

# Middle east issue



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Middle East - Aftermath Middle Eastern conflicts in all aspects known to the populace beyond the region may have long exhausted global attention with monotonous theme which geopolitics has struggled to overcome for years. Yet besides the ever controversial issue over oil primarily and the rest of the energy resources in question since the Gulf War broke, much involvement and interest to take control of the vast resources has been at stake to account for managing the crisis and emerge in power as well. The concern to stabilize power upon acquisition of territories among the former and later imperial dominions by Britain, USA, France, and former Soviet Union took roots during European colonial times even before the rise of Ottoman Empire when colonizers aimed both to impair the latter and gain possession of the lands under successful conquest (Shah). Moreover, the Westerners around this period were very critical at propagating not only their political but also religious influence, seizing every opportunity to banish Islam so that Middle Eastern subjects on conversion to Christianity would eventually accept fate of becoming colonial inhabitants.

With the turn of history, the West to some extent was able to accomplish pursuit of its objectives and even made allies through certain Arab leaders whose notorious authorities came rather more dictatorial by nature. As they combined forces to settle disputes on whose side should yield or acquire the most reserves of oil from the rich targets, the common people among Arab nations had perceived other unpleasant attributes underlying the general motive. To them, based on austere encounters, the West had suppressed the concerns of multitude in Middle East so that any favor sought was achieved on their end at the expense of freedom, given over to corrupt leadership and manipulated regime. Furthermore, people of Middle East became consumed

with anguish towards cultural stereotyping, racism, and especially the fact that their high respect for early civilizations, as in Mesopotamia, reared for them an unbreakable character as a whole in the light of religion, established principles, and original ideologies which could also determine the measure of their commitment and regard for the roots of citizenship (Shah).

Fighting more than the right to religious and philosophical preferences, some anti-West groups were compelled to employ armed terrorism, extremism, and Islamic militancies that secretly spread, operated under conspiracy to attack US and other connected oppositions with the most intelligently and cautiously designed tactic in which human skills with weapons and cleverness to magnify political independence with solid passion were collaboratively utilized to bring the current empire down to its ruins.

To this day since World War II that witnessed the collapse of the former imperial reign in Europe, thereby causing colonies to break off from the bondages of discrimination and captivity, the access to potential energy resources as oil and other relevant issues concerning geopolitical superiority have withstood time, weather, and economy nevertheless, no significant amount of resolution has yet been met. Other than proceeding to find better alternatives, despite the fresh scars of rift between the Middle East and the West, it appears that at least one side is headed towards synergistic approach to remove the strain of destructive competition.

If ever such decision is likely to be found with sincere feasibility, curiosity might necessitate asking - To what degree will peaceful or other win-win negotiation types sustain recovery from the aforementioned crisis and diplomatic reconciliation without neglecting other essential factors with unpredictable impact?

Work Cited

Shah, Anup. “ Middle East.” Global Issues. <http://www.globalissues.org/issue/103/middle-east>. 29 Dec 2009. Web. 9 Oct 2010.