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Theme

***The Effect of Cold War in the Geopolitical Division of
the World***

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Dedication

With great honor, I dedicate this work to my family (Cherfi, Benzahi, Kebdi, and Kherfi)

I am extremely grateful to those who were the reason for my existence and the most precious to Mom and Dad.

To whom was my greatest support in this work, to my dearest sister "Sara" love you my heart.

To my superhero my brother Dr. Med. Amine and my little brother "Rayen" Without forgetting all members of family Benzahi: Professor Mansour, Dr. Khadija, Dr. Youcef, Dr. Abedelrahman... and all members of Family Cherfi especially for my uncle Mustafa love you to my Allah bless you.

I would like also to dedicate this valuable work to my second family Kebdi & Kherfi "thanks for your continues support love you".

Finally, to everyone who taught me and my friends that I spent the best of my life to all who love me.

Rima Cherfi

Dedication

I dedicate this humble work to the light of my life my parents may God protect them and to all my family special my little Angels Ziad and Yakine my God bless them.

Also I dedicate this work for the great personality Dr .Amine Cherfi for his participation in this work with all his senses who guides us to the right path with his unstoppable knowledge words can't express my feeling, thanks also to my friends for spending a great and best moment during this 5 years we spend unforgotten moment together with all my update containing with meanings this 5 years were the best ever moment of my life great thanks go to my closest friend Nachwa really u were the best participator with your sense and without forgetting to say thanks to my cousin Oumelkheir for supporting me as long as I was tired or disappointed she was the gifted person form God may Allah protect her in her new life .

May Allah guides us to the right path

Kenza Bouanane

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Abstract

The study that we have accomplished is trying to address the effect of the cold War on the geopolitical division of the world, so that we have referred to some concepts related to the term Cold war and to the nature of the relationship between the two powers at that time.

After that, we have studied The nature of the U.S.-Russian relations after the fall of the Bilateralism system and the emergence of the Uno- polar system, in which the United States have sought to impose its hegemony and exclusivity in the world arena or as they call it the New International Order, and from the basis of adopting some political and military dimensions, because the conflict is not limited to European countries, but increased to the countries of Middle East countries, in addition to the study of most important areas of competition in the Middle East, this importance appeared in the conflict between the two poles, as it will be a gateway to achieve all other strategic goals of Victor, besides focusing on the fields of energy and arms trade. So that every force seeks to acquire its sources, and as far as the arms trade is concerned, both of them try to control its sources. Concerning the arms trade deals to sell it to the countries of the region and in particular the Arabian Gulf.

Key words: Bipolar system, the cold war, the geopolitics, the competition, the Middle East region.

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List of Abbreviations

GCC: Gulf Cooperation Council

MENA: Middle East and North Africa

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

S.S: Security Services

U.A.E: United Arab Emirates

U.S.A: United States of America

UN: United Nations

USSR: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

eneral

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

The Cold War was a lengthy struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union that began in the aftermath of the surrender of Hitler's Germany. In 1941, Nazi aggression against the USSR turned the Soviet regime into an ally of the Western democracies. But in the post-war world, increasingly divergent viewpoints created rifts between those who had once been allies.

The United States and the USSR gradually built up their own zones of influence, dividing the world into two opposing camps. The Cold War was therefore not exclusively a struggle between the US and the USSR but a global conflict that affected many countries, particularly the continent of Europe. Indeed, Europe, divided into two blocs, became one of the main theatres of the war. In Western Europe, the European integration process began with the support of the United States, while the countries of Eastern Europe became satellites of the USSR.

From 1947 onwards, the two adversaries, employing all the resources at their disposal for intimidation and subversion, clashed in a lengthy strategic and ideological conflict punctuated by crises of varying intensity. Although the two Great Powers never fought directly, they pushed the world to the brink of nuclear war on several occasions. Nuclear deterrence was the only effective means of preventing a military confrontation. Ironically, this 'balance of terror' nevertheless served as a stimulus for the arms race. Periods of tension alternated between moments of détente or improved relations between the two camps. Political expert Raymond Aron perfectly defined the Cold War system with a phrase that hits the nail on the head: 'impossible peace, improbable war'.

This competition was not only limited to Europe but extended to the Middle East region due to the geopolitical importance and the wealth of energy available in it.

Objectives

- 1) To explore the tendencies towards global research topic.
- 2) This study attempts to clarify the concept of the Cold War on the one hand and to highlight the nature of the U.S.-Russian relationship after this conflict on the other hand.

3) This study also aimed to try to find the most important areas around which the American-Russian competition, which included Europe, reaches the Middle East region

Motivation

In order to provide an overview of research needs, this study aims to find out the secrets of the post-Cold War world situation.

The nature of the research subject is an interesting topic in its events as well as to develop our scientific know ledge on the subject of U.S.-Russian relations

The statement of problem

With the end of the cold war and the collapse of the bipolar system as a result of the disintegration of the Soviet Union, a new international order emerged as one of the most prominent features of the emergence of the United States as a single and dominant force, looking for strengthen its presence in many regions of the world, especially the Middle East region so:

- 1 What is the substance of the American-Russian relations?
- 2 How the relationship between the two poles influenced the geopolitical division?

Research questions

- 1) Why was the conflict raging between America and Russia over the Middle East?
- 2) How the geopolitical division affected the nature of relations between the two powers?
- 3) Why the bipolar didn't go into direct war?

Research Method

As any other academic work our study focuses on the descriptive and analytical methods where we used the historical narrative approach to narrate the various events, facts and described them according to the requirements of study.

Structure of the Dissertation

The Dissertation is divided into two chapters, So we have identify the first chapter for the conceptual aspect of the study, while we divide the chapter into two basic sections, through them we dealt with the important boundaries of the term Cold war and the nature of the American-Soviet relationship . However the second section deals with the nature of the U.S.-Russian relationship after the end of this conflict

In the second chapter, we have dealt with the American-Russian rivalry in the Middle East region, it include two sections; the first one is the conceptual boundaries of the term Middle East and the most important geopolitical characteristics of region and the important strategies.

While we have touched in the second section the most important areas of U.S.-Russian competition in the region.

Chapter One

THE EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

Chapter One

The evolution of the American soviet relations

1.1 The concept of the Cold War and the evolution of U.S.-Soviet relations in the shadow of the Cold War

1.1.1 The concept of the Cold War

1.1.2 The nature of American-Soviet relations in shadow of the cold war

1.1.3 Uno-polar System

1.2 The Nature of U.S.A-RUSSIAN relations after the cold war in Europe

1.2.1 The Political dimension

12.1.1 The North Atlantic treaty organization

1.2.2 The Military dimension

1.2.2.2 Russian nuclear strategy

Introduction

The Second World War was a direct result of the heart of the balance of power in the world. The war resulted in two poles, each striving to dominate the world. Hence, there emerged an ideological struggle called the Cold War.

1.1 The concept of the Cold War and the evolution of U.S.-Soviet relations in the shadow of the Cold War

One of the most prominent outcomes of the Second World War was the emergence of both the Soviet Union and the United States as the world's dominant power after the victory they had achieved in the Axis countries.

The reasons for the conflict between the two parties were first manifested in the nature of the two regimes because they differed in the concept of organizing the society and the nature of the relations between the two countries, this relationship continued until the collapse of the Soviet Union.

1.1.1 The concept of the Cold War

The first user of the term "Cold War" is the English writer George Orwell in 1945 in his article "You and the Atomic Bomb", in reference to nuclear danger and the problem that can cause, as used for the first time in the United States by the American financier and presidential adviser, "Bernard Baruch" His speech in 1947 at the State Palace in Colombia.. (Leffler, Westad, 2010, p 2)

According to the writer "add Arne westad" The Cold War is the period when the global conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union occupied world affairs between 1945 and 1991 (Book of the Cosmic Cold War, p. 11).

In addition to the author Mohamed Salim in his book" the developments in international politics" defines the Cold War as "the state of hostility that developed in the relations between the Eastern and Western blocs after World War II. That situation was called war, because it was characterized by the use of each party of all military, political, economic and media weapons of war against the other. But the description of the war as cold was indicating that the use did not escalate to the point of direct armed confrontation,

similar to what happened in World Wars I and II has been used military tools by the parties to the war. (2008, P 569)

According to Melvyn P. Leffler, Odd Arne Westad:

The cold war was a clash of ideas and culture as much as military and strategic conflict. (The Cambridge History of the Cold War, Volume 1, p, 13)

As a result, the Cold war was the result of the Second World War, but it differs from those in which both sides avoid engaging in armed military confrontation, while, the armament rate peaked during this period because of fierce competition between the two blocs to support and strengthen their military capabilities and break the other side.

From the above, we can summarize the concept of the Cold War as follows: Is a conflict in which its parties refrain from the use of weapons; that is, not to the level of fighting, in which both the eastern and Western camps harness all the pressure to make material and moral gains. Moreover, the term Cold War is comprehensive because it contains a large number of countries.

1.1.2 The nature of American-Soviet relations in shadow of the cold war

The American-Soviet relations have passed through many stages during the Cold War. Each stage had its own conditions, circumstances, variables and characteristics. It was the result of a certain international reality that had its influence on international politics and its impact on the two countries' policies and strategies and the perception and recognition of each other during this period of time in which the United States and the Soviet Union affected the international political, economic and strategic interaction, and with regard to the stages experienced by US-Soviet relations during the Cold War.

The first phase 1945-1953

In the aftermath of World War II, US Ambassador George Kennan wrote an article published in 1947 by the magazine *International Affairs* the article was and continues to be the spark of the Cold War. (Njolstad, 2004, p 12)

In this article, Kennan called on the government of the United States to impose a blockade on the Soviet Union and all the territories and countries it occupied with the implicit and explicit consent of the British and US governments. It has a profound impact on the nature of relations between the two blocs. (Matar, 2006, p 43)

After the end of the Second World War, the American strategic thinking had a view on dealing with international affairs. The first is represented by George Kennan, who wrote in 1946: We own 50% of the world's wealth, but we do not make up more than 6% of the land. We must be then the object of jealousy and envy of others. It will be our primary effort in the growing era of inequality in safeguarding this situation without endangering our national security, and to the extent that it is better, and the second was clearly represented by "Paul", who said, "The United States has a universal power. It will be necessary to give this enemy all the attributes of the devil, so that every intervention of the United States is justified in advance as a defensive action against a threat that includes the whole earth. (Garaudy, 1998, p 17)

On this basis, the orientation was preferred which reconciles the two approaches in the relationship with the Soviets, what we can observe in the Cold War.

We can regard it as a redistribution of the global force imposed by the Second World War. Both the world power of the United States and the Soviet Union have grown immeasurably and the strength of the two countries has been translated from a gigantic power in the world of 1939 into a gigantic actual force after World War II, represented by the nuclear balance (There has been a state of high tension in the relations between the parties to the conflict so that each party is threatened by the risk of the possibility of armed aggression, which requires consolidation of the war effort). (Bedoui, 1971, p 11)

The post-war world saw not only their active participation in world affairs but also their shared monopoly on self-determination. The role of these two great Powers in world affairs replaced major Powers and empires that had evanesced or weakened than before the war. Germany and Japan collapsed as major powers and the capacities of France and

Britain are weakened and exhausted and became second-class countries. (Saad, 2009, p 215)

Here the role of ideology emerged as a nourishing factor of international politics after World War II. Both the Soviet Union and the United States have shown a positive ideology by making the necessary efforts to market them while at the same time reinforcing their conviction of inevitable victory, which has led to the argument of Soviet-American relations. (El djassour, 2008, p 73)

Moreover, the problem of determining the political future of the European continent after the end of the Second World War in general, as well as determining the future of Germany in particular, was the most important concern of the Allies. The Berlin crisis of 1948 was the direct cause of the founding of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the recognition by the leaders of the United Kingdom and France in particular of the need for a kind of restraints on the military power of the Soviet Union. As a result, the conflict between the two sides has taken place in the international environment and not in isolation from world affairs. (Burton, 1967, p 103)

So, the conflict has been in areas beyond the borders of the two States because of; the desire of each party to expand its sphere of influence and effective impact. While, the two Great Powers realized that political and economic control over certain regions of the world would support the global movement with favorable conditions and provide them with some of the requirements of national security. (El ramadani, 1988, p 71)

It was therefore difficult to distance them from these strategic areas or because of mutual concern for the opposite presence on the one hand, and on the other hand, concern about the possibility of nuclear confrontation. American strategic understanding led to the adoption of a number of strategies aimed at containing the Soviet Union in the heartland of the world on the one hand, and ensuring the leadership of the United States on the other. (Khalil, 2007, p 71)

As a result, these strategies had a profound impact on American-Soviet relations.

Furthermore, the first of these strategies is containment, a strategy put forward by the United States ambassador in the Soviet Union. (Burton, 1967, p 53)

It is a strategy brought by the United States ambassador in the Soviet Union, George Kina, to resist Soviet expansion and force the Soviets to abandon their expansionist strategy. (Barnet, 1974, p 60)

The second strategy Truman principle its represented the climax of the Cold War between the two giants and performing the policy of containment. In March 1947, President Truman announced to Congress the determination of the United States to provide military assistance to the governments of Greece and Turkey in order to stand up to Soviet influence. The fact of this principle was the civil war in Greece and the inability of the UK government to support the monarchy facing the Communists, so it obtained assistance from the United States of America. (Mekallad, 1987, p 252-353)

The third strategy was the Project of George Marshall, which was a reflection of the challenges faced by the state. The first was the establishment of a new international economic system based on free trade. In order to establish this system, this project was launched to ensure the growth of its economy and to attract the global economy towards the recovery of growth, which has positive repercussions on its economy. The second was the danger of the expansion of the Communist regime and its direct challenge, especially since the countries bordering the Soviet Union were suffering from internal crises caused by the war. (Calleo, 2001, p 6)

Thirdly, the need to reconstruct Europe not only to confront the Communist threat but also to rehabilitate its main economic partner and all these represent the beginning of tension and conflict in Soviet-American relations. (Djad, 1997, 102)

The birth of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was a response to major challenges at the European level. It was also the European-American perception of the new threats and security challenges that the Soviet Union raised as a superpower with enormous military capabilities as well as its contradictory ideology, totally different to its ideology and Western world values. (El hiyali, 1997, 5)

There are two objectives sought by NATO planners: the first is to confront the Soviet Union and the socialist countries as a threat to the security and safety of Europe and the North Atlantic. The second objective was the overall American desire to enter it effectively and to keep the Soviets away from it. On the one hand, the Warsaw Pact is the military organization that corresponds to NATO in the Western bloc. The alliance was founded on

May 14, 1955. The accession of West Germany to NATO, the acceptance of Turkey and Greece and the aftermath of the Korean War, which greatly raised the fears of the Soviet Union because of the change in "Balance of Powers " relations in Europe and the immediate threat to its national security. The Soviet Union therefore found it necessary to re-evaluate the European defense strategy and concluded that it was necessary to replace the importance of its bilateral defense treaties with the countries of Eastern Europe with a collective military alliance. (El chalnji, 1999, p 70)

So, the Warsaw Pact is the military response to NATO. Thus, strategic considerations and European security problems dominated the direction of the US alliance with Western Europe at this critical time in the history of Western-Soviet relations. Western European countries and those who follow them, either by conformity with or coercion, have accepted to put themselves on an unprecedented scale under US military protection. The process of action and reaction by the United States and the Soviet Union has thus greatly influenced US-Soviet relations.

As well as, The Chinese-Soviet rapprochement after the victory of Tung and the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949 was a clear challenge to the US presence in the Far East. The United States dealt with that by the rearrangement of Japan-US relations. The development of Japanese industrial capabilities would be a major challenge to the Soviet Union. Western Europe and the Japanese-American alliance in the Far East, and thus the Soviet Union have been imposed on it. (Dulaimi, 2009, 171)

As a result of this great tension in the US-Soviet relations, the United Nations has become ineffective as a result of the use of veto power considerably. The Soviet Union used the veto " 1946-1955 " 75 times, while the United States did not use it in this period and not once. (Nafeaa, 1948, p 128)

That's why John Foster Dulles in his book "War or peace" said:

The United Nations implements the policy of the United States of America. (1999, p 49)

So, all indications are that US-Soviet relations during this period were in a state of heightened tension against each other and the direct military confrontation between them only prevented by fear of mutual suicide as a result of possessing nuclear weapons.

The Second phase 1954-1962

The Soviet Union in the 1950s witnessed an important turning point in its domestic and foreign policies, and the death of Stalin in 1953 had a decisive impact on changes in Soviet politics. It marked the beginning of a new era in Soviet orientation to deal with international changes in general and US-Soviet relations in particular. However, the 1950s saw radical changes in the content of the security doctrines, which became universal. This shift in the reworking of security visions and perceptions may be due in large part to the nature of the status vacated by both forces on a global scale. The Soviet Union, after breaking the US nuclear monopoly in 1949, became the enemy of the United States. This trend was reinforced by the nature of the Soviet era during the Khrushchev era, which, contrary to the Stalinist approach, emphasized the importance of openness to Third World countries, which collectively constitute a security belt and a broad front against the capitalist camp and a vital sphere for spreading the doctrines of Marxism. (Fahmi, 1995, p 136-137)

This period marked the beginning of another phase of rapprochement between the two giants. It was associated with the beginning of the sharp decline of the Cold War, a form in which two perfectly contradictory images of American and Soviet societies were far apart and there was no hope of being met. This stage paved the way for some agreements and bilateral treaties, which formed the basis for future peaceful relations between the two camps while not excluding rigid positions mixed with flexibility. (Ibid, p 166 – 167)

It can be said that this period of US-Soviet relations represents a stage of transition to a new phase. As a result, the confrontation between the two blocs is no longer based primarily on the tools of violence and armed conflict, while the instruments of peaceful competition in the economic and technological spheres are the mainstay of this confrontation. The new policy also undermined the justification for the use of war as an inevitable principle of conflict, which governed the nature of relations between the two blocs, so many countries began to retreat their policies towards the blocs and alliances and the containment under control of either bloc. This is the main reason for the failure of Western alliances in the Middle East and South-East Asia. (Khalil, 2009, p 184)

However, there is evidence of unchangeability in the stalemate and of the Cold War, what was demonstrated by the 1956 Suez crisis. The Soviet Union threatened both France

and Britain to target them in the event of continued aggression against Egypt, so they were forced to cease fire and withdraw. After the coming of crises, all of which confirm the return to the atmosphere of the Cold War, such as the Berlin crisis of 1958 and the crisis of the Congo in 1960, and the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961. This period ends with the Cuban crisis, which did not stop confrontation between the two giants only before the point of use of nuclear weapons. (El michhadani, 1989, p 25)

The third phase 1962-1968

The crisis in Cuba is the most dangerous point in American-Soviet relations to the highest level of tension during the Cold War. International crises, by their very nature, have a sudden and dramatic change in the course of relations between countries, either negatively or positively, and as far as the Cuban crisis is concerned. It was the starting point for the entry of US-Soviet relations to a new stage. The missile crisis was the most dangerous moment in human history, as policymakers at that time were well aware that the fate of the world was in their hands. (Tchomaski, 2004, p 89)

In 1962, the crisis was the culmination of the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union since the end of the Second World War, but at the same time it left important traces on the nature of the relationship between the opposing poles and their relations with the countries of the world. The points are as followed

Firstly, the prospects of a comprehensive military confrontation and the expected catastrophic effects on all have made the breakthrough of this crisis and the predominance of reason and wisdom over the logic of prestige and personal dignity the beginning of a new relationship between the superpowers called by the specialists "the era of international détente". For example, the American president did not exploit the situation to humiliate the Soviets because they were defeated in the confrontation. He even sent a telegram to Khrushchev apologizing for the spy plane breaking of the Soviet airspace and the establishment of the direct contact hotline between the two presidents to discuss future crises was also agreed. In his speech in January 1963, Kennedy noted that finding a just and genuine peace and preventing an arms race was a common fundamental interest of the eastern and western camps and expressed his willingness to halt nuclear tests immediately. (Graham, 1973, p 193)

Secondly, this crisis affected the nature of the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union on the one hand and their allies on the other. The Soviet Union's reputation for its willingness to support its allies has become questionable and unreliable, as well as the impact of the crisis on Soviet administration. The crisis weakened Khrushchev's powers, who stepped down in 1964 because of the failure of his electoral platform. The rebellion of the conflicting parties by threatening to use nuclear power without paying attention to the interests of their allies or consulting them to a reaction within NATO led by France, and the Warsaw Pact led by Romania, led to the disruption of the so-called rigid bipolar regime. (Lawrence, Kennedy's, 2000, p 172)

Finally, the American caution has become more effective in dealing with events in the world in general and in Latin America in particular in order to prevent the Soviet Union from repeating the experience of Cuba in any other country in South America. In 1965, President Johnson declared his murderous principle of the distinction between domestic and international war, because the enemies of freedom as he described used national liberation wars to serve their purposes. According to this description, direct military intervention came in 1965 after the congressional decision to allow the unilateral use of force "directly or indirectly threatened by communism", which we will find in many parts of the world. (Ibid)

The fourth phase 1969-1985

During the Chinese-Soviet conflict at the end of the 1960s, Soviet military capabilities increased with the complexity of the Vietnamese problem, prompting former US President Nixon to reassess US strategy, especially the containment policy against China. Starting with this new US strategy, joint talks on nuclear weapons began in Helsinki in November 1969. The talks began as confidential and described as complicated, and ended with a range of agreements. These contacts and agreements had to be discussed at the highest levels of government, which led to the fact that they had begun confidentially and were to be classified as complex. This led to President Nixon's decision to visit the Soviet Union as part of a plan to visit China in order to get out of Vietnam's military dilemma and ease political and economic pressure on the Japanese ally as well as the Communist camp. The Soviets view this visit as (Christopher, 2006, p 219-221)

1- The suspension of the wheel of the nuclear arms race, which began to strain the Soviet budget and affect the economic reality deteriorating. Statistics show that the Soviets spend more than 23.5 percent of national income on armament.

2- The situation in Vietnam, in which the Soviets tried to exploit the American decline in its war against the Viet Cong and to push the United States to withdraw its troops from Vietnam, because of the negative political, military and strategic impact in the region as well as the damage caused by the war of the depletion of the Soviet economic potential as a result of the huge aid provided to the rebels.

3- The Chinese-US rapprochement at a time when the Chinese-Soviet conflict has escalated, so the Soviets tried to encircle this new relationship and mitigate its potential effects on the Soviet Union and its international and regional standing.

4- The Soviets' attempts to exploit the rapprochement with the United States to achieve political and economic rapprochement with Western Europe. This convergence is of great importance not only to the Soviets but also to the Eastern European countries, especially from the economic point of view.

5- The Soviets also sought economic and technological assistance from the United States within a common reconciliation.

In other words, the reconciliation did not become a real issue and a continuing political approach except when Richard Nixon came to power in the United States. Although Nixon was known for his hostility to communism and his lack of confidence in the Soviet Union, and his extreme inclination based on Cold War slogans, it was his realistic view of taking the way to international détente. He admitted that the Soviet Union was a superpower with its own interests and international weight. Thus, American-Soviet relations in his era became a stage of actual détente. The international accord became the theme of the 1970s, and many agreements were signed, the most important being the arms control agreements SALT I and SALT II. (Ibid, p 170)

Nevertheless, Reagan, who is fond of power, quickly restored US-Soviet relations to the Cold War and put it on the verge of a new era of arms race by rejecting arms control agreements SALT negotiated by two former presidents. He also announced the "S.D.P". This policy has shown that the arms race is going to exhaust the Soviet Union. The

economy no longer has any surplus to face the accelerated armament, especially if the United States can rally its Western allies on this initiative and the entire West share its economic and technical burdens. The practical application of this concept was to build military power and not to negotiate with the Soviets except from the position of force. These concepts dominated the Reagan administration generally until the end of his first term in 1984, and formulated their ideological and practical approaches. They were concepts which have reached US-Soviet relations to the lowest level since the Cuban missile crisis and authorized the emergence of what became known as the "new Cold War". (Ibid, p 170)

The fifth phase (1985-1991):

The first half of the eighties witnessed the absence of three historical leaders in the Soviet Union: Leonid Brezhnev 1982, Yuri Andropov 1984, and Constantin Chernenko 1985, which allowed for the achievement of what was expected of a change in generations of leaders. Mikhail Gorbachev, who began to rethink the principles, values and creeds that governed the Soviet system of rule for 70 years, has already emerged. This was linked to the reassessment of the concepts on which the Soviet Union's international policy was based and in particular to its relations with the United States and the West. The policy of perestroika and glasnost (political and economic restructuring), and this has contributed to the building of a new international system. (Ibid, p 41)

From the above we can say that, the Cold War was characterized by a high level of conflict between the super-Powers and the Soviet Union.

1.1.3 Uno-polar System

The Uno-polar system emerged as a result of the collapse of the dual system, the collapse of the Soviet Union, making the United States the only superpower on the international stage. It has found itself in the position of the most influential in all matters relating to international relations, and began to impose its hegemony on the world, and prevent the rise of any other power competition on the international scene.

While, the (political, economic, and military) factors are one of the most important elements in determining the nature of international relations in general and American-Russian relations in particular. States are taking their strengths as a basis for dealing with

other countries, where power and influence are the defining element of international politics, i.e. international politics is dynamic and changes by changing the influence.

From the above we can then highlight the nature of US-Russian relations as follows

A- The first phase: It dominated international relations since the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, which ended the religious rift in Europe, and continued until the Second World War, and was based on Multi-Polarity. (Bedoui, 1992, p 260)

Europe was the center of gravity in that system. This phase was known as the "traditional balance of power system".

B- The second phase: the period from the end of the Second World War until 1989, represented by the emergence of a bipolar world dominated by the two main competing forces, the United States and the Soviet Union, which entered a fierce struggle to dominate the world, which was known as the Cold War. (Taleb, 2005, p 3)

C- The third phase: the period that began with the end of the Cold War and is still going on until now. There have been many historical events such as: the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the collapse of the bipolar system and the survival of the United States alone at the top of the international system. "A new world order has begun," said President George W. Bush, while most political analysts said that "the international system has entered a new and dangerous phase, although its features are not yet clear." (Ibid)

The American call for a new international order was accompanied by attempts to give specific features to this system, which according to the American vision is summarized as follows: (Ibid, 126 – 127)

- The call for a transition to market economies, based on the American perception that the capitalist economy is the best and that is suitable for all countries of the world. The form of democracy and the liberal political approach prevailing in the West is the model to be followed by everyone.

- American hegemony over international organizations, especially the United Nations. The US official circles deliberately underestimated the role of the United Nations by talking about a direct American role in the economic and military "punishing" or "rewarding" of states, and the disregard for the use by States of the Organization as an

international public platform to express its views and defend its causes or attempt to participate in international decision-making. The United States dealt with the organization in two ways: first, financial pressures and the failure to pay due dues, which amounted to billions of dollars, and on the other it worked to adapt the Security Council to become a tool of US foreign policy.

- American intervention in the internal affairs of countries and peoples under the slogans of (human rights, protection of minorities and democracy) and other pretexts, and the use of military force without controls, and others in line with the ambitions of America to form a global empire. To complete this element, we must address some of the characteristics of the new international order to strengthen the strategy of American hegemony:

A-The political appearance

The US administration sought to harness and employ a range of factors to ensure its hegemony over the international system and to limit the emergence of other powers, particularly the European Union, the strongest candidate for its global rival. These include

1) Use the United Nations to achieve its interests under the guise of international legitimacy and human rights, and the use of international organizations to pressure other powers because of the weakness of these organizations, and to justify policies of hegemony. (Tchomiski, 2003, p 65)

2) Preserve the American political system and keeping as Uno-polar as possible. (Ibid)

3) Provide support in various forms of allied and friendly countries in support of the American role, as long as it is in the benefit or vital interest of America. (Ibid)

4) Develop and strengthen relations with emerging powers such as the EU, Japan, China and the Russian Federation to limit their impact on the status of the United States as the sole pole as far as possible. (Ibid)

B- The Military appearance

The United States has relied on many military manifestations to assert its international standing and neutralize adversaries by:

1- The deployment of US forces and the development of strategic weapons and intercontinental missiles and to the military intervention and launch wars under various pretexts. (Evan, ghonila, 2008, p 65)

2- Seek to limit nuclear proliferation, control of weapons of mass destruction, and prevent their spread. (Ibid)

C- The economic appearance

The American administration has set economic goals after entering the third millennium world and achieving its gross national product about nine trillion:

Increasing US exports of goods and services and to dominating the world economy and the international monetary system and its institutions (the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and the World Trade Organization), and largely succeeded in the politicization of these organizations.

- Promotion of globalization, especially in its economic aspect, and it is one of the aspects on which the United Nations depends on to achieve its objectives of dominating the world. (Doudar, 1999, p 111)

- Share the economic appearance.

-Hegemony of Energy wealth.

1.2 The Nature of U.S.A-RUSSIAN relations after the cold war in Europe

Both of political and military aspects are one of the most important elements in determine the nature of international relations in general and the American-Russian relations in particular, as the countries takes their strengths as a basis for dealing with other countries since power and influence is the hallmark of international politics.

1.2.1 The Political dimension

1.2.1.1 The North Atlantic treaty organization

The establishment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) came as a result of the meeting of a European-American strategist whose roots lie in the common intellectual and political characteristics of Europe and America, expressed by the common interests of the Brussels Charter of 17 March 1948 between France, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. They were then set against the rising communist tide in Europe in World War II. These countries reached the conclusion that they were unable to carry out this confrontation on their own, prompting them to negotiate with the United States and to sign the NATO Treaty on 4 April 1949 in order to confront the Soviet Union and carry out the cold war in the strategic area - including the issue of the use of strategic or nuclear weapons. (Aziz, 1978, p 44)

The United States has sought to expand NATO and lead the number of its members, and the Czech, Hungarian and Polish republics have become the first countries of the defunct Warsaw Pact to join NATO. The NATO ministers then decided at a meeting in Prague, the Czech capital of November in 2002, to extend official invitations to Estonia, Latvia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania to join the Student Diabetes Alliance, and Croatia, Japan and the Republic of Montenegro have also summed up requests Joining the Atlantic Alliance, which has agreed to the concerns of the Russian Federation, which it considered to be an American challenge to NATO's access to its borders, but not the United States, but continued to be unenthusiastic about its expansion, following the recent massive expansion in 2004, but the United States Sharpness, displays the surround of Russia. The Biania, Croatia, the Republic of Macedonia and Georgia met in Dubrovnik, Croatia, in mid-2006 to enhance their ambitions for membership, and the United States openly supported the three Balkan countries, but also called for Georgia and Ukraine to be accepted.¹

However Russia, rejected plans for expansion, and former President Putin issued an explicit warning to US officials, confirming his opposition to any NATO enlargement involving Ukraine and Georgia, realizing that they had exploited the Russian vulnerability after the collapse of the Soviet Union in order to chart a new geopolitical map Of that region, so that it is outside the Russian food, but Russia, as it does, refuses to have any interferences on its borders

¹ <https://www.politics-dz.com/community/threads/ttur-u-txhul-alylaqat-al-mriki-alrusi.2559/> retrieved in 20/1/2019

As a conclusion of the aforementioned, the continued expansion of the NATO alliance towards neighboring countries close to the Russian Federation has an impact and will negatively affect US-Russian relations and will be a source of tension in this relationship.

1.2.2 The Military dimension

The Cold War ended without a general war at all. This important achievement is due to the effectiveness of the deterrence strategy. The game of international conflict has ended without war because of the effectiveness and terrifying power of the weapons of both sides. (Kegley, 1995, p 409)

1.2.2.1 Nuclear strategy of the United States of America

The International strategies have been reevaluated and reconsidered. Some priorities have been set by leaders around the world, including preventing a full-scale war from being a priority because of national security interests such as welfare and peace.

A- First under Clinton

The US national security policy of the Clinton era had expressed America's economic decline with the rise of China, Japan and Germany. That's why the United States has been facing sharp competition from its growing economic rivals. In the long run, these trends will reduce America's ability to lead the world's affairs and its economy will become one of its top priorities. This did not mean that military competition and threat would necessarily fall. "Wherever we go, someone is fighting or threatening to fight another," said Madeleine Albright when she was US ambassador to the United Nations.

The Clinton administration set priorities in the US strategy in September 1993:

1. Prevent the use of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons against the United States and its forces and allies.
2. Stop or at least slow the spread of such weapons.
3. Prevent and thwart any aggression against the United States.
4. Prepare to fight and win two large regional battles at the same time with a high probability of success and work to reduce American disasters.

5. US forces prepare to participate effectively in multinational peace operations and unilateral intervention, including peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance and the fight against drugs and confronting terrorism activities.

6. Maintaining technological superiority. (Ibid, 415)

B- Secondly Under George W. Bush

When the Quadrennial Defense Review was published on September 3, 2001, the American nation was captive to the terrorist threat. There was public support for the president's determination to give the global campaign against terrorism the highest priority in US foreign policy. In addition, the main opinion polls were talking about very high levels of popular support for the use of military force as a central weapon of anti-terrorism weapons. There was a rising capacity to support military action. (Ibid, p 65-66)

C- The Bush administration's new national security strategy

President George W. Bush introduced a National Security Strategy in a speech on June 1, 2002 at West Point Military College, focusing on three tasks:

1. Protecting peace by fighting terrorists and tyrants.
2. Maintain peace by building good relations between major powers.
3. Expand peace by encouraging free and open societies on every continent. (Gaddis, 2002, p 51)

While President Clinton set a national security strategy in December 1999 based on the following points:

- 1- Strengthening America's security.
- 2- Strengthening America's economic well-being.
- 3- Developing democracy and human rights abroad.

The Clinton Declaration seems just a commitment to peace, while Bush calls for cooperation between major powers.

Bush's first innovation is to equate terrorists with tyrants as a source of danger and this is the result of the events of September. America's strategy in the past has focused on defense

against tyrants. These enemies need large armies, large industrial capabilities, and resources to threaten the interests of the United States. Some believe that strategies for the Cold War - containment and deterrence cannot work against such threats because they are specific systems driven by a number of leaders working with limited means of limited terrorists. There are always chaotic and vandals working without a shepherd. The events of September 11 have shown that terrorists can achieve high levels of destruction against major countries. (Ibid, p 52)

1.2.2.2 Russian nuclear strategy

The collapse of the Soviet Union made it a new “Geopolitical” stance in several respects. Russia’s borders in the west have changed dramatically and its geopolitical impact has been drastically reduced, although, Russia managed to maintain a political position in the officially independent Bella Russia. The loss of Ukraine was the greatest concern because it represented a serious geopolitical setback for the Russian state. Its independence has deprived Russia of its controlled position in the Black Sea; therefore, the Russian leaders have been confronted with an unusual approach to possible threats. There was initially a question of the abandonment of nuclear weapons by Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan, as well as the war in Chechnya, which led to political overlap in military matters. This prompted the Russian leadership to reformulate its nuclear strategy after the end New Russian military doctrine. (Prejanski, 1999, p 120)

The actual value of the military doctrine, is that it provides the general basic concept of the security of the State concerned, the formulation of the objectives and tasks of the military policy of the State, the identification of priority interests for it, and the expression of its positions on the issues of war and the use of force and the drafting Combat tasks assigned to the forces of the State in the circumstances of armed conflict, and diagnose. (Ibrahim, 1994, p 235)

While, the process of drafting the Russian military doctrine has focused on the range of priority issues in Russian military thought, are

1. Containment of aggression.
2. Preparing to confront local and regional wars.

3. The Attention to the development of military technology.
4. The Attention to strategic deployment issues.
5. Realism in the Art of war.

A-Elements of new Russian Security Policy

The Russian leaders, like the leaders of the United States, vowed to preserve Russia's immense nuclear arsenal. After the collapse of the Soviet Union and in January 1992, Russian Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh announced that "Russia will remain a major force, perhaps not a superpower, but it will be a major military force and part of the overall strategic balance." "Russia will be a continuation of the Soviet Union in the field of nuclear weapons." That was the statement of former Russian minister of the Interior Andrei Kozyrev. (Charless, Kegley, Eugene, 1995, p 419)

The rebuilding of Russian power is carried out through the establishment of an "effective military force, but it does not threaten the world". Russian fears wars among its neighbors. Russia is facing a hot war and all efforts should be focused on diplomacy and defense in order to avoid the hot war, he said. As if it were limited internal conflicts, it has now become an international conflict with the independence of all the republics of the former Soviet Union. (Ibid, p 419)

Instead of preparing to fight the Europe, the new military size now focuses on the protection of Russian interests within the former Soviet Union. Instead of the massive armor armies, the new military plans are based on the rapid deployment of Air force and law enforcement units. (Ibid, p 420)

The strategy is maintain the Russian leadership of the existing nuclear weapons and to prevent the countries from controlling them, those countries that formed part of the former Soviet Union .while, their use against Russia must be deterred. That is why Russia has focused on preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. (Ibid, p 420)

Conclusion

At the end of this chapter we have noticed some important results reached by the world after the end of the cold war where we will mention the most important points:

- The collapse of the bipolar system.
- Uno-polarity under the new international order.
- The hegemony of the USA, of the world

CHAPTER TWO

THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN COMPETITION IN THE MIDDLE EAST REGION

Chapter two

The American-Russian Competition in the Middle East Region

2.3 The Middle East region

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2.4.1.1 The importance of the Middle East in the field of energy

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2.4.3.2 The Russian arms deals with the Middle East countries

Conclusion

Introduction

The importance of the economic factor in international relations has increased, especially after the discovery of energy wealth, which is considered to be the main engine of the world nowadays. The Middle East region has of great importance in the international system geopolitically, strategically and economically, as much as it can be considered the key to world domination. Of this importance, the region focuses in many major powers to achieve its global goals. During the Cold War, the Middle East witnessed a conflict between the United States and Russia; those have adopted different strategies to ensure an important location in the region.

So the focus, in this chapter the Middle East while the second section reviews the areas of U.S.-Russian competition in the Middle East region.

2.3 The Middle East region

In the course of each competition there are motives and reasons for their occurrence. In this case, we should address the reasons for the intensification of competition between the great powers (the Soviet Union and the United States of America) and the areas that were the focus of their dispute after the end of the ideological conflict.

2.3.1. The concept the Middle East

The Middle East "is a fairly vague name for such an important region of the world. The term" Middle East "has been used since the last century for the first time by a U.S. military officer to describe the geopolitical region that has included countries between the Mediterranean and India-those countries that have a common culture. The Middle East region is the cradle of three of the world's major Jewish, Christian and Muslim religions as home to the world's first civilizations. (Creative Media Applications, Langman, Finn, 2004, p 8) (Own translation)

On January 20, 1957, three maps appeared in The New York Times, a leading newspaper in the United States. The three were supposed to show the "Middle East" though, these maps were completely different from each other, and the three maps included Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Libya as a core group where the map reflecting the government's definition was added British Sudan and Cyprus. As for the map based on US Secretary of State John Foster Dallas's view, he added Sudan,

Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey, but ruled out Cyprus so that the consistent map spanned the definition of intellectuals in the mid-1950s over a thousand miles (1600 kilometers East of Asia to India and beyond, west of North Africa to Tunisia), and there are other definitions of the Middle East, some of which are old and some new, that eliminate everything eastern Iran and southern Egypt but include Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco in North Africa. (Kort, 2002, p 5)

Moreover, James L. Gelvin defined this term as the land that stretches from Morocco in the west to Iran in the east. It includes Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt (but not the Sudanese border) in North Africa, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Palestine, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman, Yemen (but not Armenia) in South-West Asia. It also includes Turkey, which stretches across Europe and South-west Asia (Gelvin, 2018, p 1)

So, the term Middle East has remained a vague concept, it is geographically no clear boundaries, sometimes featuring Arab countries and other times to take her out of the framework of this concept, especially the Maghreb countries, in addition to the adoption of the United States on a wider concept to include Afghanistan, Turkey, Iran and the countries of Central Asia, where this definition divides the region according to their needs.

2.3.2 The characteristics of the Middle East and its role in the rivalry between America and Russia

The region of the Middle East has great geopolitical importance compared to other regions, and this importance does not mean as is common geopolitics, but means the way that the great powers of this geographical position are used politically in competing with each other like what happened during the Cold War and each side sought to extend its influence on the Middle East.

The Middle East region has many geopolitical characteristics, the most important of it are Firstly, The Middle East is a geographical region with a circle of three continents, Asia, Africa and Europe, where more than three quarters of the world's population live, in which the political, economic and social interests of the local and global are conflicting and the contradictions that are related to them at all levels. (Taher, 1998, p 17) (Own translation).

Secondly, The region oversees the largest aquatic group of seas and Oceans: Caspian Sea, Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Arabian Gulf and Pacific, it contains many important rivers such as: Nile, the Euphrates, the Jordan River, in addition to the small rivers, which are mostly navigable, and control the Middle East a range of key entrances such as: Suez Canal, Bosphorus Strait and Dardanelle, Bab al-Mandab, and Strait of Hormuz. (Dlami, 2014, p 61)

This region is also characterized by the abundance and multiplicity of natural sources, mineral resources and energy sources, as well as the climate which is characterized by moderation in most of it. (Med. Mamdouh, 1995, P 55)

Thus, the geopolitical characteristics of the Middle East have made it a strategic point of contact and an arena of great international rivalry among many major powers, led by the United States and Russian Federation, which have made them enter into intense competition around the Middle East region. (Ibid)

Finally, The Middle East has seen a major conflict during the cold phase as a result of the polarization policy pursued by the United States of America and the Soviet Union, and the desire of each party to extend its influence and achieve reconciliation. With the development of events and the fall of bipolar, the conflicts in the Middle East have not gone away, but new data and factors have emerged that have fuelled differences and tension to point of returning to a new form of Cold War, especially since Russia did not succumb to the Uno-polar approach led by the United States, or delivered, and the Middle East was an essential place for apostasy attraction or exchange of benefits, and it is also a permanent focus of tension; strategic spot of utmost importance to all players in the international arena especially the United States and Russia. (N. Zidan, 2013, P 123)

In addition to the above

1-The Middle East has a huge human force.

2-its availability the most important crossings which is a way of moving and communicating, In addition to having a variety of marine and natural resources.

3-Also, the economic importance of the region and it is considered to be a suitable area for farming and breeding cattle like sheep and horses.

4-It is a great civilization in the world and a major intermediary that helped to intermingled civilizations and a way to exchange products that facilitates trade routes.

In order to stop the modern strategic theories, Haushofer believes one of the pioneers of the geopolitical thought that the influence of the conflicting countries on the world power ends in sensitive areas, which are the real monopoly areas between the power of the major powers, and in such areas, political and military battles often begin, which is what applies to the Middle East region which is in the U.S. and Russian sphere of influence. (Ewan Anderson, 2000, P 66)

The early American significance of the vitality of the geopolitical position of the Middle East appeared in a statement by Farid Mahan, which is the first characterization of the Middle East, and what is meant by the Middle East in the American geopolitical term is that it is the entire area extending to a geographical area an estimated 17,778 million square kilometers are distributed as follow: Arab world 13,923 million km², countries of Assisi: Afghanistan: 652,090 km², Iran 162,190 km², Turkey 775,000 km², Cyprus 9251 sq km, Pakistan 796,100 sq km.(Med. Morad, , 2009 .P 245)

²For the official political discourse of the United States, the Middle East is a clear geopolitical unit, with more than two distinct regions, namely the vicinity of Israel and the Gulf of oil, each of which differs in terms of its geopolitical function.

The geographical factor is an important resource for pushing the Russian role in the Middle East forward. There is a form of communication that means a range of factors influencing the Russian political movement, through history to this day, including: waterways, land crossings, religious considerations as well as economic factors. The lands, plateaus, seas and waterways of the Middle East contain many of the elements that are a source of attraction for Russia's political interests, especially since the north is frozen most of the days of the winter, and it lacks movement, bright, distant and tried, and its west has always been the source of worries and anxiety and Threat.

The new Russian policy is based on its vision of the importance of the geographic and strategic value of the Middle East region, as it is at the forefront of global interests, and that no world order can be shaped away from that strategic area of what it represents from the heart of the world, in which is decided Power Balance Center.

² Djarbaoui retriever on 2/2/2019 http://www.al-ayyam.ps/ar_page.php?id=f76875fy

It represents a platform and political leverage for any potential role of any American or Russian force.

2.3.3 The American-Russian strategy in the Middle East region

The oil of Middle East represents the largest proportion of energy supplies in major economic countries such as the United States and Russia, the U.S. strategy is not allow any power to emerge and play a role in the Middle East region that opposes its hegemony, which is what some major powers, especially Russia seeks to regain its strength by pursuing a new economic strategy based on the competitive pragmatism of the growing American hegemony of the Middle East.

2.3.3.1 The American strategy in the Middle East region

America is one of the most productive and consuming countries at the same time because of its great technological capabilities, as its oil and gas extracted from its territory is used to meet the needs of Europe and its allied countries, but with its increasing need it was necessary to focus its attention on several regions. Although the US is satisfied with the principle of natural gas and Coal to the fact that it is witnessing a large dependence in oil, which consumes daily 20 million barrels, which is not enough to meet the needs of the import of twice that amount. (Khider, 2014, p 163)

In the following we review the US strategy in the Middle East ³

A. Considering the Middle East as a vital area and an important transit point for international energy, benefiting from the large oil and gas reserves. The United States must maintain its position vis-à-vis the major powers,

B .The economic penetration in the Middle East and the control of energy wealth and secure its flow according to American interests.

C. Establishing new relations and allies in the region to ensure their interests, such as Turkey and the Gulf states.

^{3 3} retrieved on Feb 20, 2019 <http://alwaght.com/ar/News/>

D. Support a minority group at the expense of other groups representing majorities in order to destabilize the region.

2.3.3.2 The Russian strategy in the Middle East

Russia's interest in the Middle East is a natural reaction to the policy of the United States; especially Russia is working to regain its glory as a superpower on the international scene.

Despite of Russia's huge oil and gas reserves, but it facing difficulties in extracting them, especially in the Siberian region and it works to establish strong economic relations with the countries of the Middle East, especially the Gulf countries, in order to achieve its objectives. The following are the most important Russian strategies in the Middle East region. ⁴

- A- Preventing the spread of conflicts in the southern region, especially considering the central Asian region and the Arab region as partners to in what is called the unified Islamic space.
- B- Establishing economic ties between Russia and the countries of the region.
- C- Russia sought to find a bloc of partners standing in the face of the Uno-polarism.
- D- The Reaffirmation of Russian presence in the region, such as the development of relations with Iran and Turkey.

2.4. The areas of U.S.-Russian competition in the Middle East region

For each competition there are reasons and motives and in our subject we will discuss the reasons of U.S.-Russian rivalry in the Middle East region

2.4.1 The importance of the Middle East in the field of energy and arms trade

The most important part of both Poles in their struggle in the Middle East is to focus on making full use of the wealth of this region and developing the field of arms trade.

2.4.1.1 The importance of the Middle East in the field of energy

⁴ Omar Kroch, Russian strategy after the Cold War, retrieved on 2/2/2019
<http://www.mubasheraljazeera.net/articlesidesandustudies>

The concept of energy security is one of the modern concepts that have great importance in international politics in recent years, but the efforts of societies and countries in securing their needs and attempts to control energy sources have been continued to be the main engines of many conflicts among the major powers.

Moreover, oil continues to be the backbone of the global economy in an era, where the economies of both major and developing countries depend on this economy, because of its an important sector for the major fuel-consuming countries, as well as having acquired an important relationship since its discovery, a relationship that is linked International politics before it was an economic, commercial, technological and development relationship where the major powers competed for exclusivity, which led to a fierce rivalry between them.

Oil today has become more influential in international relations than ever before, according to former US Energy secretary Bill Richardson, "Oil has only the ability to control the foreign and security policy of countries for many decades." (Ary, 2007, p 1)

Therefore, the political ambitions of the major powers are working to develop strategies to control oil-rich areas at all costs and to reach them for fear that others may acquire them, because the acquisition or control of the rich oil reservoirs in their reserves is the cornerstone of the continuity of forces; And the dominance of major oil companies in the global arena, which explains the rivalry between American and Russian companies in the Middle East region. (ibid)

The discovery of oil and gas has doubled the importance of the strategic Middle East, as the Arab Gulf region and its countries have become the world's world oil and Gas Island making the Middle East the focus of the world order leaders. This is because the Middle East oil has become a complementary economic role for the global economy, meaning that the region has become organically linked to global economies and cannot be dispensed with in any way, even if it leads to the use of force or the conflagration of war. (Hadjar, 1985, p 17)

After the signs of a huge oil wealth, the Middle East has become a competitive field among countries to invest their petroleum resources and seek concessions in their land, the search for oil in the Middle East was activated after the First World War and this new activity was a share, the United States has obtained Oil Search privileges in many countries: Bahrain 1931, Egypt 1937, Saudi Arabia. (Dlabih, 2011, p 23)

Although the importance of the Middle East has increased after the discovery of oil and gas, cannot be denied, it is not possible to ignore the political repercussions of this discovery, which was witnessed in the region, especially after the Second World War, embodied in the aspiration of the peoples of the region to freedom, independence and national unity. This led the colonial powers, especially Britain and the United States, to tighten their grip and draw up several plans to establish political and military alliances to isolate the region from its Arab surroundings, and many crises emerged as a result: Sues War 1956, War of 1967, War of October 1973, first and second Gulf War, down to the invasion of Afghanistan 2001, and Iraq 2003. (Naaimi, 1998, p 12)

The Middle East oil region has many advantages that drive many global powers to control it, including

Firstly, the lower of oil production costs in the Middle East due to high production rates, low depth of wells, high success rate in oil exploration, and low research and investment expenses required.

Secondly, the lower declared prices for Middle Eastern oil compared to the prices of other regions in the world.

Thirdly, the advantage of quality as the Middle East produces light, medium and heavy ores and these types are suitable for different markets.

Finally, the Gulf States in the Middle East are one of the most vital areas for the interests of the major powers in general, and the United States in particular, not only because of the geographical location, but also because of its oil importance, as the Arab Gulf states has a huge and proven oil and gas reserves, easy to discover and low in cost compared to any other region in the world, Saudi Arabia is the largest producer and exporter of oil in the world, with a reserve of 264 billion barrels, which is around 25% of the global reserve, and Iraq is the second largest in terms of oil reserves in the Gulf about 112,5 billion barrels, Then Iran with a reserve of 98,7 billion barrels, then the United Arab Emirates about 97,8 billion barrels, Kuwait has a reserve of 96,5 billion barrels. (Ibid)

Besides oil, the Middle East region is full of natural gas, according to data from the 2010 Annual statistical report; the Middle East region has 30% of the global reserves of natural gas, equivalent to 54, 48 trillion cubic meters.

The most natural gas reserves in the Middle East region are Iran has 33,000 billion cubic meters, Qatar has 25172 billion cubic meters, and United Arab Emirates has 6072 and Saudi Arabia 7305. (Ibid)

The Arabian Gulf region is blessed with a significant supply of natural gas due to the presence of the largest gas field in the world within its territory, a field south of Persia which is located in the maritime border between Qatar and Iran, it contains more than a quarter of the reserves of conventional natural gas is imported in the world.

According to the international Energy Agency, the demand for natural gas in the Middle East region is expected to increase by more than 70% between 2015 and 2035, while production is expected to increase by the same percentage.⁵

During 2011, the GCC countries achieved approximately 56 oil discoveries and 42 invasive discoveries, and the Middle East countries continued to be obsessed 57,5 % of the estimated oil reserves and 29,1% of natural gas reserves, and the production of crude oil by Arab countries accounted for 29,4% of total production. The share of Arab countries in the amount of gas marketed has risen to 14, 6% of the world's total. (Dlabih, 2011, p 43)

We can say that, in the recent years; new areas have been discovered that contain a huge stock of natural gas in the Middle East and one of the most important of these areas is the "Levant Basin" where huge quantities of natural gas were detected in this basin which is located in the deep waters east of the Mediterranean and contains a deep layer of gas medicine to the estimate of the U.S. Geological Survey and companies involved in gas exploration.

In the context of these new discoveries, the Middle East region will become increasingly important as a giant global energy reservoir, and the wealth of the region, which is at a difficult stage in its history, will rise sharply as a result of the political changes underway, and will enter the competition arena on energy resources in the Middle East is a traditional force such as: the United States, Russia, and new emerging powers such as: China, India, and Brazil.⁶

⁵ Ibrahim Anwar, gaz el machrik retrieved on 6/4/2019
<http://digital.ahram.org.eg/articles.aspx03&eid>

⁶ Ibrahim Anwar, gaz el machrik retrieved on 6/4/2019
<http://digital.ahram.org.eg/articles.aspx03&eid>

2.4.1.2 The importance of the Middle East region in the field of arms trade

The arms trade in the world is a thorny issue in which political and military conflicts and the imperatives concepts of national security, with the economic considerations of trade and industrialization, the fact that they secure a large national income and raise the level of exports of the industrialized country, they provide many jobs to the people of this country, which reduces the level of unemployment.

According to the UN estimates more than 68% of arms exports go to the global south, with 35 countries importing 90% of the world's weapons in value, and the United Nation indicates that 88% of the worlds exported conventional weapons originated from the five permanent members of the SS Security especially America and Russia. A report by the US Congressional Research Department said the US share in World arms sales in 2011 stood at 24 billion dollars and Russia was second to US 13,4\$ billion.⁷

The military industry complexes in the major countries play a major and continuing role in the production of sophisticated weapons, whether at the request of Governments or self-propelled by the production of a superior military product that pushes the troops and armies to buy them for their needs, or to secure their qualitative military superiority at the level of the world stage.

The weapons-manufacturing countries may also purse special policies in selling them, in accordance with their strategies and international relations, or as categorized by some countries as allies, opponents, or enemies, so they sell to their suppliers to stand up to their opponents, when the United States sells weapons to Israel, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia. The United Arab Emirates, and Egypt, they are in fact arming their allies against their opponents of the territories such as Iran and the opponents or enemies from their own factories, and impose this on their allies and prepare them to sell arms to the opponents.

The arms trade cannot be seen as a business, its purpose is to profit, but it enters into the policies and strategies of the major countries, so they may give it to some to support their regional or international policies such as American Assistants to Egypt and they also sell it to those who can pay for it directly or for long-term periods and decades in keeping with

⁷ Ahmed Aallo retrieved on 12/4/2019 <https://www.lebarmy.gov.lb/ar#.VKRILmceNMU>

its interests and its orientations under many slogans including the protection of democracy, the fight against terrorism... But the real goal is to protect the interests of these great countries by operating their military factories and ensuring their local, regional and international security, which is to secure the materials permanently for their continued superiority and the prosperity of their people, even at the expense of other peoples.

The major powers are racing to produce weapons and market them without a direct confrontation between them, they give tension and wars to others in order to discharge their weapons products, according to the unwritten contract between the major countries, the confrontation between them is forbidden, but all other confrontations are allowed provided that the killing and destruction of the people of the small countries, for instance, what is going on in the Middle East where Russia supports Iran and Syria and supplying them with various weapons in return, the United States provides the Gulf States and Israel with weapons and military equipment.⁸

The Middle East region is among the most widely purchased weapons in the world, to the point arms exports from all countries are traded, with the equivalent of 50% of the value of these exports across third world countries, and highlights the importance of the Middle East region for the global exporters of a weapons as a region rich in oil and financial surpluses that must return to the industrialized countries producing weapons in one way and another so that they can improve their economic situation, especially in the face of major financial crisis; it can be also as the world's most war-torn region, such as the Arab-Israeli conflict and the confrontation of terrorist groups and other conflicts that occurred at the time.⁹

In addition, the emergence of regional alliances in the region resulted from political and ideological differences bloc several countries in the Middle East within two camps: The GCC countries, Jordan and Egypt as well as Israel on hand, and on the other hand Iran, Syria and Hezbollah in Lebanon and Hamas in Palestine.

So we can say that, the Middle East in the view of major arms manufacturers is one of the best weapons markets in the world, so the competition for it is intense but access to this market is often subject to political factors that have become an important role in the marketing and sale of weapons in this area to the extent that some Aldo in which you have

⁸ Salah souilem retrieved on 6/5/2019 <https://www.hugedomains.com/abic-military>

⁹ Wadjih abbas retrieved on 1/4/2019 <http://www.al-nhar.com/index.phpaa=news&id22>

to buy big quantities of weapons only because of the political pressures, the concerns of the Arab Gulf states have led to Iran's military capabilities, as well as to the fears of the countries of the region of growing internal discontent in the aftermath of the uprisings of the so-called "Arab Spring", in addition to America's threats to strike Syria.

It can be also deduced that disputes over certain issues between Russia and America, and in particular the dispute over issues that have an impact on Russia's vital interests and more precisely the Middle East issues, primarily the issue of arming the countries of the region, especially Iran and Syria, despite the US pressure to reduce the Russian role and the disengagement of its strategic ties with the countries of the Middle East but Russia still aspires to maintain its position as a major force, and to participate as an effective partner in international politics.

2.4.2. The Reasons of American.-Russian interest in the field of energy

The American-Russian interest in the Middle East was not coincidental, but it had targets behind it.

2.4.2.1 The Aims of American interest for Middle East oil

The United States of America deals with the idea of achieving "energy independence" by pursuing multiple policies that is suited to its interests and requirements, because its energy production does not meet local need and thus works to provide sufficient energy production at reasonable prices. But this makes it in the face of Russia, which is also seeking to tighten its control over the strategic resources in the region and the lines and ways of transporting these hydrocarbon products.

The challenge of securing energy by controlling oil sources and supplies is a fundamental interest for the United States of America as it relies on oil imports and is an interest directly linked to the U.S. entity structurally and functionally, and the thinking about energy insurance is based on the following reasons. (Shalabi, 2013, P 90)

The United States consumes 25 percent of the world's oil production and imports two-thirds of that consumption from the Middle East, making the region the focus of U.S. foreign policy, and, in addition, it is of great importance as it contains the backbone of

global economies, the station for international competition and foreign investments. (Khider, 2014, P 136) (Own translation)

Moreover, oil companies are willing to deprive their competitors in the oil industry, where the United States of America ranks first in the world in the oil industry. As the Middle East has enormous oil reserves, access to the region has become a desire for oil companies to benefit from their oil wealth.

In addition to the desire of the United States to maintain the lowest level of oil prices by controlling these prices has made it enter into serious competition with Russia, which in turn wants to maintain high oil prices, which contributes significantly to the recovery of its economy so Russia seeks to coordinate and enter into relations New to the Middle East and especially Saudi Arabia to keep oil prices high.

2.4.2.2 The Aims Russian interest for Middle East oil

The geography of Russia has historically placed interest in the Middle East, as it occupies the largest area of the Eurasian bloc adjacent to the Middle East, and Soviet policy has continued to give great attention to the Middle East, with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the deteriorating internal conditions the region has retreated. It is relatively high on Russia's policy priorities, as the Russian leadership is concerned with solving its worsening internal problems, it's clear direction towards the West and the United States in order to integrate into Western civilization and obtain the economic assistance necessary for the success of the economy in Russia.

However, this does not mean that the Arab region has lost its importance to Russia, after the coming of Vladimir Putin to the presidency of Russia, where he restructured the Russian interests in the Arab region, which led to decline the ideological goals and facing the economical goals. (Abu Salah, 2011, p. 47)

One of the most important objectives of Russian interests is to drain the strategic capabilities of the United States through its potential in the region, in addition to the fact that Russia is seeking to exploit the U.S. military retreat in the Middle East, in order to increase its gains and influence in the region, strengthening Russian rapprochement with

the countries of the region and easing the strength of the great economic and commercial presence of the United States. (Metwally, 2015, p. 76)

In addition to the above, it aims to revitalize the economic and trade relations between Russia and the Arab countries, to obtain preferential treatment and to attract Arab investments, especially the Gulf, as Russia sees the possibility of establishing economic and trade ties between Russia and the countries of the region, a vital necessity for the revival The Russian economy, which is suffering from some crises. (Laribi, 2013, p 111)

From a strategic perspective, Russia needs to reduce the magnitude of potential threats on its southern border, prompting it to forge strategic relations with the Arab and Muslim worlds, allowing it to play a greater role in the international arena, and working to build good relations with the world The Arab-Islamic will contribute solution of the Chechen problem, thus to the further internal stability in Russia, as Russia fears the outbreak of regional conflicts, which are widely reflected and affect its political, economic and military interest. (Metwally, 2015, p 76)

2.4.2.3 The features of the U.S.-Russia energy industry in the Middle East

The energy sector is one of the key areas where the interests of the Arab-Russian, which is the essence of the partnership of the Arab-Russian and core pillar is not there are many projects that already started between Russia and a number of Arab states, which are intent to develop cooperation in this area, and its number of stores two as a tribute to Ross the region as long as they are also considered a vital region for America without homes, where Saudi Arabia is the main Arab Gulf states and the first economic partner of the United States, while Russia regards as an important area for investment. To enable Russian companies from entering the market Saudi Arabia in important areas, such as gas exploration, pipelines, and investment in the oil sector such as

The Russian “look oil” participation in deep drilling in searching of the traditional gas in the Saudi desert, through which Saudi Arabia hopes to extract its resources from 2015.(Khafaji 28/12/2018)

The participation of the company “Story Trans Gas” with the Saudi side a contract on the preparation of the Russian company preparatory work to supply the houses of the capital (Riyadh) gas through the pipes (S.G Luzianin, 2012)

The agreement between the company “gas bromine” and the Qatari company and the Iranian national oil company, to establish a special institution for the extraction of gas from Iran and its liquefaction in Qatar, the joint establishment will establish a gas pipeline from the gas field “Southern Persia” to the country’s Ras Laffan area. .

Although Russia has lost several advantages over the US invasion of Iraq, the most important of which is the loss of some 10 oil companies operating in southern Iraq with contracts worth about \$6 billion, but Russia has adopted a new policy that has cancelled 93% of Iraq’s debt to Russia before the fall of Baghdad ho to US \$12,5 billion, and as a result, the return of Russian oil companies to Iraq was agreed, and the company “gas bromine “ obtained a contract to extract oil from the Iraq field “Burda”, which produces 170,000 barrels per day for a period of seven years starting in 2013, and the company itself controls 80% of the project Halbaja in Kurdistan region until 2010. ¹⁰

In addition to that, the United States pursues a strategy that does not place strangers in Iraq’s oil; however Russia has managed to use its giant companies for its financial resources and political influence by reaching out the new Iraqi elites, i.e. those who practically control the country’s oil and gas wealth, which points to Russia’s gradual return to Iraq.

2.4.3. The American-Russian arms deals with the Middle East countries

The United States is a force that cannot be equated with any other country in the military field and provides it with the potential to maintain an influential position in international politics, allocating a very large annual budget to its investments in this aspect. This point of clash between the two powers keeps the Russian military industry with its global position and export capacity, although Russia has fallen first in the world arms market in the Cold War period, it has now returned to become the first rival of the United States in the market weapon.

2.4.3.1 The U.S. arms deals with the Middle East countries

¹⁰ Abd El Ghani Salama 1/2/2019 <http://www.ahewar.org/debat/show.art.asp?aid=254815>

The field of selling weapons is one of the most effective areas in achieving the goals of countries on many levels, especially economic and political one. In addition to that, the trade in arms of financial returns that help the economies of nations and lead to its recovery, it will also achieve a great opportunity to ensure the loyalty of political systems and their compatibility with the strategic objectives and interests of the major arms exporters, and in order to achieve these goals, these countries especially the United States and Russia, seek to dominate the world markets for the arms trade, especially in the middle region, because of its importance in the world. (Hydra, 2013, P 202)

The United States is a force that cannot be equated with any other country in the military field and this provides it with the possibility to maintain an influential position in international politics, it allocates a very large annual budget for its investments in this aspect, and it should be noted here that the United States occupies a superior position among the states the world in the field of arms exports, where the United States is taking the issue of armaments, the sale and export of weapons as a means to strengthen its leadership and dominance as well as to delegate its opponents and rivals through the acquisition of global arms markets. In 2012 the United States arms exports amounted to US 28\$ billion, ranking first in the world, and Russia in second place with 12\$ billion, becoming a strong competitor to the United States seeking to strengthen its ties with its traditional allies in many parts of the world, especially the east. The Middle East applies to arming both Syria and Iran to work for more markets that depend on the American arms, especially the Gulf States, Israel and Egypt.¹¹

Moreover, the Middle East is one of the tensest regions in the world, because of the instability it has known. It has experienced many disturbances for a long time for political, religious and even economic reasons. It has also known many wars and conflicts that can erupt at any moment. This created deep gaps in the security, economic and political instability in the region, the United States found in this instability which characterized by the Middle East and the Gulf, especially in response to its policy to militarize the region by pushing the existing regimes to adopt a defense policy based on the supply of weapons, especially the American ones, and to allocate spending budgets defense amounts. It is hard

¹¹ Abd el rahim The exclusion of Russia and the competition of Britain, America and France to export arms to the Gulf States 2/4/2019 <http://www.globalarabnetwork.com/politics/48-saudi-politics>

to imagine these countries that there are many dangers that may harm their entities such as confronting terrorism- the Iranian tide and nuclear weapons...Etc. All these things have made the Middle East the most important market for US weapons, as well as the most intensive American military presence in the world. (Morad, 2009, P 309) (Own translation)

In addition to its desire to dominate the oil resources in the Middle East, the United States seeks to strengthen its relations with the countries of the region by entering into the Middle East is one of the important destinations of sales. American arms companies, which constitute a giant industrial source, play a sensible role in influencing US domestic policy which is foreign affairs and these companies pushed the United States to conclude huge arms deals with the Middle East countries like: Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Iraq and Egypt...etc.

In addition to these deals signed by the United States with the countries of the region, the United States provides military assistance to many security countries, it is associated with strategic alliances, headed by Israel, the United States supports Israel's strategic superiority as a tool US strategy in the region, the US administration provides Israeli military assistance amounting to 3 billion dollars annually received in the form of military assistance in the amount of 1,8 billion dollars and the rest is economic aid. The Israeli side has succeeded in reducing non-military assistance to become fully military. "The United States has funded Israel's missile systems, which cost about 1 billion dollar the volume of official American aid flows is linked to the escalation of events in the region. The value of aid increases when the situation is strained for Israel. In 2007, the United States announced a 30 billion-dollar increase in its military aid to Israel over the next ten years, an increase of 25% from the aid allocated mainly. US arms deals with countries of the Middle East not only achieve economic and material objectives, but also have several goals like (Mechabka, Chalabi, 2012, p 228)

Linking the countries of the region, especially Arab in the Arab regional system, to the American strategy, which aims to contain Iran and Syria; which is equivalent to the American interest in the region, whether the Iranian-Syrian alliance, or the revival of the common Arab defense; also, strengthening the position of the American economy in particular because it is the largest civil state in the world and suffer from the global financial crisis significantly, so the proceeds of arms cover a significant part of the size of the US debt.

The United States remains the largest arms manufacturer in the world. It is said that US companies produce about 33% of the world's manufactured weapons and military products, while the United States exports weapons and military equipment to at least 103 countries around the world.¹²

From the above we can say that the Middle East is an open market for the export of American weapons, and in return for billions of dollars. The United States not only deals with weapons to ensure its influence in the region, but also relies in its direct military presence in the region without intermediaries. The United States in the world by building a network of permanent and temporary military bases around the world, especially in the Arabian Gulf to prevent the identification of their interests, and prevent the emergence of competitors at the same time.¹³

2.4.3.2 The Russian arms deals with the Middle East countries

Despite Russia's retreat from the first place in the global arms market during the cold War, it has returned today to become the first rival of the United States. (Toli, 2003 .p 119)

For years, the Russian government has been seeking to deepen its relations with the countries of the Middle East and expose its sophisticated weapons to the countries of the region, especially the Arab Gulf states, at very competitive prices compared to the prices of similar American weapons. In the process of selling weapons, Russia has found an opportunity to regain its global position and become a strong force in competition areas with its opponents from countries that export military weapons so that we can say that Russia is seeking to be the main rival of the United States.¹⁴

The region of the Middle East is one of the most popular areas in the world where Russian arms exports to countries in the Middle East are about 21 percent and 26 percent of the total imports of military weapons by the countries in the region.¹⁵

¹²Retrieved on Feb 20, 2019 <http://alwaght.com/ar/News/>

¹³ Ahmed Fayek Deloul retrieved on 2/5/2019
<http://www.ahewar.org/debat/show.art.asp?aid=134441>

¹⁴ Samah Abbes resolution and a return of the Russian weapon to the Middle East region
<Http://islammemo.cc/Tkare/107185/>. Htm retrieved on 2019 / 02 / 29 /

Moreover, Russia is increasing its efforts to regain its share of world markets, so it is trying to regain its previously lost sites, and tried to enter the markets that controlled by the U.S. arms companies, also reviving its sales of weapons, and designed to support their military relations with the countries of the region especially the Arab.

What the region is currently witnessing with what is known as the Arab Spring has had a great impact on the U.S.-Russian rivalry in the Middle East and thus resulted in unusual tensions between Washington and its allies in the Middle East that allowed Russia to regain some of its influence in the Middle East and seize arms deals U.S. companies are a reminder of the pinnacle of Soviet power, one of the most important Middle Eastern countries dealing with Russia (Algeria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iraq... Etc) so that Russia deals with 55 countries of the world.

Conclusion

Through this chapter we have reached the following points

It is difficult to determine and define the term Middle East, so this term has always been related to the trends of the major powers dominant on the international scene.

The geopolitical characteristics of the Middle East region have made it a fertile ground for international competition among the world's powers that are dominated by the traditional dominance of the region, U.S, and Russia that striving to return strongly to the global arena from the Middle East gate.

The wealth of energy has a conflict with the major powers of the world, both of them has sought to implement a strategy of hegemony over the Middle East, that is considered as the main source of most of the world's power.

The United States and Russia have sought to pass energy projects in order to dominate global markets, where the Middle East has formed the ground for this conflict.

Many conflicts in the Middle East have made the region a major consumer of the U.S. and Russian weapons, and making it a competitive market between them.

Conclusion

This study focused on the attempt and analyzes the competition between the United States and Russia in the Middle East, that is, we tried to understand what happened from the perspective of the American-Russian competition, and we reached the following results:

- The basis of the competition between the United States and Russia on the Middle East cannot be limited to Only one area of accessing the energy resources of the region, but There are other areas that are no less important than energy and play an important role in increasing the frequency of competition between them, including the geopolitical area of the region and the field of arms trade.

- The US and Russia is handling the regional issues that reflects a clear divergence in their respective strategic orientations ,as a result of conflicting interests in the Middle East This point can clarified by the following points :

- The Russian strategy is that the Middle East is close to its southern border and that Instability will adversely affect many of its republics, which may threaten its national security, as well as being an important outlet for access to warm water, as well as an important market for arms promotion for financial returns that contribute to the recovery of its economy.

However, the US strategy focuses on the need for permanent presence in the Middle East through different methods, whether direct military presence or through the establishment of political and economic alliances with the countries of the region, to encircle Russia and prevent it from penetrating into what America considers its vital area, The US has recently become concerned about the new Russian return, which it considered to be threatened by its presence in the Middle East, especially in light of the strategic rapprochement between Russia and China, while the United States relied on the strategy to expand competition and transfer it to areas of influence Especially in Syria and Ukraine, in order to distract Russia's problems and crises do not even allow them the opportunity to rearrange the internal and external leaves and return a strong competitor as a party threatens its interests in the Middle East.

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Glossary

Geopolitics: a study of how geography and economics have influence on politics and on the relations between countries.

Geostrategic: the combination of geopolitics and strategic factors characterizing a particular geographic region.

Hegemony: the position of being the strongest and most powerful.

Axis powers: Germany, Italy, and Japan, which were allied before and during World War II.

Allied powers: are forces or troops those armies from different countries that are fighting on the same side in a war.

Totalitarian System: means relating to a government where the ruling group has complete control.

European System: Or Monetary System is an arrangement between several European countries which links their currencies in an attempt to stabilize the exchange rate.

European Union: is a group of 28 countries that operates as a cohesive economic and political block.

الملخص

تحاول الدراسة التي قمنا بانجازها بمعالجة موضوع تداعيات الحرب الباردة على التقسيم الجيوسياسي للعالم بحيث قمنا بالإشارة الى بعض المفاهيم المتعلقة بمصطلح الحرب الباردة ومعرفة طبيعة العلاقة بين الكتلتين آنذاك.

بعدها تمت دراسة طبيعة العلاقة الامريكية الروسية بعد سقوط نظام الثنائية و بروز نظام الأحادية بحيث سعت الولايات المتحدة الامريكية لفرض سيطرتها و التفرد في الساحة العالمية او ما يسمى بالنظام الدولي الجديد. و انطلاقا من انتهاج بعض التوجهات اي (الابعاد السياسية و العسكرية) و التي ساهمت في حدوث التنافس بين الكتلتين بحيث لم يكن الصراع محتدما في الدول الاوروبية فقط بل تقام ليشمل دول الشرق الاوسط ، بالإضافة الى التطرق لدراسة اهم مجالات التنافس في منطقة الشرق الاوسط و الذي تجلت أهميته في الصراع القائم بين القطبين، حيث أنه سيكون بوابة لتحقيق كل الأهداف الاستراتيجية الاخرى للمنتصر ، الى جانب التركيز على مجالي الطاقة وتجارة السلاح بحيث تسعى كل قوة للاستحواذ على مصادرها، أما فيما يتعلق بتجارة السلاح فيسعى كل منهما للظفر بصفقات عديدة لبيع السلاح لدول المنطقة و على وجه الخصوص دول الخليج العربي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: القطبين، الحرب الباردة، الجيوسياسية، التنافس، منطقة الشرق الاوسط

Résumé

L'étude que nous avons réalisée essayé d'aborder les conséquences de la guerre froide sur la division géopolitique du monde afin de nous référer à certains concepts liés au terme guerre froide et de connaître la nature des relations entre les deux blocs à l'époque.

Après cela, la nature de la relation américano-russe a été étudiée après la chute du système de bilatéralisme et l'émergence de l'unilatéralisme, dans lequel les États-Unis ont cherché à imposer leur contrôle et leur exclusivité sur la scène mondiale ou dans le soi-disant nouvel ordre international. Les dimensions politique et militaire, qui ont contribué à la concurrence entre les deux blocs, ont fait en sorte que le conflit ne sévissait pas seulement dans les pays européens, mais qu'il s'aggrave pour inclure les pays du Moyen-Orient. Outre l'étude des zones de concurrence les plus importantes au Moyen-Orient, ce qui est important dans le conflit entre les deux pôles, elle servira de passerelle pour la réalisation de tous les autres objectifs stratégiques du vainqueur et se concentrera sur les domaines de l'énergie et du commerce des armes afin que chaque force cherche à acquérir leurs sources. S'agissant du commerce des armes, chacun d'entre eux cherche à acquérir de nombreuses ventes d'armes aux pays de la région, notamment aux États du Golfe.

Mots-clés: Bipolaire, guerre froide, géopolitique, concurrence, Moyen-Orient.