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**The Impact of the Jewish Lobby on the US Political Discourse:
Analysis of President Biden's Speeches on the Israeli-Palestinian
Conflict**

**Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Master's Degree in Literature and Civilization**

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Dedication

We dedicate this work to our parents for their never-ending motivation . Our parents who taught us that even the most difficult task can be finished if we approached one step at a time.

To our loved ones who have supported us throughout this journey.

Acknowledgements

Jeffrey Gitomer said **“Obstacles can’t stop you. Problems can’t stop you. Most of all, other people can’t stop you. Only you can stop you ”**. The road was not paved. it was full of difficulties and responsibilities, but we challenged the pressures of time, job demands and all the responsibilities on our shoulders to finish this work. However, we overcame these obstacles through trust in Allah, the help of our supervisor, teamwork and perseverance. Facing difficulties has taught us the significance of maintaining a positive mindset, enhancing our problem – solving skills and the value of teamwork.

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Finally, we hold all the responsibility in doing this work and any mistake that can be found inadvertently is solely ours.

Abstract

This dissertation aims to investigate the influence of Israeli lobby on the U.S. foreign policy under President Joe Biden administration. It elaborates the strategies used by the Israeli lobby to influence the U.S. foreign policy especially the policy towards Israeli-Palestinian conflict. One of the ways used by the Israeli lobby to influence the U.S. foreign policy is lobbying the Executive and legislative branches . The lobby is so powerful, it could even decide the President and Congress candidates who will sit on the important position in the U.S. government as well as decision-maker position ; consequently , the lobby process would be easier. Analysis reveals that political discourse frequently aligns with the interests of these groups often emphasizes support for Israel's security and framing the conflict in ways that favor Israeli perspectives. This alignment is evident in the rhetoric of major political parties, legislative initiatives and executive actions. The study finds that this influence extends beyond policy-making to affect media representation and public debate. Moreover, The lobbying efforts contribute to a dominant narrative that marginalizes Palestinian voices and perspectives, thereby influencing the broader public's understanding of the conflict. These findings highlight the complex interplay between lobbying activities and political discourse and suggest that the Jewish lobby plays a crucial role in shaping U.S. positions on the Israel-Palestine conflict.

Keywords: Foreign policy, Israel, Jewish lobby, Middle East, Palestine, United States.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABC	The American Broadcasting Company
AIPAC	American Israel Public Affairs Committee
AJC	American Jewish Committee
AZC	American Zionist Committee
CBC	The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
ME	Middle East
NBC	The National Broadcasting Company
PACs	Political Action Committees
US	United States
ZOA	Zionist Organization of America
9/11	Attacks on the US September 11 th 2001

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Introduction

1. Background of the Study

Since the creation of Israel in 1948, the U.S. has adopted a pro- Israeli policy towards Israel in the Middle East at the expense of Arab countries. The strength of the relationship between Israel and the U.S. is built on friendship, partnership, and alliance. Not surprisingly, friendship between Israel and U.S. runs deep, in shared values, economy, and culture, as it strengthened by mutual interests (Cutter, 2019).

Following the attacks of 9/11 (September 11), both the U.S. and Israel have strengthened their alliance towards counter-terrorism wars and measures. The new approach adopted a policy that has been justified by the claim that the U.S.- Israeli interests have been threatened by countries leading sponsor of terrorism. It is necessary here to mention that the most effective and powerful Jewish lobbying organizations like American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) has shaped the above-mentioned approach policy. Given the lobby's prominence, analyzing how U.S. political leaders like President Biden discuss the Israeli-Palestinian conflict was able to provide insights into the lobby's impact on political discourse. Biden has long been seen as a supporter of Israel, so examining his speeches on the issue could reveal the lobby's influence (Cutter, 2019).

Several studies have been conducted concerning this subject. First, a study that is entitled *The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy* was done by *John Mearsheimer and Stephen Walt* (2006) who emphasized in their study that the Israel lobby considerably influences the American foreign policy. According to the authors, this influence has been seen in the strong and limitless support of Israel in U.S. foreign policy. The kind and field of this impact was the subject of a

lengthy discussion prompted by this paper, with some claiming that the authors exaggerated their findings and neglected to take other variables influencing U.S. policy into consideration.

Secondly, The International Journal of Law article is conducted by Abdelhafez Hafez (2021). This study looks at the various ways that the Israel lobby influences political decisions in the U.S., such as through think tanks, political action committees (PACs), and media influence. According to the paper, even in situations where Israeli interests would collide with other American goals in the Middle East, this dynamic has molded U.S. foreign policy in a way that benefits Israeli interests.

2. Statement of the Problem

The precise nature and extent of the Jewish lobby's influence on American political discourse and policymaking processes, particularly with relation to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, remain unclear despite a great deal of scholarly debate. According to some perspectives, the importance of this lobby has been exaggerated while others insist that it has a significant impact on policy outcomes and rhetoric. Amidst such controversies, it is needed to understand how American political debates are shaped by Jewish lobbies particularly in respect to what President Biden says about the Israeli -Palestinian conflict. This study therefore seeks to fill this gap by analyzing tactics used by the lobby in influencing policy making process as well as examining Obama's speech in light of the lobby interests and implications for wider U.S. foreign policy towards Israel, Palestine and Middle East stability.

3. Research Questions

The present research explores the impact of the Jewish lobby on U.S. Political Discourse making. Therefore, this research addresses to the following question :

How effective is the Jewish lobby in influencing U.S. political discourse regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in the Middle East ?

4. Research Hypothesis

The hypothesis of this study is formulated as follows:

The Jewish lobby's impact on U.S. foreign policy related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict under Biden's administration is significant . The Jewish lobby reached its objectives and priorities concerning the conflict that can be observed in President Biden's speeches when opposing Palestinian actions whereas supposing the Israeli's actions are their right to defend themselves.

5. Research Objective

The study attempts to clarify the lobby's impact on presidential language and policy choices by analyzing key themes, narratives and policy implications presented in Biden's speeches. Additionally, this study aims to assess the broader implications of interest group influence on U.S. foreign policy goals, providing insights into the dynamics of policy making in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Through these goals, the study hopes to advance knowledge of how interest groups influence U.S. foreign policy and how it affects world geopolitics.

6. The Significance of the Study

The main point that makes the present paper significant is that it shows the influence of the Jewish lobby in U.S. foreign policy decision-making towards Israel- Palestine conflict. Also, it analyses the support of America to Israel, more importantly it sheds light on the influence of Israel, it has on American politics is purely external a special relationship based on mutual interests in foreign policy rooted in shared values.

7. Research Methodology

This dissertation opts for a qualitative content analysis for the sake of examining the influence of the Jewish lobby on U.S. political discourse. It focuses specifically on Joe Biden's speeches concerning the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in 2023 and 2024. The study analyzes three well chosen speeches delivered by President Biden at the beginning of the last war and after a while of it , emphasizing the language, rhetoric, and thematic content. These directly address the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The analysis is grounded in a combination of rhetorical analysis and discourse analysis techniques to uncover the underlying influences and themes.

8. The Structure of the Dissertation

The study is divided into three chapters. The first chapter is entitled : The Jewish lobby and the U.S. Political Discourse presents an analysis of the Jewish lobby and how it influences the U.S. foreign policy. It presents the definition of the Jewish lobby and its origins, describes the different means, mechanisms, and strategies used by the lobby to influence both the U.S. society and administration. The second chapter is The U.S., Israel, and Palestine Relations: Historical overview. It presents a clear historical background of the relationship between the U.S., Israel, and Palestine. It describes how the alliances have developed focusing on some key events, agreements, conflicts, and diplomatic interactions. It also examines the historical context that designed the dynamics of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and its impact on the region focusing on the involvement of the U.S. in the conflict. The third chapter: Presidential Rhetoric and Speech Analysis. It presents a detailed analysis of President Biden's speeches related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The analysis includes the content, the themes, and rhetoric. It examines how the Jewish lobby impacts Biden's discourse and decision-making concerning the conflict by analysing three well chosen speeches.

CHAPTER ONE

Jewish Lobby and the U.S. Political Discourse

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Introduction

The Jewish lobby holds a prominent position within the sphere of covert U.S. policy. Embedded within the deep state the U.S. of American political life, it wields significant influence across the U.S. domains including politics, media, economics, and academia. Moreover, its reach extends into social, cultural, and spiritual realms, aligning with its ideological orientations. Notably, the Jewish lobby's advocacy in the U.S primarily serves the interests of Israel rather than solely pursuing its own interests. In doing so, it contributes to the perpetuation of American hostility towards the Arab world and issues pertaining to Arab nations. The Jewish lobby's significant influence on U.S. policy, particularly in regards to Israel and the Arab world, is a result of its strategic positioning within various sectors of American society, which ultimately perpetuates a biased foreign policy that favors Israeli interests over those of the Arab world. This chapter tackles the background and the role of the Jewish lobby within the U.S Political Discourse.

1.1 Background of The Origin of Jewish Lobby

Understanding the contemporary presence and impact of the "Zionist lobby" in the United States necessitates an examination of its intellectual roots within American Christianity (Feuer, 1976). For an extended period, the doctrine of "Zionist Christianity" asserted that the return of Jews to their holy homeland, Palestine, and the establishment of the state of Israel were embodying of biblical prophecies, ultimately paving the way for the second advent of Jesus the U.S. Christ. This conviction was notably articulated in George B. The U.S. h's seminal 1844 work, "Valley of Revelation" or "The Revival of the Bones of Israel," wherein he advocated for the restoration of Jews to Israel to elevate them among the esteemed nations of the world (Feuer, 1976).

The initial political endeavors of the Zionist Lobby trace back to 1891 with the "Blackstone Memorial," orchestrated by William Eugene Blackstone, aimed at garnering support from The U.S.

President Benjamin Harrison to persuade the Ottoman Sultan to relinquish control over Jewish Palestine (Gilmour, 1982,). In 1914, Louis Brandes, a judge in the U.S. Supreme Court, catalyzed the transformation of American Zionism into a potent political force. Subsequently, on September 21st, 1922, the U.S. Congress passed a resolution endorsing Palestine as a national homeland for Jews, amidst the palpable influence exerted by extremist Zionist leaders within the White House and broader political arena (Gilmour, 1982)

The establishment of the American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs in the 1950s marked a significant development, coinciding with shifting priorities in THE U.S. foreign policy during the early stages of the Cold War era. While the Jewish case did not occupy a remarkable position in the Dwight Eisenhower administration's agenda, unlike its preoccupation with the Soviet Union, tensions between the administration and the Zionist committee prompted the latter to rebrand itself as the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) in 1963, emerging as the foremost Zionist entity influencing the U.S. politics (Gilmour, 1982).

According to several scholars, bilateral relations between the U.S. and Israel remained until the setback of 1967, marked by a misinterpretation of the ramifications of Israel's establishment. Notably, George Friedman, the U.S. politician and writer, posited that antecedent animosities towards Israel within THE U.S. policy underwent a profound transformation post-1967, facilitated by the adept mobilization of support for Israel by the Zionist lobby. Mearsheimer and Walt (2006) contend that the Zionist lobby's imprint on THE U.S. foreign policy became increasingly pronounced from 1976 onwards, with Israel emerging as the primary beneficiary of American aid, receiving over \$140 billion in assistance from 1948 to 2004.

1.1.1 Definition of the Jewish Lobby

The Zionist lobby is network of Zionist individuals and institutions significantly influences THE U.S. foreign policy to align with the objectives of Israel. This lobby does not operate as a singular movement with centralized leadership; rather, it represents a diverse form of individuals and organizations with different perspectives on political matters. In addition to American Jews, Christian Zionists, whether as individuals or groups, have a crucial position within pro-Israel lobby. The American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) is one of the core groups in the lobby which represents a supportive force to effect the American lawmaker for the ultimate support for Israel (Mearsheimer & Walt, 2006).

The structural framework of the Zionist lobby comprises a combination of associations and organizations that intersect to pursue the various U.S. goals. Noteworthy entities within this coalition include the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, the World Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, and the National Advisory Council on Jewish Community Relations (Mearsheimer & Walt, 2006) The term "lobby" serves as a convenient shorthand to denote the collaborative efforts of individual organizations actively engaged in shaping THE U.S. Department of State policies in favor of Israel. At its core, the lobby comprises American Jews who dedicate their resources to influencing the U.S. foreign policy to align with Israeli interests. This involvement includes advocating for pro-Israel candidates, providing financial contributions, and supporting organizations loyal to Israel. However, it is important to note that not all-American Jews align with the lobby, as Israel may not be a central concern for many within the community.

A brief historical overview reveals the gradual formation of the Jewish lobby, tracing back to the 17th century when Jewish immigrants from Europe began establishing social and

commercial foundations in America. Over time, this burgeoning community evolved into a formidable lobbying force with considerable influence across political, economic, and social spheres in the U.S.. This influence extended to key government institutions and media outlets, positioning the lobby as a significant player in shaping THE U.S. policy, particularly in matters related to Israel and the Middle East (Mearsheimer & Walt, 2006).

1.1.2 A Brief History of the Jewish lobby

Historically, The Jews who emigrated in the middle of the 17th century from Europe to the American Continent were able to form the Jewish lobby at various levels and activities. They joined the Jews who fled after and engaged in their ranks in an effort to establish social and commercial bases in America which would be eventually be a viable nucleus to form a large lobby in the U.S. In fact, this future lobby would have a strong influence in political, economic, social affairs, and in different aspects of their lives in the U.S. Also, the future lobby in the U.S. promised to provide various aid to the Jews around the world (Mearsheimer & Walt, 2006)

In 1654, twenty- three Jews were displaced from Europe and settled in the colony of New Amsterdam, later New York, were the nucleus of the Jewish community. The American continent became the basis for the creation of the Promised Land of Israel. It is worth to mention that in the period from 1654 to 1984 immigration rates increased with nearly six and a half million Jews. Initially, the Jewish sought to form communities in the major U.S. cities for commercial, agricultural, and industrial occupations of great financial benefits which they can reach to the social level, prestigious, and the ability to affect delicate governing institutions and various official agencies with the aim of first acquiring the U.S. economy by establishing banks, financial institutions, and large factories in various industrial, commercial, agricultural, and oil sectors (Mearsheimer & Walt, 2006). or the purpose of infiltrate the centers of governments, major

public functions in the White House, departments, and parties, organs, and channels of the U.S. media in the U.S, the Israeli lobby; then, became the active force in running most of the official affairs of the U.S, especially in the House of Representatives, the House of the Senate, the Department of State, the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of Homeland Security, and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) (Mearsheimer & Walt, 2006).

Regarding this realistic view of the future of Israel, world Zionism has organized the work of Zionist lobby and a large scale in organizations of political institutions, economic, financial, and media stand alone in every U.S. state with the allocation of an independent budget for each organization separately with its own legal professional and personal management. The Jewish lobby is now a state within a state. It is the main engine of all the political, military, economic, social, and media positions and decision-making taken by the U.S. administration, especially in economic and political issues, the Palestinian issue and Arab issues in particular, at the level of the UN Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly which have close links to the Zionist entity (Mearsheimer & Walt, 2006).

1.2 The Structure of The Jewish Lobby

These days, identifying pressure groups is one of the important discussions in forming public policy. These groups are trying to affect policy makings and decision makings in different ways to achieve their interests. The history of relevant studies on stakeholders' groups refers to the beginning of the 20th century. Although this phenomenon isn't new and even is older than parties but the main concept of pressure group, which is called stakeholder group either, was first drawn in America and was studied for the effects of organizations and private forums on government.

Organized groups do attempt to directly affect legislation. These organizations comprise the formal lobby. U.S. Middle East policy is further shaped by Jewish voting behavior and American public opinion. These indirect means of influence are the informal lobby.

The Israeli lobby in America is receiving appropriate interest and benefit from two modes: Formal and informal modes. They look on groups and organizations that have official status have powers in the field of administration and law. Moreover, there is an informal mode that groups do not enter directly into the arena, but occasionally information collecting and encouraging their members to participate in the elections and political issues of the day, they are trying to influence America's foreign policy equations.

The formal and informal components tend to intersect at several points so the distinction is not always clear-cut. Together, however, they form the Israeli (or pro-Israel) lobby. This is a more accurate label than "Jewish lobby" because a large proportion of the lobby is made up of non-Jews. This term also reflects the lobby's objective. The Israeli lobby can then be defined as those formal and informal actors that directly and indirectly influence American policy to support.

1.2.1 Formal Lobby

Organized groups do attempt to directly affect legislation. One of these, the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) is a registered lobby. Other groups do not generally engage in direct lobbying (e.g., B'nai B'rith and Hadassah), but do disseminate information and encourage their members to become involved in the political process. They also sometimes lobby on specific issues. Though they have rarely influenced policy, Christian groups have also frequently weighed in on Israel's behalf and several pro-Israel organizations are comprised entirely of non-Jews. These organizations comprise the formal lobby ("Israel lobby in the United States", 2003).

The Formal component of the Israeli lobby consists of organized lobby groups political action committees (PACs). The center for responsive politics which tracks all lobbies and PACs describes the background of these pro-Israel as a “nationwide” network of local action committees, generally named after the region their donors come from, supplies much of the pro-Israel money in U.S. politics, additional funds also come from individuals. The donors unified goal is to build stronger U.S-Israel relations and to support Israel in the negotiations and armed conflicts with its Arab neighbors. (SADEK, M-D. 2022). There are three key formal lobbying groups:

- Christian united for Israel, is the largest pro-Israel lobby.
- The American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) which directly lobbies the United States congress.
- The Conference of President of Major American Jewish Community and the executive branch of the US government. (“Israel lobby in the Unites states”, 2003, p. 1).

Among these Israeli groups and organizations, there are some specific institutions, as organized, that try to influence the government, the Congress, and the state; and direct the parliamentary and governmental interactional flows of America in Israeli interest. Like Public Affairs Committee, America- Israel known as AIPAC, but these groups under official status have powers in the field of administration and law certainly that facilitate and speed up their routine activities such as the Christian right organizations, southern whites, conservatives and neo-conservatives in both America parties must be considered also as a non-Jew agent but as a lobbyist and components and facilitators for the Israeli (“Israel lobby in the Unites states”, 2003, p. 51).

1.2.2 Informal Lobby

Support for Israel is strong among American Christians of many denominations. Informal Christian support for Israel includes a broad range varieties support for Israel ranging from the programming and news coverage on the Christian Broadcasting Network and the Christian Television Network to the more informal support of the annual Day of Prayer for the Peace of Jerusalem (Falk, 2006)

Informal lobbying also includes the activities of Jewish groups. Some scholars view Jewish lobbying on behalf of Israel as one of many examples of a U.S. ethnic group lobbying on behalf of an ethnic homeland, which has met with a degree of success largely because Israel is strongly supported by a far larger and more influential Christian movement that shares its goals (Himmelfarb, 2009).

1.3 The Means of Influence of the Jewish Lobby in the U.S.

Two prominent scholars John Mearsheimer and Walt Stephen (2006) have taken on an arduous task to analyze the official power of the Jewish lobby which has grown steadily in recent years. According to them, the power of the lobby was now so large, and its strength of the Jewish lobby which is unparalleled. This provides the normal or strategic argument by which the U.S. is closely related to Israel, and explains the U.S. support of Israel

The Israeli lobby comprises various entities that coalesce around shared objectives and interests, collectively shaping U.S. policy to align with their aims. Moreover, the Jewish lobby tends to bend its own interests of the Zionist entity and support them in any policies pursued by the strategies and mechanisms in order to extend its influence within the U.S. (Mearsheimer & Walt, 2006)

The means of action taken by the Israeli lobby, together with its Jewish organizations in the U.S, include exerting influence in the U.S. Congress through members who support their campaigns, or control them intellectually, as well as influencing the executive branch by playing an active role in the U.S. elections, presidential elections, funding candidate campaigns and campaigning. Also, the Jewish lobby exploits its control of mass media, writers, analysts, and study centers which are largely established in the U.S. The Jewish lobby depends on two ways of working directly and indirectly: (1) is through the presence of Jews in political positions through which policy- making and decision- making are influenced both in the administration, or in Congress, or states' governors, and through indirect deal with the U.S. administration; however, the reliance on indirect dealings is increasing and it is achieved through:

- The use of electoral campaigns as a means of pressure on the candidates and get them promises to adopt the Zionist point of view and work to support Israel.
- The use of members of the lobby in congress to support Israel issues.
- The use of the media to attract the support of U.S. officials to Israel and to raise Israeli issues in public in a way that received popular acceptance. (Mearsheimer & Walt, 2006).

1.3.1 Voting Power

The Jews constitute an organized electoral force, and they participate in the U.S. elections by 50% to 90% among the general US public. The reason for their high participation is that they are organized as educated groups. Accordingly, they seek to increase their power and electoral influence (Gilmour, 1982).

As for the importance of the Jewish voting power, Gilmour (1982) believed that it is increasing in initial elections. Jewish voters make up a quarter of the electorate in the New York State Democratic party primary; thus, the choices of the Jewish voters in the primary presidential elections often determine the name of the Democratic candidate who will engage in the competition against the Republican candidate in the final elections.

The Jewish voice gains additional strength in view of the fact that American Jews always take center stage in a weak polarity that makes them a “swing vote” for one candidate, or another. The Israeli lobby has always sought to press for the election of US pro- Israeli President through relying on the elective power of the Jews, who often have the highest vote turnout, especially in important states; such as, California, Florida, New Jersey, and New York

When voting competition intensifies among candidates, the Jewish vote always decides in favor of either this or that candidate. Thus, U.S. politicians take the Jewish electorate into account while making decisions, as they seek to introduce themselves to AIPAC, the most powerful and influential Israeli organization in the U.S, and other lobby organizations. Their support facilitates their access to financial aid, and encourages voters to vote for them.

1.3.2 Campaign Donations

The Jews are the major financiers of the U.S. Presidential campaigns. In this context, Kotch (2019) believed that they finance 60% of their costs, especially in the Democratic party which is 30 times the size of the U.S. population, and the Jews constitute 3 % of the U.S. population for the reason that the US presidential campaigns are too expensive. So, any candidate has to accept the Jewish support. This also applies to the candidates of the Senate and House of Representatives .

Furthermore, he stated that; in fact, most Jews give their votes to the Democratic Party because it expresses more than minority interests; however, if the interest requires the support of a Republican candidate, they have no objection to the evidence and their support for U.S. President Donald Trump because of his electoral promises in support of Israel. The proposition of their participation in the elections up to 92 % compared to 54 % of the general U.S. public. This gives their voting percentages an effective impact on the ballot results .

Therefore, it is obvious that any candidate for the presidency has to win the Israelisupport and works to appease them. This has been repeatedly expressed by different candidates; such as, George. W. Bush's speech before the AIPAC in 2001 in which he stated that "the safety and security of Israel is the first priority of my foreign policy and my administration will firmly support Israel against terrorism and violence by supporting and ensuring freedom, prosperity and security for the state of Israel" (Helmreich, 1992).

Also, the U.S President Donald Trump's statement before his victory when he met with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. He stated that "Israel and its citizens have suffered for a very long time in the front lines against Islamicterrorism and that the Israeli people want a just and lasting peace with their neighbors." In order to achieve victory in the U.S. elections, Donald Trump campaigned in Israel under the title "Trump equals the Israeli interests", to urgethe voters who hold U.S. citizens to give their votes in favor of Trump; for Trump and his campaign were well aware of the strength of the Jewish lobby and its ability to influence the election and upset the equation in a single moment (Helmreich, 1992).

1.3.3 Education of Politicians

According to Mitchell Bard, Israel lobbyists also educate politicians by “taking them to Israel on study missions. Once officials have direct exposure to the country, its leaders, geography, and security dilemmas, they typically return more sympathetic to Israel. Politicians also sometimes travel to Israel specifically to demonstrate to the lobby their interest in Israel. Thus, for example, George W. Bush made his one and only trip to Israel before deciding to run for President in what was widely viewed as an effort to win pro-Israel voters' support” (Bard, 2009).

1.3.4 Think Tanks

A think tank (or policy institute) is “an organization that conducts research and engages in advocacy in areas such as social policy , political strategy , economy , science or technology issues, industrial or business policies or military advice ” (Merriam Webster’s Dictionary) .Many think tanks are non-profit organizations , which some countries such as the United States and Canada provide with tax exempt status , Other think tanks are funded by governments , advocacy groups, or businesses, or derive revenue from consulting or research work related to their projects . The centers of studies and researches play a major role in shaping public opinion and pressure on the US administration. They often contribute to policy-making, so the Jewish lobby worked to establish its intellectual arsenal, it is “the Washington Institute for Near East Policy”, the lobby was not limited to the institute, but extended to the American Project Institute, the Brookings Institution, the Heritage Foundation in order to disseminate the ideas and research of these centers. The American Israel Committee pays the cost of sending 400 free copies per week to U.S. members of Congress, Senior officials, and delegations of states to the U.S. so that the participation of U.S. Presidents and Senior statesmen at the annual meeting of AIPAC is normal. All these researches

and studies are carried out with the participation of a number of well-known Jewish researchers in the U.S. (Mearsheimer & Walt, 2006).

1.3.5 Media and Public Discourse

In addition to the influence of the Jewish lobby in U.S. Congress and the executive branch, Mearsheimer and Walt (2006) believed that the Jewish lobby has sought to form false concepts and point a rosy picture of Israel in the media and portrays it as a “victim of terrorism”, that it always seeks peace, but Palestinians and Arabs refuse to reconcile. Thus, pro-Israel organizations have influenced some think tanks and research centers to help shape public opinion for the benefits of Israel. The most popular TV stations are ABC, NBC and CBC, and their most prominent film companies are Fox, Paramount and Universal .

Furthermore, it is worth to mention that Article 12 of the protocols of the Elders of Zion on media and the press states that “newspapers, publishing houses and news agencies must be controlled because the press and literature are the greatest educational forces” (Wilzig & Schejter, 1994).

World Zionism works hard to tighten control of the various media and harness them to serve the Zionist goals and remove obstacles from its path, for the U.S. press the Jews do not have much of the newspapers; however, they control the news export parts. The bulk of mass media and some of it (the New York times, the Washington post, Radio Corporation of America... etc. Israel has more than 300 daily, weekly, periodic and most important thing they have means of pressuring these newspapers which are often the main source of funding guaranteed by the survival and continuity of these newspapers (Mearsheimer & Walt, 2006).

In addition, Mearsheimer and Walt (2006) confirmed that film industry is also an area of influence of the Jewish lobby's views, as well as some large news agencies. The Jewish lobby works to impose the media quarantine on media agencies that do not respond to its demands through an organization called the Anti-Defamation League .

The Jews try to direct the media associated with them to address people according to their social structure, and tickle their emotion and hit the strings sensitive. The result is to convince these audiences how valid their ideas are. Also, they push them behind, and make them a pressing power in politics so as to remain in a pioneer position to serve Israel. Meanwhile, they work hard to create a hateful bias on anti-Israel sentiments for the following reasons: (1) the pressure and influence exerted by the Jewish community in the U.S, (2) the inclination of the U.S public to sympathize with a people of European culture;

such as, the Israeli, as well as pro-Zionist media, and (3) looking suspiciously at non-European people (Mearsheimer & Walt, 2006). Since the Zionists own their own newspapers, the American Jewish Journalism Agency publishes 140 newspapers which focus on adopting the traditional religion, and reminding the Jews of the ancient homeland, in accordance with the Zionist plan and its goals (Wilzig & Schejter, 1994)

1.3.6 College Campuses

Since the early 2000s, a number of organizations made to focus on what could be called "pro-Israel activism" on college campuses. With the outbreak of the Al-Aqsa Intifada in 2001, the groups mentioned before became visible more and more. In 2002 an organization that includes many of these groups, recognized as the Israel on Campus Coalition, was formed as a result of what they felt were "the worrisome rise in anti-Israel activities on college campuses across North

America". The stated mission of the Israel on Campus Coalition is to "foster support for Israel" and "cultivate an Israel friendly university environment".

Israeli members on Campus Coalition include the Zionist Organization of America, AIPAC, Americans for Peace Now, the Anti-Defamation League, Keshet, the Union of Progressive Zionists. Despite the fact that these groups are hugely united in their support of Israel, in 2007 there was a major internal conflict, when the right-wing Zionist Organization of America unsuccessfully had to remove the left-wing Union of Progressive Zionists from the coalition after the latter group sponsored lectures by a group of former Israel Defense Forces soldiers who criticized the Israeli Occupation of the West Bank and Gaza (Spence, 2007)

Some people feel that the pro-Israel activism on college campuses can go further from advocacy to outright intimidation. U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who wailed of great difficulty in earning access to a number of universities to discuss his new book *Palestine Peace Not Apartheid* which criticized certain Israeli policies, a highly publicized accusation comes from this last event. In October 2007, a group of 300 academics under the name The Ad Hoc Committee to defend the University issued a statement in *Inside Higher Ed* calling for academic freedom from political pressure, in particular advocating openness and dialogue with groups identifying as supporters of Israel (Jaschik, 2007).

In December 2007, several student leaders who defended pro-Israel groups on college campuses were corroborated by advocacy group Stand with Us as "emissaries of the Jewish state" for their work and would receive up to \$1,000 a year from the Emerson foundation for their efforts (Karni, 2007).

1.3.7 Coordination with Israel Officials

Rabbi Alexander Schindler, former chair of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations (a U.S. advocacy group), told an Israeli magazine in 1976, "The Presidents' Conference and its members have been instruments of official governmental Israeli policy. It was seen as our task to receive directions from government circles and to do our best no matter what to affect the Jewish community." Hyman Bookbinder, a high-ranking official of the American Jewish Committee, once said "Unless something is terribly pressing, really critical or fundamental, you parrot Israel's line in order to retain American support. As American Jews, we don't go around saying Israel is wrong about its policies" (Mearsheimer & Walt. 2007).

Bard (2009) noted that "by framing the issues in terms of the national interest, AIPAC can attract broader support than would ever be possible if it was perceived to represent only the interests of Israel. This does not mean AIPAC does not have a close relationship with Israeli officials, it does, albeit unofficially. Even so, the lobby sometimes comes into conflict with the Israeli government" (pp. 12- 3).

1.4 Responses to attacks on Israel and the Jews

Zunes (2006) wrote that "assaults on critics of Israeli policies have been more successful in limiting open debate, but this gagging censorship effect stems more from ignorance and liberal guilt than from any all-powerful Israel lobby" (para. 2). Furthermore, he explained that while "some criticism of Israel really is rooted in anti-Semitism", it is his opinion that some members of the Israel lobby cross the line by labeling intellectually honest critics of Israel as antisemitic. Zunes argued that the mainstream and conservative Jewish organizations have "created a climate of intimidation against many who speak out for peace and human rights or who support the Palestinians' right of self- determination". Zunes has been on the receiving end of this criticism

himself "As a result of my opposition to US support for the Israeli government's policies of occupation, colonization and repression, I have been deliberately misquoted, subjected to slander and libel, and falsely accused of being "anti- Semitic" and "supporting terrorism"; my children have been harassed and my university's administration has been bombarded with calls for my dismissal.

Alan Dershowitz (2009) wrote that he welcomes "reasoned, contextual and comparative criticism of Israeli policies and actions." If one of the goals of the pro-Israel lobby was to censor criticism of Israel, Dershowitz stated that "it would prove that 'the Lobby' is a lot less powerful than the authors would have us believe.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Jewish lobby has a significant presence in U.S. political discourse, wielding influence through both formal and informal channels. Its origins trace back to historical contexts, evolving into a structured entity with diverse methods of impact, such as voting power, campaign donations, and educational initiatives. The lobby's influence extends to think tanks, media, public discourse, and college campuses, often in coordination with Israeli officials. Its responses to attacks on Israel and Jews further solidify its role in shaping U.S. policy and public opinion. Understanding the Jewish lobby's complex mechanisms of influence is crucial for comprehending its place in American political dynamics.

CHAPTER TWO

The U.S., Israel, and Palestine Relations Historical Overview

Chapter Two: The U.S., Israel, and Palestine Relations Historical

Overview

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Introduction

A complex relationship shaped by geopolitical strengths and chronicled occasions exists between the Joined together States, Israel, and Palestine. Since the 1960s, the Joined together States of America has been a faithful partner of Israel, playing an imperative part in cultivating near relations between the two countries. This bolster stems from shared majority rule values, vital interface, and authentic associations. U.S. remote approach within the Center East has centered on the Israeli-Palestinian strife, which has its roots in a century-long regional debate over the Sacred Arrive. This chapter investigates the complex relationship between the three parties, the strife between Israel and Palestine, the involvement of America within the struggle, and the territorial elements of this complex geopolitical relationship.

2.1 The U.S-Israel Relations

Since the establishing of Israel in 1948, profound relations between the U.S. and Israel have happened. The recently made state of Israel was by and large backed by President Truman, and the Joined together States played a critical part in helping the nation. The alliance, which evolved over time, was founded on mutual respect for similar values, connections, and strategic ideas (Cypel, 2021). The history of ties between the U.S. and Israel demonstrates a shift from early ambivalence and disinterest to a strong and strategic relationship.

In 1962, President John F. Kennedy privately told Israeli Foreign Minister Golda Meir: “The United States has a special relationship with Israel in the Middle East, really comparable only to that which it has with Britain over a wide range of world affairs.” Fifteen years later, President Jimmy Carter publicly used the same phrase: “We have a special relationship with Israel. It's absolutely crucial that no one in our country or around the world ever doubt that our number one

commitment in the Middle East is to protect the right of Israel to exist, to exist permanently, and to exist in peace.”. The notion acknowledged by Kennedy and Carter showed a special ally between Israel and the U.S. supported by both states’ leaders and peoples (Bar-Siman-Tov, 1998).

2.1.1 Arms Support

According to Bar-Simon-Tov (1998), when it came to arms and aid initially, France was Israel's main ally, with the United States not being its strongest supporter. However, the United States accelerated arms deliveries to Israel as tensions rose ahead of the 1967 six-day war, recognizing Israel's strategic importance in the region. A change in direction toward stronger assistance was evident when President Lyndon Johnson promised to maintain Israel's military edge. Despite challenges such as the Arab-Israeli conflict and differing policies, the bond between the two nations has remained strong.

Narea (2023) posits that Israel is deliberately critical to the Joined together States since it may be a law-based partner that remains steady in an unsteady range. Over a long time, the Joined together States has given Israel with critical military help, reinforcing territorial security and Israel's defense capabilities. Moreover, the vital organization together between the two nations has been fortified by insights sharing and joint military works out.

2.1.2 Challenges Faced

The U.S.-Israeli collusion has confronted challenges and reactions in spite of its vital assertion. Ovsienko (2016) highlighted that The Israeli-Palestinian strife has altogether influenced discretionary relations and raised concerns around human rights infringement. Pundits contend that U.S. bolster for Israel's approaches prevents the prospects for peace within the locale and undermines American validity within the Center East. The relationship confronted challenges

such as the request for reviews of Israel's atomic offices by President John F. Kennedy and the political realignment taking after the Yom Kippur War. In spite of these challenges, U.S.-Israel relations got to be more grounded, driving to key military collusions and discretionary defense beneath the Reagan organization.

2.1.3 Influence of Lobbying

Israel has continuously had a positive open recognition within the Joined together States due to shared values, authentic accounts of abuse, and Israel's reputation as a law-based partner in an unstable zone. Zanotti (2018) said that Pro-Israel campaigning bunches, just like the American Israel Open Issues Committee (AIPAC), have played a critical part in forming arrangements towards Israel by advancing help bundles, defense participation, and conciliatory bolster.

In brief, the complicated combination of authentic ties, vital interface, challenges, and open recognition characterizes the U.S.-Israeli relationship. Understanding the complexities of this persevering organization together requires a comprehensive investigation of its advancement, impacts on territorial flow, and suggestions for U.S. remote arrangement within the Center East.

2.2 Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

The Palestinians have a wealthy verifiable association to the arrive of Palestine, following back to their predecessors who moved around four thousand years before Christ. Mohammed F (2024) added that these ancestors, known as the Canaanites, came from the Arabian Peninsula and played a pivotal role as civilization builders. They founded several key cities that remain significant today, such as Jerusalem, Nablus, Jericho, Bisan, Acre, and Jaffa. Around 1300 BC, another group, the Philistines, arrived from Aegea, encompassing the island of Crete. This influx

of newcomers over millennia contributed to the region's diverse cultural heritage, ultimately leading to the land being named Palestine.

The Jewish people historically defined themselves as the Jewish Diaspora, means living in exile. Their old land was Palestine. Jewish leaders trace the source of the Jewish Diaspora to the Roman occupation of Palestine in the 1st century CE. Escaping from the occupation, most Jews immigrated to Europe. Over time, Jews began slowly retuning back to Palestine.

Beginning in the 1200 s, Jewish people were expelled from England, France, and central Europe. Most resettled in Russia and Eastern Europe, mainly Poland. A small population, however, immigrated to Palestine. In 1492, jews who were expelled by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella expelled all Jewish people living in Spain settled in Palestine. By the 20th century, European Jews were migrating to Palestine in large numbers, fleeing religious persecution. In Russia, Jewish people were segregated into an area along the country's western border, called the Pale of Settlement. In 1881, Russians began mass killings of Jews, called pogroms, urged many Jews to flee Russia and settle in Palestine. Prejudice against Jews, called anti-Semitism, was very strong in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and France. The 1894 incident, called The Dreyfus Affair, exposed widespread anti-Semitism in Western Europe. That convinced the Austrian journalist Theodor Herzl to the idea that Jewish people needed to have their own homeland to be free of religious persecution. He organized the First Zionist Congress in 1897 and is credited with starting the Zionist movement. Zionism holds that an independent Jewish state is the only way for Jewish people to escape anti-Semitism. By the mid-1900s, anti-Semitism had developed into a powerful political force in Europe. In the early 1930s, more than 100,000 Jewish refugees came to Palestine from Nazi Germany and Poland. Zionism became popular in all over the world (Gur Alroey, 2014).

Zionists always dreamed of Palestine as their independent Jewish state. In the early 1900s, Palestine was controlled by the Ottoman Empire. It was not fully populated, most inhabitants were Muslim or Christian Arabs who opposed Zionism. This opposition was motivated by anti-Semitism, as well as fear about the loss of their own Arab or Ottoman identity, rights, and property. After World War I, the Ottoman Empire dissolved and Palestine became part of the United Kingdom (UK). The United Kingdom supported Zionism. Palestinians revolted, and the conflict between Arabs and Zionists continued throughout World War II, as more Jews tried to flee the Holocaust in Europe. In 1947, the United Nations (UN) split Palestine up into Arab and Jewish areas (Bard & Schwartz, 2005).

According to Shafir (1996), the Israeli-Palestinian struggle may be a complex and multifaceted debate that includes arrive, personality, and sway. Its roots can be followed to the competing national goals of Middle easterner and Jewish developments amid the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Zionism developed as a development supporting for Jewish sway within the Arrive of Israel, whereas Middle easterner patriotism looked for to bind together the Middle easterner world. These competing belief systems laid the basis for the pressures and clashes that would follow.

The Balfour Statement of 1917 could be a seminal archive within the conflict's history. Issued by British Outside Secretary Arthur Balfour, it communicated British support for the foundation of a Jewish country in Palestine. This statement was seen as a vital move to secure British interface within the locale, in spite of the statistic suggestions it would have on the Middle easterner populace. Taking after World War II and the Holocaust, universal opinion towards Jewish statehood developed, driving to the UN's selection of Determination 181 in 1947. This "Parcel Arrange" pointed to separate Palestine into partitioned Middle easterner and Jewish states, but it

come about within the Nakba of 1948, a disastrous occasion that driven to the uprooting of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians (Schneer, 2011).

According to Schneer (2011), a long time taking after Israel's foundation were checked by raising pressures and conflicts with neighboring Middle easterner states. Notably, the Camp David Agrees of 1978 between Egypt and Israel brought a transitory rest, finishing decades of threats between the two nations. Be that as it may, the center issue of Palestinian self-determination remained uncertain, driving to further tensions and outbreaks of savagery.

The primary intifada in 1987 signaled an unused stage of Palestinian resistance against Israeli run the show. Lustick (1993) claimed that this grassroots rebellion reflected the Palestinian population's disappointment with occupation and need of political independence. The marking of the Oslo Concurs within the 1990s checked a noteworthy improvement, driving to the foundation of the Palestinian Specialist and laying the basis for constrained self-governance in parts of the West Bank and Gaza.

The turn of the thousand years saw renewed violence and political precariousness, coming full circle within the second intifada in 2000. This period was characterized by suicide bombings, military attacks, and broad distress, advance complicating endeavors to resolve the strife. Furthermore, inside divisions among Palestinians got to be more articulated, especially following Hamas' discretionary triumph in 2006 and consequent clashes with Fatah. (Wilson, 2014)

Later, a long time have seen scattered episodes of viciousness, counting military showdowns between Israel and Hamas in 2014 and 2021. According to Magid (2021), the Trump administration's arrangements further exacerbated tensions by recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's capital and cutting help to Palestinian organizations. In spite of these challenges, the Biden

organization has communicated a commitment to reestablishing discretionary ties with Palestinians and intervening peace endeavors.

By October 2023, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict come to an obliterating climax, coming about in a major war between Israel and Hamas. This struggle, characterized by its tall civilian casualties and far-reaching pulverization, underscores the pressing require for universal mediation to avoid encourage viciousness and work towards a feasible peace solution (Jeffrey, 2023).

2.3The U.S Diplomatic Involvement in the Conflict

The history of U.S. inclusion within the Israeli-Palestinian strife dates back to the mid-20th century. Established in a century-long regional debate over the Sacred Arrive, the U.S. has become a critical player within the journey for solidness and peace within the Middle East (Yaqub, 2024).

The U.S. started its inclusion within the conflict within the 1940s, fundamentally driven by concerns almost international Zionism's impact on U.S. activities within the Center East. The U.S. upheld Israel's foundation in 1948, which driven to the primary Israeli-Arab war and consequent truce understandings with neighboring nations (Noland, 2023).

Over a long time, the U.S. has kept up a near relationship with Israel, giving conciliatory, military, and financial back (Robinson, 2021). The U.S. has reliably bolstered Israel within the UN, regularly vetoing resolutions that might bring equity to Palestinians. In spite of supporting for a two-state arrangement, later organizations have confronted challenges in progressing peace due to diverging policies and territorial flow.

The Biden organization has repeated its back for a two-state arrangement but has centered on normalizing Israeli-Arab relations and giving help to Palestinians instead of starting transactions to address the conflict's root causes. The struggle remains complex, including debated

arrive claims, security issues, the status of Jerusalem, and Palestinian displaced people (Magid, 2021).

2.3.1. The U.S. Policy Objectives

Hassan and Munayyer (2021) said that the U.S. approach goals have advanced over time, combining back for Israel with activities for peace and stability in the locale. The U.S. has been dedicated to a two-state arrangement since the George W. Bush organization and has opposed activities undermining its reasonability. The U.S. has sponsored Israel as a vote-based system and a country for the Jewish individuals whereas advancing the break even with rights and self-determination of Palestinians.

Recent occasions, such as the Hamas assault in 2023 and consequent Israeli military operations, have highlighted the delicacy of the two-state arrangement and the critical require for peace. The U.S. must explore complex flow, adjusting back for Israel with endeavors to address Palestinian rights and territorial steadiness (Chao-Fong, 2024).

In rundown, the objectives of U.S. arrangement within the Israeli-Palestinian struggle illustrate a cautious adjusting act between supporting Israel, progressing peace, and tending to compassionate issues. The conflict's energetic nature requests progressing discretionary efforts and worldwide collaboration to realize an economical determination that ensures security, respect, and prosperity for both Israelis and Palestinians.

2.3.2. The Challenges of the U.S Involvement

Jørgen Jensehaugen (2018) highlighted challenges within the U.S. engagement with the Israel-Palestine struggle reflect its complexity and sensitivity. These troubles have affected American approach choices and endeavors to coordinate the strife towards a quiet conclusion. The

conflict's chronicled roots, dating back to the early 20th century, have made deep-seated hatreds and competing claims over the Sacred Arrive, making it challenging to discover common ground for peace.

According to Nusseibeh (2024), accomplishing enduring peace is challenging due to the association of different parties, including Israel, Palestine, territorial powers like Iran and Hezbollah, and worldwide organizations. The U.S. faces the challenge of adjusting its solid verifiable relationship with Israel, counting critical military and monetary help, with its bolster for Palestinian uniformity and self-determination.

Pro-Israel campaigning organizations like AIPAC have a considerable effect on open conclusion and government decisions, forming U.S. arrangement towards the strife. Open conclusion within the Joined together States, including discourses almost help to Israel and concerns approximately human rights mishandle, puts weight on decision-makers to handle the struggle in a way reliable with American interface and values. (Yahya, 2023).

In conclusion, the challenges the U.S faces within the Israel-Palestine struggle underscore its complexity. Cautious transaction through chronicled, political, and helpful contemplations is fundamental to move the locale closer to a fair and lasting peace.

2.4 Regional Dynamics

The Israel-Palestine struggle is established in a century-old regional debate over the Sacred Arrive, which escalates after World War II with Jewish relocation to Footrest Palestine beginning in 1896. Taking after a UN vote in 1947, Israel was built up, driving to Arab-Israeli clashes and the relocation of Palestinians. Pressures continued, coming full circle within the 1967 Six-Day War and consequent regional changes. The U.S. has truly pointed to counter Soviet and Iranian impact,

guarantee Israel's security, combat fear-based oppression, advance vote-based system, and reduce outcast streams within the Center East. Be that as it may, later shifts in territorial elements, such as the Middle easterner Spring and clashes in Syria and Yemen, have moved U.S. center absent from the Israeli-Palestinian struggle (Robinson, 2023).

2.4.1 Strategic Objectives and Support for Israel

Israel has gotten critical conciliatory, military, financial, and media back from the Joined together States. The U.S. regularly bolsters Israel in UN resolutions that weaken Palestinian interface. This bolster, adjusted with common key objectives, has been the foundation of U.S. approach and procedure within the Center East. Whereas the U.S. has generally embraced a two-state arrangement, later organizations have taken shifting approaches. The Biden organization reaffirms this objective but has prioritized Israeli-Arab normalization and continued help to Palestinians without effectively restarting transactions. The U.S. faces a fragile adjusting act within the strife, exploring bolster for Israel, broader key goals, and territorial flow. Later occasions, such as Hamas's activities in Gaza, have reshaped territorial flow, impacting U.S. involvement and peace prospects within the locale (Yahya, 2023).

In brief, the Israeli-Palestinian struggle remains a complex and longstanding issue with authentic roots, vital interface, and changing territorial flow that impact U.S. engagement and endeavors to discover arrangements.

Conclusion

The complex relationship between the Joined together States and Israel has advanced over time due to shared majority rule standards, verifiable ties, and vital interface. The U.S. has essentially contributed to Israel's back, military help, and political participation. In any case, this

organization together has experienced challenges, especially concerning the Israeli-Palestinian strife. With regional debate, security concerns, and clashing national targets, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict proceeds to be a major issue within the Center East. U.S. conciliatory inclusion in this strife has been multifaceted, with endeavors to broker peace assertions and advance steadiness. In spite of these endeavors, the struggle endures, influencing territorial flow and worldwide security. The territorial flow of the Israeli-Palestinian strife has affected political scenes, security courses of action, and unions all through the Center East. With implications for neighboring countries and worldwide relations, the struggle has been a central point for pressures within the locale. The U.S. has explored this flow, adjusting bolster for Israel with discretionary engagement in the broader Center East

CHAPTER THREE

Presidential Rhetoric and Speech Analysis

Chapter Three: Presidential Rhetoric and Speech Analysis

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Introduction

In addition to its position as an executive power, the presidency of the U.S. shapes public discourse and impact national narratives. The President's words and actions resonate globally, and their impact can be observed in foreign policy. This chapter examines the speeches of President Joe Biden as a reflection of his administration's attitude on Israel and the Jewish lobby's impact on U.S. foreign policy. Through the analysis of three speeches delivered by Biden on October 10 and 18, 2023, and March 8, 2024, this chapter seeks to discover the differences in presidential rhetoric and its implications for U.S.-Israel relations. By analyzing the language and tone in these speeches, this chapter aims to show the ways in which President Biden's rhetoric reflects, supports, or challenges events related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Furthermore, it will explore how the administration's attitude is influenced by the Jewish lobby, and what implications this has for the broader path of U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East.

3.1 Biden's Biography

He is the 46th president of the U.S., his full name is Joseph Robinette "Joe" Biden, Jr . He was born on November 20, 1942 to a Christian Catholic family in Scranton, Pennsylvania, then, they moved to Claymont, Delaware when he was 10. He graduated with a degree in history and political science from the university of Delaware and got his law degree from the Syracuse University Law School. Before reaching public office, Biden practiced law as a public defender. Biden served as on the New Castle County from 1970 to 1972. He was elected to represent Delaware in the U.S. Senate when he was only 29, and remained in the Senate from 1973 to 2009, during this period, Biden built a strong relationship with the strongest representative of the Jewish Lobby AIPAC. Biden Began his first presidential try in 1987 but he dropped out from the competition, and tried a second one in 2007 but also, he dropped out following the 2008 Iowa

caucuses where he was positioned the fifth. After that, the candidate Barack Obama Chose him as his assistant in the Presidential race in 2008, they won the election together and Biden served as Vice President from 2009 to 2017.

Biden was elected President of the U.S. on November 3, 2020 and joined the presidency on January 20, 2021. Biden declared his candidacy for the 2024 presidential election on April 25, 2023. The U.S. will meet a presidential election on November 5, 2024, which will be the 60th one to choose the 47th or 46th president of the U.S. (Ballotpedia. org)

3.2 Analysis of Biden’s Speeches on Israel-Palestine War (2023)

In relation to Israel-Hamas war that began on October 7, 2023, President Biden delivered many speeches through them, he expressed his limitless support for Israel, the call for a two-state solution, condemnation of Hamas’s attacks, calling for a ceasefire, and increasing humanitarian aid to Gaza.

3.2.1 Thematic Analysis

To identify the recurring themes in President Biden’s speeches related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, three speeches are chosen for the analysis: the October 10th, 2023 speech, the October 18th, 2023 speech, and the March 8th, 2024 speech.

3.2.1.1 Condemnation of Hamas as Terrorist

The speech condemns forcefully Hamas attacks in Israel. Biden describes those attacks using many expressions like: “sheer evil”, “terrorism”, “blood thirstiness”. (October 10, 2020 speech). By returning back through history, Biden relates Hamas attacks to the long history when the Jewish people faced antisemitism, genocide, and the painful memories they caused in their

minds and hearts as he states “has brought to the surface painful memories and the scars left by a millennia of antisemitism ”.

Combating terrorism was and still one of the U.S.'s challenges. The speech condemns the terrorist attacks in Israel. Biden emphasizes that it is important to have a national cooperation to fight terrorism focusing on the role of the U.S. to coordinate a united response with some European countries to free hostages when he says “ Hamas committed atrocities that recall the worst ravages of ISIS, unleashing pure unadulterated evil upon the world. ” and “ We’re working with partners throughout the region, pursuing every avenue to bring home those who are being held captive by Hamas. ” (October 18 ,2023 speech)

Biden highlights that the conflicts between Israel and Palestine is so complex stating that the U.S. will continue to work to find a peaceful resolution. Biden states that the two sides need to cooperate and work for a two-state solution, without ignoring the Palestinian people’s dignity and right to self- determination as it was understood from his words “ As hard as it is, we must keep perusing peace. We must keep perusing a path so that Israel and the Palestinian people can both live safely, in dignity, and in peace. ” (October 10, 2023 speech)

Biden requests Hamas to release hostages and surrender the heads who are responsible for the attacks, and accept an agreement for a ceasefire. Biden highlights that Hamas is responsible for the bad situation in Gaza, so it has to take steps to bring an end to the dispute and make the situation better as he says “ Israel has the right to go after Hamas. Hamas ended this conflict by releasing hostages laying down arms, could end it by laying down arms and surrendering those responsible for October 7th. ” (March 8, 2024 speech)

3.2.1.2 Solidarity with Israel

When talking about solidarity and support to Israel, the speech emphasizes the absolute support of the U.S. and solidarity with Israel by repeating “We stand with Israel ” (October 10, 2023 speech), ensuring that Israel has enough abilities to defend itself from Hamas attacks.

Throughout time, Israel was considered as the spoiled daughter to the U.S. This latter gave all the forms of help and support to Israel. In the speech, Biden emphasizes that Israel should be secure, and the U.S. will always stand in the back of Israel and support its right to defend itself as he says “Israel must again be a safe place for the Jewish people. And I promise you: We’re going to do everything in our power to make sure that it will be. ” and “We have stood by your side ever since, and we’re going to stand by your side now. ”

Biden in his speech talks about the resilience of the Israelis against misfortunes. He notes that Israel is strong enough to face all the pain and loss when he says “Israel is a miracle, a triumph of faith and resolve and resilience over impossible pain and loss. ”, he also notes “We Israelis have a secret weapon. We have nowhere else to go. ”

As it is said, I am with you Oppressor or oppressed, Biden emphasizes that the U.S. has an absolute support to Israel and the U.S. is always ready to provide the military aid and resources that Israel needs to defend itself in his words “We’re surging additional military assistance including ammunition and interceptors to replenish iron dome to make sure that Israel does not run out of these critical assets to defend its cities and its citizens. ”

3.1.1.3 International Cooperation and Human Dignity in Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

The international cooperation is essential in discussing the Israeli- Palestinian conflict from the points of view of President Biden. He states that the U.S. interferes with partners in the region

and works with international allies to meet the needs of the Palestinians in this quote “We’re working in close cooperation with the government of Egypt, the United Nations and its agencies like the World Food Program and other partners in the region to get trucks moving across the border as soon as possible. ”

The speech emphasizes that it is important to protect human dignity among conflicts. Biden assures that the U.S. believes that every human has a dignity, no matter what is his religion, race or nationality, and that the U.S. refuses hate and terrorism. So, there is no place for hate in America as he says “We believe in the fundamental dignity in every human life: Israeli, Palestinian, Arab, Jew, Muslim, Christian – everyone. ”

As the conditions in Gaza worsened after more than six months of the Israeli attacks, Biden emphasizes in the speech on the expanded toll on innocent civilians there. He states the big number of victims among women and children. Biden ensures the bad humanitarian situation people are living in as a result of the conflict. he says “this war has taken a greater toll on innocent civilians than all previous wars in Gaza combined more than 30000 Palestinians have been killed, most of whom are not Hamas. Thousands and thousands of innocent’s women and children’s girls and boys also orphaned. Nearly 2 million more Palestinians under bombardment or displacement, homes destroyed neighbors and rubble cities in ruin, families without food, water, medicine. It’s heartbreaking. ”

It is not the first time that Biden suggests the two-state solution, Biden called for it in previous speeches. In this speech again, he shows that the two-state solution is the only way to ensure Israel’s safety, democracy, and peace with the Arab neighbors. He states that this is the principal solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict when he notes “As we look to the future, the only real solution to the situation is a two-state solution. ”

Biden's speech reflects the U.S. administration's attitude towards the war between Israel and Palestine through pushing for a ceasefire and looking for enduring resolution by diplomatic attempts and assistance initiatives as it comes in his words " I've been working non-stop to establish an immediate ceasefire that would last for six weeks to get all the prisoners released , all the hostages released , to get the hostages home and ease the intolerable in humanitarian crisis and build toward an enduring more something more enduring. "

3.2.2 Rhetorical Strategies

In examining Biden's speeches related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict delivered on October 10th and 18th, 2023 and on March 8th, 2024, a comprehensive analysis that is characterized by the use of rhetorical devices and language to present various messages:

3.2.2.1 Repetition, Alliteration and Emotive Language

Biden's speech emphasizes the U.S. absolute support to Israel in his repeated phrases "You are not alone. ". It is criticized for its one-sided support to Israel and aid to respond to Hamas's attacks neglecting the humanitarian crisis in Gaza when he says "We stand with Israel, we stand with Israel and we will make sure Israel has what it needs to take care for its citizens, defend itself and respond to this attack. " and this is not new because the history of the U.S.-Israel relations held the same features.

Biden administration faces the challenge to balance the support to Israel to defend itself and the need to preserve the civilians in Gaza. He wants to say that the two-state solution is the only way to maintain peace in the region. He states his challenge as "The question is how to work towards a two-state solution at the time when neither side seems willing to take the first step. "

Biden also uses emotive language when talking about the threats that Israel faces when he says that “Israel has the right to defend itself. ”, this rhetoric is used to show his sympathy for Israel and give excuses to its military attacks against the Palestinians

3.3.2.2 Ethical Appeal

In this speech, Biden wants to focus on the impact of the conflict on the Palestinian civilians in Gaza. He uses language which emphasizes the need to preserve the innocents in Gaza in his words “The Palestinian people are suffering greatly as well. We mourn the loss of innocent Palestinian lives. This rhetoric condemns the breaking of human values. Biden also uses a rhetoric to accuse Hamas that is a terrorist group which exploits the Palestinians and put all the responsibility of the situation on it as he says “The vast majority of Palestinians are not Hamas. Hamas does not represent the Palestinian people. Hamas uses innocents – innocent families in Gaza as human shields, putting their command centers, their weapons, their communications tunnels in residential areas. ”

3.2.2.3 Metaphorical Language

In this speech, Biden warns Israel not to get carried away after its anger. He uses metaphorical language to convey this message stating that “Israel has added burden because this hides and operates among the civilian population like cowards under hospitals, daycare centers, and all the like it also has a fundamental responsibility though to protect innocent civilians in Gaza. ”. This rhetoric condemns the Israeli escalation targeting children and women in their houses, in hospitals and daycare centers.

Throughout these three speeches, Biden uses various rhetorical devices and language to go through the complex Israel-Palestine conflict. His rhetoric goes from the high support and

solidarity with Israel and the humanitarian crisis of people in Gaza. Through which he reflects a diplomatic strategy that aims to balance the interests of the two sides when developing peace in the region.

3.3 The Pressure of the Jewish lobby on Biden's Administration

The position of the AIPAC during the conflict in the American congress is considered a great support for Israel's mastery that calls for more assistance for the country while describing Hamas as the terrorist that is responsible for the conflict. Majority Leader Chuck Schumer highlighted this attitude when criticizing Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and called for new elections, breaking with old American foreign policy. AIPAC faced discomfort because of the remarks of Schumer; however, it insists on the independence of Israel in decision-making and mastery during the conflict . (Perkins & Craft, 2024)

3.3.1 The Impact of AIPAC on US Foreign Policy

An important influence has been exerted by AIPAC on Biden's foreign policy towards Israel in 2023 seen in more military support for Israel and criticizing lawmakers who condemned the Israeli attacks on innocent Palestinians in Gaza. AIPAC's efforts has led to push \$14 billion as a military aid for Israel. The lobby group's pressure has been seen in the limited number of federal lawmakers who are against the war. In addition, AIPAC's historical relation with Biden that began when he became a senator, has played a great role in drawing his attitude on Israel. This close relationship in addition to the lobby group's volent efforts led to maintain a pro-Israel attitude in Biden's foreign policy decisions responding AIPAC's aims and primacies. (Barshad, 2024)

The steady support for Israel and its government's actions is the attitude of the AIPAC towards Israeli-Palestinian conflict. AIPAC has an absolute support to Israel and refuses any

criticism of Israeli policies. The lobby group works always to impact U.S. elections by supporting the candidates who are for Israel. Many sides have criticized AIPAC for interfering in U.S. election campaigns and its efforts to silence disagreement concerning the attacks of Israel in Gaza, it is also criticized for targeting violent candidates who show concern about Israel's policies. AIPAC's important financial resources and political impact shape its attitude on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, emphasizing a strong pro-Israel position in U.S. policies.

Even though there is a disagreement and discomfort between the Democratic Party and AIPAC's intolerant attitude, a significant influence has been seen on Biden administration's policies towards Israel by AIPAC. Here are some key points:

- Throughout time, AIPAC supported Biden who received over \$ 5,2 million in his election campaigns over the past 34 years marking that he is the most recipient of money from AIPAC among all the congressmen. As a senator, Biden directed his fidelity to the lobby group, saying "I don't think there's any senator who has done more fundraisers for AIPAC or gone around the country more for AIPAC. " (Stepansky & D'Amours, 2024)
- Lawmakers who condemned the Israeli military campaign in Gaza in 2023 have been criticized by AIPAC. Only a minority of federal lawmakers have given loudly their opinion against the war facing the risk to be reseated by the lobby group. (Stepansky & D'Amours, 2024)
- It is expected that AIPAC will spend \$100 million in the 2024 Democratic primaries to defeat candidates who don't support Israel enough. The group has already spent millions in the 2024 cycle through its PAC and super PACs. (Kelly, 2024)

- Biden is facing a low reelection chances, putting him in a dilemma between the challenge to face the public opinion in all over the world and especially in America that condemns the fierce campaign of Israel in Gaza and crossing AIPAC that may threaten his chances in success. Experts say that Biden know well the political results of disagreeing Israel and AIPAC. (Stepansky & D'Amours, 2024)

Thus, the group's deep relations with Biden and its readiness to spent without limits to impact elections guarantees the group's sway over the administration's Israel policies. In spite of some internal Democratic disagreement, Biden's support for Israel will not change.

AIPAC's impact on U.S. foreign policy towards Israel under Biden's administration has kept strong because the organization haven't stooped from exerting important pressure on policymakers to support Israel. Some shifts have raised Democratic Party's attitude on Israel; however, the lobby group's evident efforts to maintain an unwavering support for Israel are clearly observed, the group has targeted Democrats who refuse to propose limitless military support to Israel, aiming to abort any generational shift within the party for more disagreement towards Israel's policies. AIPAC has promised essential financial resources, like \$100 million to impact elections and defeat candidates who show a little support to Israel. (Brownstein, 2024).

In the light of the growing disconnect between Democratic voters and officials concerning Israel, AIPAC's impact has played a role to hinder the shift towards a worse attitude on Israel within the Democratic Party. The personal relationships of Biden with foreign leaders, especially those in Israel, have also a great effect on his approach to foreign policy, standing closely with AIPAC's pro-Israel agenda. The lobby group's support for candidates who agree with its opinions and its financial and political pressure in Washington have helped in protecting a strong pro-Israel attitude in U.S. foreign policy under the Biden administration. (Badawi, 2024)

3.3.2 AIPAC Response to U.S. Foreign Policy

AIPAC has responded to changes with a combination of pressure and criticism in U.S. foreign policy under Biden's administration. As Biden kept a continuous support for Israel, AIPAC has repelled shift or criticism against Israel's policy:

- AIPAC has criticized lawmakers who voiced concerns over the Israeli campaign in Gaza in 2023. Only a few of federal lawmakers have spoken loudly against the war. (Staff, 2024)
- It is expected that the lobby group will spend \$100 million in the Democratic primaries to defeat candidates who are not pro-Israel. It has already spent millions in the 2024 cycle through its PAC and super PACs. (Staff, 2024)

When Biden warned Israel to prevent arms' transmissions to it if it invades Rafak, the lobby group criticized it as a "dangerous and counter to American interests" and called on Congress to "send a clear message to the Biden Administration that America must continue to stand by Israel." (Badawi, 2024)

AIPAC refuses the Biden administration's memorandum on selling weapons in February that conditioned written assurances from the receiving countries to respond to the laws. It also rejected the U.S. sanctions against West Bank settlers who have used violence against the Palestinians. (Badawi, 2024).

Therefore, while Biden has kept showing strong support to Israel, AIPAC has forcefully repelled any shift or criticism against Israel's actions, spending limitless money to impact elections and lobbying Congress to protect the U.S.'s absolute support to Israel. The group's impact has

hindered a generational shift within the Democratic Party towards a more disagreement towards Israel's actions. (Badawi, 2024)

3.3.3 Jewish Lobby Interest in Biden's Speeches

AIPAC's pressure influence Biden's speeches related to 2023 Israeli-Palestinian conflict to protect the limitless support to Israel. The speeches also have expressed concerns about the humanitarian crisis in Gaza and the settlement widening. A rhetorical support for Israel has been observed Biden's long speeches. Biden has repeated that America has always opposed settlement growth, stating "Settlement expansion clearly presents an obstacle to the horizon of hope that we seek. " (Keinon, 2023)

However, Biden has also faced a violent reflection from AIPAC when he has warned Israel to prevent weapons' transmissions to Israel if it invades Rafah. AIPAC has criticized this and has called on Congress to direct Biden's administration to continue to stand by Israel. This may urge Biden to change his rhetoric to soften his attitude. (Keinon, 2023)

As a consequence, While president Biden has kept a rhetorical support for Israel, AIPAC's violent lobbying and readiness to target politicians who are against Israel's actions has affected his capability to pressure Israel over its escalation to the conflict. AIPAC's influence has helped to make sure that Biden's speeches again continue to support Israel's policy in spite of all the discomfort and criticism.

In summary, AIPAC's pressure has urged Biden to keep a pro-Israel attitude in his speeches, it has also limited his capability to condemn Israel's actions or even impose results for the high number of victims in the conflict. In brief, the personal historical relationship of Biden with the lobby group has also been an operator in his approach.

3.4 Discussion and Results

According to the provided sources, the analysis of Biden's speeches concerning the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in relation to the influence of the Jewish lobby on U.S. foreign policy reached the following findings:

3.4.1 Influence of the Jewish Lobby on U.S. Foreign Policy

The Jewish lobby, including the strongest organization AIPAC, has important role to shape the U.S. foreign policy towards Israel. The lobby also practices pressure on policy makers and impacts public discourse. The influence of the Jewish lobby is highlighted in the lobby's capability to target campaign contributions towards favorable candidates who show fidelity towards Israel and its role to supply knowledge and tactical tips to congress. The impact of the lobby is extended to the executive power, the president, and their foreign policy. The Jewish donors and voters are also considered effective in drawing candidates' policies towards Israel.

3.4.2 Biden's Speeches and AIPAC Influence

Biden's tone towards Jewish lobby emphasizes support for Israel and a two-state solution, it also addresses disputes like settlement widening. AIPAC's pressure on Biden has been clearly observed in his rhetoric to defend increased military support for Israel and criticize lawmakers who voiced concerns over Israel's campaign in Gaza in 2023 conflict. Although Biden's speeches are directed to different audiences, including AIPAC, they highlight a balance between supporting Israel and discussing issues like settlement widening and human rights.

3.4.3 Impact on U.S. Political Discourse

The Jewish impact on U.S. political discourse concerning Israel is Considerable. The Jewish lobby participates pressure on media, search centers, and universities; the lobby considers the

criticism of Israel as antisemitism to shape discourse. Although the lobby's impact is so strong, the America public and many scholars begin to practice their pressure to influence the U.S. foreign policy towards Israel.

To summarize, In light of the Jewish lobby's influence on U.S. political discourse, the analysis of Biden's speeches related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict highlights the complexity faced by Biden to balance the unwavering support to Israel, discuss political and humanitarian issues, and the influence of lobbying efforts to shape U.S. foreign policy towards the region.

Conclusion

The analysis of President Biden's speeches delivered on October 10 and 18 ,2023 and March 8, 2024 highlight the complex interplay between presidential rhetoric, U.S. foreign policy, and the impact of the Jewish lobby. By the examination of language and tone in these speeches. this chapter has revealed the administration's developed attitude concerning the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the impact of the Jewish lobby on this attitude. The speeches delivered in October 2023, at the beginning of the conflict, showed the administration's efforts to keep a balance between supporting Israel and working for a resolution to the crisis. President Biden's rhetoric in this period emphasized the need for negotiation, diplomacy, and a commitment to a two-state solution, without influencing the strong relationship between the U.S. and Israel. However, as the conflict escalated, Biden showed a more assertive tone in his March 8, 2024's speech calling for urgent moving steps for lasting peace. The shift in rhetoric suggests that the administration practices more pressure on Israel even if rising the risk of causing the anger of the powerful Jewish lobby. As the U.S. continues to struggle with the rise of the conflict in the Middle East, it will be very important for future administrations to found a balance between supporting Israel and reaching a resolution to the crisis and lasting peace. This will require a different approach to foreign policy, one that caused

by a deep understanding of the historical, political, and cultural dynamics in the region. By learning from the previous administrations ' successes and failures and by honest negotiations with partners and stakeholders, the U.S. can play a positive role to maintain peace, stability, and prosperity in the Middle East.

General conclusion

The dissertation aimed at exploring the impact of Jewish lobby on U.S. foreign Policy under the president Joe Biden administration through an analysis of the major themes and policy implications that were presented in Biden speeches, the study sought to shed light on the lobby influence over presidential rhetoric and choices. By evaluating the wider effects of interest group influence on US foreign policy objectives, this study also aimed to illuminate the dynamics of policymaking in relation to the Israeli-Palestinian issue. By achieving these objectives, the study intended to increase our understanding of how interest groups impacted US foreign policy and how that influenced global geopolitics.

To reach out the objective of this study, The hypothesis is formulated as :The Jewish lobby's impact on U.S. foreign policy related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict under Biden's administration is significant . The Jewish lobby reached its objectives and priorities concerning the conflict that can be observed in President Biden's speeches when opposing Palestinian actions whereas the Israeli's actions are their right to defend themselves.

To ensure our hypothesis, a specific content analysis was chosen to find out how the Jewish lobby impacts the political discourse in the U.S. It focused on Biden's remarks appeared in his speeches concerning the Israeli-Palestinian conflict delivered in 2003 and 2004.

The study examines three of Biden's speeches. the analysis focused on the thematic content, the rhetoric, and the language. The analysis was based on the relation between the discourse analysis and the rhetoric analysis to recognise the implicit influences and themes.

This study explored that the Jewish lobby have a considerable impact on U.S, political discourse through the analysis of Biden's speeches on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The results expose that the lobby's pressure shaped presidential rhetoric that serves pro-Israel attitudes. This impact is significant in Biden's emphasis on Israel's security and self-defence, often related with calls for peace and stability in the region. The Jewish lobby's impact emphasised the complexity in making decisions towards the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, reflecting wide geopolitical concerns and domestic political regards.

The Jews practiced power and influence both inside and outside the U.S. The unwavering support to Israel is due to the Jewish lobby. In addition, the Jewish Zionist concerns don't correspond to the American interests. So, to conclude, the base of Israel is the Jewish lobby; when the lobby weakens, Israel will disappear.

At last, certain limitations have faced this research. First, there have been problems concerning time management for accomplishing this work. Second limited references formed a serious problem in covering all the needed ideas along this study. So new researchers can begin from what is reached in this research to go to further results.

Appendices

Speech 1: President Joe Biden's address on Hamas attack on Israel (October 10, 2023)

“Sheer evil ”, “terrorism ”, “bloodthirstiness ”

“As hard as it is, we must keep pursuing peace. We must keep pursuing a path so that Israel and the Palestinian people can both live safely, in dignity, and in peace ”

“We stand with Israel ”

“We’re surging additional military assistance including ammunition and interceptors to replenish iron dome to make sure that Israel does not run out of these critical assets to defend its cities and citizens ”

“We stand with Israel, we stand with Israel and we will make sure Israel has what it needs to take care of its citizens, defend itself and respond to this attack ”

“Israel has the right to respond indeed has a duty to respond to these vicious attacks ”

Speech 2: President Joe Biden's address on Hamas attack on Israel (October 18, 2023)

“Has brought to the surface painful memories and the scars left by a millennia of antisemitism ”

“Hamas committed atrocities that recall the worst ravages of ISIS, unleashing pure unadulterated evil upon the world ”

“We’re working with partners throughout the region , pursuing every avenue to bring home those who are being held captive by Hamas ”

“Israel must again be a safe place for the Jewish people. And I promise you : We’re going to do everything in our power to make sure that it will be ”

“We have stood by your side ever since , and we’re going to stand by your side now ”

“Israel is a miracle, a triumph of faith and resolve and resilience over impossible pain and loss ”

“We Israelis have a secret weapon. We have nowhere else to go ”

“we’re working in close cooperation with the government of Egypt, the United Nations and its agencies like the World Food Program and other partners in the region to get trucks moving across the border as soon as possible ”

“We believe in the fundamental dignity in every human life: Israeli, Palestinian, Arab, Jew, Muslim, Christian – everyone ”

“You are not alone ”

“We must keep persuing a path so that Israel and Palestinian people can both live safely, in security , in dignity , and in peace. For me, that means a two-state solution ”

“The vast majority of Palestinians are not Hamas. Hamas does not represent the Palestinian people. Hamas uses innocents, innocent families in Gaza as human shields, putting their command centers, their weapons, their communications tunnels in residential areas

Speech 3: Biden uses state of the Union address to push for two-state solution amid fighting in Gaza. (March 8, 2024)

“Israel has the right to go after Hamas. Hamas ended this conflict by releasing hostages laying down arms could end it by laying down arms and surrendering those responsible for October 7th”.

“This war has taken a greater toll on innocent civilians than all previous wars in Gaza combined more than 30000 Palestinians have been killed, most of whom are not Hamas. Thousands of thousands of innocent’s women and children’s girls and boys also orphaned. Nearly 2 million more Palestinians under bombardment or displacement, homes destroyed, neighbors and rubble cities in ruin, families without food, water, medicine. It’s heartbreaking ”

“As we look to the future, the only real solution to the situation is a two-state solution ”

“I’ve been working non-stop to establish an immediate ceasefire that would last for six weeks to get all the prisoners released, all the hostages released, to get the hostages home and ease the intolerable in humanitarian crisis and build toward an enduring more something more enduring ”

“Israel has added burden because this hides and operates among the civilian population like cowards under hospitals, daycare centers and all the like, it also has a fundamental responsibility though to protect innocent civilians in Gaza ”

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الملخص

تسعى هذه الدراسة لتسليط الضوء على تأثير اللوبي الإسرائيلي على السياسة الخارجية الأمريكية خلال عهد الرئيس جو بايدن من خلال شرح الاستراتيجيات التي يستخدمها اللوبي الإسرائيلي للتأثير على السياسة الخارجية للولايات المتحدة وخاصة السياسة تجاه الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني. إحدى الطرق التي يستخدمها اللوبي الإسرائيلي للتأثير على السياسة الخارجية للولايات المتحدة كالضغط على السلطتين التنفيذية والتشريعية. ونظراً لأن اللوبي قوي للغاية، فيمكنه أيضاً تحديد مرشحي الرئيس والكونغرس الذين سيشغلون منصباً مهماً في الحكومة الأمريكية بالإضافة إلى منصب صانع القرار، وبالتالي فإن عملية الضغط ستكون أسهل. ويكشف التحليل أن الخطاب السياسي يتماشى في كثير من الأحيان مع مصالح هذه المجموعات، وغالباً ما يؤكد على دعم أمن إسرائيل ويضع الصراع في إطار يصب في صالح وجهات النظر الإسرائيلية. ويتجلى هذا الاصطفاف في خطاب الأحزاب السياسية الكبرى، والمبادرات التشريعية، والإجراءات التنفيذية. علاوة على ذلك، توصلت الدراسة إلى أن هذا التأثير يمتد إلى ما هو أبعد من صنع السياسات ليؤثر على التمثيل الإعلامي والنقاش العام. وتساهم جهود الضغط في خلق خطاب مهيم يهمل الأصوات ووجهات النظر الفلسطينية، وبالتالي يؤثر على فهم الجمهور الأوسع للصراع. تسلط هذه النتائج الضوء على التفاعل المعقد بين أنشطة الضغط والخطاب السياسي، مما يشير إلى أن اللوبي اليهودي يلعب دوراً حاسماً في تشكيل المواقف الأمريكية بشأن الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني.

الكلمات المفتاحية: السياسة الخارجية، إسرائيل، اللوبي اليهودي، الشرق الأوسط، الولايات المتحدة

الأمريكية.