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The United States Geostrategic and Economic Interests in the Middle East and Arab-Israeli Conflicts

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Abstract

The Arab-Israeli conflict is a paradigm shift from other global conflicts, partly due to its protracted nature and the inherent influence of third-party states like the United States and the erstwhile Soviet Union in the Middle East crisis. The paper is projected to review the unabated Arab-Israeli conflicts and the United States expressed geo-political and economic interests in the Middle East. Thus, the paper adopted the desk research method and third-party intervention theory as explanatory frameworks. It was discovered that the protracted Arab-Israeli crisis festered on because of the desire of the United States to use Israeli forces to curtail Arab civilization from challenging Western culture and ensure access to the oil in the Middle East. This was made possible due to inability of the United Nations to enforce its resolutions. These became harbingers of troubles in the Middle East, hence Arab-Israeli conflict became a continuum. In effect, the unity of the Arab world, a review of United States arms and financial supports to Israel and a more functional United Nations to de-radicalize relationships in the Middle East are recommended as possible solutions.

Keywords: Arab-Israeli, conflict, economic interest, geopolitics, Middle East, United States

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Introduction

The outbreak of conflict or war, as witnessed in many epochs, is a reflection of the inability of countries of the world to manage their irreconcilable interests through peaceful means. Thus, the zero-sum approach to actualise states' interests has become a recurrent strategy in international relations. Although, there is no denial from the use of persuasion, alliance, and diplomacy as advantages to achieve national interests within the global village, thus, there is discountenance to the use of force as single instrument in foreign relations. However, a current reality leans more towards power games, and intentional show of political capacity by superior states to outfox smaller states looms large. The effect of this led to the outbreak of the First and Second World Wars with monumental destruction of lives and property. In many of these conflicts that were of varying magnitudes, the war in the Middle East remains far humiliating, genocidal and continues to threaten the stability of the world. As noted by Oyekanmi (2023) the protracted nature of the conflicts is fueled by the role of foreign superpowers in the crisis, deeply entrenched in cultural diversities and extreme religious fanaticism. The region has been previously engulfed in conflicts such as the Jebel Akhdar war, Yemen clan violence, the Franco-Syrian war, the Simele massacre, the Iran crisis of the Bahraini uprising, the Syrian civil war, the Persian Gulf crisis, and several revolutions. Siniver (2018) noted that yet, the Arab and Israeli conflicts have remained unabated, arduous and irresponsive to all attempted peaceful solutions and thus, its resurgence has continued to resonate in history even till recent times as one of the protracted and intractable conflict of modern times.

The Arab-Israel conflict dates back to the nineteenth century which is deeply rooted in the history of the inter-communal disputes between Arabs and Jews on land ownership that eventually snowballed into a full-blown crisis in 1948 after the establishment of the State of Israel. Accordingly, the Arab-Israel conflicts arose from the disputing claims of rightful ownership of the British *Mandatory Palestine* in the region of the Middle East, regarded by both Israelis and Palestine as its ancestral homeland (Peters & Newman, 2015; Smith, 2011). Siniver (2018) also affirmed that the Arab-Israel conflicts solely stemmed from territorial claims, especially on the core issue of the status of Jerusalem as both Israelis and Palestinians claimed it as the historical and eternal capital. According to Statistics published by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2018), it was revealed that over 5,600 Palestinians have died from 2008 to 2020 with over 115,000 injured; also 250 Israelis died and 5600 severely injured. The reports argued that the conflict got to its peak in the 21st century in 2014 when

the conflict lasted seven weeks with over 2000 deaths, the majority of which were Gazan, and also in 2018, over 28,000 Palestinians were injured; the conflict saw hundreds of thousands of people permanently displaced and properties amounting to several billions of dollars destroyed over the years. Earlier this year, the conflict resurged, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Hamas gave Israel an ultimatum to withdraw its troops from the Temple Mount and Sheikh Jarrah to which Israel failed to respond. The Hamas alongside the Palestinian Islamic Jihad launched a rocket attack on Israel leading destruction of residences and schools. Israel responded with a series of airstrikes on Gaza destroying residences, hospitals, and refugee camps. The destruction caused by the airstrikes of Israel was estimated to have killed over 256 Palestinians, 1900 injured and displaced 72,000 Palestinian. While Israel lost over 13 persons, 114 were injured and several persons were displaced also (Miguel, 2023; Alsaafin, 2021; Gaza Ministry of Health, 2021).

The conflict became one of the biggest challenges to the United Nations after its establishment in 1945. The United Nations intervened in 1947 and adopted Resolution 181, known as the Partition Plan, which saw the establishment of two distinct states from the British Mandatory Palestine, the Arab Palestine and Israel. This was vehemently rejected by the neighboring Arab countries such as Syria, Tunisia, and Egypt among others, and even the Palestine terrorist organisations; Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad who failed to recognise Israel to date as a sovereign nation (Harris, 2015). This Resolution in particular led to serious attacks on Israel by the Arab nations in 1948. The state of Israel was victorious and declared the war as the war of independence and the Arabs called it the war of catastrophe due to the resultant effect of a large number of displaced and refugees. The United Nations have since adopted 131 Resolutions that directly addressed the Arab-Israel conflicts between 1967 and 1990, with the 1967 resolution by the United Nations, regarded as the basis for resolving the Arab-Israel conflict (Harris, 2015).

It also adopted several peace talks and conference with the latest been the "Road Map to Peace." The conflict has built a strong resistance against many peaceful resolutions and peace talks, rendering the efforts of the United Nations, the European Union, and every other stakeholder useless. The United Nations in a few of its resolutions aptly inferred that the United States of America's resilient relationship with Israel is the major reason for the aggressive policies and tendencies of Israel against the Arab nations. As a matter of fact, the United Nations called an emergency session in 1982 at the request of the UN Security

Council after the United States blocked off all the efforts of the United Nations to sanction Israel duly. Beauchamp (2014) argued that America's support for Israel is not farfetched, as Israel is the real linchpin of American Middle East strategy which started as a containment tool for the United States against the Soviet bloc in the Cold War era in the Middle East. Ever since, the United States of America has seen Israel as a close ally and shown unreserved support. The United States has provided over US\$ 3 billion in annual grants to Israel between 1976 and 2004; also as at 2019, Israel has received US\$ 3.8 billion in military aid and US\$ 8 billion in loan guarantees (Jeremy, 2020). Okhovat (2015) and Mitchell (2015) argued that the United States as a permanent member of the United Nations has used its veto power 42 times to proffer political support against resolutions condemning Israel. The role of the United States in the Israeli-Arab conflicts is a call for concern with its new paradigms into geo-politics and the search for peace in the Middle East.

Conceptual Overview: Middle East and Arab-Israel Conflict

The term Middle East originated from the British India Office in the 1950s, but became popular after the American Naval Strategist, Alfred Thayer Mahan used the term in 1902 to describe the area between Arabia and India. Sir Ignatius Valentine Chirol in his book "The Middle Eastern Question" gave a concise and insightful description of the region of the Middle East to be regions of Asia that extends towards the border of India; after the Second World War, it then centered around Turkey and the Eastern shore of the Mediterranean as the Near East and towards China as the Far East. Osman (2011) and Held (2000) corroborated these descriptions that the Middle East lays at the juncture of Eurasia and Africa and also the Mediterranean Sea. The region is the most problematic region of the world due to its long historical classification. Arguments among researchers and scholars on which parts of the East are the Middle East remain alive. Some scholars such as Cairo (2012), Kahana (2009) among others have argued that the region comprises only the Levant, and the Arab world, such as Steinbach (1979), Brown (1984), and Osman (2011) have continued to argue that the Middle East included some parts of Africa specifically North Africa including Egypt, Algeria Tunisia, Libya. These scholars argued that these countries alongside Turkey, Arabia, and Palestine were among the nations under the Ottoman Empire rule in the nineteenth century (Osman, 2011). They widened the term to capture these African countries and called it the "Middle East and North Africa" (MENA). Tibi (1989) who is considered to be an expert in the region, affirmed that the region is divided into three consisting of partial systems; the Arabs, the North Africa, and the Gulf region. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack significantly changed the way the world viewed the Middle East in the 21st

century. This is so because America used the events to consolidate her role as a leading super power and determined the boundaries and countries in the Middle East and called it the "Greater Middle East (Osman, 2011; Ehrhardt & Johannsen, 2005).

In the submission of World Atlas (2021) the countries in the Middle East include: Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. The Middle East as a geo-political zone has historically been an epic center of the world, owing to the economic, political, cultural and strategic location for all religious beliefs ranging from Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Yezidi to Yarsan, Budahism, and Islam as the predominant religion. The Arab constitutes the largest group in the Middle East alongside other groups such as Arameans, Assyrians, Baloch, Berbers, Copts, Druze, Greek Cypriots, Jews, Kurds, Lurs, Madaeans, Persians, Samaritans Turkish, Azeris, Iraqi Turkmen etc. Shoup (2011) posits that the most spoken languages in the Middle East include; Arabic, Persian Turkish, Kurdish, Hebrew, and Greek. Economically, the region boasts of large stocks of crude oil (which is the major driver of the economy of Wealthy states such as Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates), byzantine, boron minerals, bromine, phosphate rock, potash, helium, gold, lead, bauxite, natural gas among others. Also, the Middle East is regarded as the cradle of civilization (Fawcett, 2005; Ottaway & Thomas, 2004).

History is replete that the conflict between Arab nations and Israel is a gruesome one in the 21st century with the attacks repeatedly carried on a yearly basis. The Arab-Israel conflict is the term used to describe the protracted and intractable clash and series of wars between the Arab community in Palestine supported by much larger Arab nations and its relatively small Jewish community in the Middle East region of the world. Mark (2007) affirmed that the Arab-Israel conflict, traditionally, is the most significant challenge to the Middle East. This argument was supported by Musharafa (2024) that the contraptions of conflicts and destructions to all thresholds of humanity in the Middle East crisis have defiled institutional resolutions and persuasion. The conflict entails military aggression, political tensions, religious intolerance, civil unrest, and hostile policies between Arab countries and Israel in the Middle East. Shalim (2009) conceives the conflict as the head-on collision, clash of values (western and oriental), crisis on territorial claims, border, maritime rights, property, and refuge, strained mutual suspicion caused by tortuously historical strife, crystal cleared by a distorted perception of the adversary, which is intruded by the rivalry of supremacy. What makes the

conflict complex and different from any conflict in the region is what Michael Howard aptly phrased as hell brew to end all hell brews. It was in this instance that Charles (2017) described the conflict as the most tortuous, volatile, and arduous in modern times. Arab-Israel conflict, belligerency between the Arab states and Israel, detailing several military confrontations, economic policies and sanctions, and political unrest over several decades, remains a nightmare to the international arena due to its irresolvable stance. The conflict is multifaceted cutting across international, domestic, communal, religious, and ethnic levels with key actors changing over time but still within the same historic ones. The conflict resonates deeply among scholars and is the cause of several disagreements due to its prejudicial nature.

Theoretical Framework

Third-party intervention theory as developed by Wohlander and Barry (2001) was adopted to explain why the Arab-Israeli conflict lasted for so long. The foundation of the theory rests on the assumption that conflicts in the world and between individuals are likely to assume intense dimensions and remain unresponsive to solutions if other states, groups, or individuals show preferences on where the pendulum of victory or defeat should swing to. Thus, the theory hypothesised that such third-party interventions usually manifest in the form of moral, financial, and weaponisation of trusted allies against other warring factions. The theory argued that the regular patterns of third-party intervention and expressed interests are the hallmarks of many of the most devastating conflicts in the world history. The entrance of third parties into a conflict expands the scope of the violence, amplifies the severity and duration of it, and increases the overall amount of death and destruction. Overall, the theory predicts approximately two-thirds of cases correctly when subjected to rigorous empirical tests. In addition, the theory produces theoretically interesting, empirically-supported insights about the relationships between the resources of the actors involved in a militarised dispute and the likelihood that intervention occurs.

Third-party interests and preferences are analysed in terms of bias, where a biased third party is one whose preferences are more closely aligned with one disputant than another (Kydd 2003, cited in Gent & Shannon 2011). Their empirical investigation reveals that unbiased third parties are more able to identify more successful agreements, not because of the characteristics of the third party itself, but rather because of the attitude of the disputants who, in many cases, prefer unbiased actors to make use of more intrusive management strategies, which are considered most likely to end the dispute.

In the case of Arab- Israeli conflict, the role of the United States and Russia cannot be overemphasized. The conflicts have defiled all applied solutions because of the unrepentant political interest of the USA to keep the Israeli militarily empowered in the Middle East to checkmate the protestant Arabs who are traditionally opposed to Western civilisation as infiltration of Islamic culture.

Origin of the Arab-Israel Conflicts

Arab-Israel conflict dates back to ancient history, far before the war of independence in 1948 as most scholars subsumed to conceive the conflict. Historically, the relations between the Arab and Israel have never been very harmonious. It has always been filled with strife and hostility. It has majorly been a rightful and historically legitimate claim over certain territories and as a matter of fact, Jerusalem is the most controversial one because it boasts of gratifying religious edifices which are symbolic to the parties involved. As noted by Haris (2015) he traced the history of the conflict to the ancient records of the bible. He recounted that God had promised Abraham a descendant and land (country) filled with milk and honey. Abraham moved from Ur (which is present day Iraq), to Canaan, the region believed to be presently occupied by Israel. Several years after the demise of Abraham, Jacob the grandchild of Abraham, divinely received the name "Israel" through a revelation as recorded in the book Genesis 28; the children and descendants of Jacob were ever since called Israelites. The descendant of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob exiled from Egypt for four hundred years, Moses led them back to Canaan defeating several tribes that were inhabitants of the land and also the neighbors.

However, not all the surrounding neighbors were utterly destroyed or defeated by the Israelites, bringing about continued hostility and war. The bible recounted that several leaders and kings of Israel such as Samson, Joshua, Saul, David among others constantly waged war against surrounding neighbors such as the Philistines, Syria, Babylon, Gaza etc. These tribes were regarded as "pagans" for they did not serve the God of Israel, most of them were particularly idol worshippers and lived with Israel till the present time (Dowthy, 2020; Charles, 2017). Harris (2015) argued that conquest was the nature of land acquisition in those times; any tribe defeated forcefully concede their towns or villages to their conqueror. The bible also recounted how David, a king in Israel built Jerusalem as the capital city of Israel, which was a spiritual and historical capital of the Jews. The hostility and war continued until Jerusalem was captured by Babylon (present Iraq) and later by the Roman forces after it was rebuilt by King Herod. The Israelis lived with the other tribes continually in strife and hostile conditions. Several

years later, Jerusalem and the surrounding towns of Israel fell into the hands of the Ottoman Empire which ruled it for several decades before its fall in the 19th century. The Ottoman Empire conquered a lot of towns even far into Europe, Dowthy (2020) and Charles (2017) particularly detailed how the Ottoman Empire's vast economic activities brought several tribes of the world together and even as far as settling in those conquered colonies. The fall of the Ottoman Empire saw several of the Jews scattered abroad and were later left yearning for a return to their historic home. In 1896, Theodor Herzl, the founder of Zionism, a secular Jew and journalist, refuted heavily when he saw how the Jews were treated in parts of the World especially Europe that Jews would never enjoy full rights of equality as a minority unless a Jewish state was established. Theodor Herzl's appall was recognized by Lord Balfour, British Secretary of State. In 1922, the League of Nations entrusted Britain with the region, mandate of Palestine, after identifying the Jewish people with the Palestine. The rise of Adolf Hitler's Germany and narcissism left the fate of the Jews hanging as the Jews were almost wiped out in a holocaust.

The establishment of the United Nations in 1945 revived the hopes of the Jews after it took an interest in the future of the Mandate of Palestine under British rule. The United Nations identified that there were two populations in the land, and as such adopted Resolution 181, known as the "Partition Plan" in 1947 which divided the Arabs and Jews, and established the Palestine Arab state and the modern state of Israel; Jerusalem became an international city. This was only the beginning of a greater war, as the Arab community in Palestine was never established and alongside other Arab nations disagreed vehemently with the recognition of a Jewish state and revolted, turning to militarism as the last option. On May 15, 1948, the armies of Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and Lebanon attacked the newly formed state. The attack was gruesome and created two refugee populations with grossly over 650,000 refugees with several casualties. Israel was victorious and firmly established herself as a sovereign nation. In 1956, the second war between Arabs and Israel ensued, caused by border infiltration and Egypt's decision under President Gamel Nasser to nationalize the Suez Canal. Israel carried out a raid on its borders with the famous Qibya raids leading to several deaths of civilians. With joined forces with France and Britain, Israel forced Egypt to reopen the Suez Canal (Siniver, 2018). The forces were withdrawn after the United Nations' condemnation; nevertheless, this further heightened the hostile relations between Israel and Arab nations. Arab nations and Israel did not fight again as there was relative calmness until 1967 when Israel declared war as a response to Egyptian President, Gamel Nasser's threats, although, Israel had also threatened to

attack Syria. The war lasted only six days during which Israel took over the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, Golan Heights from Syria, East Jerusalem and West Bank from Jordan. The Arabs backed by the Soviet Union were terribly humiliated in the war. The six-day War brought a lot dynamics and new key actors into the conflict. The United States of America decided to solidly show more support for Israel and Arab nations influenced heavily by the Soviet Union since the Middle East had become a sweet spot for the Cold War. The tensions got heated leading to a three-week war in 1973 called the Yom Kippur War of 1973.

In 1987, there was a mass protest called *Intifada* by the Palestinians against Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip for 20 years. The protest involved series of civil disobedience, general strikes, boycotts, tax evasion, stone throwing, and blockage of roads among others. The protest drew the attention of the International community, as Israel was brutal in the handling of the protest. From 1987 to 1991, Israeli forces killed over 1,000 Palestinians. Several peace talks ensued to keep warring nations at bay. However, the failure of one of the peace talks in 2000 led to the second *Intifada*. Coupled with new key actors like the Palestine Islamic Jihad, Hamas and also Palestine Liberation Organization, the conflict was most destructible leaving about 3000 Palestinians and 1,000 Israelis dead. The region has known no peace right from 2000 till the recent attacks between Israel and Palestine earlier this year (Shalim, 2009; Menachem, 2007).

The Botched Chances for Peace in the Middle East Crisis: The Role of the United States

Notably, the Middle East is often regarded as a conflict ridden region of the world where a year had never gone without a case of inter-countries dispute. Specifically, the most recurring dispute is the age-long crisis between the Israelis and the Palestinians. Affirmatively, Kali (2021) asserts that the Israelis and Palestinians' major clash for decades are centered on the claim to the Holy Land; he then describes the conflict as one of the world's most intractable conflicts in history. However, among the parties who have attempted to ameliorate the rigour of the Israeli-Palestine relationship, the most significant third party has been the United States of America. Over the years, since 1967 till date, the USA has played contentious roles in the Middle East. The Middle East has long been of principal importance to the United States as successive administrations pursued a dynamic set of interrelated goals including securing essential energy resources, breaking off Soviet and Iranian influence, ensuring

the survival and security of the Israel allies, countering terrorism, promoting democracy, and reducing the refugee rate (Kali, 2021). By reason of these roles, the USA has been standing as the dominant outside power to the middle-east for decades, most importantly, since the collapse of the Soviet Union and their victory in the Gulf War.

The role of the USA since the end of the first Gulf War, in 1991, included the peace process consisting of bilateral negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. However, these processes had achieved different results. This included the Israeli-Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Declaration of Principles (DOP) of September 13, 1993, thus providing for Palestinian empowerment and some territorial control; the Israeli-Jordanian peace Treaty of October 26, 1994, and the Interim Self-Rule in the West Bank or Oslo II Accord of September 28, 1995, which led to the formation of the Palestinian Authority (PA) to govern the West Bank and Gaza Strip, among others (Congressional Research Service, 2010). However, all these processes have achieved little success due to the obvious fact of the USA's preference and alignment with Israel. Historically, the USA had perceived Israel as an important political and economic ally in the oil-rich Middle East and has significantly provided both financial and military aid to Israel more than to any foreign country (*PBS News Hour, 2006*). But, notwithstanding this fact, different administrations of the USA from President Nixon to President Joe Biden have attempted several measures to make the Middle East free from hostility. It is noteworthy to state that several resolutions of the UN that could have positively addressed the Middle East crisis were weakened by the United States which was always out to effect policies that are in favour of the Israelis. This succeeded in heightening the level of hostilities and perceived injustice against Palestine.

The Role of the USA in the Middle East Crisis

Israel-Egypt Relations

The 1973 invasion of Syria and Egypt on Israel with the support of the Soviet Union has not been the first ill-relation between the two states; their dispute dated back in history. More notable are the 1967 war against Israel by both Egypt and Syria and the Yom Kippur War of 1973. As opined by Nasir (2023) the fear of wanton defeat by the Israeli leader necessitated the call for the involvement of the USA in providing both financial and military assistance. However, rather than just subsidizing the war, the USA moved the motion for creating peaceful relations to avert future war. Thus, U.S. President Carter

opened cease-fire talks between Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat which resulted in the Camp David Peace Accords, which emphasized the recognition of the sovereignty of Israel by other Arab nations by relinquishing her territories in exchange.

Israeli-Palestinian Relation after the Persian Gulf War

The relations between the USA and Palestine leader, Arafat, got punctured during the Persian Gulf War for supporting the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq and also for the threat to attack Israel, a focus interest of USA foreign policy. However, after the successful triumph of the USA in the Gulf War, the collaborative effort of U.S. President George H.W. Bush and Soviet President Michael Gorbachev brought about the conference to resolve the conflicting relationship between Israel and Palestine. In pursuit of this, the United States and other nations moderated discussions between Israeli and Palestinian leaders, and, in 1993, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres announced that Israel and the PLO reached a truce called a “land-for-peace” deal in Oslo. Sardonicly, despite the various movements in solving this crisis, most especially the impact of President Clinton, the peaceful relations between Palestine and Israel have always been fluctuating rather than being permanently settled. The *New Hour* (2006) posited that President George Bush administration’s signaled continued high-level U.S. engagement when he sent his top diplomat, Secretary of State Colin Powell, to the Middle East to meet another new leader, the freshly anointed Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, and Palestinian President Yasser Arafat. However, violence never ceased, but continually crept back into the landscape of the Palestinian-Israeli relationship, and by early 2002 it had grown such that it had a name “the second intifada”. The administration witnessed an Israeli reoccupation of Palestinian West Bank and Gaza towns and villages, in response to attacks by Palestinians on Israeli targets, and the deaths of dozens of civilians on both sides. A major byproduct of the renewed strife was a significant shift in U.S. policy toward the Palestinians, specifically their leader. Arafat, one of the most frequent visitors among foreign leaders to the Clinton White House, became unwelcome in Washington, perceived by the Bush administration as the Israelis saw him — a terrorist.

In contrary to the efforts of past administrations in the USA, the foreign policy of President Trump's administration was primarily centered on Israel’s interests, debunking the idea of two-state. This was equally followed by President Joe Biden at the inception of his administration. Kali (2021) asserts that the controversial policies implemented by Trump as regards the Israeli-Palestinian crisis, portrayed

the USA to be ego-centric, as their policies bends towards favoring Israel and sidelining Palestine. Thus, the present US president, Joe Biden, is facing huge challenges in settling this dispute. Although, he reversed some of the changes of the Trump administration and while some are unchanged, a similar case is still the retention of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. By and large, the USA has proved herself as the dominant outside power to the Middle East region after the withdrawal of the United Kingdom. Her efforts over the years have been significant, however, with the many reasons highlighted above and including the inherent division amongst Israelis and Palestinians and the declining interest of USA in fostering their prior peace-making role, has proved the irremovable nature of the conflicts within the region.

Conclusion

The paper concluded that conflict is perennial in all societies and would persist as long as states continue to struggle to assert their national interests and political hegemony among the committee of States in the international environment. The study harped on the certainty that international system and geo-political institutions were established to oversee development and peaceful relationships as guiding principle. However, with available established literature and reviewed global cases in the Middle East, it concluded that the region will continue to be conflict-ridden due to cultural diversities, external geo-political and economic interests, including religious fanaticism as exemplified by key state actors, as with the case of the Middle East. Through the study, it became apparent that geo- conflicts in the Middle East, is likely to continue as long as United States, China and Russia continue to compete for global leadership and with ensuing political, cultural and economic proxy wars. It was discovered that the protracted Isreal-Arab crisis has festered on because of the desire of the United States to use Israeli forces to curtail Arab civilization from challenging Western culture and ensure access to the oil in the Middle East

The paper recommends that all party states to the conflict should de-radicalise their relationship postures to the pursuit of national interest in the Middle East, to embracing mutual global respect to collective security, in manner that would not endanger the collective peace of other sovereign states. It also recommended that United States should desist from her radicalisation policy in the Middle East, to maintaining a neutral posture in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Policy initiation and resolution implementation of the United Nations on the crisis in the Middle East should be revisited and backed with sanctions to erring parties.

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