

Conflict in the middle east

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Conflict in the Middle East Various countries in the Middle East attained their independence between World War one and two. Notable examples of these countries consist of Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Iran. Afterwards, the end of world war two resulted to the emergence of other independent states for instance, Lebanon and Jordan. The resulting independence of entirely all the Arab countries led to the formation of the Arab League. However, its continued success was hampered by conflicting views among the members (Spielvogel p896-898).

The invasion of Palestine by the Jews led to the emergence of a new conflict. Various western states had varied stands regarding the matter. First, in the need to quench the conflict, the British reduced the migration of the Jews into Palestine. In addition, they rejected the suggestion of an independent state in Palestine. Second, the United States approved for the creation of an independent Jews state. This was despite the fact the Jews were only a third of the whole Palestine population. Nonetheless, the United Nation intervened and partitioned Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab State. Consequently, both sides remained bitter (Spielvogel p896-898).

The emergence of Colonel Abdel Nasser as a new leader in Egypt raised the hopes of the possible end of Arab-Israel conflict. Through the help of the United States he was able to reclaim the Suez Canal which of great interest to the British and the French. Thereafter, Egypt led to the formation of the Palestine Liberation Movement to unite the Palestinians (Spielvogel p896-898). Understanding the present day Middle East conflict enables one to have better understanding of the possible causes of the start and failures to ending the conflict.

Work Cited

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Spielvogel, Jackson J. *Western Civilization: A Brief History*. Belmont, Calif: Thomson/Wadsworth, 2008. Print.