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Impact of U.S.-Israeli Relations on the United Nations Role in the Palestinian Issue

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Abstract: *The study addressed the impact of U.S.-Israeli relations on the role of the United Nations toward the Palestinian issue (2016-2018) and reviewed the determinants of U.S.-Israeli relations, the extent to which the influence of the pressure groups (Zionist lobby) on U.S. decisions in favor of Israel, and the extent to which these Relations on UN resolutions on the Palestinian issue.*

The study reached many conclusions, the most important of which are:

- 1) *The Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations have a long history of non-binding resolutions of the major powers that they have taken towards the Palestinian cause since its inception.*
- 2) *President Trump's administration is keen to strengthen U.S.-Israeli relations in order to influence UN resolutions on the Palestinian issue in line with Israeli interests.*
- 3) *The US administration is trying to use US assistance to other countries as a pressure card to achieve its goals, interests and Israel's interests at the United Nations.*
- 4) *The relationship between Israel and the United States witnessed a relative breakdown in the era of former President Barack Obama, especially after the United States refrained from thwarting UN Security Council Resolution 2334, which condemned Israel's settlement policy, and did not use its veto as usual to protect Israel.*
- 5) *Trump's arrival in the presidency is a major gain for U.S.-Israeli relations as he has contributed to Israel's growing strength in the region, where the Trump administration has been providing full support within the United Nations. It also promised to prevent any resolution that would harm Israeli interests in the United Nations.*

Keywords: *Israeli Relations; USA; United Nations; Security Council; Palestinian Issue; Settlement; Resolutions; Zionist Lobby.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The relationship between the United States of America and Israel is not a bilateral relationship, but a three-pronged relationship, a relationship between the United States of America and (Israel) and the American Jews (Zionist lobby in the United States). American culture has made a key contribution to the tendency, association and support of a large segment of American citizens to Israel through sympathy for the Jews who have been able to have a positive image of American society, thus reflecting on (Israel). U.S.-Israeli relations, and U.S. support for them in various forms economically, militarily and politically, show the existence of special quality ties between the two countries, the relations between them can be described as special and distinct, given the intensity of exchanges between the two countries at the governmental and social level. economic, in addition to unlimited support for Israel

II. PROBLEM OF THE STUDY

Many studies indicate the extent of U.S.-Israeli relations, and the impact of those relations on U.N. resolutions on the Palestinian issue, through the Use of the U.S. Veto against many Resolutions in the Security Council in favor of Israel. The problem with the study lies in the following main question:

What impact do U.S.-Israel relations have on the ROLE of the United Nations towards the Palestinian issue (2016-2018)? The main question is the following sub-questions:

- A. What are the parameters and determinants of U.S.-Israeli relations that no U.S. president can overcome?
- B. What role do pro-Israel lobbyists play in influencing the U.S. decision in favor of Israel?
- C. How will U.S.-Israeli relations in 2016-2018 affect the role of the United Nations on the Palestinian issue?

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- A. Clarify the parameters and limitations in U.S.-Israeli relations that no U.S. president can overcome.
- B. Reveal the role played by pro-Israel lobbyists in influencing the U.S. decision in favor of Israel.
- C. To learn about the impact of U.S.-Israeli relations in 2016-2018 on the role of the United Nations on the Palestinian issue.

IV. HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

H01: There is a significant impact of US Israeli relations on the role of United Nations in the Palestinian Issues.

V. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

- A. Provide a clear new picture of the nature of political relations and alliances between the United States of America and Israel.
- B. The study seeks to develop a new addition to the theoretical and field heritage of U.S.-Israeli relations.
- C. Its contribution to urging researchers to conduct further studies that reveal these relationships and what they reflect on the region and its issues, especially the Palestinian issue.
- D. The importance of this study also shows that it deals with one of the important research topics that are rarely written about, which gives it or the authenticity of scientific research as it provides a basis and a vision about the nature of American-Israeli relations and being an essential reference for interested and researchers.

VI. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- 1) *Objective Limit*: The study is limited to the impact of U.S.-Israeli relations on the role of the United Nations towards the Palestinian issue (2016-2018).
- 2) *Time Limit*: The period from 2016 to 2018 was reviewed as a period of study time.

VII. STUDY METHODOLOGY

The researcher relied on the descriptive-analytical approach, which is based on the accurate and detailed description of the phenomenon, preliminary, and then to analyze it and present it to the reader with credibility and scientific methodology.

It also used the historical approach, which deals with the subjects of the study in its historical context, within the objective division of the study plan.

VIII. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A. *Impact of U.S.-Israeli Relations on U.N. role on the Palestinian Issue*

Throughout its history, the Palestinian issue has been the focus of attention to U.S. foreign policy, where the United States of America intervened in most of the crises that hit the world in the post-World War II period, the most important of which is the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, and succeeded in finding consensus formulas in Often to end the crisis here or there, it has sided with Israel since its recognition in 1948. The follower of U.S. policy toward the Middle East in general and the Arab-Israeli conflict in particular notes that there are constants in U.S. policy that cannot change regardless of the orientation or affiliation of the president who rules in the White House. Decision-making in the United States of America passes through well-known public channels from Congress to the executive branch represented by the Presidency - the White House - and the U.S. State Department, and as is well known, political life in the United States is influenced by a range of factors, most notably lobbyists and interests. The lobby, which has the greatest impact on the decision-maker and the American voter because of the pressure seized by these groups, most notably their control over banks, companies, and major media in the United States, thus directing and moving the American public to what they want and want.

B. *The first axis: the Parameters of U.S.-Israeli Relations*

The determinants are the general framework governing U.S. foreign policy toward the countries of the world, and these determinants are not the same for countries, as the differences of determinants towards countries are due to a combination of factors, the most important of which is the domestic environment, the regional environment and the international environment, and of course to what extent they can be This or that country is affecting American interests and their strategy. The United States of America is directly interested in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, because Israel is located in the Middle East, the most vital region of American interests in the world, which has long been at the forthe foray in the U.S. global strategy. This axis addresses the set of defining u.S. policy parameters toward Israel on the grounds that it has a clear and effective influence on foreign policy making toward the region.

- 1) *Srael's Security Guarantee*: There are undoubtedly many national factors that have made ensuring Israel's security an important and central issue and represent a fundamental interest of the United States of America, since it is clear that there is a very strong organic link between the United States of America and Israel, namely, shared values and continuity. Culture is not limited between the American and Israeli communities¹. The positive developments in the American vision of Israel over the course of successive U.S. administrations are not due to American sympathy for Nazi persecution of Jews, or to the multiple successes of Jews in the United States of America, but mainly because of that great similarity. Between the emergence of Israel and the creation of the United States of America in terms of reliance on settlement colonialism to form a state, where there was clear American admiration and there is also considerable and infinite support for Israel. The United States of America was keen to make the Zionist plans work for the Jewish national homeland in Palestine, first and foremost the opening of the doors of Palestine to Jewish immigration². Israel is also a tool for preserving U.S. interests in the Middle East. Think of the possibility of any change in Israel, and reject any desire to settle them in Israel, on the grounds that it is an advanced position to defend U.S. interests in the Middle East³. Many Americans believe that Israel is an American interest as the only democratic society in the Arab region, where Israel is a model of progress and development that the Arab states themselves need. The angle and the selected tool for U.S. foreign policy to deal with Arab countries⁴. There is a range of central factors that make the United States of America work hard to ensure and protect Israel's security, above all:
- Strategic Location*: Palestine is located between the crossroads of the three continents of Asia, Africa, and Europe, and this makes it very important and great, and at the same time it is a link between Europe and the Middle East and the wings of the Arab world in its countries located in both Asia and Africa⁵. It can be said that 'Israel is an indispensable means of American strategy in the Middle East by virtue of its location, at all stages of the American strategy, Israel shows an important element and a means that it uses in a problematic way⁶.' In addition, Israel is located near the oil-rich Arabian Gulf region and is an ideal starting point for military operations, so that it can be used as a storage site for weapons and equipment, allowing for U.S. military intervention and any possible crisis in the Gulf region⁷.
 - Religious-Cultural Factor*: The convictions, ideas and beliefs of the contemporary American Christian fundamentalist movement play a prominent role in supporting, strengthening and ensuring its continuation through its influence on public culture, as well as on American political decision-making, which has made the Christian current in favor of Christian fundamentalism refers to the strict religious trends in matters of faith, morality and fully believing in the literal infallibility of the Bible and convinced that it includes complete solutions to all issues of life, including political issues, and sincerely believes in Predictions such as the return of Jews to Palestine and the establishment of the Jewish state on it⁸. Christian fundamentalism has evolved into the largest and largest pro-Israel bloc since its founding, promoting it as the largest event in modern history, and has focused its efforts to legitimize it. There have been many pro-Israel Christian organizations, including the Moral Majority Organization led by pastor and popular television star Jerry Fallwell, who forms this organization and other organizations such as the Round Table. Other American organizations, such as the National Conference of Christian Currents for Israel and the American Role model for Christian-Jewish cooperation and others, are the most important forces on which Israel relies outside the Jewish community itself. Who said 'God has blessed America because America has blessed the Jews and that if America abandons Israel, their value to God will end⁹'. It can be clearly stated that there is a large, broad and influential sector of American society that believes in Israel and its importance not only for political and strategic reasons but also for biblical religious reasons rooted in heritage and religion.
 - The Political-Military Factor*: The establishment of Israel came not only to solve the Jewish question in the world, but also to serve the interests of the major Western countries, so the Zionist movement was widely understood by various Western countries, and there became a clear crystallization of the interests of the United States of America after the establishment of

¹ Saoudi, Hala (2003) U.S. Policy toward the Arab-Israeli Conflict (1967-1973), Doctoral Theses Series (4), Center for Arab Unity Studies, Cairo, p. 65.

² Idris, Ali (1980) Satanic Misinformation, New National House, Damascus, p. 85.

³ Abdel Hakim, Sami (1977) America and Zionism, Anglo-Egyptian Library, Cairo, p. 63.

⁴ Bein, Badeau (1968) Translated by Maurice Samuel, The Jewish Publication Society of America, New York, USA, P63.

⁵ Al-Kilani, Ismail (1969) Biblical background of the American position, i2, Islamic Office of Beirut, Lebanon, p. 87.

⁶ Sultan, Jamal Mostafa (2002) U.S. Strategy in the Middle East 1979-2000, Wael Publishing House, Amman, Jordan, p. 65.

⁷ Noel, Rosen. (1982). New US Middle East Policy and Energy Security Challenges, The. Int'l J., p96.

⁸ Khudair, Jamal (2000) American Vision and Israeli Reservations, Palestinian Planning Center Magazine, Year 3, P 9-10, p. 63.

⁹ Paul, George, Paul, Douglas (1994) America and Israel, Intimate Relationship, Translation: Mohamed Zakaria Ismail, Beirut, p. 40.

Israel, until 1967, can be said that Israel played the role of agent on behalf of the United States of America regionally by occupying representatives of the Arab Liberation Movement, including the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, which prompted the United States of America to rely on Israel for the occupation of Abed Nasser reduced his nationalist and liberal tendencies that culminated in Israel's success by beating Nasser in 1967¹. It was noticeable that during the period 1948-1966, it was not the United States of America that supplied Israel with weapons and military equipment, but France provided it with weapons. Intimidation against Arab countries specifically the Arab neighboring countries, conspiring against the major powers to overthrow some regimes with revolutionary and liberal tendencies, and deepening differences between Arab countries so that there is no form of Arab unity². Israel has provided a lot of services to the United States of America, which has become one of the American global strategies, as it is the result of a number of variables, including the June War of 1967 and the positive results for Israel³. Some of them are international in the sense of the relationship of the two super-powers, as well as those of the United States of America, and what happened after the 1972 war in Vietnam and Water Gate* imposed legislative restrictions from Congress on the policy of the U.S. foreign administrations, which led to positive results Serve Israel⁴. Israel also played a strategic role in the 1980s, becoming an accredited member of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) after signing the Strategic Cooperation Treaties with the United States of America in 1981 and 1983⁵. It is clear from the above that the Israeli role in the American strategy goes beyond the Arab region to become a global role, it plays a central and important role in Africa, not only against the Arab role but against western countries, including France, which was playing the role of rival role of the United States of America in Africa, and also played an important role as an agent for the United States of America in the Caucasus and central Asian republics, not only against the Arab role, but also against the Chinese, Iranian and Russian roles.

- 2) *Ensuring the Flow of Oil*: The Arab countries own about two-thirds of the world's oil reserves, and the global energy needs are increasing rapidly by the day, and of course in the face of international ambitions and competition no less severe than those that preceded it in The First World War, in order to secure The needs of oil-consuming countries at the lowest possible price. In the Gulf region alone, there are three countries: Iraq, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates, each with five times the oil reserves in America, the world's largest oil consumer. Saudi Arabia holds at least a quarter of the world's reserves, more than ten times the total oil reserves in the United States, which consumes a quarter of the world's oil consumption, and Western Europe has only 16% of the world's oil reserves because its oil consumption is equivalent to 22.5% of demand The world⁶. There is no doubt that the flow of oil is a fundamental, central and vital interest of the United States of America, it is the world's first economic power, and it is the main nutritious oil, and at the same time the United States of America seeks to control the main oil resources because of its importance. The strategy is also necessary to achieve its expansionist objectives, and this strengthens it to possess all the elements of power so that it becomes the first power in the world and undisputed, all in addition to its economic importance to American income⁷. It is clear that the United States of America has regarded the Arab region as a consumer market for its goods to ensure the continuation of the American industry in its various products. U.S. influence in the Arab region increased in general after Britain's decision to withdraw from the Gulf region in 1971. Sending American troops to it⁸.

¹ Paul, George, Paul, Douglas (1994) *America and Israel, Intimate Relationship*, Translation: Mohamed Zakaria Ismail, Beirut, p. 41.

² Al-Khatib, Fahmy (1984) *American Opportunities in the Arab World*, Dar Hassan, Damascus, p. 43.

³ Paul, George, Paul, Douglas (1994) *America and Israel, Intimate Relationship*, Translation: Mohamed Zakaria Ismail, Beirut, p. 42.

Watergate: One of the most famous American scandals of 1968, in which President Nixon decided to spy on the office of the rival Democratic Party in the Watergate building, and on June 27, 1972, five people were arrested in Washington at the Headquarters of the Democratic Party and they were installing recording devices, and the White House was He recorded 64 calls, a huge political crisis erupted, and former U.S. President Nixon was accused of resigning in 1974

⁴ Sultan, Jamal Mostafa (2002) *U.S. Strategy in the Middle East 1979-2000*, Wael Publishing House, Amman, Jordan, p. 23.

⁵ Al-Khatib, Fahmy (1984) *American Opportunities in the Arab World*, Dar Hassan, Damascus, p. 54.

⁶ Sarkis Grace (D.T.) *Christian Evangelicals in the United States of America*, translated by Ali Muhammad, Al-Manara Publishing and Distribution, Amman, p. 65.

⁷ Alqaram, Amina (2007): *U.S. Foreign Policy toward Iran and the Iranian Nuclear Crisis 2001-2006* Unpublished Master's Thesis, Jerusalem University, Jerusalem, p. 121.

⁸ Heikal, Mohammed (1993) *Explosion 1967 (Thirty-Year War)*, Al-Ahram Translation and Publishing Center, Cairo, p. 87.

- 3) *Not to Threaten U.S. Interests in the Middle East* :It was clear that the importance of the Middle East region did not stand out in U.S. strategic planning until after the end of the Second Scientific War, and the United States of America began to exercise its responsibilities as a polar state with cosmic interests, and also when the Cold War between the poles of the international order moved to the Middle East. Before that, the United States of America followed a policy of isolation* and neutrality in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine of 1823, but during the years of World War II, U.S. forces in Egypt and Iran played a prominent role in supporting the Allies, as U.S. forces transported supplies to the theater of operations in The Middle East¹. In light of the escalating Soviet threats to the Middle East, the U.S. administration issued what was known as the Truman Doctrine in 1947, encircled the middle east's oil resources with a cover of military force through the idea of the Northern Belt, and then in 1948 sought to establish The 6th Fleet to achieve a permanent U.S. naval presence in the Mediterranean. The period of the 1950s was the attempt to link the region to alliances, many of which include NATO and the Baghdad Alliance, and set up several military bases, including the Dhahran* base in Saudi Arabia in 1951, and the use of the United States of America to interfere in the affairs of the Arab region under the pretext of helping to Fighting communism under the Eisenhower Doctrine in 1957². The United States of America was haunted by soviet threat concerns and did its best to contain the communist threat, preventing it from playing an active role in the region's diplomacy, so most U.S. presidents looked at the region through the lens of containment with the Soviet Union, as well as U.S. interests such as obtaining oil and protecting Israel's security were viewed from a global perspective, as U.S. interests in the Arab region were closely and strongly linked to the preservation and security of Israel³. In general, it can be said that over the past 50 years there has been a relative consensus among the external apparatus of vital interests in the Arab region, including:
- Ensuring that the United States of America and the West have access to Arab oil at an acceptable price.
 - Keep the Soviet Union away from the Middle East.
 - Maintaining Israel's security and superiority over all Arab countries.
 - The United States of America opposes the establishment of national projects such as Arab or Islamic unity, which is implicitly a goal of U.S. foreign policy.

There are also interests of international balance in the context of the U.S.-Soviet conflict, the essence of which has pushed the Soviet Union away from the region if not, the goal is to encircle and confine the Soviet Union⁴.

Following American foreign behavior, Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Johnson, Nixon, and Reagan viewed the Arab region with a Cold War mentality, and with the exception of Johnson, all of these American presidents have formulated policies designed to contain the Soviet Union. For example, Eisenhower's role in Arab internal conflicts and the prevention of the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser from inviting the Soviets to the region to balance the Western monopoly both in the political sphere and in the field of armaments, but Johnson's hatred of Arab nationalism and Gamal Abdel Nasser played a central role in The escalation between Israel and Egypt in May 1967, and then the June War. While Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982, a green light from the United States of America, Israel reached Beirut, Lebanon, and occupied southern Lebanon⁵.

Based on the foregoing, it can be said that the U.S. strategy in the Middle East has crystallized in the form of higher goals and interests, and the methods used to achieve those goals and interests, notably securing oil for the United States and its allies and controlling its price, and its continued flow and also protecting and ensuring the security of Israel. that secures the interests of the United States of America in the Arab region. It has become clear that the United States of America has used many means and methods, including political, military and economic, so that it has gone to the policy of containment, to the policy of alliances, and

*Isolation: A policy pursued by the United States of America from independence until the end of World War II, a policy that the United States is prepared to practice by virtue of its isolation of its geographical location and its distance from the conflicts of European powers. This policy is based on the fact that the preservation and independence of the state are achieved by working to reduce the level of its interaction with the outside world.

¹ Sultan, Jamal Mostafa (2002) U.S. Strategy in the Middle East 1979-2000, Wael Publishing House, Amman, Jordan, p. 43.

*Dhahran Base: Established in 1944, the largest and best U.S. air bases with equipment abroad, and on June 18 signed a defense agreement between Saudi Arabia and America, extending the lease of the Dhahran base.

.Namik, Hussein (1998) America and the Arab World, Madbouli Library, Cairo, p. 87²

³ Gerges, Fawaz (1998) U.S. Policy toward the Arabs How do you make? And who makes it? Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, p. 52.

⁴ Abdul Jawad, Ali (1966) Arabs and The World Conflict, Christian Culture House, Cairo, p. 55.

⁵ Gerges, Fawaz (1998) U.S. Policy toward the Arabs How do you make? And who makes it? Center for The Study of Arab Unity, Beirut, p. 61.

to the policy of mass retaliation that has been associated with The policy of brinkmanship, the policy of flexible response, the policy of strategic consensus and resorted to intervention through its fleets (fifth and sixth) and through its military bases and also through economic pressures and the use of force as well¹.

It is clear from the previous presentation that U.S. policy toward Israel is formed within a set of parameters that can constitute input for the making of this policy, which are key determinants, and the results of the study of these determinants are as follows:

- a) Ensuring Israel's security is a fundamental and central interest of the United States, because Israel is organically linked to the United States of America, namely, shared values and unlimited cultural communication between the two communities.
- b) The United States of America seeks to control the major oil resources in the Middle East, because of its strategic importance and necessary to achieve its expansionist objectives, and makes it possess one of the elements of power to become the first power in the world.
- c) The United States of America is trying to prevent any hostile force from threatening its strategic interests in the Arab region. It is clear from the previous presentation that U.S. policy toward Israel is formed within a set of parameters that can constitute the input for the making of this policy, which are key determinants, and the results of the study of these determinants are as follows:
 - d) Ensuring Israel's security is a fundamental and central interest of the United States, because Israel is organically linked to the United States of America, namely, shared values and unlimited cultural communication between the two communities .
 - e) The United States of America seeks to control the major oil resources in the Middle East, because of its strategic importance and necessary to achieve its expansionist objectives and makes it possess one of the elements of power to become the first power in the world .
 - f) The United States of America is trying to prevent any hostile force from threatening its strategic interests in the Arab region.

C. *What role do pro-Israel Lobbyists play in Influencing the U.S. Decision in favor of Israel*

The American political system is complex and intertwined like no other democratic society. This complexity and complexity stems from the overlap of many formal and informal institutions, agencies and agencies in American political decision-making, participation or influence. Within this equation comes the Zionist lobby, which many inside and outside Washington describes as 'this situation (the Zionist lobby in Washington) has no counterpart in American political history'².

If The Lobby has had a significant impact on directing U.S. economic assistance to Israel, the impact of this aid, which is, of course valuable, does not seem disturbing and cannot play an influential role in all policies. But the lobby is also shaping the core elements of U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East, and the lobby has worked successfully to persuade U.S. leaders to support Israel in its continued repression and oppression of the Palestinians and to target Israel's main regional enemies: Iran. Iraq and Syria³.

U.S. support for Israel is recognized and it is known that behind this great support (to Israel) is the Zionist lobby in the United States of America, but it is not reasonable that this support that Israel receives for free is provided by (Israel) to the United States of America, but this is In fact, the Zionist lobby focuses on the concept of anti-Semitism to those who criticize (Israel) and is a platform that the Zionist lobby disseminates when it finds that there are people who are against Israeli policies in the Middle East or when it explains the role of the lobby in American politics.

- 1) *The Concept of the Zionist Lobby:* What is commonly known as the Zionist, Jewish, Israeli or pro-Israel lobby is the general structure of Jewish lobbying within the United States of America, which advocates for Israel, on behalf of the American Jewish community, as well as pro-political action committees? For Israel, through which policies that are consistent with its objectives are developed, as well as financial contributions to political candidates and the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, which represent the official voice of The Jews of the United States of America for Israel in both national arenas And international, in addition to the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs, which targets the Pentagon and the military⁴. The core of the lobby consists of American Jews who make a great effort in their daily lives to discourage U.S. foreign policy, supporting Israel's interests and going beyond their activities by voting for pro-Israel candidates, to writing

¹ Sultan, Jamal Mostafa (2002) U.S. Strategy in the Middle East 1979-2000, Wael Publishing House, Amman, Jordan, p. 47.

² Abdel Ati, Amr (2009) The role of Israeli lobby organizations in the Gaza crisis, Washington News Report, March 15, 2009. <http://www.taqrir.org/index.cfm?pageid/2//id/1165>.

³ Merschmeier, John and Walt, Stephen (2006) lobby Israel in the United States. Illusion Industry, On Islam Website, April 18, 2006 . <http://www.onislam.net/arabic/newsanalysis/analysis-opinions/strategies-futures/83353-2006-04-18%2000-00-00.html>.

⁴ Encyclopedia Fighter from the Desert (2013) http://www.moqatel.com/openshare/Behoth/Siasia21/IsarAmeri/sec04.doc_cvt.htm

letters and financial contributions, and supporting pro-Israeli organizations. Israel. But not all Jewish Americans are part of the lobby, because (Israel) is not a prominent issue for many of them. In a 2004 survey, for example, about 36% of Jewish Americans said they were either not very emotionally attached to (Israel) or not emotionally related to it at all¹. The Zionist lobby includes individuals, personalities and movements not only in Jewish communities and organizations, but also thanks to The Zionist Christians, in countries where Protestantism has spread, such as Britain, the United States, the Netherlands, and others, who have worked for more than Four centuries to achieve Zionist goals, and they made great efforts to do so. Only thanks to the influence of these people can we talk about a Zionist lobby that affects international politics². The American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), part of the Zionist lobby but is the main player in what is sometimes referred to as the 'Zionist lobby', an alliance of major Jewish groups, is a neo-conservative intellectual and Zionist Christian. It has strong relations between senators and deputies, influential grassroots and its close ties to rich donors³.

- 2) *The objectives of the Zionist lobby in U.S. Foreign Policy:* One of the most important objectives of this lobby is to control U.S. policymaking by denying anyone who disagrees with the opportunity to hold an influential position in the Administration and excluding any other policy options that U.S. policymakers can make other than those they prefer⁴. They are also pressuring Congress to obtain financial assistance in the U.S. budget, limited exceptional tax breaks, or for economic or regional interests, and most importantly, to ensure U.S. support for Israel's hostile wars against Arab states and Israeli military operations On it⁵. One of the pillars of lobby effectiveness is its influence in Congress, where Israel actually dominates, and that in itself is unique because Congress never avoids thorny issues. Whether it's abortion, affirmative action (increasing the representation of women and minorities in public office or universities, etc.), health care, or welfare, there must be a live debate in Congress. But, where it comes to Israel, everyone is silent, and there is hardly any discussion at all. One of the reasons for the lobby's success with Congress is that some of the most important Christian Zionist members, such as Dick Armi, who said in September 2002 that "my number one foreign policy priority is to protect (Israel), and he may think that any member of Congress's number one priority would be to "protect the United States," but that wasn't what Armev said. There are also female senators, and Jewish members of Congress working to make U.S. foreign policy support Israel's interests⁶. Israel's leaders have reaped great benefits from the activity of American Jews within the United States, and these leaders always ask U.S. Jews to pressure American politicians from members of the executive and legislative branches to take into account Israel's interests and defend it before the makers of The decision is made by the governors and administration, and American Jews are coordinating their efforts to convince prominent congressional leaders that Israel is always right and that Congress should support it in all cases without any objection, moreover, they are constantly providing Israel with generous donations and donations⁷. The Zionist lobby is constantly trying to link U.S. national security to Israeli national security so that the prevailing feeling is that this link cannot be cut or separated and that interests are the same. Admittedly by former senior U.S. officials, Zionist lobby organizations, especially The AIPAC, are always keen to guide the world in its own distinctive ways toward challenges that threaten Israel's security and world security⁸.
- 3) *The Influence of the Zionist Lobby in the U.S. Congress:* The growing power of the Zionist lobby and its success in creating positions of influence within the main state institutions, organs and media have made Israel a spoiled child who does not reject his request and strategically who is impossible to make mistakes. As former U.S. Congressman Paul Findley put it, 'All of

¹ Al-Kashif Center for Follow-up and Strategic Studies (2008), Strategic Follower, American Challenge, P6, Al-Kashif Center for Follow-up and Strategic Studies, p. 25.

² Al-Taweel, Youssef al-Assi (2011) The New Crusaders, Madbouli Library, Cairo, p. 22.

³ Islam Dili (2009) AIPAC, website, 14 March 2009. <http://www.islamdaily.org/ar/democracy/4717.article.htm>

⁴ Roberts, Paul Craig (2009) Have Fun! A great power led by her nose, translated by Ahmed Al-Mukafi, sudanyel electronic newspaper .<http://www.sudanile.com/2008-05-19-17-39-36/34-2008-05-19-17-14-27/1710-2009-03-19-17-54-54.html>

⁵ Al-Azraq, Muhammad (2009) American Zionist Empire, Civilized Dialogue, April 10, 2009. <http://www.ahewar.org/debat/show.art.asp?aid=93596>

⁶ Al-Kashif Center for Follow-up and Strategic Studies (2008), Strategic Follower, American Challenge, P6, Al-Kashif Center for Follow-up and Strategic Studies, p. 28.

⁷ Abdeslam, Ahmed Lotfi (2005) American bias towards Israel, his historical, social and political motives, The Window Library, Alexandria, p. 102-103.

⁸ Al-Manar (2012) highlights the Jewish organization AIPAC in America, which has the greatest influence on Congress. <http://www.manar.com/atemplate.php?id=3867>

Israel's actions are seen as actions in the interest of the United States¹. The Zionist lobby is primarily interested in influencing members of Congress who hold important committees that influence Israel's interests, and these members are often largely far from the circles of international relations and American foreign policy, which Americans tend not to take care of it. What usually happens is that after each legislative election, Zionist lobby organizations rush to study the positions of members of Congress who are first in sensitive positions and then begin to influence them through their network of relations with voters and donors, and usually succeed for many reasons, the most important of which is the absence of an Arab and Islamic role, parallel to the role of the Zionist lobby². The AIPAC committee is the main envoy of the Israeli lobby to Congress. But in many cases, the AIPAC has become more than just another lobby, and in doing so it has succeeded in garnering unlimited support for Israel³. As for its mechanisms of action within Congress, AIPAC reports to every member of Congress on how to vote for Israel, provides members with data and documents on topics that are of interest to Israel and supports its point of view, and reinforces this with phone calls and visits. Personal and courteous to congressional aides who play an important role behind the scenes in order to present special positions and contacts with their representatives, and 'AIPAC' also focuses on members of the main foreign or political assistance committees, and on other influential members, and maintains With the list of names of senators and deputies committed to voting in accordance with the instructions of the Zionist lobby, where they receive immediate praise in lobby publications, in addition, AIPAC provides other assistance to members of Congress, such as official speech writing, and conducts research for them⁴. This is confirmed by the fact that Senator Lugar, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee from 1984 to 1986, when asked what he thought of the influence and methods of the Zionist lobby, said that the donations made by that lobby to contribute to the campaign finance sought by members of Congress are among the most important I hope that some will ignore the U.S. government's view when it conflicts with Israeli aid requests. "Israel's supporters in the United States are active forces with the ability to cause problems to members who disagree, so members try to avoid disagreeing with them as much as possible⁵. AIPAC is at the heart of the lobby's influence in Congress. AIPAC's success is due to its ability to reward lawmakers and congressional candidates who support its agenda, punish those who challenge it, and the AIPAC is verifying that its friends are receiving strong financial support from a large number of pro-Israel political action committees. Those who are considered hostile to Israel, on the other hand, should be confident that the AIPAC will direct its campaign donations to their political opponents, and AIPAC is organizing letter-writing campaigns, and urging newspaper editors to approve pro-Israel candidates⁶. There is also an influential and influential means in the American elections, namely, to make accusations of racism and anti-Semitism for any candidate, member of Congress, or any prominent figure in American political society who criticizes Israel or support the United States. American to her. This has a negative impact on the issue of his arrival or winning membership of Congress or re-election⁷. The power of the Zionist lobby in Congress is evident through legislative elections first, and decision-making within Congress secondly, the Jews in their small numbers do not represent an electoral force capable of changing electoral rates in the United States and this does not eliminate the influence of the power of the Jewish echo in the elections Jews do not rely solely on Jewish votes, despite their broad participation in elections in the United States compared to other social groups and segments, with 90% of them estimated to be Jewish, and they are very keen to participate in the elections. The Zionist lobby resorts to supporting non-Jewish candidates, but they are known for their support of Zionism and the right of (Israel) to exist and are ready to defend it, and it is noticeable that the Israeli-American Committee devotes its greatest time in the Capitol, in trying to influence members of Congress with regard to matters of importance. For the Committee, particularly on issues relating to Israel, this committee includes every supporter (of Israel) regardless of who the candidate belongs to, focusing primarily on the extent to which he supports (Israel)⁸.

¹ Rabie, Mohammed Abdel Aziz (1990) U.S. Aid to Israel, First Edition, Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, p. 119.

² Bayoumi, Mohammed (2009) Legends in religious dress and strategic alliance, Uae Gulf Newspaper, p. 8674, March, March, 2009.

³ Islam Dili (2009) AIPAC, website, 14 March 2009. <http://www.islamdaily.org/ar/democracy/4717.article.htm>

⁴ The Site of The Moroccan Maraj (2009) Zionist Lobby in the United States of America, 1/4/2009. www.miaaraj.com/milaf/653-lobby

⁵ Rabie, Mohammed Abdel Aziz (1990) U.S. Aid to Israel, First Edition, Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, p. 121.

⁶ Al-Kashif Center for Follow-up and Strategic Studies (2008), Strategic Follower, American Challenge, P6, Al-Kashif Center for Follow-up and Strategic Studies, p. 29.

⁷ Al-Masiri, Abdel Wahab (2001) Protocols, Judaism and Zionism, Dar al-Shorouk, Cairo, p. 173.

⁸ O'Brien, Paul (1986) Christian Zionism, (1891-1948), translated by Ali Muhammad, Yamama Publishing and Distribution, Amman, p. 179.

- 4) *The role of the Zionist lobby in Supporting Israel:* The Zionist lobby in the United States of America has great power in American politics and in its influence on Congress. However, it is quite clear that U.S. support for Israel goes beyond the borders of the Lobby groups, as confirmed by former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, while serving as Israel's ambassador to Washington, where he said, "I think that the American people's association with Israel outweighs the weight of the community." Judaism and its influence¹. Over the past years, the Zionist lobby has been able to fight American members of Congress who have tried to stand by the Arab right to a Palestinian, and accuse the congressman who stands by the Palestinian right for his anti-Semitism, as well as in the anti-Israel, and the Zionist lobby succeeded in alienating U.S. lawmakers are visiting Arab countries, as much as they have succeeded in presenting Israel's views alone, and the Zionist lobby, through its many organizations in the United States, uses money to woo some members of Congress alongside Israel, and this lobby has always been able to put pressure on the administrations. U.S. aid increased to \$80 billion during the period (1951-2001) of which (61%) In the form of military aid². In addition to the importance of the Zionist lobby in building a special relationship between the United States of America and Israel, some American researchers on Israeli strategic issues, especially Michael Handel, a researcher at Harvard University, stressed that Israel is an ideal starting point for Operations in all directions, easily reached by short sea routes across the Mediterranean. Moreover, Israel's military capabilities allow (Israel) to contribute to the protection of a U.S. intervention force in the Middle East, which, according to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Eugene Rostow, is that it is, Israel, the only point of entry we have between Your son and In other words, Israel, unlike other countries, provides facilities for a U.S. intervention force (e.g. Kenya, Oman, or even Egypt)³.
- 5) *Zionist lobby and U.S. foreign policy Guidance:* The political power of the United States of America is divided between two political forces, the legislators (the Council) and the executive (government) and it is obvious that the individuals, groups and institutions of the Lobby, all of its efforts are focused on these two poles of power. The groups that make up The Lobby and through the conduct of opinion polls and political statistics are constantly working to get the people loyal to them to fill the positions and positions of the election and his aides and accordingly the Zionist lobby's smart policy is based on securing financial funding for election candidates. In other words, in order to reach its goals, the Zionist lobby, like other groups, seeks to achieve its objectives. The powerful are constantly seeking to prevent these two poles of power from enacting any laws or decisions contrary to their projects and programs, this prompted American leaders to comply with the projects and programs of the groups formed for the lobby, including the Zionist lobby, political forces known in advance⁴. AIBC is the most influential lobby of U.S. foreign policy, playing the role of a channel of communication between election candidates and other sources of electoral funding. Although AIBC, in accordance with the rules and laws, should not interfere in political matters and officially support candidates for elections or provide financial support directly to the candidate's campaign, IBC does not only do this, but it goes beyond these taboos to study the ability and eligibility of candidates for elections with the aim of To determine their suitability and suitability, as well as to gather the necessary information and provide it to the Executive-Political Committee of the supporters of Israel⁵. Historian David Pyl writes on this subject: 'American Jews developed the Zionist lobby a long time ago, and turned it into the most complex and influential lobby in the U.S. Congress. By creating and developing a national network and an executive-political committee, they secured all the costs of candidates for the pro-Israel council elections⁶. IPIC puts the vote statistics that have been recorded in Congress within the reach of members of this institution so that they can decide which person will be introduced to the Political Executive Committee of the Pro-Israel so that his campaign costs are secured based on sufficient information, in other words, candidates. For the elections or the current members of the Council — who oppose or criticize Israeli policy — they should expect a large-scale media campaign against them⁷.

¹ Qahwaji, Habib (1979) *Israel Dagger of America*, Earth Studies Series No. 8, Damascus, p. 86.

² Al-Sahli, Nabil Mahmoud (2011) *The Zionist Lobby in America and its mechanisms of action*, Al-Shaab Al-Jadeed website . <http://www.elshaab.org/thread.php?ID=6405>

³ Al-Sahli, Nabil Mahmoud (2004) *Zionist Lobby and The U.S. Presidential Race*, Arab Media Internet, 2004-08-26 . <http://www.amin.org/Print.php?t=opinion&id=1824>

⁴ Mearsheimer, John & Stephen Walt (2007) *Unrestricted Access: What the Israel lobby wants. it too often gets. The War over Israel's influence. (Roundtable). Foreign Policy. August.*

⁵ Nia, Amir, Najat, Sayed (2016) *Zionist Lobby and American Policy toward Iran*, Middle East Affairs Magazine, P153, Lebanon, p. 135.

⁶ Artz, Biale (2010) *† The Mind of The Middle Ages 200-1500 An Historical Survey*, Clarendon Press, Chicago, USA.

⁷ Nia, Amir, Najat, Sayed (2016) *Zionist Lobby and American Policy toward Iran*, Middle East Affairs Magazine, P153, Lebanon, p. 135.

D. *The Impact of Jewish Organizations on U.S. Politics*

Increased U.S. support for Israel can only be explained by the roles of the pro-Israel Zionist lobby, a loose coalition of individuals and organizations working to steer U.S. policy in a pro-direction. Israel, where some American Jews disagree with Israeli policies, but their role in supporting them is highlighted by the activities of a number of organizations active in the United States, such as the Israeli-American Public Relations Committee (AIPAC), and the U.S. government's form provides the Jewish lobby with many avenues. To influence U.S. foreign policy, which is to lobby interest groups on elected representatives and members of the executive branch, make donations to their campaigns, vote for them, try to fuse public opinion, and have a great deal of influence that doesn't fit With their abilities¹.

The Zionist lobby active in the United States of America has played an influential role in guiding and consolidating foreign policy toward the Middle East in various fields so as not to stray from Israeli interests through the practices of the Jewish minority and its active organizations in the United States towards U.S. politicians use various methods and means, including immorality, through the activity of at least thirty Jewish organizations supporting Israel².

The pro-Israel Zionist lobby in the United States has played its part so well that U.S. foreign policy has made Israel a top priority, which is also reflected in the form of U.S. support for Israel³.

The political realities in the United States of America confirm that the Zionist lobby has become the most prominent interest groups in the United States of America and that most of the candidates for senior positions in the United States, listen carefully to the wishes of the Zionist lobby, and work on The Zionist lobby demands that the U.S. government treat Israel as if it were the 51st state, based on the positions of both Democratic and Republican political elites, who fear the grip of the lobby where it knows. All politicians that those who object to the policies and orientations of the Zionist lobby do not have much luck in becoming president of the United States of America⁴.

It can be said that Israel is the driving of the foreign policy game in the White House, not the other way around, as some belief through Jewish and ardent lobbyists in the Senate, the House, and Jewish organizations sympathetic to Israel, such as the American-Israeli Committee on Affairs. General AIPAC and its permanent representatives at the Pentagon and the White House whose loyalty to the Government of Tel Aviv is twice as loyal to their central government in Washington⁵.

The researcher believes that the Zionist movement was founded to create many Jewish organizations and clubs among members of the Zionist community in the United States of America, and the performance of those organizations and institutions is to serve Zionist orientations and support Israel's steps in the Arab region, between the IBAK Committee American-Jewish role prominent in influencing the Jewish lobby in the United States of America, as well as in the American elections, and u.S. foreign relations especially with Israel, which has maintained a strategic relationship with the United States of America, the Jewish lobby there A great influence through its capital and therefore its organized influence through the Jewish organizations mentioned, as well as Israel's role in the context of American interests in the Middle East, there is an overlap between the objectives of the Jewish lobby and those of the American administration. This explains the privileged and exceptional relationship within the framework of international relations in its historical context. It is almost certain that relations between the United States of America and Israel will remain strong and strategic in the foreseeable future, as Israel continues to achieve America's interests in the region. The influence of the Jewish lobby in the United States and various Jewish organizations there, led by the IPAC Committee, may help keep the U.S. compass oriented toward strengthening the relationship with Israel.

The Zionist movement was founded to establish many Jewish organizations and clubs among members of the Jewish community in the United States of America, and the performance of these organizations and institutions is to serve Zionist orientations, and to support (Israel's) steps in the Arab region, but the American Committee 'AIPAC' Judaism is the most prominent role in influencing the Zionist lobby in the United States of America, as well as in the American elections, and the U.S. foreign relations, especially

¹ Abdeslam, Ahmed Lotfi (2005) American bias towards Israel, his historical, social and political motives, The Window Library, Alexandria, p. 232.

² Al-Mashaqaba, Amin and Shalabi, Saad Shaker (2012) Security Challenges to U.S. Foreign Policy in the Middle East (Post-Cold War) 1990-2008, Al-Hamid Publishing and Distribution House, Jordan, p. 241.

³ Abdeslam, Ahmed Lotfi (2005) American bias towards Israel, his historical, social and political motives, The Window Library, Alexandria, p. 233.

⁴ Al-Mashaqaba, Amin and Shalabi, Saad Shaker (2012) Security Challenges to U.S. Foreign Policy in the Middle East (Post-Cold War) 1990-2008, Al-Hamid Publishing and Distribution House, Jordan, p. 243.

⁵ Al-Kuyumi, Muhammad (2011) Zionist Lobby in the United States of America, Civilized Dialogue, 11/10/2011 . <http://www.ahewar.org/debat/show.art.asp?aid=279099>

with Israel, which has maintained a strategic relationship with the United States of America, the Zionist lobby there is a great influence there. Through its capital and therefore its organized influence through the Jewish organizations mentioned, as well as Israel's role in the framework of American interests in the Middle East, there is an overlap between the objectives of the Zionist lobby and the American administration, which explains the distinguished and exceptional relationship within the framework of international relations. Current, and relations between the United States of America and Israel may remain strong and strategic, at least in the foreseeable future, Israel continues to serve U.S. interests in the region, as well as the influence of the Zionist lobby in the United States and various Jewish organizations there, primarily the AIPAC Committee, the United States is the home country of the Zionist entity in all fields.

E. The third axis: How will U.S.-Israeli relations in 2016-2018 affect the role of the United Nations on the Palestinian Issue

Maintaining international security and stability in the world, including peacekeeping in the Middle East and resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict, is one of the most important tasks of the United Nations, and by considering the many resolutions issued by the United Nations through the Security Council and the General Assembly, we believe that they are still theoretical tasks, where the application of these resolutions is subject to pressure from the most powerful forces in the Security Council and the self-interests of those forces.

The Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations have a long history of resolutions that they have taken towards the Palestinian issue since its inception, although their resolutions are not binding on the major Powers, the most important of which are those for the period of study:

- 1) The Security Council resolution of December 23, 2016, affirming that Israel's establishment of settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories since 1967, including East Jerusalem, has no legal legitimacy, and Israel's demand for an immediate halt to all settlement activities and no recognition of any changes within the borders of June 4, 1967.
- 2) The Security Council resolution of December 18, 2017, voting on an Egyptian draft resolution at the UN Security Council rejecting U.S. President Donald Trump's declaration of recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital, has won the approval of all council members, except the United States, which vetoed it, as the Palestinians pledged to go to the UN General Assembly to condemn Trump's decision.
- 3) The General Assembly resolution of December 6, 2016, affirming that the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Wartime, dated August 12, 1949, applies to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.
- 4) General Assembly resolution of December 19, 2017: Affirming the Palestinians' right to self-determination, 176 countries, seven countries opposed, including Israel and America, with four abstentions.
- 5) General Assembly resolution of 20 December 2017: affirming the right of Palestinians to exploit their natural resources.
- 6) General Assembly resolution of December 21, 2017: Rejecting any measures to change the situation in Jerusalem, which means rejecting the U.S. resolution to consider the Holy City the capital of Israel. Of the 193 States in the General Assembly, 128 supported the resolution sought by Yemen and Turkey on behalf of the Arab Group and the Organization for Islamic Cooperation, and nine states voted against the resolution: the United States, Israel, Togo, Guatemala, Honduras, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, and Nauru. Thirty-five countries, including Canada, Australia, Mexico, Argentina, Poland, and Hungary, abstained, while 21 abstained.

The United States is an indispensable country for Israel, and irreplaceable for the foreseeable future, as the United States has used its diplomatic influence in many international forums to protect Israel from an endless number of resolutions against it, regarding the course of peace, in addition to protecting it with regard to its undeclared nuclear capabilities. On the other hand, no other permanent member of the Security Council has been similarly willing to use its veto, as the United States has done to protect Israel from UN resolutions and possible sanctions, even when it comes to policies that Washington opposes.

- a) *President Obama's Term:* Obama's views and positions on the Palestinian issue differed during his political career before he arrived in the Senate in 2005, as several reports indicated that Obama began his political career somewhat sympathetic to the Palestinians and that he was advocating a more balanced U.S. policy toward the Palestinian conflict. During his 2000 campaign for the U.S. Congress, he criticized the Clinton administration for its unconditional support for the Israeli occupation, demanding that it adopt more neutral positions between the Two Parties. The Palestinian, criticizing the separation wall that Israel was building in the West Bank in 2004, and his statements during his election campaign: 'No one has suffered more than

the Palestinian people¹. After securing the Democratic presidential candidate's position, Obama was quick to dispel the doubts raised about him during the Democratic primary campaign, particularly by his rival Hillary Clinton, that he was someone who could not be trusted as a friend of Israel². Clinton and John McCain, the Republican presidential candidate in the 2008 elections, used a series of statements and positions prior to Obama's entry into the U.S. Senate in early 2005, which can be seen as his sympathy for the issues of the Palestinian people, and has been linked to Palestinian activists such as Edward Said and Rachid Al-Khalidi³, whose campaign published his senate voting record in favor of any resolution that is in Israel's interest, explained that his language and positions on the Arab-Israeli conflict were totally aligned with Israel⁴. In international forums, there is nothing that shows Israel's dependence on U.S. support, similar to the anxiety and anger expressed by the Israelis when Washington refrained from intervening for the first time, against a Security Council resolution condemning settlements in December 2016. With Israel's increasing international isolation, its need for U.S. diplomatic cover has reached its peak⁵. For the first time in 36 years, 14 Members of the Security Council voted in favor of the resolution, while the United States alone abstained. The States of Senegal, Malaysia, Venezuela, and New Zealand had submitted a draft resolution against settlements to the UN Security Council for a vote, after Egypt was supposed to put the file to the Security Council, but announced that it had been withdrawn hours before it was put forward, apparently after pressure was exerted on it. In response to this decision, the office of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announced that Tel Aviv will not implement the Security Council resolution on settlements, and considered the position of the Obama administration to be contrary to the U.S. policy toward Israel and known as always defending Israeli positions where Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's office said: 'The Administration of President Barack Obama not only failed to defend Israel but cooperated (against it) behind the scenes. Israel looks forward to working with US President-elect Donald Trump to reverse the damage (this) ridiculous decision⁶. This U.S. position is a rare move from Washington, which usually defends Israel in the face of such resolutions, while observers have viewed it as a 'farewell shot' from U.S. President Barack Obama, whose relationship with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has increased.

- b) *Donald Trump's Period:* The relationship between Israel and America after Donald Trump took office as president of the United States of America has improved significantly after it was marred by a relative indiscretion in the era of former President Barack Obama, especially after the United States refrained from thwarting UN Security Council Resolution 2334, which condemned Israel's settlement policy, and did not use its veto as usual to protect Israel. President Donald Trump's first position on UN resolutions was his refusal to veto Washington's decision to halt Israeli settlement activity in the Palestinian territories, with President Trump saying in a statement before taking office as US president: "Things will be different after I take office on 20 January⁷. This underscores the extent to which Trump is keen to strengthen U.S.-Israeli relations in order to influence UN resolutions on the Palestinian issue in line with Israeli interests. The arrival of Trump, Netanyahu's top friend and other extremists in Israel, is a major gain that has contributed to Israel's growing strength in the region, especially since the United States has promised Israel full support within the United Nations in the future. It also promised to prevent any resolution that would harm Israeli interests at the United Nations⁸. Trump's decision is a clear recognition by Washington that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, which is not surprising given the relations between Washington and Tel Aviv, but according to international law experts, it is devoid of its legal effect because it is based on a clear violation of international resolutions and conventions,

¹ Becker, Jo and Christopher Drew (2008): "Pragmatic Politics, Forged on the South Side", The New York Times, 11 May.

² Rutenberg, Jim and Jeff Zeleny (2008) : , "Obama Seeks to Clarify His Stance on Diplomacy," The International Herald Tribune, 30 May 2008, p5.

³ Wallsten, Peter (2008) "Allies of Palestinians See a Friend in Obama; They Consider Him Receptive Despite His Clear Support of Israel," Los Angeles Times, 10 April.

⁴ Palestinian Strategic Report (2009): Zaytouna Center for Studies and Consultancy, First Edition, Beirut, Lebanon, p. 3.

⁵ Frelich, Charles Chuck (2017) Can Israel maintain its presence without America?, 16/7/2017, <https://www.noonpost.org/content/1888>

⁶ Haniyeh, Mohammed (2016) What are the most important resolutions of the Question of Palestine at the United Nations?, December 24, Shihab Agency2016 <http://shehab.ps/post/5104>

Haniyeh, Mohammed (2016) What are the most important resolutions of the Question of Palestine at the United Nations?, ⁷ [http://shehab.ps/post/51042016December 24, Shihab Agency,](http://shehab.ps/post/51042016December 24, Shihab Agency)

Ruweih, Abdul Amir (2017) Israel and America in the Trump Era: AGreed To Launch A Class, 7/2/2017, ⁸ <https://annabaa.org/arabic/reports/9771>

albeit on the ground. In fact, Tel Aviv will give the green light to extend more of its influence within the city, as noted. The resolution violates the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which prohibits the occupation of the territories of others by force, and even prohibits the charter merely threatening the use of force in international relations, in addition to its conflict with partition resolution (181) of the United Nations General Assembly of November 29, 1947, To establish two states (Jewish and Palestinian) and to grant Jerusalem special legal status¹. Far from the goals trump sought to make this decision at a time when he faces internal pressures threatening his political future within the White House, and his attempts to win the support and support of American Jews within the sensitive organs of the state through a sudden flirtation, this step is contrary to all laws. International norms and United Nations resolutions on Jerusalem. It was a major blow to the U.S. decision when the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution submitted by Turkey and Yemen at its emergency session in New York on Thursday, rejecting President Donald Trump's declaration of Jerusalem as Israel's capital. A total of 128 countries voted in favor of the resolution, nine against it and 35 abstained. The resolution calls on the United States to reverse its recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital and calls on all states to refrain from establishing diplomatic missions in Jerusalem. U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Nikki Haley defended Trump's decision, saying it was an implementation of the will of the American people in accordance with the 1995 law that considers Jerusalem the capital of Israel and calls for the U.S. embassy to be moved from Tel Aviv. Haley reiterated that Trump's move is in accordance with the 1995 law, explaining that the resolution does not exclude a two-state solution and has no negative impact on the peace process². Israel rejected the resolution, asserting in a statement issued by the office of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu that 'Israel rejects the UN resolution, and in parallel Israel expresses its satisfaction with the many states that did not vote in favor of this resolution'. The statement added: 'Israel thanks President Trump for his unequivocal support for Jerusalem, and thanks to the countries that voted with Israel and with the truth.' Only nine countries voted against the resolution, while 35 abstained against the approval of a majority of 128 UN members³. Just before the resolution was passed, President Trump threatened to cut off U.S. aid to countries that voted for the bill at the United Nations, saying: 'We don't care about that, but it won't be like the past when they can vote against us and then get hundreds of millions of dollars from the states. United'. "Our people are tired of exploiting our country and we will not allow it anymore," he added⁴. In fact, the President of the United States has begun to implement his threats, which is evident by waving the cut off aid to the Palestinian National Authority and reducing support for UNRWA, which is an affirmation of U.S. support for Israeli interests and standing against any resolution that jeopardizes those interests. It is clear from the above that the U.S. relationship (with Israel) is a relationship of mutual interest and a strategic alliance that has grown and evolved by a combination of constant and changing factors in U.S. domestic and foreign policy. (Israel) finds in the United States the best support and ally in all areas on the one hand, and the United States on the other hand depends on (Israel) for its strategic policy. There is no doubt that Zionist pressure groups play a major role in American politics by penetrating, if not controlling, the most important factors in the formulation of American political decision-making, by which we mean money and the media. As a result, the Zionist movement finds strong allies in the two main parties, Republican and Democratic, whose members, including presidents, vice presidents, elders, and representatives, compete in varying proportions not in raising awareness in support of (Israel) and insisting on maintaining its security but expanding it. But it is also true that the U.S. Middle East strategy relies on Israel as an outpost to guard its vital interests in the Arab region, whether it reaches these interests in the strategic location of the region or related to its dimensions from Soviet influence and what has to do with the maintenance of American investments. Oil, finance, and others

IX. RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Results

- 1) The Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations have a long history of non-binding resolutions of the major powers that they have taken towards the Palestinian cause since its inception.

¹ Annan, Emad (2017) Trump's Promise: How will Jerusalem's legal status be affected by the decision to move the embassy?, 7 January 2017, <https://www.noonpost.org/content/21058>.

² Al-Hurra Channel (2017) Un General Assembly rejects U.S. declaration on Jerusalem, (2017/12/21) <https://www.alhurra.com/a/general-assembly-Jerusalem-vote/409311.html>.

³ Al-Arabiya (2017) Israel rejects UN resolution on Jerusalem. The Palestinian Authority: A Historic Event, December 21 <https://arabic.cnn.com/middle-east/2017/12/21/un-jerusalem-trump-israel-palestinian-authority>

⁴ Al-Arabiya (2017) Israel rejects UN resolution on Jerusalem. The Palestinian Authority: A Historic Event, December 21 . <https://arabic.cnn.com/middle-east/2017/12/21/un-jerusalem-trump-israel-palestinian-authority>

- 2) President Trump's administration is keen to strengthen U.S.-Israeli relations in order to influence UN resolutions on the Palestinian issue in line with Israeli interests.
- 3) The US administration is trying to use US aid to other countries as a pressure card to achieve its goals, interests and Israel's interests at the United Nations.
- 4) The American desire to continue to support Israel, its security and its permanence, and this were one of the long-term political and strategic constants towards the region. Its strategic alliance with it to further imbalance the power in favor of Israel, as it constitutes an advanced base for protecting U.S. interests in the region.
- 5) President Obama's effort to prioritize the resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict to protect U.S. interests in the region and improve the image of the United States in the Arab world, so he worked to move the peace process on the Palestinian track by appointing Senator George Mitchell as special envoy for peace in the Middle East.
- 6) The relationship between Israel and the United States witnessed a relative breakdown in the era of former President Barack Obama, especially after the United States refrained from thwarting UN Security Council Resolution 2334, which condemned Israel's settlement policy, and did not use its veto as usual to protect Israel.
- 7) Trump's arrival in the presidency is a major gain for U.S.-Israeli relations as he has contributed to Israel's growing strength in the region, where the Trump administration has been providing full support within the United Nations. It also promised to prevent any resolution that would harm Israeli interests at the United Nations.

B. Recommendations

The construction of an internal Palestinian front on national grounds, agreeing on a unified national program that reaffirms Palestinian national rights, the right of the Palestinian people to determine their political future, and safeguards independent national decision, which would increase international sympathy for the Palestinian cause.

- 1) Forming a unified Arab position on the American role in the United Nations, to get him to adopt more equitable solutions to Palestinian rights, and to exert influential pressure on Israel in terms of its recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to build an independent state on the borders of 1967.
- 2) Not to bet on the American administration to bring about any positive changes in favor of the Palestinians or to put pressure on Israel.
- 3) Emphasizing the strengthening of the Palestinian internal class and rearranging the Palestinian house to protect the Palestinian right to face potential pressures. By completing the national reconciliation file and ending the political divide, thereby strengthening the position of the Palestinian negotiator in any future negotiations. Because the sponsor of the negotiations is the United States, the Palestinians must appear united.
- 4) In the case of the United States, the United States has not been able to provide any information on the number of such violations.
- 5) Creating a Palestinian-Arab-Islamic lobby (pressure group) of Arab and Muslim communities in the United States of America to influence American public opinion and American decision-making institutions.

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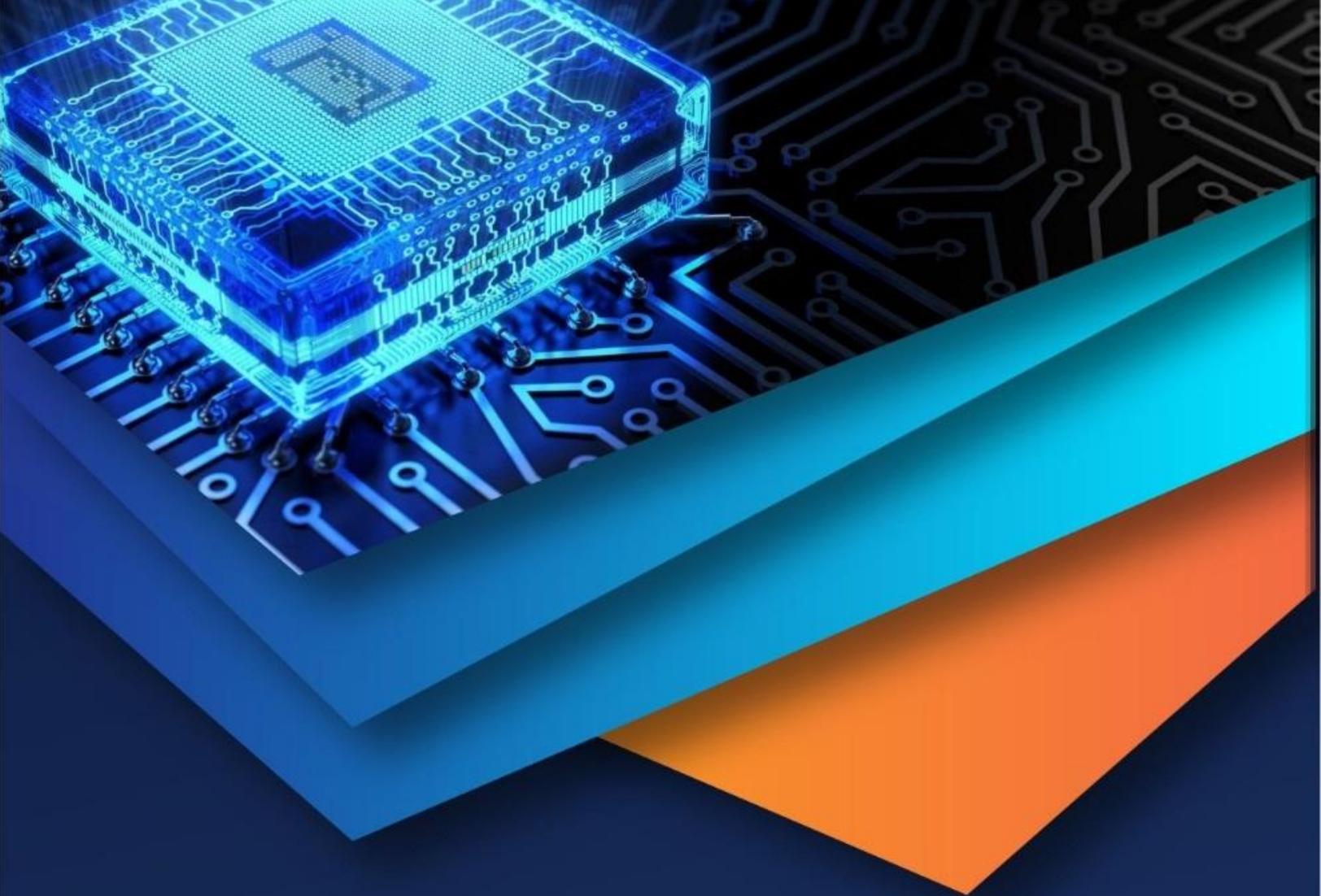
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