

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Modern US foreign policy in the Middle East.

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Relevance of the research issue driven by the fact that in the modern system of international relations United States of America, remaining as the most powerful state, embody the dominance strategy in world politics, which is impossible without control over key parts of the world, one of which is certainly the Middle East. Particular importance to research gives strategic importance of the Middle East, because in the coming decades the meaning of this region will be increased. This region has enormous reserves of proven oil and gas fields, which have central point in the modern global economy.

The object of research is the modern US foreign policy.

The subject of research is the US foreign policy in the Middle East.

The purpose of research is to examine the formation, development and implementation of US foreign policy regarding the Middle East.

Research objectives:

- define the basis for the formation of US foreign policy;
- analyze the tools and mechanisms for the implementation of US foreign policy;

identify key trends in contemporary US foreign policy;

- examine the institutional framework of US foreign policy in the Middle East;

- examine US strategic ambitions in the Middle East;

- characterize the current stage of relations;

- determine the outlook for the US Middle East policy.

Scientific novelty of research:

- analysis of US foreign policy toward the Middle East has shown that it is possible to speak about the continuity of US foreign policy in the Middle East after the end of the "cold war." Termination of confrontation between the two major world powers has led to a fundamental change in the entire system of international relations and led to revise main strategic goals and methods of achieving them by the United States;

- the research shows that the Middle East and its resources, today are the subject of interest not only the US but the entire world community. The subject of discussion was the strengthening of counter-terrorism factor in US foreign policy and its ideological and propaganda support in general, and in the Middle East sector in particular.

Structure of research: the work consists of an introduction, two chapters, six paragraphs, conclusions and bibliographical bibliography that includes 91

sources, including 41 at foreign languages. The total amount of work is 77 pages of typewritten text.

Summary: US interest in maintaining its influence in the Middle East region has a half-century tradition. Nowadays, the United States is the most influential non-regional actor in the Middle East, whose main goal is to provide easy access to the energy resources of the region, that allow them to have a significant impact on the world oil market and therefore on world politics. Comprehensive analysis of the policies of the two presidents and their administrations shows the continuity of US foreign policy in the Middle East after the end of "cold war." Termination of confrontation between two major world powers has led to a fundamental change in the entire system of international relations and led to revise the main strategic goals and methods of achieving them by the United States. However, despite the different accents in the foreign policy concepts of the Republican and Democratic administrations, strategic vision and tactical implementation of the US Middle East policy remained unchanged. US interest in maintaining its influence in the Middle East region has a half-century tradition. Nowadays, the United States is the most influential non-regional actor in the Middle East, whose main goal is to provide easy access to the energy resources of the region, that allow them to have a significant impact on the world oil market and therefore on world politics. Comprehensive analysis of-the policies of two presidents and their administrations shows the continuity of US foreign policy in the Middle East after the end of "cold war." Termination of confrontation between two major world powers has led to a fundamental change in the entire system of international relations and led to revise the main strategic goals and methods of achieving them by the United States. However, despite the different accents in the foreign policy concepts of the Republican and Democratic administrations, strategic vision and tactical implementation of the US Middle East policy remained unchanged.

A key mission of the US foreign policy in the region was to maintain stability and security in the region, that corresponded to the tasks of creating the external conditions to ensure US national security. This priority has remained unchanged for both Democratic and Republican administrations, and on its implementation were concentrated Washington's efforts. This problem has been directly linked with the energy factor, that is a guarantee of uninterrupted supply of oil and the preservation of American influence on the process of pricing in the world market of hydrocarbons. In order to achieve stability in the Middle East and for solving the political and economic challenges were undertaken solutions by the achievement of a comprehensive peace settlement as the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and the containment of Iraq and Iran.