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**The Suez Crisis: Examining the United States Involvement in
Reshaping the Arab-Israeli Conflict**

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Master's Degree in Literature and Civilization**

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Dedication

My praise first and foremost to ALLAH, the Almighty, my Creator, my strong pillar, my source of wisdom, knowledge and understanding. He has been the source of strength through this work, and every work I did and will do.

I also dedicate this work to my parents for their prayers and encouragement, to my husband who has supported me all the way, to my children, and to my sisters and brothers. I also want to dedicate this thesis to my friends and colleagues, and to everyone who cares about me. I also would like to give a special dedication to the people of Palestine.

ASMA

This thesis is dedicated to the memory of my mother and sweet daughter, may Allah grant them a place in heaven.

I wish to dedicate this work to my father, for his continuous prayers and for his patience through the years. I would like to thank my husband and my sweet children; I am truly thankful for all the support and encouragement I received from you during this year. I also dedicate this work to my brothers and my sisters, my friends and colleagues who have been supportive during my ups and downs.

Elarem

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Abstract

This study focuses on the Suez Crisis and the involvement of the United States in it, examining how this involvement influenced the subsequent Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Using a historical research method, data collected from primary and secondary sources were analysed. The study revealed that the involvement of the U.S in the Suez Crisis led to the end of European imperialism marked by the collapse of British and French colonial powers and the emergence of a new balance of power represented by the United States and the Soviet Union. Additionally, it highlights the lasting impact of the Suez Crisis on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, contributing to regional instability in the 21st century. This study reflects the prolonged suffering from unresolved Israeli-Palestinian conflicts and the significant role of key international players, particularly the United States, in changing the course of the struggle and reshaping the region.

Keywords: Israeli-Arab conflict, Middle East, Suez Crisis, United States.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

MENA	Middle East and North Africa
UK	United Kingdom
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UN	United Nations
US	United States
WWII	World War II
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OSCE	Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
IMET	International Military Education and Training
FME	Foreign Military Financing
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
CDI	Cooperative Defense Council
KGB	Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti (Soviet Security Agency)

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General Introduction

1. Background of the Study

The so-called American containment of the world issues around the globe led to the U.S extent's control over the MiddleEast, in order to keep communism which was represented by the SovietUnion away and also to protect its own interests in the region. This could be gradually extended over and over especially after the beginning of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the direct involvement of the U.S superpower impersonated in American diplomatic, military and economic support which become a significant role in shaping the general feature of the region.

The Arab-Israeli conflict stands as one of the most lasting and combative disputes in current history, deep-rooted in competing national accounts, regional claims, and geopolitical competitions. The conflict owes its origins to the founding of the State of Israel in 1948 and the subsequent displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, leading to periods of viciousness, war, and unsuccessful peace initiatives. Essential to this struggle are matters of land, borders, refugees, and the status of Jerusalem, with both Israeli and Palestinian national identities intensely knotted by the land they live on. The Arab-Israeli conflict has not only had deep inferences for the parties directly elaborate but has also become a central point for local and global politics, drawing in external actors and impairing tensions across the Middle East (Reuters, 2023).

The Suez Crisis of 1956 manifested a key moment in the history of the Middle East with far-reaching costs for area dynamics and international politics. The crisis was caused by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's decision to nationalise the Suez Canal, a vital stream controlled by British and French benefits. Anxious about their deliberate interests, the United

Kingdom, France, and Israel threw a military campaign to seize control of the canal, leading to a clash with Egypt and its allies. The crisis drew the attention of the United States and the Soviet Union, who sensitively interfered with resolving the situation and preventing growth into wider conflict. The Suez Crisis bore the shifting power undercurrents in the Middle East and decorated the difficulties of Cold War competitions, decolonization, and nationalist movements in the region. Moreover, it underscored the role of outdoor performers, chiefly the United States, in determining the development of actions and manipulating the results of local fights (Hahn, 2021).

2. Statement of the Problem

The long Israeli-Palestinian struggle remains a complex and controversial issue in worldwide political relations, and many attempts have been made to find a resolution. At the heart of this military action were the conflicting demands of land, resources, and national individuality by Israelis and Palestinians, guiding a large integer of aggression and hostility. While the conditions of these struggles are complex, the involvement of international players, especially the United States, has played an important role in shaping its course. The Suez Crisis of 1956 is an important point in time in this discourse, along with the U.S. participation has far-reaching consequences for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and broader Middle Eastern governments. Hence, this study aims to investigate how the U.S .involvement in the Suez Crisis compacted the dynamics of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and influenced its consequent change.

3. Research Questions

The current research enquiries the following:

1. How did the Suez Crisis impact the Isreali- Palestinian conflict?

2. What was the position of the U.S during the crisis?

3. How did the strategic relationship between the U.S and Israel during the Suez Crisis event shape the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?

5. Research Objectives

This study aims at investigating the interrelated dynamics of the U.S' international powerlessness position, its participation in territorial struggles such as the Arab-Israeli conflict, and its function during the Suez Crisis. By analyzing U.S. Involvement in conflicts in the Middle East, especially the Arab-Israeli conflict, the study targets to bring out motivations, plan of action, and results, organic phenomenon light on wide American goals in the region and conflict resolution approaches. Furthermore, through an investigation of the particular dynamics of the Suez Crisis and the effect of U.S. Participation, the research tries to explain it necessitate for the location.

6. Research Methodology

The current study opted for a qualitative approach of research given the interest in studying the different perspectives on the Suez crisis and the involvement of the United States in the conflict. It employed historical and descriptive methods to collect and analyse data. This was the best fit due to the investigation of past events and their relationship to lasting Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This research depended on primary and secondary sources through collecting qualitative-historical data and interpreting it descriptively.

7. Research Significance

This research holds significant academic and educational importance. Academically, it enhances researchers' understanding of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by shedding light on the

historical events and power conflicts that have influenced its evolution. Through an investigation of the Suez Crisis and U.S. involvement, this research gives a detailed examination of the event of internal players on the struggle dynamics, thus reinforcing the actual body of knowledge on the subject. In a functional sense, the consequences of this study provides significant insights to decision-makers and those involved in Middle East diplomacy by providing a historical view and agreement of previous participation, which can assist in formative future opening aimed at partitioning struggle and supporting peace.

8. Structure of the Study

The study is organized into two chapters. Chapter one is entitled The Historical Context and the Catalysts of the Suez Crisis. The chapter is devoted to the literature review on current research related to The Historical Context and the Catalysts of the Suez Crisis. It reveals significant reviewed discussions about Pre-crisis geopolitical climate. Furthermore, it demonstrates the Key players and their interests. Thus, it addresses the fundamental of the nationalization of the Suez Canal. Then, it directs the scope to The Tripartite Aggression.

Chapter two is entitled the U.S. Involvement and its Consequences on the Israeli-Palestinian Relations. It effectively illustrates the United States' participation and its consequence on the Israeli-Palestinian relations. It presents detailed excerpts in the Introduction, followed by insightful analyses on various aspects including The U.S. Foreign Policy Shift, U.S. Diplomatic Manoeuvres during the Crisis, U.S. Economic and Military Strategy, Impact on the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict and Long-term Effects of U.S. Involvement.

Chapter One

The Historical Context and the Catalysts of the Suez Crisis

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Introduction

The geopolitical landscape of the Middle East was dramatically changed in the 20th century by the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, which was followed by a number of disagreements and tensions in the area. The Tripartite Aggression, which involved Israel, the United Kingdom, and France, occurred by Egypt's bold 1956 decision to nationalize the Suez Canal, worsening existing unstable conditions. Correspondingly, this chapter outlines and examines the historical context and causes of the Suez Crisis, exploring the pre-crisis geopolitical environment shaped by the establishment of Israel, the key players and their objectives, Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal, and the Tripartite Aggression that followed. It also analyzes the strategic objectives and outcomes of this significant development in international relations.

1.1 Pre-crisis Geopolitical Climate

In 1948, the Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel encapsulated the Jewish aspirations for autonomy and self-governance. Morris (2008) claimed that David Ben-Gurion penned the declaration in Tel Aviv on May 14th, 1948. Correspondingly with the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), this declaration underscored the natural and historical entitlement of the Jewish community to determine their own fate within their ancestral territory.

According to Makovsky (2007), the views of the declaration, which provided as the basis for the establishment of the State of Israel, were proposed to further the development of the country. First, it improves the happiness of all people by agreement that everyone, regardless of gender, color, or religion, has equal access to social and political rights. It also protects freedom

of expression, religion, culture, and education. Thirdly, it protects the places of adoration that are holy to every religion.

Figure 1.1

David Ben-Gurion, Flanked by the Members of his Provisional Government, Reads the Declaration of Independence in the Tel Aviv Museum Hall on May 14, 1948. (GPO)



Note: <https://www.timesofisrael.com/israels-declaration-of-independence-may-14-1948/>

Furthermore, the declaration exhorted Jewish communities worldwide to assist in the immigration and development of the nascent state. This survives as a gesture of goodwill and cooperation towards neighboring nations. This document of the declaration symbolized the realization of the aspirations and endeavors of many generations for the re-establishment of the Jewish homeland. Honorably, it was signed in Tel Aviv.

Figure 1.2

First Group of Youth Aliyah Refugees Arrive in Israel through the Port of Haifa. (KlugerZultan/Israel Government Press Office)



Note: <https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/jewish-immigration-to-palestine/>

The Arab-Israeli War of Independence, also known as the First Arab-Israeli War, began in 1948 and was preceded by the UN's 1947 division plan for the British-ordered Palestine, which called for the country to be divided into independent Jewish and Arab governments. Worries and hatred intensified when Palestinian Arabs and other Arab countries started attacks on Israel following Israel's declaration of independence on May 14th, 1948.

Smith (2005) argued that significant military engagements and casualties occurred on both sides in this conflict, which pitted Israel against neighboring Arab countries such as Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Iraq. Israel was numerically inferior, but it managed to secure significant victories that established its territorial sovereignty. Through settlement agreements between Israel and the surrounding Arab states, the aggressions came to an end, leading to the establishment of formal demarcation lines that lasted until 1967. This battle did not only shape Middle East geopolitics but also set the stage for later disputes and peace conferences between Arabs and Israelis.

The outcome of the 1952 Egyptian Revolution brought forth a significant transformation in the governance and political landscape of the nation. Spearheaded by the Free Officers Movement, the revolution aimed at establishing a more autonomous and equitable government in Egypt (Bowker, 2017). This era was distinguished by a series of changes aimed at reorganizing the post-colonial state and addressing issues of malpractice and inefficiency within governmental institutions (Abdou & Zaazou, 2013). The new leadership, which included individuals like Gamal Abdel Nasser and Mohammed Naguib, played pivotal roles in shaping Egypt's trajectory

post-revolution and implementing reforms to cleanse and restructure state mechanisms (Abdou&Zaazou, 2013).

Moreover, Mohammed Abd El- El-Wahab (1987) said that the revolution was fueled by increasing social dissatisfaction, economic challenges, and a decline in trust in the incumbent regime. It was intensified due to problems like corruption, high prices of essential commodities, and excessive law enforcement. This political unrest and economic uncertainties underscored the need for a clear and trustworthy roadmap for political and economic renewal in Egypt.

An important turning point historical relationship between Britain and Egypt was the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1954. Following the Anglo-Egyptian War, this agreement focused on the withdrawal of British forces from the Suez Canal Zone, with approximately 80,000 troops initiating the process. Morsy (1993) highlighted that the agreement marked a pivotal moment in British policymaking, where the country's objectives remained consistent and adapted to the changing circumstances of the time. Reflecting the shifting power dynamics in the region, the agreement signaled a shift towards decolonization and the acknowledgment of Egypt's sovereignty. While the agreement's formal establishment was historic, it also drew attention to the shared interests involved, including the revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty. Various aspects of the agreement were deliberated during negotiations; the complete evacuation of all British troops from Egyptian territory and the discontinuation of judicial and financial advisors (Louis,1991).

Lofgren et al. (2008) posit that The huge Aswan High Dam project in Egypt has had a major impact on the country's economic growth and social development. The dam was strategically built by the Egyptian government in the 1960s with the goal of using the Nile River's water resources for the production of hydroelectric power and the growth of agriculture.

Alongside stabilizing electricity production, the dam's regulation of the Nile River's flow ensured a consistent water supply for agriculture, particularly during the summer months. Furthermore, the dam's construction aimed to provide Egyptian farmers with a sense of stability and security by mitigating flood damage to property and crops. Shokr (2009) adds that The Aswan High Dam's economic advantages went above agricultural; the lack of hydroelectric energy led to an expansion in Egypt's manufacturing sector. Egypt's economy and society have been significantly shaped by the dam, which has several benefits including increased agricultural output to industrial growth. These advantages are a reflection of the region's strategic strategy for advancement and sustainable development. These occasions not only created the foundation for Israel but also had an impact on later hostilities and regional developments in politics.

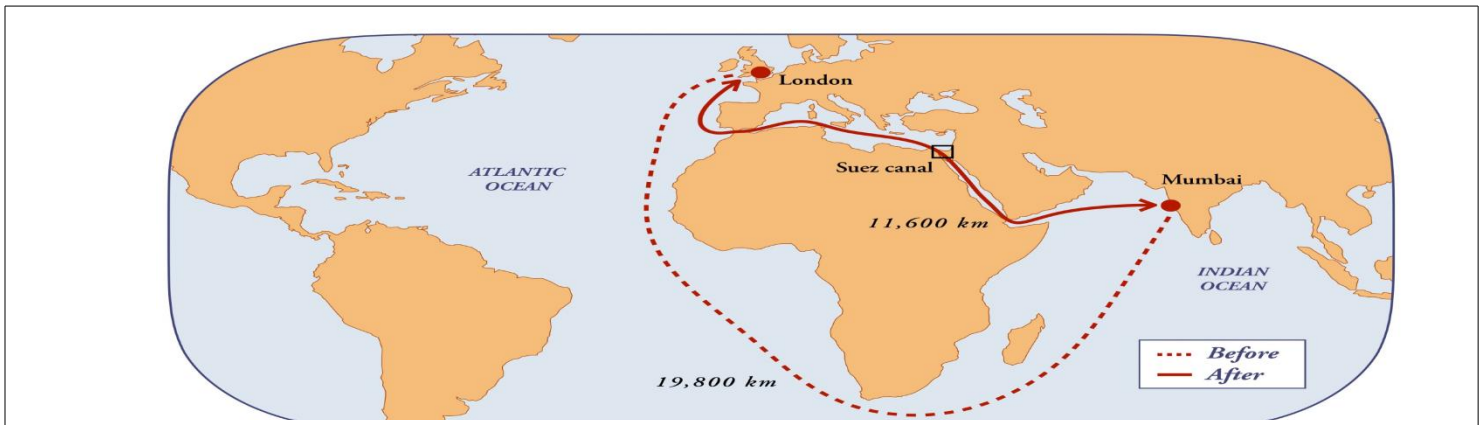
1. 2. Key Players and Their Interests

The Suez Crisis of 1956 played a crucial role in shaping the dynamics of the conflict and its aftermath. This event involved key players who were filled with strategic interests in the region. This section tackles the key players of the crisis and their interest.

According to the U.S. Department of State (2019), under the leadership of Gamal Abdel Nasser, Egypt wanted to establish control over the Suez Canal and national control. In order to finance communications projects, and show communications projects, and show off his independence from Western powers, Nasser decided to nationalize the canal on July 26th, 1956. Egypt's local importance was to be raised, Arab nationalism was to be fostered, and colonial influence was to be broken through the nationalist agenda of Nasser. Egypt's struggle for modernization and self-determination was represented by the nationalization of the canal.

Figure 1.3

The Suez Canal on the World Map and its Improvement to Shipping Routes



Note : <https://www.mappr.co/thematic-maps/suez-canal-map/>

Abdou and Zaazou (2013) highlighted that the interests of the United Kingdom (UK) and France, were to safeguard their respective economies and to keep access to the Suez Canal. Their goal was to make their dominance known in the area and to undercut Nasser's power by using the crisis. Anthony Eden, the prime minister of Great Britain, saw Nasser as a danger to British interests and saw the crisis as an opportunity to remove him. France and Britain worked together to organize a military operation to take control of the canal because France was upset about Nasser's backing of the revolution in Algeria.

Figure 1.4

Why do Britain See Suez Canal Important for its Empire



Note: <https://www.quora.com/Why-did-Britain-come-to-see-the-Suez-Canal-as-important-to-the-empire>

Shemesh and Selwyn Illan Troen (2005) adds that Israel's interests in the Suez Crisis were primarily strategic in nature. These interests included preventing Egyptian support for Palestinian militants and gaining access to the Red Sea. Israel joined forces with Britain and France in a covert plot to attack the Sinai Peninsula in order to destabilize Egypt militarily, seize control of important areas, and guarantee freedom of passage via the canal.

Preventing the crisis from getting worse, preserving regional stability, and respecting international law were the goals of the U.S. President Eisenhower favored diplomatic means of resolving the dispute rather than military action. Little (1996) claims that reasons for fearing military action were that it would incite anti-Western sentiment, push the Middle East toward

Soviet influence, and possibly turn into a world war. In addition to pressuring Israel, the UK, and France to leave Egypt, he promoted a peaceful resolution.

In summary, the 1956 Suez Crisis involved a complicated interplay of interests between important actors who had different goals. International instability provided Israel with strategic opportunities, whereas Egypt's drive for autonomy contradicted the economic goals of Western nations. The crisis showed changing relationships between powers, stressed relationships internationally, and changed the arrangement between nations in the Middle East. It also had a dramatic influence on international diplomacy and the post-World War II order.

1.3 The Suez Canal's Nationalisation

The Suez Canal is an essential link in the international economic network because it provides a crucial route for ships between Europe and Asia. This makes it politically important. According to River (2018), the main powers have fought over how to best safeguard their financial objectives and geopolitical clout in the region as well as their competition for control over it. The canal's significance as a significant transport chokepoint highlights its effect on international commerce channels and the movement of products between East and West.

The Suez Canal, a critical waterway that links the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, was opened in 1869, and its impact on trade and international relations has been substantial. Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the canal in 1956, which significantly influenced global trade, political unrest, and international relations (History.com Editors, 2018).

Figure 1.5

The Strategic Importance of Suez Canal



Note: <https://www.energymanagementcentre.eu/views-on-energy-news/suez-canal/>

Gamal Abdel Nasser's 1956 nationalisation of the Suez Canal was a significant event that had a lasting impact on trade and international relations. This section examines the reasons behind Nasser's decision, the international response it elicited, and its consequences for trade and international relations. According to Rogers et al. (1880), this move by the Egyptian government to assert control over the Suez Canal Company has far-reaching implications for international relations and regional stability. In this regard, Egypt gained its independence from the West and consolidated its control over a vital maritime route when it was announced on 26 July 1956 that it would nationalise the Suez Canal. By taking control of the canal, the late President Nasser aimed to strengthen his position against internal opposition, especially from the Muslim Brotherhood, and show Egypt's defiance of Western dominance. Cold War politics also played a role in this decision, as Nasser balanced the interests of the US and the USSR to preserve Egypt's key position in the area.

1.3.1 Global Reactions

Historians have documented the range of responses upon the decision to nationalise the Canal of Suez globally. Verbeek (2017) stated that the decision irritated the governments of France and Britain, whose military and economic interests were at risk. The United States took a more measured approach as a reaction because the government understood the strategic importance of the canal. Lucas (1996) claimed that Israel's perception of the decision was a possible danger to its existence and the stability of the region, given the events that led to nationalisation.

The ensuing Suez Crisis, which saw military operations organized by Israel, Britain, and France, brought to light the intricacies of Cold War politics and the competition for dominance in the Middle East. Lahav (2015) posits that by nationalising the canal, Nasser not only defied colonial powers but also changed the geopolitical environment, becoming a symbol of Arab nationalism and resistance to imperialism. The crisis ultimately resulted in a United Nations (UN) ceasefire that altered the region's power dynamics and influenced subsequent diplomatic ties.

In conclusion, Nasser's decision to nationalize nationalise the Suez Canal was a bold assertion of Egyptian independence that affected everyone on the planet. The international reaction to this incident demonstrated the intricate relationships between politics, nationalism, and power dynamics in the Middle East during the Cold War.

1.3.2 Disruption and Crisis

Nasser commenced a worldwide crisis as he decided the nationalize the Suez Canal. This crisis has changed the politics and powers in the region. Accordingly, the diplomatic impasse

between the U.S. and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) arose from the military actions taken by Britain, France, and Israel to retake control of the canal. That underscored the nature of superpower competition in the Middle East.

The Suez Crisis changed the international relations significantly. It altered the notions of alliances and power dynamics. Freiburger (2007) said that Arab nationalism and anti-colonial sentiments were strengthened throughout the region by Nasser's defiance of Western powers and effective control over the canal. The crisis highlighted the difficulties presented by decolonization and nationalist movements in former imperial territories, as well as straining ties between established allies like Britain and France.

Caplan (1997) said that the Suez Crisis affected global trade. As a result, shipping routes were disrupted, raising the cost of maritime transportation and delaying the delivery of goods. Accordingly, the crisis showed the importance of the susceptible global trade in geopolitical disputes and the necessity to have alternate transit routes in order to reduce the risks associated with chokepoints like the Suez Canal.

There were significant ramifications for trade and international relations from the Suez Canal being nationalized. The crisis underlined tensions between colonial powers and rising nations. Therefore, the balance of powers in the Middle East has been reshaped, and financial weaknesses associated with strategically maritime has been exposed.

In conclusion, Gamal Abdel Nasser's 1956 nationalization of the Suez Canal was a historic event that changed the course of trade and diplomatic relations worldwide. The reaction to Nasser's decision throughout the globe brought to light the complexities of Cold War politics, decolonization initiatives, and geopolitical rivalries in the Middle East. A knowledge of this

specific event is necessary to comprehend how politics, economics, and diplomacy interact on the global stage.

1.4 The Tripartite Aggression

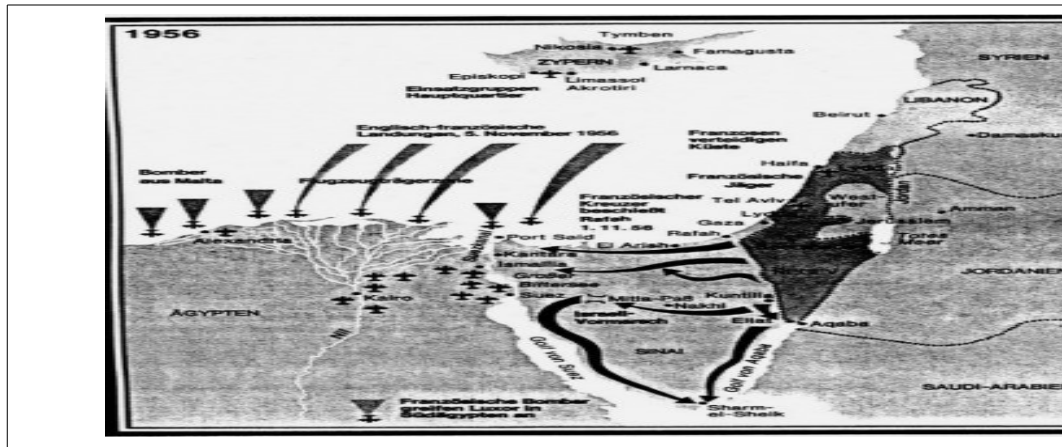
The Tripartite Aggression represents the military operation carried out against Egypt in 1956 by a partnership composed of Israel, Britain, and France. This aggressive act was activated by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's decision to nationalize the Suez Canal. Initiated by Israeli forces advancing into the Eastern side of the Suez Canal, the Sinai Desert, and the Gaza Strip, the campaign saw British and French forces subsequently joining the military attack.

Nonetheless, W Scott Lucas (1996a) declared that the mission fell short of its goals, resulting in censure from both the UN and the U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower of the U.S issued strong warnings to the aggressors, insisting on their prompt extraction from Egyptian country. Finally, the crisis ended with Egypt maintaining authority over the Suez Canal with the support of the UN and the US, while also signaling a decline in British and French influence in the Middle East, as the US appeared as a main Western power in the region.

Cole Christian Kingseed (1995) added that the UK, and France coordinated their military responses to the 1956 Tripartite Aggression. Each of these major actors responded to the crisis with unique military maneuvers that changed the dynamics of the war considerably. The Suez Crisis' dynamics and effects on regional and global relations can be better understood by taking a closer look at these countries' military actions.

Figure 1.6

The Suez Crisis - The Tripartite Aggression on Egypt 1956



Note: <http://israeliwars.weebly.com/the-1956-war.html>

The military response of the UK in the Tripartite Operation was part of the 1956 coalition against Egypt, alongside Israel and France. The UK's participation was motivated by concerns about the loss of access to the Suez Canal, which is crucial for oil transportation, and the desire to remove Egyptian President Nasser from power. The British military was well-trained but faced limitations due to post-war budget cuts and a lack of maritime capability. Steed (2016) said that The Royal Air Force had recently introduced advanced bombers but had not fully developed their bombing techniques. France, in collaboration with the UK, aimed to regain control of the Suez Canal and remove Nasser from power. France participated in the military planning with the UK and Israel. French troops were involved in the invasion of Egypt.

Israel reacted quickly and strongly during the Tripartite Aggression which changed the Middle East's geopolitics. Egypt blocked Tiran channels, causing tension with Israel. Golani (1998) argued that this led to conflict, highlighting the contentious nature of the issue at hand and its potential ramifications. Israel attacked Egypt, destroying much of their air force and gaining

air control. Despite opposition from Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, Israel won with few losses. They took control of Gaza, West Bank, Sinai Peninsula, parts of East Jerusalem, and Golan Heights. Israel's success came from trained pilots, advanced weapons from France, and careful planning. The 1956 Tripartite Aggression showed the complexity of global politics. France, UK, and Israel all reacted differently based on their history, strategies, and immediate goals. Understanding these reactions can help understand the Suez Crisis and its impact on world politics.

In summary, the Tripartite Aggression shed light on the intricacies of global politics and the challenges of managing crises amid an unstable geopolitical landscape. The military actions of each nation were influenced by a combination of historical conditions, strategic considerations, and immediate goals that shaped the course of the Suez Crisis and its aftermath. Understanding the military reactions of these major actors can provide insight into the dynamics of the Suez Crisis and its ongoing influence on regional and international politics.

1.4.1. Strategic Objectives and Outcomes

An important event in the history of the Middle East and the Cold War, the 1956 Tripartite Aggression included Israel, the United Kingdom, and France. These key players' strategic objectives and the outcomes of their activities had an influence on the region and on world affairs.

Major Jean-Marc Pierre (2014) argues that Israel's military activities all over the conflict were directed by a number of political objectives. Israel's primary goal was to give Israeli shipping access to the Tiran Strait, which Egypt had closed, in order to secure Israel's important maritime route. Furthermore, Israel sought to undermine President Gamal Abdel Nasser's assertive regime in Egypt. By initiating a preventive attack on Egypt, Israel sought to gain air

superiority by neutralizing much of the Egyptian air force before it could engage in combat. The most important aspect of Israel's military victory in the fight was this technical move. Forcing its claims on territories and regions, such as the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, the Sinai Peninsula, East Jerusalem, and the Heights of Golan, was another goal of Israel's military activity. Israel's primary objectives in the Tripartite Aggression were to protect its coastal goals, weaken Egypt's military, and establish its boundaries and territory by forceful aggression. The majority of Israel's goals, including closing the waterway of Tiran, have been achieved by its military activities. Nonetheless, the British and French suffered globally as a result of the Suez Crisis, which made the US and the USSR the two major powers of the globe (Street & Virginia, 1974).

On the other hand, Britain set specific strategic objectives. The main objective of the UK was to ensure access to the Suez Canal, which is a vital oil transport waterway threatened by the nationalization of the canal by Egyptian President Nasser. Furthermore, the UK wanted to withdraw Nasser from power due to concerns about his anti-colonial attitude and rising relations with the SU. The UK, along with France and Israel, launched a military occupation campaign in the Suez Canal area, aiming to maintain control of the key maritime routes. The strategic objectives of the UK in the three-way aggression were centered on the protection of its interests in the Suez Canal and countering Nasser's influence in the region (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2019) Peden (2012) claims that the UK departed from Egypt as a result of severe diplomatic pressure from the US, the USSR, and the UN. The Suez Crisis exposed the shortcomings of the NATO organization and reduced British influence in the Middle East.

During the Tripartite aggression, France had specific strategic objectives that influenced its military actions in the conflict. Tal (2014) claims that France's main objective was to protect the interests of the crucial waterway of the Suez Canal, which was threatened by the nationalization

of the canal by Egyptian President Nasser. Additionally, France initiated a military campaign against Egypt to counter Nasser's anti-colonial stance and growing relations with the Soviet Union. To keep ownership of this important marine path, the French, Israel, and the UK organized a military assault of the Suez Canal. The military became dissatisfied with the Fourth Republic's leadership as a result of the Suez Crisis, which had a significant influence on French internal affairs. Along with straining ties between France and the United States, the issue resulted in France's 1966 departure from NATO's military organization.

Conclusion

This chapter examined the historical context and catalysts of the Suez Crisis. It investigated into the pre-crisis geopolitical climate, including the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, the Arab-Israeli Wars, Egyptian government policies post-1952, the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement for British Evacuation, and the High Dam Project. Key players and their interests were analyzed, leading to the discussion of the nationalization of the Suez Canal by Nasser, its global consequence, and impacts on international relations and trade. The chapter also explored the Tripartite Aggression, detailing the military responses by Israel, the UK, and France, along with their strategic objectives and outcomes.

Chapter Two

The U.S. Involvement and its Consequences on the Israeli-Palestinian Relations

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Introduction

The 1956 Suez Crisis exposed the difficulties of local political affairs and misrepresented the sense of balance of power globally, which was subsequently divided in Middle Eastern history. The consequences of the crisis are discussed in this chapter, with special emphasis on US involvement and its long-term effects on regional stability and Israeli-Palestinian relations. The role of United States was crucial in determining how the situation turned out, from opposing military actions to handling diplomatic difficulties. Through a historical analysis of existing materials, this study reveals the complexities of American operations in the Middle East and their long-term effects on the stability and peace in the area.

2.1 The U.S. Foreign Policy Shift

The Suez Crisis of 1956 was an important event in the history of conflicts in the Middle East that had profound effects on U.S. intervention and connections in the area. As specified by Jones (1995):

The Suez crisis stemmed from Dulles's failed attempts to sway Nasser from his anti-Israel and pro-Soviet stance. Dulles withdrew financing for the Aswan Dam (July 19, 1956), prompting Nasser to nationalize the Suez Canal, mainly owned by British and French shareholders (p. 540)

The President of Egypt, Gamal Abdel Nasser, nationalised the Suez Canal, threatening the strategic and economic benefits of France and Britain, which had formerly possessed the canal. Britain, France, and Israel were secretly scheduled to invade Egypt and retake the canal. Fearing that it would destabilise the region and damage relations with Arab countries, the U.S. was

strongly against this military action. President Eisenhower pressured the belligerent forces to withdraw, and the U.S. played a key role in assuring a ceasefire and the distribution of UN peacekeeping forces (Jones, 1995).

Rather than Britain or France, the United States emerged as the dominant external power in the Middle East; thus, the Suez Crisis was the main reason for the change in the balance of power in the region. This has had important consequences for post-crisis relations between Egypt and other Arab states. Although the U.S. tried to enhance its position in the Arab world by avoiding useless invasion and separating itself as a neutral arbitrator in the struggle, the initial struggle between Israel and the Arabs remains unresolved (Bar-Noi, 2020).

2.1.1 Analysis of U.S. Foreign Policy Preceding the Suez Crisis

Prior to the Suez Crisis, U.S. foreign policy significantly influenced the Middle East's dynamics, particularly the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Understanding these strategies is important in the context of the crisis.

The Truman Doctrine, passed in 1947, declared support for countries that refused the spread of communism and were of vital importance to U.S. foreign policy. This doctrine initiated U.S. intervention in the Middle East, and the zone became a strategic battleground during the Cold War. The U.S. tried to prevent Soviet colonialism and secure its interests in the petroleum-rich Middle East (Truman Doctrine, 1947).

The Eisenhower Doctrine, stated in 1957, further confirmed the U.S. commitment to the Middle East. The policy declared the containment of communism and the protection of U.S. interests in the area. It also gave the U.S. authority to intervene in the Middle East to maintain peace and stability and to increase its involvement in regional affairs (Hahn, 2006). The U.S. has

since used this authority to engage in various military and diplomatic initiatives in the Middle East to protect its interests in the region.

2.1.2 U.S. Support for Israel and Its Impact on Palestinian Relations

According to Bar-Siman-Tov (1998), "The United States and Israel since 1948: A "Special Relationship?", the special relationship thesis generally maintains that the United States and Israel have a unique and unparalleled partnership, with high levels of friendship, amity, trust, and political and military cooperation (pp. 231-262). Increased U.S. backing for Israel had a great influence on Palestinian relations after the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. The U.S. appreciated Israel as a crucial ally in the area and supplied military and political support. Palestinians viewed the U.S. as complicit in their marginalization and removal (Morris, 2001).

Prior to the crisis, U.S. foreign policy was characterized by a strategic shift to the Middle East, influenced by Cold War imperatives and the pursuit of regional control. The U.S. partnership with Israel had a significant impact on Arab and Palestinian relations, shaping the framework for the group dynamics that culminated in the crisis (Ross, 2016).

2.1.3 Policymakers during the Crisis

During the Suez crisis, policymakers had a huge effect on the Middle East and the Israeli-Palestinian struggle. Directed by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, the Eisenhower administration's policy was intended to maintain balance and stability in the area, even though it meant risking allied profits. This change in U.S. policy towards Israel built a sense of uncertainty and sensitivity among Israeli leaders and further complicated the already complex dynamics of the Israeli-Palestinian struggle (Caplan, 2001).

The doctrine demonstrated an important U.S. intervention in the Middle East and generated increased U.S. interference in local affairs. This intervention affected Israeli-Palestinian relations by manipulating the dynamics of struggle resolves and peace mediations (Kriesberg, 2001). According to Kriesberg, the U.S aimed for establishing a local balance where the Eisenhower Doctrine was expected to encourage stability and stop further struggles by planning a background for U.S. involvement in the Middle East. This focus on local balance also influenced Israeli-Palestinian relations, forming an atmosphere for future peace actions and peace compromise. This created a lasting impact and the Eisenhower Doctrine's focused on assisting allies and containing communism in the zone had a lasting impact on the Israeli-Palestinian struggle. The Eisenhower Doctrine influenced the route of peace attempts, regional alliances, and involvement of foreign forces in the struggle. In conclusion, the Eisenhower Doctrine played a key role in setting the geopolitical scene of the Middle East, mostly in the aftermath of the Suez Crisis. The lasting impact on American intervention, power dynamics, peace balance, and struggle settlement are the main effects of the Eisenhower Doctrine on Israeli-Palestinian relations. Comprehension of the results of the Eisenhower Doctrine provides insight into the difficulty of the Israeli-Palestinian struggle and the broader dynamics of the Cold War Middle East (Alterman & Takeyh, 2001).

2.2 U.S. Diplomatic Maneuvers During the Crisis

By balancing its commitment to global security with that of its Cold War allies, the US was able to play a substantial role in its response to the Suez Crisis. When the Egyptian President Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal in 1956, it presented a difficult diplomatic situation for Western interests in the region. Consequently, it is imperative to discuss diplomatic movements during crises. First, the United States initially called for a political solution to the crisis,

confirming the importance of international collaboration and legal guidelines. President Eisenhower was anxious about military interference and thought about undertaking the struggle through peaceful actions (W Scott Lucas, 1996). In this regard, Eisenhower greatly disagreed with military actions by Israel, France, and Britain, which he thought threatened global peace and escalated the dispute. The U.S. highlighted the need for a ceasefire and the removal of belligerent forces from Egypt under UN supervision (Alterman & Takeyh, 2001). Then, the U.S. supported UN intervention by monitoring the withdrawal of armed forces and bringing peace back to the region. This step was intended to stop further expansion and maintain stability in the Middle East (Dombroski 2007).

The U.S. reaction to the Suez crisis had a lasting influence on Israeli-Palestinian relations. By advocating diplomatic attempts and supporting a peaceful resolution, the U.S. aimed to soothe stress and avoid more disputes in the region (Dombroski, 2007).

In conclusion, the U.S. political response to the nationalization of the Suez Canal during the 1956 crisis claimed a dedication to international stability, collaboration, and peace as it was stated by the U.S policy makers at that specific period of time. By denying military interference and supporting a peaceful resolution, the United States played an important role in shaping the results of the crisis and its impact on Israeli-Palestinian relations.

2.2.1 U.S. and UN Efforts

U.S. foreign diplomacy, strategic economic plans, and military readiness during the crisis ultimately led to the establishment of UNEF and the withdrawal of invading forces from Egypt. The crisis exposed the contradictory nature of the regional dynamics and the impact of external powers across the Middle East. The role of the United States in resolving the struggle and

backing UN resolutions has set a model for international intervention in the region's affairs (Little, 2009).

Following the Suez crisis, Israeli-Palestinian relations were more strained by the variable foreign situation and consequences of foreign interference. Despite attempts at conciliation, U.S. collaboration with Israel during the ongoing crisis affected beliefs about U.S. strategy in the region and U.S. attitude toward the Israeli-Palestinian struggle (Mansour &Fawaz, 2009).

It became obvious that the U.S. intervention in the Suez crisis, specifically its involvement with the United Nations and mediation, had a significant influence on the Israeli-Palestinian crisis. By maneuvering political channels and exploiting international associations, the United States has impacted the resolution of the crisis and set the stage for the ongoing dynamics in the Middle East. Understanding these interactions provides valuable insights into the complexity of regional struggles and the role of external players in determining Israeli-Palestinian relations (Mansour &Fawaz, 2009).

The contrast between public declarations and private communications within the U.S. administration during the Suez crisis affected Israeli–Palestinian relations. While in public, supporting peace and dedication to international standards, the U.S. considered its strategic profits in the region that moulded and affected its approach to the struggle. Balancing private communications with public statements, the U.S. administration's subtle method emphasised the difficulty of international mediation and the relationship between beliefs and pragmatism in forming foreign strategy choices. This distinction clarifies the difficulty of U.S. interference in the Suez crisis and its impact on Israeli-Palestinian connections, stressing the many-sided nature of political involvement and the hardness of directing opposing interests in global affairs. In summary, the paradox between private communications and general statements within the U.S.

administration during the Suez crisis exposes the complexity of international relations and diplomatic maneuvering (Mansour &Fawaz, 2009).

2.3 U.S. Economic and Military Strategy

One of the main themes of our analysis is the economic and military strategy employed by the United to manage the crisis. This is discussed in detail in the following section.

2.3.1 U. S Economic Pressure on the British, French, and Egyptian Governments

During the Suez Crisis of 1956, the United States applied substantial economic pressure on the British, French, and Egyptian governments. This economic approach was a significant part of U.S. intervention in the crisis and had lasting effects on the relations between these countries. The great concern and fear of the U.S. government after Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal in July 1956 was that this action would interrupt world oil supplies and trade, which led the U.S. government to press the British, French, and Egyptian governments in order to settle the crisis using diplomatic means rather than military actions.

Accordingly, the U.S has applied a variety of economic capacities. Primarily, it threatened to retain economic aid and support if the British and French governments had advanced military action in Egypt. This economic pressure was useful because both countries had been greatly dependent on U.S. military and economic aid since the war. Furthermore, the U.S. government imposed economic sanctions on Egypt, including limiting access to U.S. financial systems and markets. This was aimed at diminishing the Egyptian economy and the Nasser regime and obliging it to pull out the control of the Suez Canal (Richardson, 1992).

Eventually, the U.S., jointly with other countries, practiced indirect economic strain on the Egyptian government by limiting Egypt's access to finance and international trade. This many-sided economic isolation increased the economic difficulties faced by the Nasser regime.

Finally, the U.S. economic strategy avoided a military dispute and forced the British, French, and Egyptian governments to pursue a diplomatic solution to the Suez crisis. However, this economic burden also had an ongoing effect on relations between these countries, resulting in a subsequent decline in partnership and confidence.

2.3.2 Secret Operations and Military Preparations in the United States

During the Suez Crisis, U.S. secret operations and military preparations had a significant effect on the dynamics of the conflict and its aftermath. The United States played a significant part in leading secret operations to form the consequence of the Suez Crisis. One of the major secret operations involved the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in helping overthrow Iranian Prime Minister Mossadegh in 1953. Known as Operation Ajax, the operation was intended to prevent the spread of communism and to protect Western benefits in the area. The accomplishment of the U.S. in this operation enhanced confidence in the use of secret tools to gain its strategic actions the Middle East (Sanghro et al., 2018).

2.3.3 Military Readiness

The United States, besides its secret operations, made a significant military arrangement to confirm its influence and prevent potential opponents during the Suez Crisis. The Eisenhower administration adopted a many-sided procedure and extended marine forces to the Eastern Mediterranean to display its armed forces and readiness to intervene, if necessary. These military

arrangements sent a clear message to the stakeholders and revealed the U.S. obligation to maintain stability in the place and protect its benefits (Sanghro et al., 2018).

The U.S. military and economic strategy during the Suez Crisis had a great influence on Israeli-Palestinian relations. By building a union with Israel and improving its military capabilities, the United States not only impacted the outcome of the crisis but also arranged the stage for a long-term strategic partnership with Israel. This alliance reformed regional power dynamics and had a permanent impact on the Israeli-Palestinian struggle (Sanghro et al., 2018).

In conclusion, U.S. military arrangements and secret operations during the Suez Crisis played a significant role in reforming the centre of the time and influencing Israeli-Palestinian relations. By using covert tools and representing its military power, the United States ensured its dominance in the region and laid the foundation for its lasting impact on the Middle East. These positive actions emphasise the complex connection between international relations, secret action, and military power in forming international relations during times of crisis.

2.4 Impact on Israeli-Palestinian Relations

In this section, a discussion on the impact of the U.S intervention on the Israeli-Palestinian relations shall be presented.

2.4.1 Direct and indirect influences

The Suez Crisis of 1956 had an important and lasting influence on the Israeli-Palestinian struggle. The Suez Crisis altered the power balance in the Middle East. Israel has emerged from a crisis with growing confidence in its military power. This motivated Israel to follow more belligerent procedures toward its Arab neighbours, particularly Palestinians. The crisis also raised Nasser's position as a guard against Arab nationalism across the region. This made the

Palestinian stronger and enhanced support for Palestinian opposition to Israel. Nasser's Pan-Arab ideology and charisma became a call for self-liberty among the Palestinians (Crowcfort, 2016).

It is important to note that despite the important role of the U.S. during the crisis, calling for a ceasefire, obliging the belligerent forces of Israel, France, and Britain to withdraw from Egypt, and the improvement in relations between the U.S. and Egypt, the core conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbors, particularly Palestinians, remained unsettled. The revival of these quarrels subsequently led the U.S. to be drawn back into the dispute.

However, the Suez crisis also had an indirect impact on the Israeli-Palestinian dispute through its influence on the local balance of economic and power dynamics. The crisis decreased Anglo-French authority in the region while increasing Soviet power, especially in Syria. These changes in regional power dynamics created new tensions and linkages that shaped the subsequent Israeli-Palestinian conflict (Podeh, 1993). Moreover, the stoppage of the Suez Canal for eight years due to the crisis cost the world \$1.7 billion in lost businesses. This economic unrest highlighted the region's geopolitical significance and the ability of the economy to affect the conflict. Israel's actions may be seen as an effort to maintain its economic supremacy in the area by seizing control of the Gaza Strip and its offshore gas resources (Auerswald, 2000).

Following the crisis, the U.S. tried to mediate disputes and uphold stability in the area to take a more active role. However, the fundamental differences between Israel and Arab states, especially Palestine, and the US will continue to be involved in the fight. In summary, US policies during and after the Suez Crisis significantly influenced the course of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, with both direct and indirect effects.

2.4.2 Changes in U.S. Aid and Support for Israel after the Crisis

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict was greatly impacted by the 1956 Suez Crisis, particularly in terms of American engagement and the ensuing support for Israel. This section examines how the United States' assistance and support for Israel changed following strategic action in terms of the nature of the conflict. Prior to the Suez Crisis, the United States concentrated on maintaining cordial ties with Israel and its Arab neighbours while adopting a comparatively impartial stance in the Israeli-Palestinian dispute (Gorst& Kelly, 2013).

Despite this, the Suez Crisis was a turning point for the U.S. as it became deeply concerned with the struggle. The U.S. response to the crisis showed a growing dedication to Israel, including support for UN decisions asking for the withdrawal of Israeli, British, and French troops from Egypt. In the years after the crisis, and because of the fact that Israel was a diplomatic partner in the Cold War and served as a shield against Soviet spread in the Middle East, the U.S. significantly increased economic and military support to Israel. The U.S. also began to look to Israel as an essential associate in maintaining balance in the region against the milieu of the continuous Arab-Israeli struggle (Oren, 1991).

Ongoing U.S. backing for Israel had a great effect on the Israeli-Palestinian war. Israel initiated more hostile military operations against Palestinian zones, including the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Consequently, violence and stress between Israel and the Palestinian population increased, and the struggle intensified further. Furthermore, U.S. backing for Israel has contributed to a greater feeling of segregation among Arab states (Oren, 1991).

In summary, the Suez Crisis was a significant turning point in American policy on the Israeli-Palestinian issue. The crisis caused the United States to significantly expand its military and economic aid to Israel, which in turn prompted Israel to step up its military operations

against Palestinian territories. This change in U.S. policy had a long-lasting effect on the conflict, increasing the level of hostility and bloodshed between the Palestinian people and Israel, and isolating Arab governments.

2.4.3 Analysis of U.S. Diplomatic Engagements with Arab States

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict was significantly impacted by U.S. diplomatic ties with Arab nations during the Suez Crisis. The United States tried to strike a compromise between its steadfast support for Israel and its ambition to affect the Arab world, which frequently led to convoluted and occasionally incoherent policies. One noteworthy aspect is American diplomatic efforts to resolve disputes between Israel and its Arab neighbours. The U.S. remained active in later attempts to resolve the war and was instrumental in the 1949 settlement agreement that put an end to the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. However, ties with Arab nations were strained because of the perception that the US was prejudiced against Israel.

The United States initially supported Britain and France during the Suez Crisis, opposing Nasser's nationalization of the Suez Canal. However, it eventually changed its mind and joined the rest of the world by denouncing Israel, Britain, and France's invasion of Egypt. The United States' determination to maintain its influence in the Arab world and prevent the Soviet Union from establishing itself was a driving force behind this turnabout.

Military actions by the United States in the region also included the 1991 Gulf War and 2003 Iraq War. Although the goal of these initiatives was to settle local disputes, they frequently had unforeseen repercussions that exacerbated Middle East instability and aided the emergence of extremist organizations. The United States has been involved in regional wars, supported different parties, and has worked to advance stability and peace in the area in recent years, all of

which have contributed to the region's dynamics. Nonetheless, it is challenging for the United States to obtain the intended outcomes because of the complexity of the area and competing interests of several parties.

The US made an effort to strike a balance between defending its influence in the Arab world and supporting Israel, although both sides of the war frequently saw its actions as biased or ineffective.

2.5 Long-term Effects of U.S. Involvement

The Suez Crisis promoted the next step U.S involvement in the middle-East, influenced by the Eisenhower Doctrine which pledged a military and economic aid to contain communism in the region.

2.5.1 The Evaluation of U.S. Involvement in the Suez Crisis

The United States originally opposed Israel, France, and Britain's military participation in response to Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal. President Eisenhower insisted that the three invading nations removed their forces from Egypt out of concern for the effects of the crisis on the dynamics of the Cold War and regional stability. This represented a change in the U.S. Middle Eastern policy toward greater diplomacy and less involvement.

2.5.2 Implications for U.S Policy

Suez Crisis implications for U.S. policy revolved around competing priorities. These were presented in the literature as follows:

Diplomatic approach: The Suez Crisis brought to light the value of multilateralism and diplomacy in settling Middle Eastern disputes. The United States provided diplomatic resolutions and backing for regional stability precedence over military action.

Allies: Following the Middle East crisis, the United States realised that it needed to fortify its ties with countries in the area. As a result, there is now more support for Israel as a strategic ally, and US foreign policy has changed to become more pro-Israeli.

Benefits to the economy: The Suez Crisis highlighted the importance of Middle Eastern oil deposits to the security of the world's energy supply. By preserving peace and guaranteeing access to oil resources, the United States aimed to safeguard its economic interests in the area.

Human rights and self-determination: The Middle East crisis made it clear that Middle Eastern nations' sovereignty and right to self-determination must be respected. The United States has started to promote human rights and aid in the region's attempts at decolonization.

The United States' attitude toward the Middle East was impacted by its long-term participation in the Suez Crisis. A more sophisticated and balanced strategy that considers the interests of several parties and the complexity of the area was made possible by the Suez Crisis. The US was compelled by the crisis to reevaluate its position as a world power and take a more circumspect and diplomatic approach to its participation in the Middle East. In summary, the Suez Crisis changed US policy toward the Middle East for many years to come and marked a turning point in US participation in the area. Examining the crisis and its fallout offers important insights into the intricacy of international relations and the enduring influence of past events on modern geopolitics (Supple, 2017).

2.5.3 The U.S. Role in Subsequent Middle Eastern Conflicts and Peace Processes

The United States had a significant influence on the course of the Middle East conflict and peace process that followed the Suez Crisis. Following the Suez Crisis, the US consolidated its power in the area and made an effort to impede the Soviet Union's expanding influence. As a result, the Eisenhower Doctrine was established and promised financial and military support from the United States to the Middle Eastern nations in an effort to stop the rise of communism.

Through its support of Israel, which developed into a significant strategic ally, the United States' role in the area persisted. This backing came in the form of promises to ensure Israel's security as well as military and diplomatic assistance. However, it also worsened the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and tensions with Arab nations.

The United States has been at the forefront of several Middle East peace initiatives, such as the 1978 Camp David Accords between Egypt and Israel, and the 1990s Oslo Accords between Israel and Palestine. Although the goal of these accords was to end protracted hostilities, they encountered significant obstacles and failures; for instance, the Israeli-Palestinian issue was never settled (U.S. Department of State, 2019).

Military actions by the United States in the region have also included the 1991 Gulf War and the 2003 Iraq War. Although the goal of these initiatives was to settle local disputes, they frequently had unforeseen repercussions that exacerbated Middle East instability and aided in the emergence of extremist organizations. The United States has been involved in regional wars, supported different parties, and worked to advance stability and peace in the area in recent years, all of which have contributed to the region's dynamics. Nonetheless, it is challenging for the

United States to obtain the intended outcomes because of the complexity of the area and competing interests of several parties (Kodmani, 2008).

2.5.4 The Lasting Implications for Israeli-Palestinian Relations and Regional Stability

An essential turning point in Israeli-Palestinian relations was the Suez Crisis. British and French military operations in Israel dramatically altered the geopolitical landscape of the area. Decades of strife and escalating antagonism between Israel and its Arab neighbours, particularly Egypt, resulted from the crisis. After the crisis, Israel's control of the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip altered geography and set the stage for more hostility and confrontation with the Palestinian people. This was recently explored by the council on foreign relation organization in light of the escalating war on Gaza (Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, n.d).

By promoting a truce and evacuating Israeli, British, and French forces from Egypt under UN supervision, the US was instrumental in the Suez crisis. The US's involvement in this crisis demonstrated its newfound prominence as a major actor in Middle Eastern politics and set the stage for future US engagement in regional wars. Future diplomatic involvement and peace attempts were shaped by the US posture during this crisis, which also had an impact on ties with Israel, Egypt, and other regional countries.

Israeli-Palestinian relations were permanently impacted by the aftermath of the Suez crisis, which led to an extended cycle of bloodshed and war. In addition to escalating longstanding territorial disputes, security concerns, and barriers to attaining long-term peace in the area, the crisis has increased mistrust and enmity between Israelis and Palestinians. The United States' engagement in the crisis and the events that followed it affected diplomatic initiatives, peace talks, and regional stability, in addition to Israeli–Palestinian relations.

The Middle East's power dynamics have seen a significant shift as a result of the crisis, with the US and USSR emerging as the two main global powers there. Additionally, it has resulted in shifting alliances, escalating hostilities, and greater armament among regional actors, all of which have impacted the Middle East's security and stability. The long-lasting effects of the Suez crisis on regional stability have brought attention to the complexity of ties between Israel and the Palestinians as well as the Middle East's overall geopolitical balance.

In summary, the Suez Crisis and US participation had a difficult impact on Israeli-Palestinian ties, regional stability, and the Middle East's overall geopolitical landscape. Analyzing the complexities of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the obstacles to establishing enduring peace in the area requires an understanding of the long-term ramifications of this historic event.

2.6 Discussion

The United States opposed Israel, Britain, and France's invasion of Egypt because it saw it as an attempt to regain colonial authority over the canal. The belligerent forces finally withdrew when President Eisenhower promised to impose severe financial systemic repercussions on Britain should they fail to remove their men. The Suez Crisis changed the balance of power in the world, making the USSR and the US the two leading superpowers and reducing the importance of Britain and France. As ties between the United States and its European allies soured, Nasser's standing in the Arab world was reinforced by the American resistance to the invasion and backing of Egyptian leaders. In addition, the crisis indicated rising tensions between the United States and Israel, even in the face of Israel's military triumph, portending future conflicts between the two comrades. Ultimately, the Suez Crisis laid the foundation for the ongoing instability and war in the Middle East by highlighting the boundaries of American

power and the challenges of balancing divergent interests in the area. Considering the wider effects of US operations on the geopolitical environment in the Middle East and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

The Middle East's diplomatic environment was shaped by the Eisenhower administration's handling of the Suez Crisis, which highlighted the need for diplomacy and multilateral cooperation in order to settle local disputes. Israeli-Palestinian relations were profoundly impacted by the Suez crisis, which brought to light the intricacy of the conflict and the difficulties in bringing about durable peace in the area. The wider ramifications of American operations in the Middle East underscore the importance of taking diplomatic measures and comprehending the intricacies of regional dynamics in resolving disputes and advancing stability.

Conclusion

In summary, the Suez Crisis and subsequent U.S. involvement reshaped the Middle East's geopolitical dynamics and exacerbated the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The crisis marked a shift in global power dynamics, solidifying the dominance of the U.S. and the Soviet Union while diminishing the influence of traditional colonial powers. U.S. intervention highlighted a commitment to international law and regional stability, but also underscored the complexities of navigating alliances. The aftermath saw strained relationships between the U.S., its European allies, and regional actors, shaping future diplomatic engagements. Additionally, the crisis heightened tensions in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, emphasising the challenges of achieving lasting peace. Understanding these historical events is crucial to navigating future regional peace efforts.

General Conclusion

This research aimed to determine how the Suez Crisis impacted the Israeli-Arab conflict and the position of the United States during this crisis. This study sought to generate a comprehensive understanding of the United States' position and participation in Middle East territorial struggles, such as the Arab-Israeli conflicts, with an emphasis on the Suez Crisis. To achieve this, a historical approach was adopted, and primary and secondary sources were collected for analysis. This dissertation followed a structured approach by building on previous knowledge of the topic, and presented it along with the analysis in two chapters.

The first chapter focused on enhancing the understanding of the pre-crisis geopolitical climate to develop a clear vision of the Middle East's position before the crisis. This was crucial given the events that preceded the crisis, especially the establishment of the Jewish state in occupied Palestine, the Israeli-Arab War of Independence, and the division of Palestine into two territories in 1948, followed by the declaration of the Egyptian Republic in 1952. Additionally, the importance of the Suez Canal to the British economy was examined, along with the nationalization of the canal by the head of the Egyptian regime at that time, the Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, and the tripartite aggression that resulted from it. In the second chapter, a detailed presentation of the analysis of the sources was the reasons behind the decision to nationalize the Canal Company by Egyptian President Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser and the tripartite conspiracy against Egypt by belligerents Israel, Britain, and France, which led to the anger of the United States, considering this to be a reckless and behind-the-back decision. Finally, an examination of the involvement of the United States alongside the United Nations forces in the crisis and the consequences of this involvement on the crisis and its aftermath were presented.

In brief, we can say that the Suez Crisis and the involvement of the United States resulted in a few changes. One was the end of European Imperialism through the collapse of two colonial powers, Britain and France. Another result was the emergence of a new balance of power, represented by the United States and Soviet Union. Furthermore, Americans took the lead in the Middle East, securing the West's oil supplies and preventing the expansion of communism. Finally, the lasting impact of the Suez Crisis on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict stretched well into the 21st century, causing instability in the region.

A key take-away message from this research is the acknowledgement of our position as insider researchers. We have our own perspective on the crisis, confused and wondering, by seeing the world's great power represented in the United States of America, advocates, helps, and support with funds and military aid for the occupation of Arab and Palestinian lands by Israeli troops. In addition, the double standards in dealing with Palestinian and Israeli issues have resulted in the lasting suffering, displacement, and exile of people from their own lands. This can be traced back to the 1st involvement of the United States and its allies in the Middle East, specifically in the Suez Crisis.

This involvement extends clearly in all Arab-Israeli wars that came next, either by arming or full supports to its aggressive and extending actions against her Arab's neighbours lands claiming that it has the right to defend itself.

Finally, we recommend that future researchers, human rights activists, advocates of the Palestinian cause, and policy makers do their part in working against this double standard practice each in their capacity.

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الملخص

تتناول هذه الدراسة أزمة السويس، وتدخّل الولايات المتحدة فيها، وتبحث في كيفية تأثير هذا التدخّل على الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني اللاحق. اعتمدت الدراسة على منهجية البحث التاريخي، حيث تم تحليل بيانات جمعت من مصادر أولية وثانوية. وكشفت الدراسة أن تدخل الولايات المتحدة في أزمة السويس أدى إلى نهاية الإمبريالية الأوروبية، وذلك من خلال انهيار القوى الاستعمارية البريطانية والفرنسية وظهور توازن قوى جديد تمثله الولايات المتحدة والاتحاد السوفيتي. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، أظهرت الدراسة الأثر الدائم لأزمة السويس على الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني، والذي يساهم في عدم الاستقرار الإقليمي في القرن الحادي والعشرين. تعكس هذه الدراسة المعاناة طويلة الأمد الناجمة عن الصراعات الإسرائيلية الفلسطينية غير المحلولة، والدور المهم الذي تلعبه الجهات الفاعلة الدولية الرئيسية، وخاصة الولايات المتحدة، في تغيير مسار الصراع وإعادة تشكيل المنطقة

الكلمات المفتاحية: الصراع العربي الإسرائيلي، الشرق الأوسط، أزمة

السويس، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.