived from an affiliation with the country. The United States' policies toward the Middle East, as well as its generous military aid to Israel and even direct clashes with Middle Eastern states for Israel's benefit, demonstrate that the United States is committed to the region. Because they do not serve American interests to the extent that a structural realist paradigm of state power would require, policies toward the Middle East are solely dictated by the Israel Lobby.

While there is no doubt that the US and Israel have a special relationship, it is

unclear to what extent this relationship has influenced American foreign policy through pro-Israel special interest groups. The long and varied history of the US-Israel connection, as well as religious, social, and cultural values embedded in the core of the US political system and part of a larger framework of US strategic interests in the Middle East, further complicate the relationship.

For more over 30 years, the United States and Iran have had no formal diplomatic relations. Only Cuba and North Korea have had diplomatic relations with the United States for longer. The Iranian scenario is unique in diplomatic history since, despite the lack of formal interaction, the two countries are nonetheless actively involved. The majority of contact takes place in the public sphere, with leaders of both countries giving speeches and media reporting.

Because Israel's interests in the Middle East supersede those of the US, the Lobby exerts control over all US policies in the region in order to ensure Israel's greatest survival and support.

As it has done for other war-torn Middle Eastern regimes, the Israel Lobby has exerted influence on the US towards Iran in order to solely shift policy in favor of Israel.

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الملخص

الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو إبراز أهمية تأثير اللوبي الإسرائيلي على قرارات السياسة الخارجية الأمريكية. خلال إدارة بوش الثانية ، تم استخدام العداء تجاه إيران كدراسة حالة لشرح بشكل متماسك الدور الرئيسي الذي يلعبه اللوبي الإسرائيلي في التأثير على السياسة الخارجية الأمريكية. يتم فحص تأثير اللوبي الإسرائيلي على السياسة الخارجية لإدارة بوش بعمق في هذه الورقة. تركيز خاص على تاريخ العلاقات الأمريكية الإيرانية. تقدم هذه الدراسة لمحة عامة عن تأثير اللوبي اليهودي على السياسة الخارجية لإدارة أوباما تجاه عدة دول في الشرق الأوسط. أخيرًا ، تبحث هذه الأطروحة في أساليب اللوبي الإسرائيلي للتأثير على سياسة بوش الخارجية تجاه إيران ودفعه لفرض المزيد من العقوبات.

الكلمات المفتاحية: اللوبي الإسرائيلي ، الشرق الأوسط ، السياسة الخارجية الأمريكية ، إدارة جورج دبليو بوش

، إيران

Résumé

Le but de cette étude est de souligner l'importance de l'influence du lobby israélien sur les décisions de politique étrangère des États-Unis. Au cours de la deuxième administration Bush, l'hostilité envers l'Iran a été utilisée comme étude de cas pour expliquer de manière cohérente le rôle clé que joue le lobby israélien dans l'influence de la politique étrangère américaine. L'influence du lobby israélien sur la politique étrangère de l'administration Bush est examinée en profondeur dans cet article. Focus spécial sur l'histoire des relations américano-iraniennes. Cette étude donne un aperçu de l'influence du lobby juif sur la politique étrangère de l'administration Obama envers plusieurs pays du Moyen-Orient. Enfin, cette thèse examine les méthodes du lobby israélien pour influencer la politique étrangère de Bush envers l'Iran et le pousser à imposer plus de sanctions.

Mots clés : lobby israélien, Moyen-Orient, politique étrangère américaine, administration George.W.Bush, Iran