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**Title**

**The Impact of U.S.A. Intervention on  
Middle East Countries  
The Case of Palestine (1948-1978)**

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## *Dedication*

This dissertation is dedicated to my tenderhearted parents who have not only brought me to life but also made it worth living in. Thank you for each step you stood next to me, for your support and for teaching me till I become the person I am today.

It is, also, dedicated to my brothers and to my sisters: Ms. Zohra, Ms. Meriem, Mme. Boukhris Fatima, and to my uncle Mr. Koussa Taleb. I would like as well to thank my colleagues and friends; each by his/her name, for their continuous aid and encouragement till this dissertation saw the light.

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## **Abstract**

This study focuses on the impact of U.S.A intervention on Middle East Countries taking Palestine as a case study (1948-1978). The study surveys the historical developments of U.S.A policy from the declaration of the State of Israel (1948) until Camp David Accords (1978), trying to explore the determinants of this policy in regard. It explores the hidden aims of the U.S.A intervention in Palestine, and finally the consequences of Camp David Accords. The study uses the historical and analytical approaches. The study reveals that the U.S.A was never enough serious or sincere in its initiatives for resolving this question- it shows that the U.S purpose was “conflict management”, to buy sometime for Israel for the imposition of facts on the ground. Thus, it shows that the U.S was never reliable mediator between the Palestinians and the Israeli.

## **Key Words:**

Middle East, intervention, USA foreign policy, Camp David Accords.

# General Introduction

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## Introduction

Prior to the World War II, U.S.A. sought expansion and aimed at spreading its own ideologies and colonies all over the world. The impact of the World War II was rather evident on the U.S.A. Gulf countries were the first and easiest target for U.S.A. intervention considering the frequent quarrels in the Middle East. The territory most affected by this intervention is Palestine.

Palestin is generally defined as a geographic region in the Southern Levant between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River, and various adjoining lands. Situated at a strategic point between Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the region has a long tumultuous history as a crossroads for religion, commerce, and politics. It is targeted by Israel, which is a Zionist entity with no geographic place; it has always witnessed a dilemma with Islam. U.S.A. is a multi-religious country, yet biased against Arabs and Muslims since it puts Islamic religion as a parallel to terrorism. Thus, Israel got major support from U.S.A. because of the Jews versus Muslims dilemma!

In relation to the Middle East, the United States attempted to implement the policy of containment through warnings, threats, pacts and alliances, treaties, technical and financial aid programs. This was done first in cooperation with Britain and France before the United States gradually began to replace them in the area.

Threatened by Soviet communism, the United States had the choice either to allow world events to take their natural course or to use her power to defeat communism. The argument for the first choice was that by staying out, the U.S.A. would preserve her strength and leave communism to defeat itself or be weakened by its victims.

On December 19<sup>th</sup>, 1945, and several months before, this Committee released its report, the American Congress passed a resolution enjoining the American government to secure the Israeli entity.

The study in-hand attempts to analyze the impact of U.S.A. intervention on Middle Eastern countries. In other words, it will consider the reasons of the first Camp David Accords (1978) and its consequences.

# General Introduction

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## **Motivation**

The ambiguity which lies in the historical events of Palestine gave an insight to seek clarity in an attempt to distinguish real from falsified facts. This study differs from the previous studies in the sense that it tries to explain the impact of U.S.A. intervention in Middle East, as well as that it focuses on the factor U.S.A. foreign policy, it deals with a considerable period of time.

It is a modest contribution to deepening research on U.S.A. intervention in the Middle East and its impact on the Palestinian cause. This will help to better understand and confront the American society and the US policy towards the Palestinian issue and the Arab region. Particularly with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The research focuses on the existence of a subjective desire to tackle this matter. The attempts were comprehensive in terms of the impact of U.S.A. intervention, its responsibility, its objectives, and its links to U.S.A. policy.

The research focuses on the existence of a subjective desire to tackle this matter. The attempts were comprehensive in terms of the impact of U.S.A. intervention, its responsibility, its objectives, and its links to U.S.A. policy.

## **Aims of the Study**

The present paper aims to achieve three basic objectives stated as follows:

- To determine the impellent and declared aims of U.S.A. intervention in Palestine (1948-1978)
- To show the extent the Palestinian system can deal with the U.S.A. intervention.
- To discover the unrevealed reasons behind Camp David (1978) and its consequences.

## **Research Questions**

To achieve the objectives cited above, the following questions are formulated:

1. Did the U.S.A. attempt to solve the Palestinian issue?
2. How does U.S.A. intervention begin and expand in Palestine?
3. What are the reasons and consequences of Camp David Accords?



## General Introduction

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### **Methodology**

Since this research attempts to highlight and to clarify the impact of U.S.A. intervention on Palestine (1948-1978), it is convenient to adopt the historical analytical approach which depends on restoring the past through the collection of evidence and the evaluation and the examination and order where the facts are presented to produce results with clear scientific evidence to recognize the present in the light of the past and predict the future directions near and far.

In this approach, it is believed that the positions of international politics are not repeated because each political position is natural and carries its own significant characteristics. There is much historical evidence that many major powers have fallen into the challenging small powers. Mutual attacks between the United States and the Muslim groups in the Middle East are characterized by resistance, which defies foreign power in defense of land, homeland, and religion, but is challenging.

It is based on extracting some U.S.A.-Palestine accords which will be interpreted to explore the hidden reasons for the U.S.A intervention in Palestinian question. To enrich this thesis with data, a structured interview was conducted; in which (09) questions were posed to the Palestinian Ambassador in the Arabic language and later both the questions and answers are translated into English.

### **Structure of the Dissertation**

The dissertation is divided into two main chapters. The first chapter is devoted to the background of the study under the title “Post World War II Palestine”. This research works within the framework of the challenge of empowerment. When you feel challenged, you are motivated to respond to the source of the challenge to maintain power. That was, as a matter of fact, the American strategy in conducting all its foreign affairs concerning the Arab-Islamic regions; which are seen as a threat to the American superpower. The second chapter is concerned with the interpretation of the data collected wherein we interpret and discuss the findings with the intent to answer the above research questions.

## General Introduction

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### **Limitations of the Study**

The present study does not intend to deal with the entire consequences of the U.S.A. intervention on Middle East Countries, but only the impact of this intervention during (1948-1978) within Camp David accords. That was, definitely, the main obstruction faced in the process of this dissertation. In principal, Palestine's history is loaded with delicate events and conclusive evidence on U.S.A. intervention that it seemed quite unfair to be selective and capture only few. Each time we delve deep into the Palestinian matter and its correlation with U.S.A.; that strives to appear as the saviour; we find ourselves nearly gone astray from the ceiling of the cause under study. Indeed, Camp David Accords forms the incident which led much of the Palestinian affairs to deteriorate including its relation with Egypt.

# **Chapter One**

Post World War Palestine

## Introduction

1. Presenting Palestine, the Zionist Entity and the United States of America
2. The Role of U.S.A. in Dividing Palestine
3. The Declaration of the State of Israel
  - 3.1. Introduction to the Declaration of Israel
  - 3.2. Arab State of Emergency
4. U.S.A. Settlement Projects
  - 4.1. Eisenhower Doctrine (1957-1958)
  - 4.2. Josef Johnson Project (1961-1963)
  - 4.3. The June War 1967
  - 4.4. The October War 1973
5. The U.S.A. Benefits on Palestine
6. Camp David Accords 1978

## Conclusion

### **Introduction**

After World War II, the Allies were facing a huge refugee problem with the Holocaust survivors assembled in camps in Europe, which drove the question of a Jewish state. In 1947, the United Nations took over the question of Palestine, which was under a British mandate, and proposed that Palestine should consist of two states, one Jewish and one Arabic. This proposal came after extensive pressure on the British government from the Truman administration. The British were opposed to an independent Israel but were forced to comply because of economic pressure from the U.S. However, even in the U.S. administration there was strong opposition against the creation of Israel, for example, from Secretary of Defense James Forrestal and Secretary of State George Marshall (The Middle East, p. 40.)

### **1. Presenting Palestine, U.S.A and Zionist Entity**

The world has witnessed many wars and the famous were the two world wars and the war of the Zionist Entity supported by the United States of America on the State of Palestine, which is a land that occupies the southern part of the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea up to the Jordan River. It is located in the heart of the Middle East, where it forms the southwestern part of the Levant, and connects western Asia and North Africa with its location and the Sinai Peninsula at the confluence of the two continents.

Palestine contains a large number of historically and religiously important cities for the three monotheistic religions, headed by Jerusalem. It is currently suffering from the Zionist Entity, that is not a political association, but an ethnic, racial, and non-sovereign religious association, relying entirely on America, which is officially known as the United States of America, a state that follows the federal republican system and is located in the North American continent. Washington is the official political capital of the United States, and the United States has a large proportion of the population diversity in its states. With its diverse natural and geographical environments, which have led to its being considered one of the world's major economic powers; its ability

has reached the limits of control over the world economy of countries, depending on the impact of its currency.

### **2. The Role of U.S.A in Dividing Palestine**

The US has been known for being an ally to Israel and backing them with money and equipment. The decision to divide Palestine into two Arab and Jewish states and the internationalization of Jerusalem issued by the General Assembly of the United Nations, under the number “181” on 29/11/1947. It has a special significance and flavor not only in terms of knowledge, but also in terms of the current political interest in dealing with projects, political solutions and compromises that significantly undermine the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Although they are promoted under the pretext that international and regional balance of power and political realism require approval and non-rejection.

In the congressional election campaign of 1946, again both parties supported the Zionist program and, on October 4, President Truman publicly called for immediate admittance of Jews in substantial numbers into Palestine without waiting for a solution. At about the same time, the British government was trying through conferences with Arabs and Jews to find some kind of a solution. When these efforts failed, Bevin alleged that they were undermined by the President's campaign speeches. Bevin's statement annoyed Truman. In his Memoirs he says that the immigration issue “had been the cornerstone of our Palestine policy since my first letter to Attlee August, 1945”.

The President's position naturally weakened the position of the moderate Zionists while it encouraged the extremists to hold fast to their maximum demands and to refuse to make any significant concessions. This was evident in the resolution of the 2nd Zionist Congress, held in December 1946, which consented to nothing less than a Jewish state or a favorable partition plan. This situation led to the stiffening of the Arab position too. Following the failure of the Anglo-Jewish-Arab and Anglo-American efforts, Britain submitted her own plan. When this too was rejected by both Jews and Arabs, Britain requested formally on April 2, 1947, that the United Nations

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General Assembly call a special session to deal with the problem. Britain apparently had found out that the costs of the mandate outweighed the advantages. The Arabs and Jews were alienated. Besides, the Jews had made Palestine no longer suitable as a British military base.

The UNSCOP (United Nations Special Committee on Palestine) submitted its report to the General Assembly in September 1947. The majority recommendation was for partition. An Ad Hoc Committee was formed to determine how partition could be carried out. Britain warned that she would not use her troops to enforce the plan should the Arabs or the Jews not accept it. The American member on the Ad Hoc Committee, Herschel Johnson, proposed that the Negev and Jaffa be part of the Arab state. When Weizmann learned of this proposal, he immediately requested to see Truman and succeeded in doing so on the 19th of November, 1947. Truman was so impressed that he telephoned Johnson at the United Nations instructing him to drop his proposal and support the inclusion of the Negev in the Jewish State. The Arabs were informed by the State Department that, though the American government was going to vote for partition, she would not apply pressure on other members to do so. Truman says that, although he was urged by some Zionists to press other nations into favorable votes, he "has never approved of the practice of the strong imposing their will on the weak." If this is a denial by Truman that American pressure was not applied, it does not represent the truth (Ahed George Samaan,, pp.69-71)

### **3. The Declaration of the State of Israel**

Following the failure of the Anglo-Jewish-Arab and Anglo-American efforts, Britain submitted her own plan. When this too was rejected by both Jews and Arabs, Britain requested formally on April 2, 1947, that the United Nations General Assembly call a special session to deal problem. Britain apparently had found out that the costs of the mandate outweighed the advantages. The Arabs and Jews were alienated. Besides, the Jews had made Palestine no longer suitable as a British military base (See appendix 2)

On May 14, 1948, the British High Commissioner left Jerusalem in preparation for the Declaration of the State of Israel. Shortly after his departure, Ben Gurion

announced the State of Israel in Tel Aviv at 4 pm. After that, President Truman announced America's recognition of Israel. (The Missing Peace, p50)

### **3.1. Introduction to the Declaration of Israel**

The Jewish National Council announced the decision to establish an independent Jewish State in Palestine on 16/5, one day after the British withdrawal. During this period, the battles, revolutions and arming of the Jews continued from Europe and America, before its withdrawal, Britain evacuated several Palestinian villages and opened its doors to Jews, in that period, the Haganah managed to occupy Haifa and expel them from the Palestinians, as well as West Jerusalem. In the wake of this popular pressure, Lebanon and Syria in early May issued a resolution to send troops to Palestine in the wake of the end of the British Mandate in the middle of the month, followed by Iraq by announcing the dispatch of soldiers to Jordan to enter Palestine.

### **3.2. Arab State of Emergency**

Through such visits and diplomatic exchanges, Washington was made aware of Egypt's deep resentment of the British presence on her soil. Egyptian officials left an impression that closer cooperation between the United States and Egypt was possible, had it not been for the occupation by Britain of the Suez Zone base. America's Palestine policy in 1948 added another obstacle in the way for better U.S.-Arab relations. America's pro-Zionist policy and her cooperation with Britain to hold on to Western strategic positions in the Middle East alarmed the Arabs and aroused their doubt and suspicion of her motives. There seemed to be very little hope, therefore, that the Point IV Program (announced January 20, 1949, by President Truman) could attain any significant success in the Arab world. The idea of the Program was that, in order to prevent uncommitted peoples from embracing communism and becoming satellites of the Soviet Union, it was necessary to "help them help themselves." Such economic and technical assistance as offered through the Point IV Program would, it was hoped, work for stability and economic strength and win friends for the United States. But this first concrete effort to encourage U.S.-Arab cooperation proved a failure.



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According to the Egyptian Economic and Political Review, the Point IV Program carried with it the stigma of "power politics." National governments who accepted it came under serious public scrutiny. The chances for the United States were open to launch a more realistic. (Ahed George Samaan, pp.76-77)

Meanwhile, concerned over the maintenance of stability in the area and especially over the security of the state of Israel, the United States joined Britain and France in issuing the Tripartite Declaration of May 25, 1950. The Declaration, by opposing the use or threat to use force in the area, served the function of keeping the Palestine frontier quiet and guarding the 1949 armistice agreement between Israel and the Arab states. It might have also been intended to prevent possible action against Jordan, which annexed the Arab West Bank against the wishes of Egypt and Saudi Arabia. It also governed the supply of arms to the states of the Middle East until Syria and Egypt made their arms deals with the Soviet Union in 1955.

The United States espousal of the principle of self-determination did not prevent her from trying to preserve the influence and prestige of her major allies. The remaining British and French military bases and related facilities were essential for the protection of common interests in the region. The attitude displayed by the Arabs, however, confronted the United States government with a dilemma. It became obvious that backing the British in the Middle East would further alienate the Arabs. On the other hand, to press England for complete evacuation would deal a deadly blow to Western defense plans. The United States chose to back Britain. Little, if any, attention was given the idea of supporting neutrality and Arab nationalism. This proved to be an unfortunate choice that plagued U.S.-Arab relations ever since. (Ahed George Samaan, pp.85-86)

On 5/11 the Haganah occupied some villages, declared a state of emergency in the Arab countries, increased the Haganah operations and occupied several cities, most notably Bisan and Jaffa. Egypt announced that it would send its troops after 5/15 and the Jordanian army moved before 5/15 and started attacking one of the camps.

### **4. U.S.A Settlement Projects**

This stage of events witnessed various projects to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict, which vary in scope and content, but the American influence remained the strongest, and its perceptions are the most present in the arrangements of the situation in the region, the major projects are discussed just bellow.

#### **4.1. The Eisenhower Doctrine**

On January 5, 1957, President Eisenhower proposed to the American Congress the adoption of a resolution authorizing him to use the United States armed forces in the Middle East against covert armed aggression from any nation controlled by International Communism. » (Bulletin, p. 86) The proposal reflected a fear in Washington of a Soviet bid to fill the supposed power "vacuum" in the Middle East through an armed attack or by internal subversion. According to L. Brent Bozell, the President gave the impression "that the country has greater reason to fear Communism than to fear war." What he was asking for was authority to resist Soviet aggression, or not to resist it, as he sees fit." (L. Brent Bozell, pp. 56-57)

The Eisenhower Doctrine was devised to meet the threat of internal subversion and external outright aggression by Soviet communism. Its aims and objectives were those of the 1951 defense proposals with slight modifications. The preservation of the status quo continued to be a fundamental objective of American policy in the Middle East. The Eisenhower Doctrine differed from the Truman Doctrine mainly in aspects meant to suit the temper of the Middle East at the time (See appendix 5).

The weakness of the Truman Doctrine was in the fact that it could not possibly be enforced to its fullest. In retaliating, the United States had to pick and choose from among aggressions and subversions committed by the communists. Some were met militarily, some verbally and diplomatically. These facts were known to both the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Eisenhower Doctrine was considered necessary so the Soviet Union could be specifically informed that the Middle East was an area the United States would, if necessary, use military force to defend. Such action, however, would be dependent upon the invitation of the, country concerned. The latter condition was not part of the Truman Doctrine. (Ramazani, p 74)

### **4.2. Joseph Johnson Project**

Dr. Joseph Johnson, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (American Foundation), began in 1961 with the mandate of the United States Government to study the problem of Palestinians expelled from their homes as a result of the establishment of the Zionist Entity. He has been assigned the task mentioned through the UN Conciliation Commission of the United Nations, so that his mission takes on an international character.

On June 2, 1962, Dr. Johnson presented the results of his study in what he considered a valid project to solve the Palestinian issue. The project is based on the following actions:

- 1) Every head of the Palestinian family is entitled to a refugee between return to Palestine or compensation. This choice is made without pressure or coercion from any side.
- 2) This refugee must know, before he or she chooses, the reality of the situation chosen by one of them. He must know the amount of compensation he will receive if he chooses to settle outside Palestine. He also knows that return means that it is necessary to assimilate and integrate into Israel society.
- 3) Compensation of those who wish not to return is calculated on the basis of the value of each refugee in 1947.
- 4) Member States in the United Nations region, including the United States and Israel, shall provide the necessary funds to pay such compensation.

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- 5) Israel can undertake a full security study for each refugee who chooses to return. It is therefore entitled to refuse the return of those deemed dangerous to return.
- 6) Displaced Palestinians who have no property in Palestine will be given, as they did not wish to return, limited financial compensation to help them integrate into the new communities in which they choose to stay. Such compensation shall be paid through the United Nation Organization, which shall take over without the intermediary between the parties concerned, until the settlement process has ended.
- 7) Any government has the right to withdraw from the project if it finds harm to its vital interests.
- 8) This project is gradually being implemented.

The Arab states did not explicitly reject Johnson's proposals, but demanded; prior to any further details, that Israel agree to UN resolutions on the refugee issue. These proposals were rejected by Golda Meir, then Foreign Minister of Israel 'November 1962, because they already undermine any of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The Joseph Johnson project was a clear attempt to mislead and circumvent paragraph 11 of General Assembly Resolution 194 (3) of 11 December 1948, which provides for the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and property and to compensate those who do not wish to In return. The project favors (Israel) and gives it the right to reject the return of those who see it as a threat to it.

The Johnson project is not a peace project designed to solve the Palestinian issue. The larger fact is that the Palestinian cause is not a matter of material compensation for staying away from home, or of reintegrating into an exiled Israeli society.

### 4.3. The June War

On June 5, 1967, Israel went to war with the armies of neighboring Egypt, Syria and Jordan. It is known to Israelis as the Six-Day War and to Arabs as the June War, saw the defeat of three of the mightiest armies in the region, in a total victory for Israel (See appendix 3).

The war, also known as the Naksa, the setback, came just two decades after the events of 1948 when the state of Israel was established and hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were expelled.

There are a number of reasons that led to the outbreak of the 1967 war, which led to the so-called “setback”. Some of these reasons are direct and some indirect.

The indirect causes can be summarized as follows:

First, Israel considers that the events that followed the Sinai Campaign in 1956 constitute a threat to its security. The most prominent of these events are Egypt’s armament efforts led by Jamal Abdel Nasser, Syria’s activity against the Israeli settlements on the Syrian front, Jordanian.

One such event was the decision of the 1964 Arab Summit in Cairo to transfer the Jordan River water in both Syria and Lebanon and the founding of the Palestine Liberation Organization 1965.

The direct causes of the war can be summarized as follows:

The most important decisions and events since mid-May 1967, including: Egypt’s demand to withdraw the United Nations forces from Sinai and began to mobilize its army in the Sinai, and the closure on May 22 “Straits Tiran” Red Sea in the face Israeli navigation, which Israel considered an official declaration of war.

After that, Israel’s planning to wage war against the neighboring Arab countries began in early June 1967, under the cover of a covert complicity of aggression against Syria. A delegation of the Soviet Union informed Egypt that Israel had mobilized 11 brigades on the Syrian border and declared Egypt to support Syria and the subsequent events.

### 4.4. The October War

The October War or the Yom Kippur War is a war between Egypt and Syria on the one hand and the State of Israel on the other, October 6-25, 1973. On the day of the Yom Kippur War, Egyptian and Syrian forces broke through a military line the war on the Sinai Peninsula was the Barlev line, and the war almost led to a confrontation between the two superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union. Both countries provided assistance to their allies during the war (William B. Quandt, p.104).

One of the most important consequences of the war is the restoration of full sovereignty over the Suez Canal and the recovery of portion of the territory of the Sinai Peninsula. Another result is the myth that Israel's army is invincible and that the military commanders in Israel have said it.

This war paved the way for the Camp David agreement between Egypt and Israel, which was held after the war in September 1978 following the initiative of President Sadat in November 1977 and his visit to Jerusalem. The war also led to the return of navigation in Suez Canal in June 1975.

Egypt and Syria aimed to recover the land Israel captured by force, with a surprise unified attack. On October 6, the Jewish Yom Kippur War, Syrian forces attacked the fortifications and bases of the Israeli forces in the Golan Heights, while Egyptian forces attacked Israel along the Suez Canal and deep in the Sinai Peninsula (Bichler, Shimshon and Nitzan 1989, p 63-65).

Syria and Egypt succeeded in achieving victory for them. The Barlev line was breached only six hours after the beginning of the battle. Syrian forces destroyed the large fortifications erected by Israel in the Golan Heights. (The Syrian army achieved great progress in the early days of the fighting, The Israeli army also prevented Israeli forces from using the napalm pipes in an amazing plan. The invincible myth of the Israeli army was also destroyed in the Egyptian Sinai and the Syrian Golan. The Suez Canal and part of Sinai were also recovered in Egypt and part of the Golan Heights and the city of Quneitra, Syrian.

### **5. The U.S.A Benefits on Palestine**

The benefits that the USA has with the deal in place between them and Israel are also another reason peace has been harder to reach. If the U.S.A wasn't the main superpower trying to make these peace agreements become actuality then their benefits from allying with Israel wouldn't be as important, but the way it is now makes it hard for the U.S.A to look unbiased in the situation when receiving so much from one side.

The U.S.A. has used Israel as their way to combat communism and USSR influence specifically in the Middle East set like it did with Vietnam forces during the Vietnam War. Although the conflict between the two people's can't be blamed just on U.S.A agenda, the fact that U.S.A picked a side instead of facilitating peace has made their original war into almost a proxy war for the U.S.A to get their own agenda across as well.

The U.S.A has been a superpower managing the Middle Eastern problems in a stronger way than of the others and maybe the other superpowers had the right idea on not getting so involved. The U.S.A really does love to get its oil from the Middle East though.

Israel's biggest export to the U.S.A is oil and diamonds. While the U.S.A provides some aid, the State of Israel provides the black gold that is wanted by all nations across the world. Until the U.S.A isn't helping out one side of the conflict so heavily no agreement will be made through them that will make peace in the Middle East.

### 6. The Reaction of Middle East Countries

Fearful that participation in Western-sponsored alliance might involve them in an East-West confrontation, several Arab states, led by Egypt, formed the Arab League Collective Security Pact.

The plans for this pact were drawn up on October 3, 1949, and finally, approved on June 7, 1950. By doing so, those Arab states were attempting to create collective defense system that was independent of the Western powers. Besides their fear of involvement in a super-power struggle, they had the fear of economic domination, exploitation, and loss of independence.

Moreover, the United States campaign against Buaaia did not concern them. One of Cairo's leading journalists at the time, Fikry Abazah, said, "The United States has become a camp dressed against the Soviets... what is this all about? There is nothing but a specter that is being used as a scarecrow and is called communism" (The Egyptian Gazette, April 20, 1950).

But though the Arab public generally supported Egypt's policy, their governments were far from being united on this issue. By voicing their support to the American involvement in Korea, the ruling class of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon, undermined Egypt's policy of non-alignment.

Despite this setback, leaders of Arab public opinion continued to press for and campaign in support of neutrality until eventually it became impossible for the politicians to ignore its force.

The pro-American actions were taken in July 1950. Within a period of six months both Syria and Iraq came out in support of neutrality. During the Arab League session of January 1951, under public nationalist pressure, Premiers Nuri al-Said of Iraq and Nazim al-Qudsi of Syria had to declare a change of policy in support of non-alignment (The Egyptian Gazette, February 11, 1951).



### **5. Camp David Accords**

On September 17, 1978, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and U.S.A President Jimmy Carter signed the Camp David Accords in Washington that led in following year to peace treaty between those two countries, the first such treaty between Israel and any of its Arab neighbors. Sadat, though being an Arab leader, found no difficulty accepting the treaty with regard to its consequences on Palestine. His act is a result of pure selfishness since Sadat only sought the benefit of his country, Egypt. The agreements became known as the Camp David Accords because the negotiations took place at the U.S.A presidential retreat at Camp David, Maryland. Sadat and Begin were awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1978 for their contributions to the agreements (Eldar, D. 2003).

It is noteworthy that members of the Israeli delegation later expressed differing opinions about the Camp David talks. Since then, a great deal has been published about the conference, not least by several of the participants, showing large disparities in the description of the events and the reasons for the outcome. Nevertheless, a survey of the comments made by the majority of the participants shows that even though certain agreements were in fact reached during the negotiations, failure to reach a settlement was due largely to the dispute over Jerusalem and the Temple Mount. Afterward, however, the political level intimated to the Israeli public that the major issue in dispute was the Palestinians' position concerning the right of return ( See appendix 6).

## Chapter One: Post World War Palestine

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### **Conclusion**

In this chapter, a background of the study has been introduced. In addition to that, some colonizers' settlement projects such as Eisenhower Doctrine and Joseph Johnson Project have been implemented in the Middle East -Palestine to be precise- are defined. We realize that history of Palestine is full of events which altered many and many a life and a decision. Out of this chapter, we conclude that the U.S.A used different policies and strategies to take the place of Britain and France in the Middle East such as her open-handed support to the Zionist Entity to spread in Palestine, which caused the Arab reaction and revolutions in order to protect their territory and Palestine, the U.S.A also wanted the Arab oil and raw materials, and it attempts to realize its hidden aims in the Middle East.

# **Chapter Two**

## Interpretation and Discussion

## Introduction

1. The Consequences of Camp David Accords
2. Analysis of the Interview

## Conclusion

### **Introduction**

On May 14, 1948, David Ben Gurion founded the Jewish state of Israel, after the British mandate ends in Palestine. The administration of U.S.A. president Harry S. Truman recognizes the state 11 minutes after it is proclaimed.

However, relations are troubled in the first few years of the new state. The administrations of both Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower realize that too close a rapprochement with Israel risks harming U.S.A. relations with the Arab world.

Washington thus voices strong opposition to the Israeli campaign against Egypt in 1956, launched in coordination with France and Britain and known as the Suez Crisis. Under US pressure, Israel withdraws from the Sinai.

On several occasions Washington attempts to match its role as Israel's main backer with that of mediator in the Israeli- Palestinian conflict.

### **1. The Consequences of Camp David Accords**

The agreement resulted in both Sadat and Begin winning the Nobel Peace Prize in 1978. Sadat did not, however, accept his position by all Arabs, as they described the treaty as a "separate peace" and expelled Egypt from the League of Arab States for several years. Although the Camp David Accords are one of the greatest American achievements that sought peace in the Middle East, they have marginalized the rights of the Palestinian state by allowing its case to be used as a bargaining chip between Egypt and Israel, without achieving peace in the Middle East.

The Camp David Accords in the Palestinian Question, the document on the "Framework of Peace in the Middle East", signed by Sadat and Begin, has attempted to undermine the Palestinian cause as a national cause for all Arab through generations and turning it from a people struggling for their national rights. This is illustrated by the following:

## Chapter Two: Interpretation and Discussion

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1- *The document did not mention the Palestinian people except in two sentences only. Even those two sentences are meaningless when the document goes elsewhere, focusing on the West Bank and Gaza Strip or the Palestinians of the two regions, and granting them the right to self-rule. It should be noted that autonomy has made the “Population” only, allowing Israel to discuss the inclusion of the right of the inhabitants of the land on which they reside.*

In this document, a marginalization to Palestinians in their own territory is quite evident despite the dishonest name of this treaty.

2- *The document excluded the Palestine Liberation Organization from any role in the settlement. It is the organization that only recognized the representation of the Palestinian people by the Arab countries without exception, most of the countries of the world, the United Nations, and most of all the Palestinian people, Occupation or abroad.*

Through this regulation Palestine’s matter would no longer be heard. Israel would, instead, be the primary beneficiary out of it. By eliminating Palestine Liberation Organization, Palestine would seem to have no permanent representative which suggests its withdrawal of its land.

3- *The document renounced the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people recognized by the international community, particularly in the United Nations and most of the world. Thus, the document sought to nullify all the gains and achievements of the struggle of the people led by the Palestine Liberation Organization at all levels, by limiting the right of the Palestinians in West Bank and the Gaza Strip to self-government, it has completely departed from what the international community has been modest about the content of self-determination in general and the Palestinian people in particular. There is a fundamental difference between autonomy and independence.*

## Chapter Two: Interpretation and Discussion

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This point of the treaty obviously targets Palestine Liberation Organization and considers it as a hazard which threatens the existence of Israelis in Palestine. Thus, further restrictions to the regulation number two (02) are added with the objective to confuse Palestinians' concepts of autonomy and independence.

*4- The document repeats the term "residents" of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. This means a settlement between the Zionists who settled, or who will settle in the future illegally, and its original people.*

The document designates both Palestinians and Israelis as future residents of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. It, hereby, gives equal chances to both entities to settle in the future.

*5- The document did not address the right of Palestinians who were expelled from their homes to return without restriction. A right recognized to them by the United Nations since its resolution 194 of 1948.*

The document excluded the Palestinians people from their homes and took their rights in their own country by the UN in 1948.

*6- What is mentioned in the document on the rights of Palestinians is only a repetition of the Begin autonomy project, which Sadat demonstrated by refusing in Ismailia. The document did not give representatives of the "population" in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip any right to decide on their fate other than to approve proposals submitted by "Israel, Egypt and Jordan", meaning that their fate tomorrow is subject to Israeli decision alone.*

The Prime Minister Begin aims to enlarge the Israeli territory on the expense of the Palestinian land, so that the Israeli obtains the right and decision over Palestinian people and behave as if it is their own.

## Chapter Two: Interpretation and Discussion

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7- *The document has been forgotten by the city of Jerusalem. This is a concession by Sadat on the Arab, national, historical, religious and legal rights in the city and recognition of Israel's claims to make it its capital. This is not mitigated by Sadat's and Carter's exchange of letters. Each of them- one of them (Carter) – was not a party.*

This document is refused by the city of Jerusalem, because it steals all the Palestinians' rights. It shows the resignation of Sadat; who signed the accords; on the Arab religious, historical, national, and legal rights.

8- *To the conflict- as soon as he signed a position. The other concerned party (Israel) has confirmed its aggressive attitude towards Jerusalem.*

According to this rule, Israeli people took a position towards Jerusalem because Palestinians rejected these accords.

### **2. Analysis and Interpretation of the Interview's Results**

We have conducted a face-to-face structured interview with the Palestinian Ambassador in Palestinian Embassy, Ain Allah, Dely Ibrahim, Algiers, who is supposed to enrich our research with much information to verify our study. The following is the analysis and interpretation of the data collected from the Palestinian Ambassador interview.

#### **2.1. Description of the Interview**

The present interview is a composition of nine (09) questions which revolve around the background of the Palestinian matter, the reasons and the goals set by the United States of America, and the consequences of its intervention on the Arab countries. The secretary of the Embassy bureau has arranged us with an appointment with the Ambassador on March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2018 which was fruitful to a great extent.



## Chapter Two: Interpretation and Discussion

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Since the Ambassador represents the Palestinian party and hence the whole Palestinian people; we deemed that it was only fit to conduct the interview with a holistic basis. After providing his Excellency with an insight to the study which lies within these pages, he has kindly answered the questions. The questions were posed in the Arabic language and translated later into English along with his answers.

### **Questions:**

**Question one: What is the history or the event that formed an imprint in the history of the Middle East?**

**Ambassador:** Firstly, the establishment of the National Arab States; secondly, the Egyptian revolution in 1952; thirdly, the Algerian revolution in 1954. Some countries have been motivated by the great revolutions already mentioned. 1965 was the rise of the Palestinian revolution and the outbreak of Fatah battle on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1965.

**Question two: What are the main reasons for U.S.A intervention in the Middle East?**

**Ambassador:** Colonial ambitions and imperial ambitions, it has a relation with weakening the Arab region. When they create the humorous entity in Palestine which is the Zionist entity, why? Is to keep the underdevelopment, the disability, and to deprive the unity between Arabs.

**Question three: How did the U.S.A create the hotbeds of tension in the Middle East, and was it easy for them?**

**Ambassador:** The basis of tension was the presence of the Zionist entity in the Arab territory. Colonizers' greed has motivated the Zionist entity, which is a cancerous existence that wants to dominate it economically and politically.

**Question four: What are the events of the Calamity War?**

## Chapter Two: Interpretation and Discussion

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**Ambassador:** On 1906-1907, colonizers headed by Britain, took the Arab territory in order to divide it, they chose Palestine and create the Zionist entity to keep the region in backwardness.

**Question five: Does American intervention have a relationship with religion?**

**What is the nature of this intervention?**

**Ambassador:** The Zionist entity began its state unfortunately by wiped out with religion, while the fight between us and them is not religious, but our conflict with the Jews is a civilizational conflict, a struggle over the geographical location because it is a sacred land and this land is for us. The Islamic religion respects and appreciates the Jewish religion and believes in the three religions of Islam, Christianity, and Judaism. We do not believe in religious war, because the world rejects this entity, but it is present in America, which has a relationship with Judaism and the Anglo-Saxon, including Trump and Bush and all the American presidents believe that there must be an entity in Palestine.

**Question six: To what extent this intervention affects the countries of the Middle East?**

**Ambassador:** Forget the concept of the Middle East from your dictionary because the colonial countries are the ones who say the Middle East, so that the presence of the Zionist entity is normal in the Arab region; replace the Middle East by the Arab Countries. This is a clear implicit recognition that the usurper entity in Palestine is a natural object in the Arab region. It must be prevented by economic unity and the establishment of a strategy of action for Arab national security through the Arab League, whether on the military, cultural, educational or even political. Let the Sudanese citizen living in Ouargla feels that he is among his brothers and the Palestinian in Algeria feels that he is in Palestine and that is in an Arab country.

## Chapter Two: Interpretation and Discussion

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**Question seven: How do Middle Eastern countries succumb to this intervention and not move a static?**

**Ambassador:** The Union is not political, but social, economic, and cultural; we hope that the Arabs unite politically because this can bring the Zionist entity out of Palestine, because the Zionist entity lives only on tension, war, and on blood.

**Question eight: How do you explain the interruption of the Arab countries from Zionist entity? Is it fear or abandon from each other?**

**Ambassador:** I cannot say subjugation, but successive U.S.A. administrations have somehow managed to find other enemies to the Arabs in the region, including Iran and Turkey, but the main enemy of all nations is the Zionist entity. I wouldn't neither say that they were subjugated, but unfortunately the policies that were taken are wrong, outthought, unconscious and the basis of political thought that always takes success, such this idiom "Maximize your friends, minimize your enemies". Unfortunately some Arab regimes lost wisdom and self-interest.

**Question nine: Does it mean that it abandoned Arab unity?**

**Ambassador:** Unfortunately they measured the issues during the short period of the sustainability of this system at the expense of Arab national security. This land cannot be advanced and developed only in Arab unity. I hope that there will be strategies and joint action in the Arab world or in the Arab League. The basis of this is not because I am Palestinian but we must support the Palestinian people and stand on this issue to remove the humiliating entity or weaken it in order to establish a Palestinian state and its capital Jerusalem. Algeria recognizes the importance of joint Arab action and supports it and called about 20 countries to meet during the 7<sup>th</sup> or the 8<sup>th</sup> on this month, and this is very important for the unification of joint Arab action, and I think it is based on the knowledge of the enemies from the friends. Add to you, the colonial countries were able to beautify the citizen and the official Arab system with its internal identity.

## Chapter Two: Interpretation and Discussion

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The citizen over the past 7 years or the so-called Arab Spring, half of which true and half of it is wrong because there are authoritarian regimes and there are people who want democratic opportunities, there are those who sold themselves to the devil because of the end of the national state also this is what happened in some Arab countries. We want to say that the flag of lifting in the United Nations means that Palestine is on the political map and all this with the support of the friendly Arab brother.

### **2.2. Interpretation of Interview's results:**

The obtained results from the Ambassador interview revealed that the U.S.A. took the place of Britain and France, and it has different greed in the Arab world as His Excellency said, so the U.S.A. took advantage of the presence of the Zionist entity in Palestine in order to realize its hidden purposes.

The Ambassador sees that the Arabs lose their unity -what is aimed by U.S.A. and Israel- then the importance of the unity, Arab joint action in the Arab world. This land (Palestine) cannot be advanced and developed only in Arab unity, but unfortunately some Arabs measured the issues during the short period of the sustainability of this system at the expense of Arab national security.

He also underlined that the Arabs have to know their enemies from their friends, in order to be one Arab united nation and also to help in the Establishment of the Palestinian State.

### **Conclusion**

The present study shows, after analyzing and discussing the results, that U.S.A. participates and supports the Zionist entity in Palestine, because of various reasons headed by their colonial greed in the region. Thus, it is important to unify the Arab world and remove the humorous entity it Palestine. Finally, the Arabs have to be one nation in order to form a solid force that prevents any sort of parasites to interfere, to overpower, or to take possession of their lands taking Palestine as an imminent illustration to that.

General conclusion

## **General Conclusion**

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### **General conclusion**

The post-War involvement of the United States in the Middle East came suddenly and without much preparation. The need to replace Britain and France in the Middle East required a reorientation of America's post-War plans and policies. As it was thrust upon the Middle Eastern stage, the United States faced four major problems. The first and most disturbing was a potential Soviet threat to take control of the Middle East. The second was the Arab-Israeli conflict over Palestine. The third was a contest between its own interests and the interests of Britain and France. The fourth was inter-Arab rivalry, which threatened to make it difficult for the United States to deal with them.

The present study deals with this topic to show the influence of the historical events and the impact of the United States of America intervention on the Middle East countries, especially, on Palestine. The United States wanted and needed Arab oil and friendship, but outraged and estranged them by her open-handed support of Zionism. The Arab refugee problem, which was caused by the creation of the State of Israel, added to the bitterness toward America and continues to serve as a reminder of what took place in Palestine. In Arab eyes, the Palestine policy of the United States constituted a betrayal of their interests and rights and a negation of American moral principles. This is an issue that Arabs fully agree on be they pro or anti-West.

When the United States sought Arab participation and support in an effort to erect a collective anti-communist defense system in the Middle East, the Arabs refused to cooperate because they felt it not in their best interests to do so. They, like the United States in her developmental era, preferred to remain neutral. Besides presenting their independence and national sovereignty, they, as neutrals, could draw on both sources for aid.

## **General Conclusion**

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The United States, however, had to be willing to allow the needed revolutionary transformation and the unseating of the feudal ruling classes to affect a drastic social and political change in preparation for economic development. Instead, the cooperation of the United States with the existing regimes guaranteed support and backing for the privileged and reactionary ruling classes, whose aim was to hold to their privileged positions of power and keep the rest of the population in their undesirable backwardness and landlessness.

When the United States eventually established close cooperation with the former colonial powers, the worst fears of the people of the Middle East were confirmed. Her alliance with reactionary dictators and with colonialism made the United States suspect in the eyes of the Area's people.

Undoubtedly, U.S.A. has succeeded to apply the strategy of intervention in Palestine using the two terms “aid” and “intermediate” as a tool to insert corruption within the Arabs themselves and to grow the Israeli territory over the Palestinian land.

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# Appendices

# Appendix One

## Ambassador's Interview

Your Excellency,

This interview aims at collecting data about **the impact of U.S.A. Intervention On Middle East Countries. The Case of Palestine (1948-1978)**. As a part of my dissertation for the fulfillment of the master's degree in Literature and Civilization, you are kindly asked to answer the following questions. Thank you in advance for your help.

The questions:

1. What is the history or the event that formed an imprint in the history of the Middle East?

.....

2. What are the main reasons for U.S.A intervention in the Middle East?

.....

.....

3. How did the U.S.A create the hotbeds of tension in the Middle East, and was it easy for them?

.....

.....

4. What are the events of the Nakba War?

.....

.....

5. Does American intervention have a relationship with religion? What is the nature of this intervention?

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.....

6. What is the main reason for the American's enmity towards the Middle East?

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.....  
7. Does the intervention have a relationship with the inner resources?  
.....  
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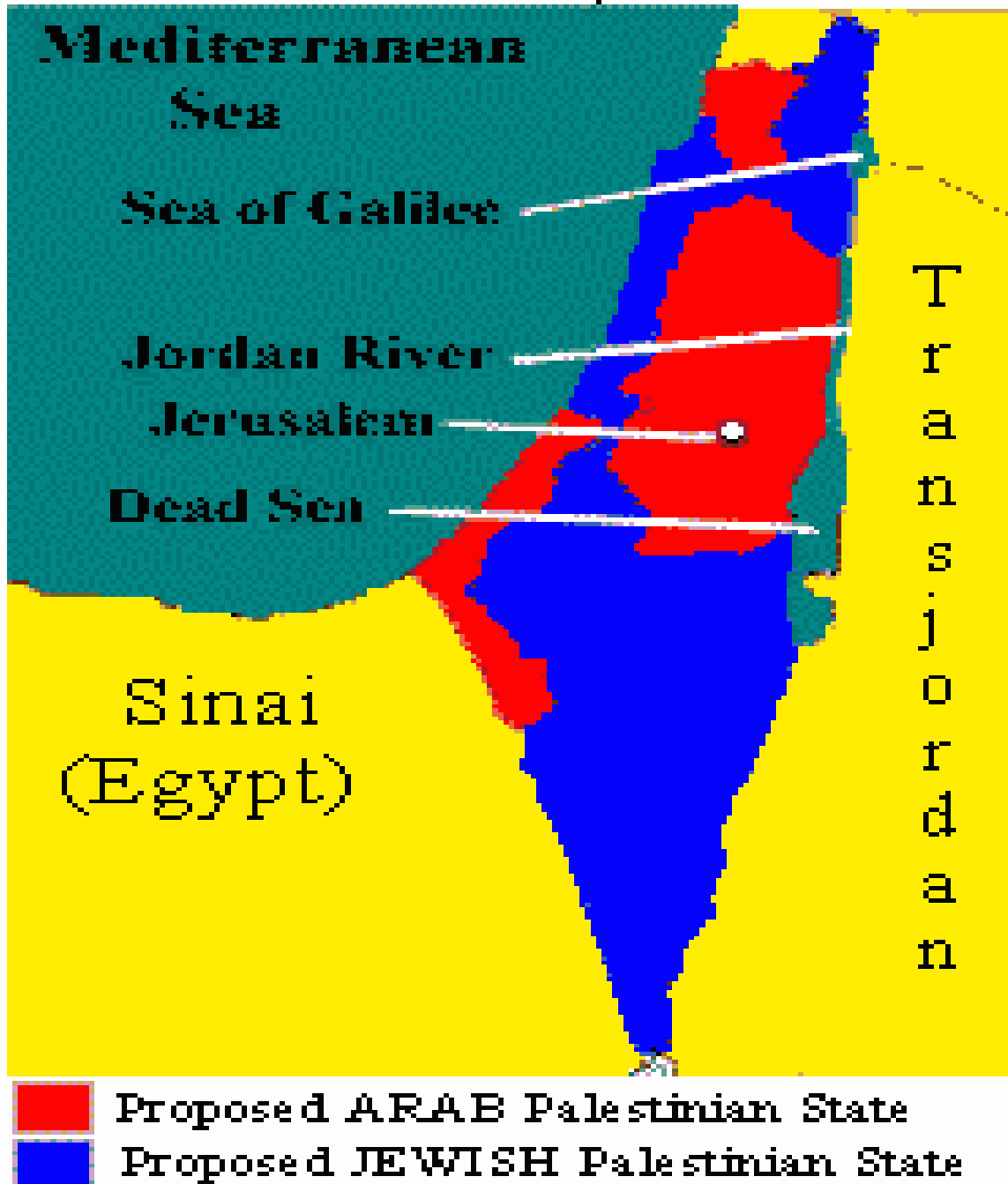
8. To what extent this intervention affects the countries of the Middle East?  
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9. How do Middle Eastern countries succumb to this intervention and not move a static?  
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***Thank you for your time and availability***

Appendix two

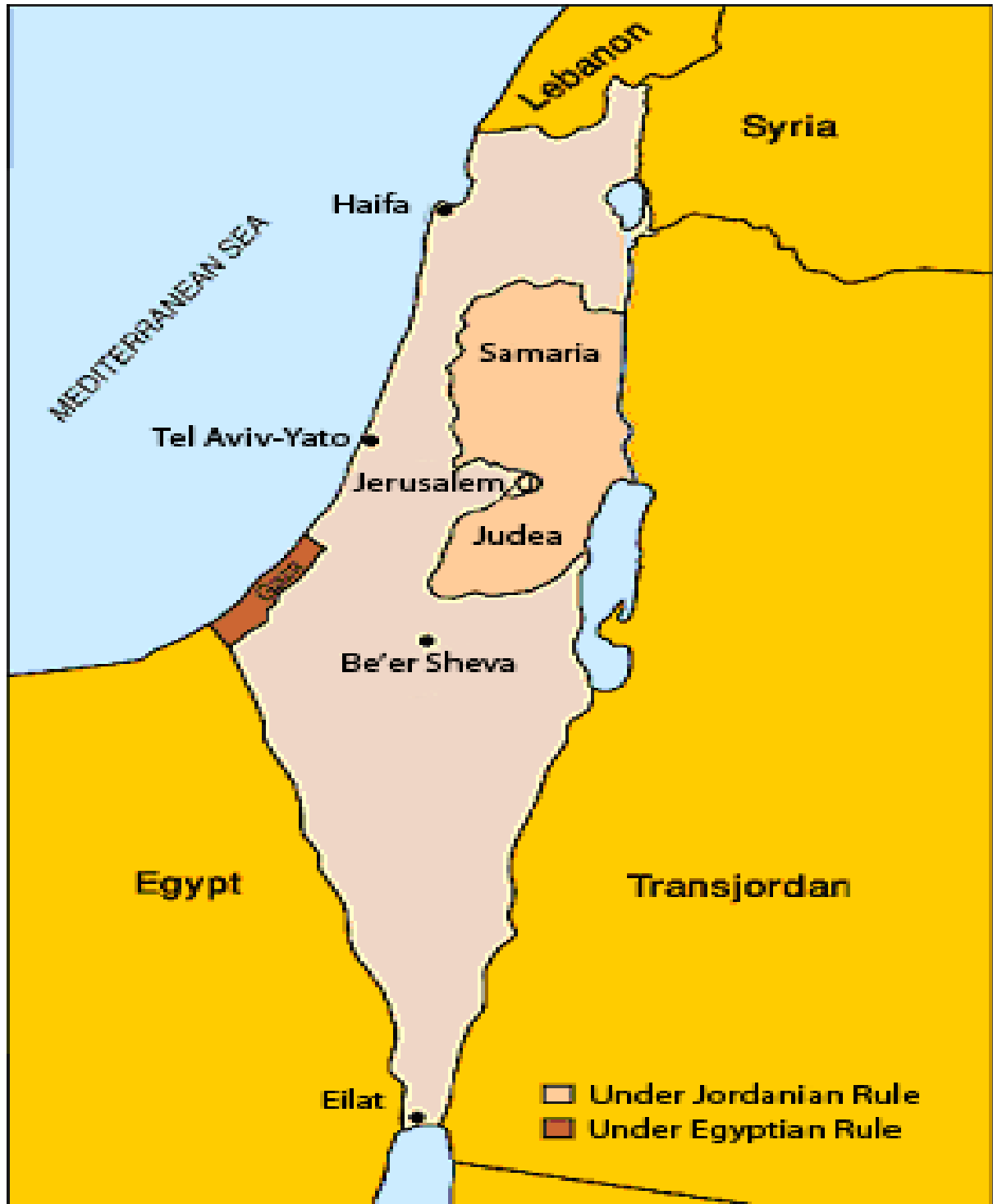
# U.N. Partition Plan 181 Nov. 29, 1947



The U.N. Partition Plan « 181 »

Appendix three

**1949-1967 Armistice Lines**



## Appendix four



The 1967 War

## Appendix five

# Eisenhower Doctrine

■ Troubles today???



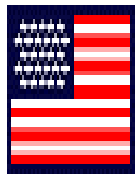
Middle East



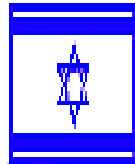
## The Eisenhower Doctrine



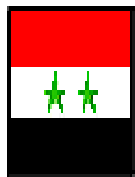
# Camp David



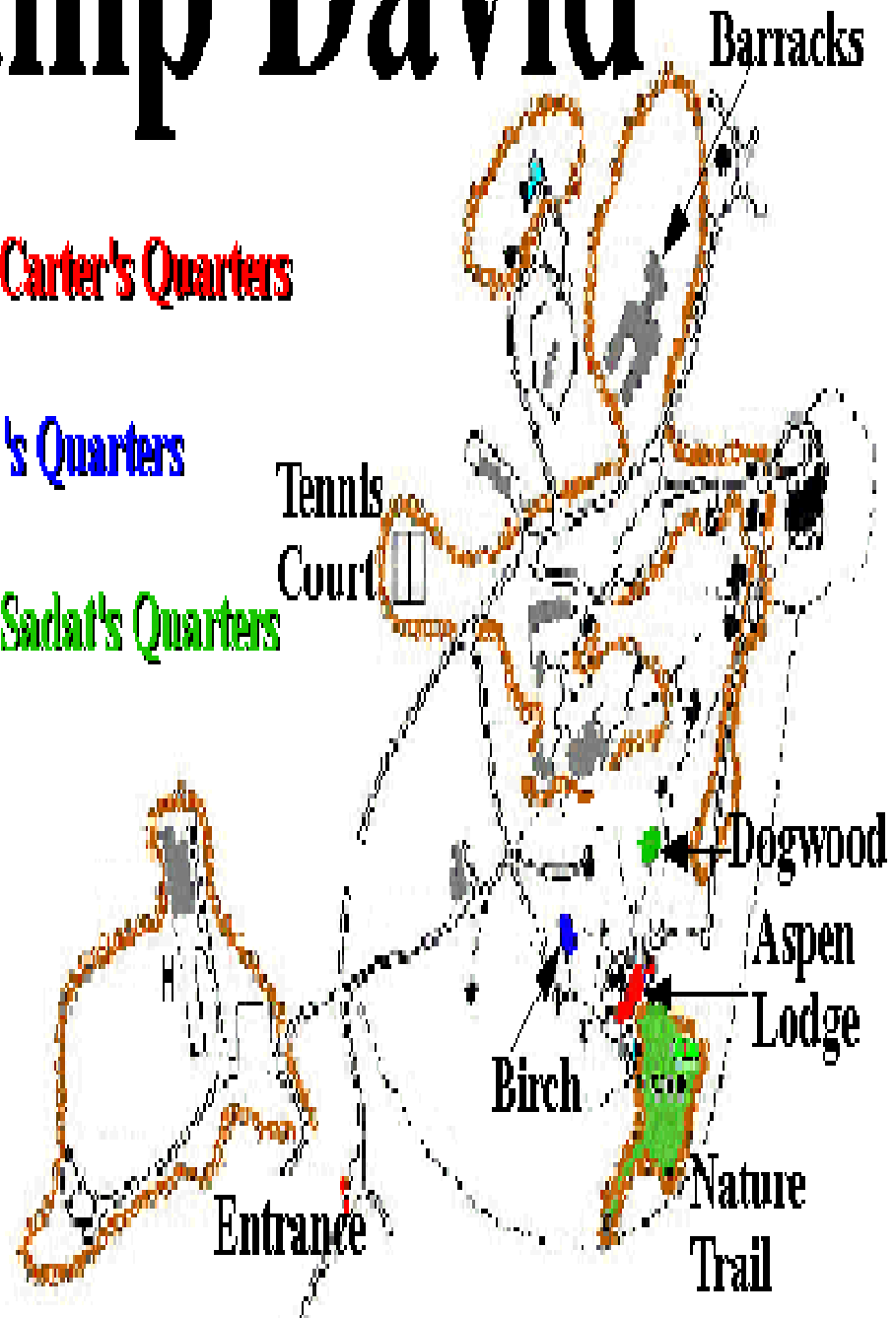
**President Carter's Quarters**



**PM Begin's Quarters**



**President Sadat's Quarters**



**Camp David Accords**

## **Abstract**

This study focuses on the impact of U.S.A intervention on Middle East Countries taking Palestine as a case study (1948-1978). The study surveys the historical developments of U.S.A policy from the declaration of the State of Israel (1948) until Camp David Accords (1978), trying to explore the determinants of this policy in regard. It also explores the hidden aims of the U.S.A intervention in Palestine, and the consequences of Camp David Accords. The study uses the historical and analytical approaches. The study reveals that the U.S.A was never enough serious or sincere in its initiatives for resolving this question- it shows that the U.S.A purpose was "conflict management", to buy sometime for Israel for the imposition of facts on the ground. Thus, it shows that the U.S.A was never reliable mediator between the Palestinians and the Israeli.

## **Key Words:**

Middle East, intervention, U.S.A. foreign policy, Camp David Accords.

## **المخلص**

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى مناقشة تأثير التدخل الأمريكي في بلدان الشرق الأوسط بالتحديد فلسطين (1948-1978). ابتداء من تدخل الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية و تطوراتها في القضية الفلسطينية من اعلان دولة اسرائيل (1948) الى اتفاقيات كامب دايفيد (1978)، ومحاولة استكشاف محددات هذه السياسة. و تبرز هذه الدراسة الاهداف الخفية للتدخل الامريكي في فلسطين و اخيرا عواقب اتفاقيات كامب دايفيد، تستخدم هذه الدراسة المناهج التاريخية و التحليلية. و تنتهي الدراسة بالنتائج و الأكثر بروزا هي أن الولايات المتحدة الامريكية لم تكن ابدا جادة او صادقة في مبادراتها لحل هذه القضية، و تظهر ان الغرض الامريكي كان "ادارة النزاع"، لمنح بعض الوقت لاسرائيل لفرض الحقائق على الارض، و هكذا يتضح أن الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية لم تكن أبدا وسيطا موثوقا به بين الفلسطينيين و اسرائيل.

## **الكلمات المفتاحية**

الشرق الأوسط ، تأثير ، السياسة الأمريكية الخارجية ، اتفاقيات كامب ديفيد.

## **Résumé**

Cette étude vise à discuter l'influence d'intervention des États-Unis aux pays du Moyen-Orient, plus précisément en Palestine (1948-1978) à partir de l'intervention des États-Unis et ses développements sur la question de la Palestine pour la Déclaration d'état d'Israël (1948) jusqu'à des Accords de Camp David (1978) et l'essai de découvrir les déterminants de cette idéologie, cette étude met en évidence les objectifs cachés de l'intervention américaine en Palestine et enfin les conséquences des Accords de Camp David en suivant l'approche historique et analytique. L'étude se termine par des résultats et ceux qui sont plus clairs, c'est que les États-Unis n'ont jamais été sérieux et honnêtes pour trouver des solutions à cette question ; ainsi que l'objectif des États-Unis était la gestion de conflit pour donner un peu de temps à Israël pour imposer des faits sur la terre. Donc, il est clair que les États-Unis ne peuvent pas être considérés comme l'intermédiaire fiable entre les Palestiniens et Israël.

## **Mots clés**

Moyen-Orient, intervention, politique étrangère américaine, Accords de Camp David.