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In a captivating tone, Simon Tisdall gives an account of the war-torn Middle East region in the wake of 2015. The article is an expression of hope and faith of possible new dawn. There is no doubt that the globe continue to explore all possible measures to end the war in Middle East, however instead of an amicable resolutions an increased radicalization has been observed. To bring this to perspective, Tisdall provides an account of hope since President Obama took over power promising a decade of truce. He cite his historical speech in Cairo in June 2009 as a remarkable hope that would have seen peace and stability.

Sadly, these hopes have continue to dwindle as rightly stated by the author. However, in the beginning of this year, he wrote this article expressing hope and despair in equal measures. He argue that it can only be comforting to think there will be truce in Syria, Afghanistan, Egypt and the other warring nations. After years of hope and resilience, peace has never dawn. Everyday people living in the Middle East wake up to gunshots, explosion and civil upheavals.

The author rightly identifies the existence of the jihadist threat as a reason for continued despair. Furthermore, the presence of religious and political extremist in Syria, Iraq, Turkey, and Iran among others remain a huge impediment to realization of peace. The most important aspect ahead of the full stretch of the current year is the unlikelihood to end war in the Middle East. True to this concern, the war in the region has extensively exploded with Syria getting at the edge of collapse (UNICEF | Press center, 2015).

Serious secession of the Muslim extremist group and youth unrest continue to cause tension. The psychology of “ we versus them” has increasingly

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divert the essence of international intervention.

Moreover, the author explicitly projected that it is through foreign intervention, military and diplomatic efforts that would quench the war.

Subsequently, this has been strategy since the explosion of the war.

Certainly, these raft of measures that been put in place continue to yield frustratingly failing. Notably, these old strategies have in place since the U. S interventions in early 1990s. As rightly expressed by the author the pressure from the western powers would continue to raise temperatures in already boiling region.

In a rare but unlikely situation, these international interventions would yield fruits. However, the author just like any other objective reflection concur that this may not be coming any soon. What has been seen in the ground in increasing tension and efforts to avenge fight. These threats has occurred through manslaughter of innocent citizens from the western countries perceived to be anti-extremism. The author correctly identifies a possibility of return of more U. S troops in the region due to the recent reports that the Islamic States (ISIS) were posing serious threats of taking-over the oil-rich Kurdish region.

It is true that the Isis have formidable strategies that include propaganda, modern media and radicalized religious beliefs. Thus, the projection that this Isis activities would likely to provoke the U. S to escalate military activities in the region is quite substantial. Although this has not occurred yet, serious threats has been slowly shaping. Besides, the projection that Britain would follow suit if the U. S increased military activities were as well plausible.

Recently, there has been call by British Parliament to the government to expatiate process that would support military activity against the Isis.

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References

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