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AP World History, period 4

Summary on the Middle East

There was a great emergence of nationalism in Egypt that led them to precede European conquest and domination. The ayan amassed large estates by turning smallholder owners into landless tenants and laborers and landlord’s estate houses and villages of peasants became more pronounced. The ultimate fail of nationalism led to hostility felt by Egyptian masses, which was demonstrated by Dinshawai incident. 1913, the British were intimidated by rising Egyptian nationalism to grant a constitution and representation in a parliament elected by men of wealth and influence.

Nationalist ambitions and movements caused the strength for war in the Middle East. Ataturk launched program of reforms--government were modeled on Western precedents (new Latin alphabet), women’s suffrage, and criticism of the veil. Arab nationalists in Beirut and Baghdad turned to face new threat presented by victorious Entente powers, France, and Britain. Lord Balfour promised prominent Zionist leaders in 1917 that his government would promote establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine after war---Balfour Declaration, fed existing Zionist aspirations for Jewish people. Moves were made towards Jews of Eastern Europe like violent assaults on Jewish communities of Russia and Romania, which convinced Jewish intellectuals like Leon Pinsker that assimilation of the Jews into Christian European nations was impossible.

A mass discontent in Egypt caused the nationalist elite to be powerful enough that a hearing at Versailles took place, where the Allies were trying to reach a postwar settlement. Egypt was declared a protectorate in 1914 where an anticolonial struggle in Egypt was rooted in earlier agitation and toll the war took on the people, like peasants. The mass discontent made the resolve of the educated nationalist elite strong enough to demand a hearing at Versailles, where the Allies were trying to reach a postwar settlement. When a delegation of Egyptian leaders was denied to permission to go to France to put the case for Egyptian self-determination to the peacemakers at Versailles, they resigned from the government. Emergence of the Waved party under its leader Sa'd Zaghlul provided nationalists with focus for unified action and mass base. independence for Egyptians succeeded in 1922.

The Middle Eastern states that had gained independence between the world wars, such as Egypt, Iraq, and Syria, fought for claim and control over Palestine. By the end of WW2, major parties claiming Palestine were locked; Zionists were determined to establish a Jewish region; Palestinian Arabs were determined to transform Palestine into a multi-religious nation; British wanted to run away because they were being attacked from both sides. After a military coup in 1952, dictatorships emerged in Egypt, consisting of leaders such as Nasser, who used his powers to uplift Egypt with reforms. The Free Officers Movement- evolved from secret organization from Egypt, founded by the Revolutionary Command Council, allied with the Muslim Brotherhood, revolutionary alternative to the khedival regime. brotherhood was founded by Hasan al-Banna in 1928, combined interest in scientific subjects with active involvement in demonstrations to support Wafd demands--he developed contempt for the wealthy minority. al-Banna founded the Muslim Brotherhood to remedy these injustices and drive away Egypt's foreign oppressors. Despite new revolutions, there was discontent with the Western influences adopted in Iran, which caused for them to return to their Islamic traditions.