

THE AMERICAN JEWISH PROJECT TO DIVIDE THE ARAB WORLD (AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE NEW MIDDLE EAST PROJECT)



Salama Abdelaziz Hassan Aly^{(1)*}

Assistant professor , Egypt ⁽²⁾

lawyersalama@gmail.com

Date of submission: 14/04/2023 Date of acceptance: 02/05/2023 Date of publication: 14/05/2023

Abstract: The research deals with a very important topic that began to be planned after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, as Britain, France and Tsarist Russia sought to divide the Arab world into small and fragmented states for the purpose of controlling it and seizing its resources. Perhaps the problem lies in the fact that the Arab world depends entirely on the United States of America, which exerts political pressure on decision-makers in Arab countries, in addition to the fact that most Arab countries suffer from poverty and debt. Hence, the research focuses on showing the Zionist and American plans to implement this project, The research aims to draw the attention of the Arab countries to the danger of the project and that the only way to thwart it is to achieve Arab unity politically, socially, economically and militarily, Therefore, Arab efforts must be unified to protect the Arab world

key words: Project, New Middle East, Six Pico

Introduction:

The Arab world has economic, military, cultural and religious importance, and therefore the ambitions of the great powers focused on controlling it with the aim of seizing its wealth, plundering its wealth and eliminating any Arab unity that threatens the interests of those major countries. The economic importance of the region stems from the presence of oil there. The Middle East is the main supplier of oil to the

* Corresponding Author

developed world, especially Europe, the USA, Russia and Japan, which gave some countries of the Middle East an economic power that greatly affected the peoples of the region. Middle East oil is abundant in the Arab Gulf region, and on this basis the major countries are trying to control the Middle.

The Middle East has religious and cultural importance, as it is considered the originator of many religions, including the Abrahamic religions and other unrecognized religions. Regarding its cultural importance, it is considered the cradle of the first civilizations, such as the Mesopotamian civilization, the Egyptian Pharaonic civilization, the Sheba civilization in Yemen and the Nabataeans in the west of the Arabian Peninsula.

Hence, the Middle East is one of the most tense security regions in the world, as it witnessed more than 10 wars, including the Arab-Israeli wars, the Iraqi-Iranian war, and the Iraq invasion of Kuwait. The 2003 invasion of Iraq witnessed the US-British occupation of Iraq, the Iranian nuclear problem, the Israeli occupation of Palestine and the Israeli war on Lebanon.

Research Importance: The importance of the topic lies in the fact that it highlights the American-Zionist scheme that seeks to break up the Arab and Islamic world into small ethnic and religious warring parts, making it easier for the United States to control and plunder its wealth. Especially the oil.

Research Problems : The problem is that Arab countries suffer from unity and disintegration, and many Arab countries suffer from poverty and carry debts in favor of major countries estimated at billions. This problem is further complicated by the fact that the countries of the Middle East are politically, economically and militarily subject to the great powers. Many Arab countries depend on American wheat and weapons, and do not feel independent in making their international decisions. Also, these countries do not enjoy complete freedom to vote in international organizations.

The Research questions: The study deals with many questions about the American-Israeli project to break up the Middle East and revolves around the natural and political factors that made the Arab world the center of America and Israel's attention, and what are the goals the Arab world ready for this project, and what should the Arab countries do to confront Western political thought?als that the two countries seek from the fragmentation of the Middle East and the nature of this project , What are the means used by America and Israel to push the Arab countries in the direction of chaos and division? , How did America play the card of the Arab Spring revolutions to divide Syria and Libya? How did the United

States of America take advantage of the injustice, poverty and suppression of liberties that the Arab peoples suffer to create chaos, strife and divisions?.

Research Aims: The research aims to search for a mechanism to unify the Arab countries politically, economically and militarily to confront the American-Zionist plan to break up the Arab world, It also aims to find an Arab project to confront the Jewish project, and to bring together the diaspora of Arab countries with the aim of establishing a great Arab state that affects international decisions and faces all external threats to the Arab world.

Research Methodology: I will take the descriptive analytical approach by analyzing the texts of the old and contemporary international agreements that serve the American-Jewish project that seeks to divide the Arab world, and then review the possible Arab efforts to abort this scheme. I will explain the Arab motives and weaknesses that allowed the United States and Israel to seriously pursue this plan

ZIONIST AND AMERICAN AMBITIONS IN THE ARAB WORLD

.....

In this section, I will discuss the reasons for the ambitions of the United States of America and Israel in the countries of the Middle East, and then I will also discuss the justifications for America and Israel in fragmenting the Arab world.

First requirement: The motives of the American-Israeli desire to fragment the Arab world:

There is no doubt that the American-Israeli desire to divide the Arab world is not an accidental motive, but the American-Zionist efforts to achieve the new Middle East project are linked to the presence of the Zionist entity in Palestine. This is what we will explain in the following points.

First section: Why do America covet the Middle East?

The term Arab homeland is that term that is used specifically to refer to the great homeland, which includes all Arab countries, and where there are many common denominators, which are all united by the example of religion, language and culture in addition to the common and one history and the connected geographical borders in addition to the common issues

and goals between them All to denote the borders of the Arab world in a comprehensive way.

Politically, the countries of the Arab world can control the international resolutions issued by the Security Council and the United Nations, given that they own more than a third of the global economy. Therefore, it was necessary to work on dividing it and dismantling its bonds, and the evidence for this is the establishment of the Zionist occupation state on the land of Palestine, in order to ensure that no Arab unity will be established in the future that could affect the global political situation in a comprehensive way.

The economic importance of the Arab world was also a direct reason for Western countries to seek to divide and control it. The Arab world possesses enormous wealth, foremost of which is oil, and the Gulf countries possess more than a third of the world's reserves of it, in addition to many other minerals such as iron, copper, potash, and Aluminum, gold, and cement, in addition to the fact that the Arab world overlooks wide sea coasts rich in fisheries, in addition to fertile lands suitable for agriculture in many Arab countries, such as Sudan. The Arab region also has many historical monuments from ancient and previous civilizations. with it. Perhaps what has increased the importance of the Arab world is that it possesses more than half of the world's oil reserves⁽³⁾.

The strategic location of the Arab world is linked to the fact that it is connected to the continents of Asia and Africa, where its Asian section occupies part of its southwestern part, and in the continent of Africa, where North Africa and parts of its east are the Arab world (in its African section), and this is what made it control the Arabian Gulf and its outlet in the Strait of Hormuz. On the Red Sea and its connection to the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal, and its connection to the Gulf of Aden through Bab al-Mandab. It also oversees both the Mediterranean in its southern and eastern coasts and its outlet to the Atlantic Ocean through the Strait of Tariq. All this helped the Arab world to be able to paralyze the ambitions of the enemies and confine them to a specific scope, when it coordinates its plans and efforts in controlling its lands and coasts, and in investing its resources jointly, which makes it control all its straits, ports, coasts and gulfs⁽⁴⁾.

The importance of the geographical location of the Arab world also , through its supervision of important bodies of water and important straits, makes it an important commercial center. Because it connects the continents of the ancient world, Asia, Africa and Europe, where the Strait of Gibraltar connects the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean, and the

Bab al-Mandab Strait is the closest Arab straits to the equator, and the Strait of Hormuz connects two Gulfs, and the Arab world contains the Suez Canal. Which is located in the Arab State of Egypt, which is one of the most important waterways in the world, linking the ports of the Mediterranean Sea with the ports of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Especially what is known geographically as the straits, and these straits are widespread in many Arab regions and often this causes conflicts between countries to dominate these sea lanes⁽⁵⁾.

Second Section : Why does Israel covet the Middle East?

The Israeli colonial project aims at dividing the Arab states without being limited to Palestine. In addition, Israel is looking for ways to prepare for the establishment of the Greater State of Israel, which stretches from the Nile to the Euphrates. The Israeli dream of establishing the Greater State of Israel is supported by religious ideas promoted by Jewish priests and planned by the American thought. Which aims to fragment the Arab countries, seize their wealth and weaken their power to prevent the establishment of Arab unity, especially since the countries of the Middle East are united by the same goal, language and religion.

The conflict between the Arabs and Israel is a civilized conflict, not a political and military conflict. Also, the American projects to break up the Arab world are in fact Jewish projects⁽⁶⁾. The policy of fragmentation seeks to make each of the fragmented entities weaker than the Zionist entity .

Hence, the Jews claim that they have a religious right based on what was mentioned in their sacred books that God promised them to possess the land of Canaan Palestine, and its vicinity from the Nile to the Euphrates, which is the Promised Land; That they would have a king and a homeland, and they cite this as evidence from what was mentioned in their books that that promise was made with their father Abraham, peace and blessings be upon him, when the Lord said to him: “To your descendants I give this land from the river of Egypt to the great river, the Euphrates”.

In pursuit of the partition project, Israel resorted to beginning by concluding bilateral treaties with many Arab countries with the aim of preventing the Arabs from uniting against it. For example, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty (1979). Despite the failure to implement the Israeli-Lebanese peace agreements (1983), other treaties persisted with the Israeli-Palestinian peace process (1991-present), the Jordan-Israel Peace Treaty (1994), and the Abraham Accords normalizing relations between Israel. UAE and Bahrain (2020). The Normalization Agreement between Israel and Sudan (2020), and the Normalization Agreement between

Israel and Morocco (2020). Furthermore, several members of the Arab League have established semi-official relations with Israel, including Oman and Saudi Arabia.

Hence, Israel resorted to bilateral treaties after realizing that relying on military superiority alone does not satisfy its ambitions to control the Middle East, and that Israel must prepare itself to arrange “peace” agreements with neighboring Arab countries, on the basis of ignoring the rights of the Palestinians.

This shift towards the economy does not reflect a retreat from the strategic Israeli goals, political and military hegemony, and the imposition of peace according to Zionist conditions. Rather, it is a shift in tactics and measures to achieve these goals in light of the new changes and transformations at the global and regional levels⁽⁷⁾.

Third Section: Justifications for the fragmentation of the Middle East:

The neo-conservative movement was able to hijack the foreign policy in both the United States and Britain under the guise of combating terrorism ostensibly, especially after the September bombings in New York.

Bernard Lewis' cooperation with the neo-conservatives has shown him as a supporter of Zionist interests and his attack on every peace attempt, and even his attack on the Israeli leadership for taking the decision to withdraw from Lebanon. He is one of those who formulated the neo-conservative strategy in their intense hostility to the Arabs. Where he said, "Arabs and Muslims are corrupt, corrupt, chaotic people who cannot be normalized."

Therefore, the correct solution to deal with them is to re-occupy, colonize and destroy their religious culture. It is necessary to re-divide the Arab and Islamic countries into clan and sectarian units.

For years, Bernard Lewis was a man of public affairs and an advisor to the administrations of both George Bush Sr. and Jr.

On the September 11, 2001 incident, four passenger planes operated by two leading American airlines were hijacked and all departed from airports in the northeastern United States bound for California. Two planes crashed into the north and south towers, respectively, of the World Trade Center complex in Lower Manhattan, and both 110-story towers collapsed. The resulting fires and debris caused the partial or complete collapse of all other buildings in the World Trade Center complex, including the 47-story World Trade Center tower.

America took advantage of this incident and made itself the sponsor of the defense of terrorism in the world , This incident was appropriate to

justify launching an attack on Arab countries with the aim of breaking them up and overthrowing their regimes under the pretext of terrorism⁽⁸⁾. In the aftermath of the September 11 attacks in 2001, George Bush demanded that the Taliban movement then ruling Afghanistan hand over Osama bin Laden. The Taliban refused to hand him over unless close evidence of his connection to the attacks was presented, and the United States refused to provide evidence. The US military launched Operation Enduring Freedom in cooperation with the UK. To justify the war, the Bush administration claimed that Afghanistan's sovereignty was merely "selective sovereignty," and that the intervention was necessary, because the Taliban threatened the sovereignty of other countries,⁽⁹⁾ and the actual goal was to implement the partition plan.

After the attack was completed, about 43 countries participated in entering Afghanistan, and all of them were under American command under the pretext of maintaining security in Afghanistan⁽¹⁰⁾

The alleged American narrative of the necessity of fighting terrorism was a justification for the United States to implement the new Middle East project and to break up the Arab world into many states. The United States found an opportunity to divide Iraq as part of the new Middle East project, and began looking for flimsy justifications.

In September 2002, Tony Blair said in response to a parliamentary question that "regime change in Iraq would be wonderful. This is not the purpose of our work, but our goal is to disarm Iraq's weapons of mass destruction"⁽¹¹⁾.

Blair further stated that, "In terms of our goal, disarmament, not regime change, is our goal. Now I think Saddam's regime is a very brutal and oppressive regime, and I think it is doing tremendous damage to the Iraqi people... So I have no doubt that Saddam Hussein is very bad for Iraq, but on the other hand I have no doubt that the challenge that we face from the United Nations is Disarmament of weapons of mass destruction, not regime change"⁽¹²⁾.

Additional justifications used at various times include Iraq's violation of UN resolutions, the Iraqi government's repression of its own citizens, and Iraqi violations of the 1991 ceasefire⁽¹³⁾.

Although the United States tried to establish a link between the September 11 incident and Iraq, these justifications are false, Because Iraq did not have an attack fleet of drones or any ability to put drones on board ships. The Iraqi drone fleet consisted of less than a handful of outdated Czech training drones. At the time, there was intense dispute within the intelligence community over whether the CIA's conclusions about the drone fleet in Iraq were accurate. The US Air Force has

completely denied that Iraq has any offensive capability for drones. Hence, the United States was seeking to divide Iraq according to the new Middle East scheme.

The legality of the invasion of Iraq under international law has been challenged from its inception on a number of fronts, and many prominent proponents of the invasion in all the invading nations cast public and private doubts about its legality. The US and British governments argued that the invasion was entirely legal because the mandate was implied by the United Nations Security Council. International legal experts, including the International Commission of Jurists, a group of 31 leading Canadian law professors, and the US-based Bar Committee on Nuclear Policy have decried this rationale.

The division of Iraq is an old American-Zionist scheme that began before its war with Iran. Iraq is an oil-rich country, but it is torn internally, and Iraq is a guaranteed candidate to achieve Israel's goals. Its division is more important than the division of Syria. Iraq is stronger than Syria. The 1982 plan stated that the Iran-Iraq war was able to tear Iraq apart and cause its internal collapse before it could organize a broad resistance against us.

“Israel realizes that the division of Iraq on a sectarian-racist basis, as it was in Syria in the Ottoman era, is realistic and possible, and accordingly, three or more racist sectarian mini-states can be established in Iraq around the three main cities (Basra, Baghdad, and Mosul). This is done by separating the Shiite region of the south from both the Sunni region in the center and the Kurdish region in the north, and by separating the latter two from each other, and the civil war that will take place in Iraq will crystallize this reality and make it possible”.

The plan to invade Iraq paved the way for many goals, foremost of which is its division, exhaustion of its power, eliminating the independence of the Arabs, and maintaining their subordination to America. America was also seeking to physically dismantle the Iraqi army, so Israel would remain the strongest in the region (¹⁴).

The Western Zionist endeavor to overthrow and fragment Iraq was also aimed at searching for an alternative regime that would cooperate with Israel in achieving its goals and from receiving new Jewish immigrants in Palestine and eliminating the Palestinian dream of establishing Palestinian state.

Second Requirement: The American-Jewish Mechanisms to Divide the Middle East:

The United States and Israel resort to many means to divide the Arab world, including the following:

First Section: fueling sectarian strife:

The United States of America seeks to provoke sectarian strife between the classes of society within a single state with the aim of conflict and widening the chasm of division, For example, sectarian violence in Iraq or the Iraqi sectarian crisis is a group of acts of violence, mass killings, and bombings targeting public residential or civilian gatherings, such as markets and civilian residential neighborhoods in areas with a majority Sunni or Shiite population, with the aim of revenge or sectarian liquidation based on a fanatic sectarian ideology.

America also contributed to the spread of sectarian and ethnic discrimination in the Syrian civil war between followers of religious sects and members of different ethnic groups. It is possible to view some parts of the conflict in Syria as part of a broader conflict, and a reflection of the sectarian division at the regional level. In addition, regional differences, conflicts and alliances related to national issues have had an impact on the nature of the conflict and its results. As a result of the foregoing, various religious sects and ethnic groups were subjected to human rights violations on sectarian or ethnic grounds, by the main conflicting forces in the civil war. Sectarian division and violence have further threatened religious minorities⁽¹⁵⁾.

Second Section: Financial and military support in civil wars:

The United States of America played a prominent role in supporting the civil war in many places with the aim of dividing the country into conflicting categories according to the New Middle East Project. For example, the U.S.-led intervention in the Syrian Civil War refers to U.S. support for the SDF and the Syrian opposition during the Syrian Civil War, and the active participation of the U.S. military against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, and against Jabhat al-Nusra.

The United States provided FSA fighters with nonlethal aid including food rations and pickup trucks, but quickly began providing training, money, and intelligence to selected Syrian rebel leaders. During the Syrian Civil War, which began in 2011 ⁽¹⁶⁾.

In mid-January 2018, the Trump administration indicated that it intended to maintain an open military presence in Syria to counter Iran's influence and oust Syrian President Bashar al-Assad⁽¹⁷⁾.

In 2011, the United States intervened in the first Libyan civil war by providing air support to rebel forces. There was also speculation in the Washington Post that President Barack Obama had issued a covert action, and it was discovered in March 2011 that Obama authorized the CIA to carry out a covert effort to provide Arms and support for the Libyan opposition. Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi was overthrown

and eventually killed. American activities in Libya led to the 2012 Benghazi attack.

Third Section: Impose economic sanctions:

The United States of America has pursued a policy of pressure on the economy of Middle Eastern countries by imposing economic sanctions on those countries with the aim of exhausting their economy and subjecting them to American decisions that seek to break up those countries.

On August 18, 2011, after the outbreak of the Syrian Civil War, Executive Order 13582 signed by President Obama was issued freezing all assets of the Syrian government, barring US persons from engaging in any transaction involving the Syrian government, and banning US imports of petroleum or petroleum products of Syrian origin. And the US ban on people who have any dealings related to Syrian oil or petroleum products, and this is the beginning of a comprehensive US embargo on Syria⁽¹⁸⁾.

In 2006, the US government enacted sanctions against the Commercial Bank of Syria, which were the result of money laundering concerns set forth in Section 311 of the US Patriot Act. These sanctions prevent US banks and companies from maintaining correspondent accounts with the Commercial Bank of Syria.

It was followed by several packages of sanctions, the most prominent of which was to pressure Syria to leave Lebanon and stop Hezbollah's military support there.

The United States of America resorted to the policy of dividing Iraq by stirring up strife between Sunnis and Shiites, and it was not satisfied with that, but imposed a package of unjust economic sanctions that the Iraqi economy could not bear.

The Iraqis have suffered greatly from these sanctions that deprived them of food and medicine, as well as all the means of progress and technology that the world reached in the nineties of the last century, which led to the death of one and a half million children as a result of starvation, acute shortage of medicine and their lack of the simplest means of life ⁽¹⁹⁾.

This siege lasted for nearly 13 years and aimed to break up Iraq. It practically ended with the fall of the Arab Socialist Baath Party regime in 2003, during which Iraq suffered from severe isolation from most countries of the world politically, diplomatically and economically. After that, Iraq became one of the most backward countries in the region, especially after the years that followed. The second Gulf War, which destroyed its infrastructure, including factories, refineries, generating

stations, water and sewage plants, which brought it back to the “pre-industrial” era, as James Baker, the US Secretary of State said at the time

. The fourth Section :Spreading rumors and false allegations:

In 2003, the United States and a multinational coalition invaded and occupied Iraq to oust President Saddam Hussein, who was falsely accused by the United States of links to al-Qaeda and possession of weapons of mass destruction. Iraq allowed the commissions to search and found nothing. The US Senate Intelligence Committee asserted that there was no substantial evidence of links between Iraq and al-Qaeda, and President Bush later admitted that "a lot of the intelligence was wrong (²⁰).

In 2003, the US Congress promoted unsubstantiated allegations that a large number of charitable institutions in the State of Qatar support the activities of Al-Qaeda by helping to transfer and launder money for the benefit of the "terrorist" group.

The US Congress accused the Qatari government of supporting the Palestinian movement Hamas, which the United States, Israel, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Canada consider a foreign terrorist organization. On the other hand, Qatar denies all these allegations, noting that it supports Hamas only in terms of the political situation, and that its policy comes within the framework of helping to facilitate constructive participation between Hamas and the Palestinian Authority.

According to the Daily Telegraph, the Qatari government was placed on the list of governments sponsoring terrorism in 2014, and despite the efforts made by the State of Qatar, many - including analysts, politicians and state leaders - still consider it one of the most prominent financiers of terrorism and one of the most prominent countries that always escape of penalties(²¹).

And all these allegations against the Qatari government have no evidence, but their purpose is to widen the circle of division between the Arab Gulf states and the countries of the Middle East

Fifth Section: Support for state sponsors of terrorism:

The question now is: Who is actually sponsoring terrorism? , Israel is accused of supporting armed organizations to carry out terrorist operations against its enemies in the Middle East, especially against Iran. It is making special efforts to prevent its neighbors from acquiring nuclear capabilities, to maintain its qualitative military edge against its numerically superior enemies (²²).

A report published by Foreign Policy magazine in 2012 confirmed that elements of the Israeli intelligence service, Mossad, had recruited members of Jundallah to carry out attacks in Iran, after they claimed to

be elements of the Central Intelligence Agency CIA , the method usually symbolized in intelligence language by the term operation. fake flag Jundullah is a terrorist organization operating in the southwestern Balochistan province of Pakistan, responsible for the assassination of Iranian government officials, as well as the deaths of Iranian women and children as well⁽²³⁾.

It took place between April 1950 and June 1951 and targeted public places for Jews in Baghdad. No one knew the identity of those responsible for those explosions, until the Iraqi government announced on June 26, 1951 the arrest of two foreign Jewish Mossad agents, and then the discovery of a quantity of explosives, weapons, documents and lists of names of members of the Zionist cells. The purpose of those bombings was to push the Jews to emigrate and had a strong impact on their emigration. Israel has consistently denied involvement in the bombings. But after the Lavon scandal, the then Israeli Defense Minister, in his comment on that scandal, indirectly admitted the Israeli government's involvement in the bombings in Iraq ⁽²⁴⁾.

Reports prepared by United Nations observers in the Golan Heights revealed the intensification of cooperation between Israel and Syrian organizations. Reports refer to the meetings that took place between Syrian militants and the Israeli army. Observers also indicated that Israeli forces handed over two boxes of unknown contents to the Syrian opposition militants. Israel is believed to be sharing intelligence with the rebels, although it is not known whether Israel provided weapons to them. Former Israeli military intelligence chief Amos Yadlin explained the rationale for Israel: “There is no doubt that Hezbollah and Iran pose the main threat to Israel, much more than the radical Sunni Islamists who are also considered enemies⁽²⁵⁾.”

The Western plan to divide the Arab world

First Requirement: Planning start for the partition project:

Partition was planned in several agreements concluded by the Allied Powers since the beginning of World War I ⁽²⁶⁾ , notably the Sykes-Picot Agreement, after the Ottoman Empire joined the Ottoman-German alliance. The massive gathering of lands and peoples that made up the Ottoman Empire was divided into several new states⁽²⁷⁾. The Ottoman Empire was the leading Islamic state in terms of geopolitics, culture and ideology. Its division after the war led to the control of Western powers such as Britain and France over the Middle East, which witnessed the establishment of the modern Arab world and the Republic of Turkey. Resistance to the influence of these forces came from the Turkish

national movement but did not spread to other post-Ottoman states until after the rapid decolonization period after World War II.

Second Requirement : Stages of the division of the Ottoman Empire:

The major powers concluded many bilateral agreements with the aim of dividing the Ottoman Empire among them.

The British managed to delegate three provinces. It installed Prince Faisal bin Al Hussein, one of Sharif Hussein's sons, as King of Iraq. As for Transjordan, its throne was given to the other Sharif's son, Abdullah. Mandatory Palestine was placed under direct British administration, and Jews were allowed to immigrate and settle there under British protection. Most of the Arabian Peninsula fell to another British ally, Ibn Saud, who established the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1932.

Under the Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916, Mosul was given to France, but was later annexed by Britain under the Clemenceau-Lloyd George Agreement of 1918.

Britain sought to create a united Arab state covering a large area of the Arab Middle East in exchange for Arab support for the British during the war. The Balfour Declaration of 1917 encouraged Jews' aspirations for a national home. Finally, the British promised through Hussein McMahon's correspondence that the Hashemite family would have sovereignty over most of the territory in the region in return for their support of the Great Arab Revolt.

The Arab Revolt, orchestrated in part by Lawrence, led in part to the defeat of the Ottoman forces in 1917 by British forces led by General Edmund Allenby in the Sinai and Palestine Campaign and the occupation of Palestine and Syria. The British ruled those lands until the end of the war.

commissioned by the US Department of Defense "Pentagon", the Americanized Zionist historian Bernard Lewis began to develop his famous project for dismantling the constitutional unity of the group of Arab and Islamic countries all separately, including Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Sudan, Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Gulf states and the Nordic countries. The African ... etc., and the fragmentation of each of them into a group of ethnic, religious, sectarian and sectarian states. He attached to his detailed project a set of drawn maps that include the candidate countries for fragmentation.

In 1983, the US Congress unanimously approved in a secret session the Bernard Lewis project, thus legalizing this project, and including it in the files of US strategic policy for years to come. And because the US military presence in the region alone is not sufficient to achieve the

future US vision for the Middle East, three elements must be provided in conjunction with the military and security presences⁽²⁸⁾

A) Changing the existing political structure in most countries of the Islamic world to become based on a mixture of democratic mechanisms and ethnic or sectarian federations, and this is the essence of the project. Stirring up ethnic or sectarian divisions, without the availability of a controlling democratic context, could make it the cause of an ongoing conflict that prevents the political and economic stability desired by the American vision, in addition to the fact that the federal structure based on democratic mechanisms will allow the United States to permanently interfere with the various sectors within each part on the one hand. , and between the federally united parts, on the other hand.

B) The necessity of ending the Arab-Israeli conflict by giving priority to the normalization of Arab relations with Israel, which will push all parties to compromise and accept minimum requirements and conditions. It will also facilitate the termination of armed conflicts, and the cessation of any armed actions, whether under the slogan of resisting the Israeli occupation, or against the presence US military in the region ⁽²⁹⁾

Conclusion:

From the above, the research results and recommendations can be summarized in the following points

A) Results:

1-By reading the history of the British orientalist, the Jewish origin, the American religion, who hatred of Arabs, since he graduated from the University of London in 1936 and worked as a teacher of the history of the East, plans to those in charge of politics in America and the West to eliminate the Arabs and break their unity , His scientific beginning was by laying out the project of dividing the Arab world into small states on the basis of religious, sect and sectarian differences

2-This orientalist Lewis succeeded in developing his relationship with decision-makers and senior politicians in the United States of America, with the aim that his writings and project would receive an audible echo. Indeed, he succeeded in obtaining a position as an advisor to the Minister of Defense for Middle Eastern affairs , This orientalist succeeded in persuading decision-makers in the United States falsely that the Arabs are corrupt and corrupt and must be occupied and their religious culture destroyed.

3-Western countries fear the emergence of Arab unity, especially with the availability of all the ingredients for its success, such as the unity of

religion, language and culture, and that the Arab world owns more than two-thirds of the world's oil.

4-The Iran-Iraq war is part of the American-Jewish plan to eliminate the power of Iraq, which is the eastern gateway to the Arab world, The evidence for this is that this orientalist, immediately after the outbreak of the war, presented the Pentagon with an appendix project in which he demanded the necessity of dismantling the constitutional unity of the group of Arab countries.

5-The United States of America is trying to fabricate flimsy justifications for dividing the Arab world. It has falsely claimed that Iraq is in contact with Al-Qaeda and that Iraq possesses weapons of mass destruction and launched a barbaric attack on Iraq with the aim of dividing it.

6-Israel has succeeded in concluding many bilateral normalization agreements with most Arab countries with the aim of fragmenting its unity and making the Palestinian people isolate from the world.

7-The American thought goes that Egypt is the heart of the Arab world and should be broken up into a Coptic state in Upper Egypt and a Muslim state in the south, as a start to fueling the conflict between Muslims and Copts, and this will be in the interest of Israel.

8-The referendum on dividing Sudan into North and South was not a coincidence, but it was carried out according to the Bernard Lewis scheme adopted by the US Congress. Indeed, the scheme succeeded in dividing the brotherly Sudan.

9-It seems that Israel was seeking to break up Sudan to prevent the establishment of any Egyptian-Sudanese alliance in the future

10-The partition plan was not spared the Arab Gulf states, foremost of which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Jewish orientalist Lewis suggested dividing the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia into three parts, the first for religious places, the second for oil, and the third for a poor country

11-The weakness and disintegration of Arab governments and their blind dependence on the West provided the opportunity for the Zionist entity to plan for the re-colonization of the Middle East.

B)Recommendations:

1- I recommend that the Arab countries strive to achieve unity among themselves, remove political obstacles, cooperate in all fields, exchange experiences, and remove borders, if possible, so that the Arab world returns to before the collapse of the Ottoman Empire.

2- A subject should be added to secondary school students in all Arab countries to educate Arab youth about the dangers of Zionist plans to divide the Arab world, starting with the dismantling of the Ottoman

Empire, passing through the Six-Picot Agreement and ending with the Bernald Lewis project.

3- A common Arab market must be established to invest Arab capital within the Arab countries, and to increase the volume of trade exchange within the Arab world in order to preserve Arab capital internally, and foreign expertise can be sought when needed.

4- The decisions of the Council of Arab Economic Unity must be activated and customs duties be abolished on all goods exported and imported between Arab countries

5- The economy of the Arab countries must be restructured so that each country specializes in producing the cheapest, finest and least expensive goods.

6- I recommend stopping dependence on foreign loans that drain the Arab economy and destroy development projects

7- I recommend concluding a joint defense agreement between the Arab countries and a joint Arab army with Arab financing, similar to NATO, to ensure the protection of the Arab countries from any external aggression.

8- The Arabs suffer from weakness in various areas of life, and they are groaning under the weight of Western hegemony and Israeli recklessness, and they do not enjoy international respect. They also suffer from backwardness, hardship, poverty and oppression, and from bloody divisions and quarrels among themselves that sometimes develop into wars. And if they look at nations, they find themselves at the bottom of the list of human, scientific and technical achievements, and they bow their heads in humiliation as they beg others to search for solutions to their concerns, problems and conflicts. Hence, I recommend the necessity of Arab countries to cooperate with each other in order to overcome the economic and political problems they are facing

9- The Arab countries must enjoy independence and get rid of the American hegemony that interferes in their affairs. The choice of rulers and parliamentarians in most Arab countries is driven by American fingers.

10- I recommended that the Arab countries should be liberated from any US forces. for example Al-Udeid Air Base is a Qatari military base located southwest of the Qatari capital, Doha, which is also known as Abu Nakhla Airport. The base houses the Qatari Emiri Air Force, the US Air Force and the British Royal Air Force. The base hosts the headquarters of the US Central Command and the headquarters of the US Air Force Central Command , Also, the US forces have been present in

Iraq since the brutal attack it launched against Saddam Hussein's regime until recently

Bibliography List:

- ¹) Salama Abdelaziz Hassan Aly
- ²) I am working at Islamic University of Minnesota, USA , (<https://site.iu.edu.so>)
- ³) Dr.: Muhammad Reda Muharram, 1984, Arab Mineral Resources, Edition of the Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, p. 60
- ⁴) Nizar Al-Samarrai, 2014, the Iranian expansionist project in Iraq and the Arab world and how to confront it, in the book The Iranian Project in the Arab and Islamic Region, Umayya Center for Studies and Research, second edition, Ammar. Publishing House, p. 42
- ⁵) . Hammoud Muhammad Al-Hajj (1998), The International Law of the Sea, House of Culture for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan, pp. 104-106
- ⁶) Adnan Hassan, 1989, The Expansion of the Israeli Strategy, Dar Al-Nafaes, 1st floor, Beirut, p. 33
- ⁷) Middle Eastern market on 18/05/2021, <https://www.alhesn.net/play/10966>
- ⁸) US Congress , 2002, publisher : U.S. Government Printing Office , ISBN: 0160761255, 9780160761256 , Congressional Record, V. 148, PT. 7, May 23, 2002 to June 12, 2002 ,
- ⁹) Wars, Conflicts, and Operations » Terrorism » Operation Enduring Freedom , 30 Apr 2017, <https://www.history.navy.mil/browse-by-topic/wars-conflicts-and-operations/terrorism/operation-enduring-freedom.html>
- ¹⁰) Ayub, Fatima; Kouvo (2008) "Righting the course? Humanitarian intervention, the war on terror and the future of Afghanistan." , International Affairs 84 (4): 641–657. [doi:10.1111/j.1468-2346.2008.00730.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2346.2008.00730.x)
- ¹¹) Tony Blair , Answer to parliamentary, 2002, ON , 12Sept, 2002 , <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200102/cmhansrd/vo020924/debtext/20924-05.htm>
- ¹²) Lobby Briefing , behind the news , 27, Jan, 2002 , <http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/page1299.asp>
- ¹³) President Discusses Beginning of Operation Iraqi Freedom, 17, Apr , 2009, <http://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/news/releases/2003/03/20030322.html>
- ¹⁴) Amer Hashem, 2009, The Role of the US Strategy towards the Middle East, "An Analytical Reading of Joseph Biden's Project," Dar Al-Sanawbar for printing, p. 84
- ¹⁵) Yazidis who suffered under Isis face forced conversion to Islam amid fresh persecution in Afrin, 18.Apr, 2018 , <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/syria-yazidis-isis-islam-conversion-afrin-persecution-kurdish-a8310696.html>
- ¹⁶) [Mark Mazzetti](#), [Adam Goldman](#) and [Michael S. Schmidt](#) , 2, Aug , www.nytimes.com/2017/08/02/world/middleeast/cia-syria-rebel-arm-trump.html
- ¹⁷) Assad Tillerson , US military to maintain open-ended presence in Syria, <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2018/jan/17/us-military-syria-isis-iran-assad-tillerson>
- ¹⁸) U.S. Trade and Financial Sanctions Against Syria , 1,Jul , 2007 , <http://damascus.usembassy.gov/sanctions-syr.html>
- ¹⁹) Muhammad Mahdi Salih Al-Rawi, 2022, Preventing Famine in Iraq, Memoirs about the Years of the Siege, from 1990 to 2003, Al-Maaref Forum, p. 74

²⁰) Bush takes responsibility for invasion intelligence ,16, Dec , 2005 ,
<http://www.cnn.com/2005/POLITICS/12/14/bush.iraq/index.html>

²¹) Terror financiers are living freely in Qatar, US discloses, 16, Nov, 2004,
<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/islamic-state/11233407/Terror-financiers-are-living-freely-in-Qatar-US-discloses.html>

²²) U.S. Foreign Policy and Israel's Qualitative Military Edge,on, jan, 2008,
<https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/u.s.-foreign-policy-and-israels-qualitative-military-edge-the-need-for-a-co>

²³) False flage, 14, Jan , 2012,
http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2012/01/13/false_flag

²⁴) How were the Jews of Iraq expelled in the early fifties? , 1, Jun, 2015 ,
<http://www.beirutme.com/?p=12034>

²⁵) Al Qaeda a Lesser Evil? Syria War Pulls U.S., Israel Apart , on , 13, Mar, 2018 ,
<https://www.wsj.com/articles/al-qaeda-a-lesser-evil-syria-war-pulls-u-s-israel-apart-1426169708>

²⁶) Paul C. Helmeich, From Paris to Sèvres: The Partition of the Ottoman Empire at the Peace Conference of 1919–1920 (Ohio University Press, 1974)

²⁷) Roderic H. Davison; Review "From Paris to Sèvres: The Partition of the Ottoman Empire at the Peace Conference of 1919–1920" by Paul C. Helmreich in *Slavic Review*, Vol. 34, No. 1 (Mar. 1975), pp. 186–187

²⁸) Faisal Al-Ghawayen, Bernard Lewis and the new American vision for the Middle East, on May 9, 2015 , <https://www.ammonnews.net/article/229272>

²⁹) Faisal Al-Ghawayen , The same Article , translated from Arabic