

PYATIGORSK STATE LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY

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SUMMARY

of the final qualifying paper

MODERN U.S. POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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The paper is devoted to defining a role of national interests on foreign policy of modern states, studying U. S. strategy on the Middle East and mechanisms of its realization and specifying U. S. role in solving Arabic-Israeli conflict. The paper consists of two chapters.

Transformation of the Middle East is the aim of American strategy. American political experts created a «Big Middle East» concept. It includes democratic, political and economic reforms. However, development of Iran nuclear program obstructs U. S. project realization. Moreover, there is unsolved Arabic-Israeli conflict.

The Middle East has a lot of different problems: economic, political and social. This region is unique because of socio-economic disunity and cultural-religious diversity. A lot of international actors take part in the Middle East political process. They influence on escalation and de-escalation. Nowadays, the Middle East states face a dilemma: to join forces and stand against American influence or to allow the USA to realize their strategy.

The topicality of the research issue arises from the fact that the Middle East is one of the priority directions of American foreign policy.

The Object of the research is a modern U. S. foreign policy.

The Subject of the research is a modern U. S. foreign policy in the Middle East region.

Research Objectives:

- To search nature and content of foreign policy of state;
- To define a role of national interests on foreign policy of modern states;
- To develop main mechanisms of the realization of foreign policy of modern states;
- To study U. S. strategy on the Middle East;
- To expose the main durations of U. S. foreign policy;
- To specify U. S. role in solving Arabic-Israeli conflict

The Scientific Novelty of research consists in the following: system analysis of foreign policy aims of the USA on the Middle East region was made; the main problems of mediators during Palestinian-Israeli conflict solving were exposed.

The Texture of this research is defined by logic and consists of the following: two heads including three paragraphs for each one, a conclusion, and a bibliographic list of the literature used from 192 sources including 76 sources in foreign languages. The total amount of pages in this research constitutes 85 typewritten pages.

In the first chapter the conceptual approaches to the definition of foreign policy are analyzed. Nature, aims, purposes and different forms of foreign policy realization are considered. Besides, the role of national interests in foreign policy of modern states is studied.

In the second chapter of the research the U. S. strategy on the Middle East is described. Moreover, the main directions of U. S. foreign policy on the Middle East region are defined. Finally, the U. S. role in solving Arabic-Israeli conflict is specified. The effective way of solving this problem is offered.

In conclusion, we have found out that a foreign policy of state is realized by economic, military, propaganda and political means, which involve diplomacy. «Soft power» becomes more and more popular.

Cooperation with Israel is the priority direction of U. S. foreign policy on the Middle East. Its independence and stability ensure dominating and inviolability of the USA on the Middle East region. Permanent armed conflicts on the Middle East indicate that Israel and Palestine are not able to solve conflict. In order to reach peace, stability and security, they addressed to external force. Despite U. S. efforts, Arabic-Israeli conflict is not solved. However, American diplomacy made strategic and tactical mistakes. It caused increasing of Islamic radicalism and political extremism on the Middle East region. The USA only suggest resuming negotiations and pursue double standard policy. As a result, Arabic-Israeli conflict is one of the main factors of instability on the Middle East region. It is necessary to create an effective mediation strategy according to regional situation. Iran is a main direction of American foreign policy strategy. Its nuclear program disturbs the USA. The USA try to put Iran under control, using economic sanctions against it. This is not about military intervention.

The USA also include Syria and Libya in the sphere of their foreign policy interests. However, Libya is more important materially than Syria because it has a row material base.

Officially, the USA stand for peaceful dialog. They try to change political regimes on the Middle East states giving support to opposition and making controlled chaos. What is more, Obama doesn't refuse military means in foreign policy.

Consequently, bringing energy supply under control is a main U. S. aim on the Middle East. Successful realization of U. S. foreign policy strategy will lead to appearing of new threats and challenges for Russian national security. Spread of Islam among Muslims in Russia, especially on North Caucasus, is one of these threats.

Therefore, world community, primarily Russia, should take particular measures to stabilize situation on the Middle East region. It is necessary to take religious factor into account.