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**The Role of Lobbying in Shaping US Foreign Policy: Case Study of
the American-Jewish lobby and the Palestinian Crises during the
American President Donald Trump's Service(2016-2020)**

A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English in Partial Fulfilment of the
Requirements for Master Degree in Civilization and Literature

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Dedications

This work is dedicated to:

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Abstract

Interest groups and lobbyists are widely regarded as the most important link between people and their governments, influencing their activities as well as being influenced by their pressure. The current dissertation examines the influence and capacity of interest groups and lobbies to shape foreign policy results in the modern era, especially in the context of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Moreover, it is highly important to examine the Jewish lobby's influence and position in shaping US foreign policy, especially in the Middle East, during Donald Trump's administration (2016-2020). To provide a clear reason for the interest groups and lobby's tremendous influence on US foreign policy, the American Jewish lobby and the Palestinian crisis is taken as a case study. The dissertation digs deep into the structure of the Jewish lobby and the strategies used by its founders to exert influence and shape policy within the White House. More specifically, this thesis examines the effect of the Jewish lobby on the Trump administration's foreign policy against the Middle Eastern and North African nations, including Palestine, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, and others. Finally, the current study clarifies how the American-Jewish lobby influenced the Trump administration's foreign policy towards the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

Key Words:

Donald Trump's administration, Interest groups, Israel Lobby, Middle East, North Africa, Palestinian-Israeli conflict, and US foreign policy.



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Cette thèse souligne le rôle actif que jouent les lobbyistes et groupes de pression juifs dans l'influence de la politique étrangère des États-Unis d'Amérique au Moyen-Orient et en Afrique du Nord, notamment entre le conflit éternel israélo-palestinien, pendant l'administration du président américain Donald Trump entre 2016 et 2020, où nous avons pris le lobby juif américain et son impact sur la crise palestinienne comme échantillon de l'étude. Pour atteindre les objectifs de l'étude, nous avons utilisé l'approche descriptive et analytique pour décrire le lobby juif américain et analyser les stratégies adoptées par Donald Trump et leur impact sur la crise israélo-palestinienne. Plusieurs pays arabes ont également salué chaleureusement la normalisation des relations avec Israël, notamment l'Égypte, l'Arabie saoudite, le Soudan et Bahreïn. D'autres, cependant, ont rejeté l'idée aussi complètement que l'Algérie. Une des conclusions de l'étude est qu'il y a une influence profonde du lobby sioniste sur la stratégie décisionnelle américaine et l'orientation de la politique américaine. Elle avait également affecté la crise israélo-palestinienne, qui avait conduit aux préjugés américains envers Israël, au déplacement des Palestiniens et à la négation de leurs droits les plus fondamentaux à l'autodétermination et à la création de leur propre État indépendant.

Mots clés: conflit israélo-palestinien; politique étrangère américaine; administration Donald Trump; lobby juif.



الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
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عنوان المذكرة: دور اللوبي الصهيوني الاسرائيلي الامريكى في تشكيل السياسة الخارجية الامريكىة. (دراسة حالة) الازمة الفلسطينية اثناء فترة ادارة حكم الرئيس الامريكى دونالد ترامب.

تقديم الطالب: عكيشي بدر الدين

الأستاذ المؤطر: الأستاذ نبق رؤوف

ملخص المذكرة:

تسلط هذه الأطروحة الضوء على الدور الفعال الذي تقدمه مجموعات الضغط واللوبيات اليهودية بغية التأثير على السياسة الخارجية للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية في منطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال إفريقيا وخصوصا بين الصراع الأزلي الفلسطيني الإسرائيلي، أثناء إدارة الرئيس الأمريكي دونالد ترامب بين 2016/2020، حيث أخذنا اللوبي الأمريكي اليهودي وتأثيره على الأزمة الفلسطينية كعينة للدراسة. بالإضافة الى ذلك، توضح هذه الأطروحة ماهية اللوبي اليهودي، بنيته وآليات الاختراق التي يعتمد عليها للسيطرة والتأثير على عملية صنع القرار داخل البيت الأبيض، كما تولي هذه الأطروحة عناية خاصة، الصراع الفلسطيني الإسرائيلي وانحياز ترامب إلى الكفة الإسرائيلية. وللوصول إلى أهداف الدراسة استعملنا المنهج الوصفي التحليلي لوصف اللوبي الأمريكي اليهودي وتحليل الاستراتيجيات المتبعة من طرف دونالد ترامب وتأثيرها على الأزمة الفلسطينية الإسرائيلية. أيضا، هناك عدة دول عربية رحبت بحرارة تطبيع العلاقات مع إسرائيل ومنهم مصر، الإمارات، السعودية، السودان، البحرين. لكن البعض الآخر رفض الفكرة رفضا تاما مثل الجزائر. ومن النتائج التي توصلت إليها الدراسة أن هناك تأثير عميق للوبي الصهيوني على إستراتيجية صنع القرار الأمريكي وتوجيه السياسة الأمريكية. وكما اثر أيضا على الأزمة الفلسطينية الإسرائيلية وهذا السبب أدى إلى الانحياز الأمريكي إلى إسرائيل وتشريد الفلسطينيين وحرمانهم من ابسط حقوقهم في تقرير مصيرهم وإقامة دولتهم المستقلة التي يحلمون بها.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الصراع الفلسطيني الإسرائيلي، السياسة الخارجية الأمريكية، إدارة دونالد ترامب، اللوبي اليهودي.

List of abbreviations

AHI: American Hellenic Institution

AHIPAC: American Hellenic Institute public Affairs Committee

AIPAC: American Israel Public Affairs Committee

ANCA: Armenian National Committee of America

AZPCA: American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs

CANF: Cuban American National Foundation

CEEC: Central and Eastern European Coalition

CPMAJO: Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organization

CUFI: Christians United for Israel

CW: Cold War

D.C: District of Columbia

EC: European Commission

EU: European Union

ICEJ: The International Christian Embassy-Jerusalem

IDF: Israel Defense Forces

ISIS: Islamic State Iraq and Sham (Daesh)

MENA: Middle East and North Africa

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

List of Abbreviations

NCLC: National Coalition of Labour Community

NPT: Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty

NUCI: National Unity Coalition for Israel

PAC: Political Action Commitment

TAF: Trans Africa Forum

TCA: Turkish Coalition of America

UNRWA: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East

US: United States

USA: United States of America

USINPAC: United States Indian Political Action Committee

WWII: World War 2

ZOA: Zionist Organization of America

**General
Introduction**

1. Context and Importance of the Study

The current study attempts to address the role and impact of Lobbying and interest groups in shaping US foreign policy. The relationship between foreign policy decision making and interest groups has long been a source of heated discussion.

The United States has long positioned itself as a negotiator in the Palestinian-“Israeli” crisis, and is one of its most influential international policies against the conflict, through a Trump administration. However, the foreign policy of the last three US administrations has had a significant impact on this dispute.

In a political and historical context, the rise of the Palestinian question aligned with the United States of America's entry into the international political arena as the defender of the multinational imperialist camp, as well as its adoption of the fictitious "Israel state" in 1948. Moreover, the Palestinian-“Israeli” crisis became an important aspect of both US foreign policy and Jewish Lobbies. Lobbies and US influence in the Middle East, aimed at removing the Arab world from the Palestinian question and securing the survival and dominance of the “Israeli” State. As a result, America has been able to establish itself as a mediator in the Palestinian-“Israeli” crisis.

From 2016 to 2020, we base our dissertation on the role of the Jewish lobby in influencing US policy against the Palestinian-“Israeli” crisis under the Trump administration.

The importance of this study lies in the fact that it is one of very few pieces of research that discusses this critical point. Also, the angle from which this sensitive topic is dealt with is new. Therefore, this study adds wealth to the library of our department, and it enriches the field with an eye-opening dissertation concerning a crucial topic.

2. Statement of the Problem

Before making any decision or planning any international policy, American decision-makers address two primary issues: the US stability and interests of the United States. Whenever they wish to participate in any other country, it is not really for the sake of what they claim they intend to do in the field, but rather for personal gains.

In this regard, American foreign policy is adapted to suit the country's needs while still protecting its stability. “Expect the unexpected” has been the motto of American foreign policy throughout history. The United States lacks a coherent plan or roadmap for global changes. When President Donald Trump came to office, his strategy towards Israel and

Palestine was not met with adequate actions on the ground and therefore was not successfully implemented.

Since there are few specialized studies on this subject, it was important to emphasize the Trump era's political aspects. We have a personal desire to learn more about politics during Donald Trump's presidency. Thus, we had a deep interest in understanding how the Interest groups and lobbies use their strategies and tactics to influence an orient the US foreign policy especially between the Israeli-Palestinian conflict during Donald Trump's presidency.

Americans and the world's eyes were kept on Trump's plan promises, have later concerned more and more countries, interest groups, decision-makers and leaders. Both interest groups and lobbies are an important issue that causes foreign policy to be formed, and the decision-makers to be followed by their strategies. In reality, the US foreign policy has never been static in its approach to global problems, but it has been consistent in its approach to Israel.

3. Study Objectives

This dissertation aims at shedding light on the nature of US foreign policy particularly the role of lobbies in the Israeli-Palestine crisis during the presidency of Donald Trump. In other words, how the interest groups and lobbies shaped the US policy during the Trump's service. This research attempts to clarify various details about the Jewish lobby's influence on national and foreign policymaking in the United States, particularly those concerning Israel, and to explain why some studies exaggerate the lobby's position as if it is the supreme decision maker of the US policy, particularly those concerning the Middle East. This could not be done without looking at the factors that motivated Donald Trump to take the crucial decision and to recognize that Jerusalem is an official capital of Israel.

4. Research Questions

We attempt to conduct the present study through the following questions:

1. How far could lobbying influence the US foreign policy decision-making?
2. What are the most influential lobbies and interest groups in the USA?
3. What is the influence of pro-Israeli lobby in changing the trajectory of US foreign policy towards the Palestinian cause and whole MENA region?

5. Research Methodology

The current dissertation adopts a descriptive-analytical method to explore the role of Lobbying in shaping US Foreign policy. The American Jewish Lobby and the Palestinian crises during President Donald Trump's administration. However, this study contains some quantitative data with some numerical data turned into graphs to justify theoretical conclusions.

The study's data was gathered from both primary and secondary sources, including academic journals, books, blogs, archives, and reputable websites. Through a careful reading of data collection sources, the study's first and second chapters provide the historical as well as theoretical background of the work.

When dealing with such a matter, it is difficult to be impartial, but we force ourselves to be as objective as possible because the data consulted deal with the importance of information, which was begun by the Israelis to protect their existence, and on the other hand by the Palestinians to support their claim to the ground.

6. Structure of the Dissertation

This work is composed of three chapters. The first two chapters are theoretical, while the third chapter is a case study. The first chapter tackles the definition and typology of lobbies as well as the interest groups. Meanwhile, the second chapter focuses on potential lobbies in the United States of America, highlighting the most prominent and famous lobbies as well as their influence on the US foreign policy. The third chapter is a case study which concentrates on the American Jewish Lobby and the Palestinian Crisis during the American President Donald Trump's Service (2016/2020), and its consequences on the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, particularly, the Israel-Palestine crisis. In addition, it tackles how Trump behaved in the Israel-Palestine issue, and how the Arabs States normalized ties with Israel.

7. Research Hypothesis

In the light of the questions cited above, it is hypothesized that the role of both interest groups and lobbies has brought the hostility for the whole world, especially, the Israeli-Palestinian crisis. Hence, there are probably some hypotheses concerning the role of American Jewish Lobbying in shaping the American foreign policy:

1. The US foreign policy and Lobbies are biased to the Israeli side rather than the Arab States and Palestinian.
2. The increasingly support of Lobbies as well as the Interest groups would impact the world's countries to demand protection and security from USA.
3. Countries which join the Israeli normalization (agreement), will be funded and thankful for USA and Israel. However, they perform better on the whole world than the countries that do not.
4. The American Jewish Lobby might be the one prime motivator behind Donald Trump's recognition of the new capital of Israel.
5. Israel would disappear if the Jewish lobby is diminished.

Chapter One

I.1. Introduction

The aim of this chapter is to provide background information on the theoretical foundations of the entire research project, which is focused on the "Definition and Typology of Lobbies and Interest Groups".

Interest groups are made up of people from various parts of the country who have shared goals and desires. Whose primary goal is to achieve access to decision-makers that may affect specific domestic or international policies. In order to get their interests, these organizations typically use a variety of explicit and implicit strategies in their lobbying job. In addition, being able to penetrate the political system mandated a great deal of work, such as providing advocacy parties with contact points to decision-makers in order to seek policy interests through a variety of strategies.

Literally, in this chapter, one discusses the notions of interest groups and lobbies in general. Equally important, this chapter spots light over the most significant mission of interest groups and its tactics, and what those groups wanted to do. Not only this, but also we tackled the AIPAC lobby which is considered as one of the most dangerous lobbies in the world.

As a result, the primary goal of this chapter is to examine the questions asked above in greater depth in order to define and clarify the position and impact of both interest groups and lobbies.

I.2. Definition of Interest Groups

The lobby is described as a group of people who attempt to persuade politicians or other elected representatives to vote or behave in favor of special interest, (according to Random House Webster's College Dictionary).

Many scholars have defined interest groups from different points of view. Interest groups are generally understood to mean both organizations, individuals, or groups of people with a common interest. It attempts to trace an impact on a public policy opinion in its favor, usually through the activity of lobbying. (Martini, 2012).

Chapter I: Definition and Typology of Lobbies and Interest Groups

In contrast, interest groups are social groups that try to realize the interest by exercising influence, in the broad sense, over politics and society. Besides, there are groups without organization such as Universities and corporations. In addition, influencing entities over members of parliament in the policymaking are often described as pressure groups or Lobbies.

On the other hand, interest groups are the unified and grouped set of people who aim to manipulate government decisions in their favor by expressing a shared Purpose. Whether it is concerned with governing a business or not. (Victoria ,2019).

The idea of an interest group is an abstraction. Even though Thomas (2004) admits that “there are relations between various groups and lobbyists representing various interests, not all the groups in a political system act in concert to achieve one goal.” However, he contends that “ the holistic concept of an interest group system visà-vis other elements of the political system—such as the executive, the parliament, bureaucracy, or political parties—is useful for understanding the relative importance of the elements of a political system in policymaking and the distribution of political power” (Thomas, 2004, p5).

The label interest, rather than interest group, is often used to refer to large or less-formalized political constituencies, such as agricultural and environmental interests—segments of society that can comprise several formal interest groups.

Various definitions viewed the term of interest groups from several perspectives. They have all streamed in the common idea that stresses the important role interest groups play in the political arena. However, it is worth highlighting that interest groups could defer from pressure groups.

I.3. The Mission of Interest Groups

Evidently, interest groups seek to look for many goals, objectives, activities and purposes. Groups care about their members' interests so that to help them to obtain benefits from different fields of life.

Chapter I: Definition and Typology of Lobbies and Interest Groups

Therefore, most interest groups have several political and non-political aims. As mentioned, interest entities teach both their participants and the general public and update them with new trends on topics they think about through their publications.

To control a certain branch of government, interest groups use a variety of strategies. Most interest groups work on long-term objectives, thus, they always run behind their candidates, participants and members to give them opportunities and include them in their groups. Besides, they typically form to support services and disseminate knowledge to benefit their members' educational, industrial, social, or vocational interests.

Both Thomas (2004) and Saheb (2015) have classified the goals and aims of interest groups into private goals and public goals. Thomas saw the interest groups' mission and roles from a different angle by classifying them into personal and public goals.

According to Thomas, the functions and role of interest groups can be studied under the following goals:

I.3.1 The Private Goals

Groups contribute to attracting people privately through recruitment in public offices and enable their members to be great leaders in the future via engaging them in sensitive places of government (Thomas, 2004).

Interest groups are also an important source of giving helping hands to their members. Members are often hired easily at sensitive or authoritative places like Congress, Parliament or other different issues like Universities, Private Schools or even elsewhere. In addition, it encourages its leaders by giving them responsibilities to take their own decision, and to be able to think about their future.

Interest groups offer the opportunity for members to contact directly without borders and limitations with executive agencies, presidents and policymakers to take experience from them. Moreover, interest groups represent people who share attitudes rather than those who share geography, and they pursue their aims in a different

arena. Consequently, advocacy groups can be clearly noticed as a vehicle for individual political participation. It fulfils many functions, as a result, it stimulated and motivated people personally to promise them to achieve their private goals.

Education and representation can be seen as the most significant functions that interest groups are based on. They are groups of people that get together to support policy agendas that they all agree on.

I.3.2 The Public goals

As if there are private goals, there are many public aims. Mainly, political parties saw the interest groups as a source of power and authority to seek help and rely on them because for support. Particularly, groups assist in the financing of political campaigns, including nominees and ballot measure votes, especially in the United States and Western Europe (Thomas, 2004).

Again, it differs from the private one. Interest groups supported politicians and their parties to be seen as purely strong, competitors and self-confident leaders of their parties.

Mass parties had funded with no limited money. The contributions of interest groups towards the public are bigger than the private one, thus, US other countries becomes very famous and active in the political arena. Interest groups protected many political parties, organizations, teachers, students, associations as well as parents and citizens, religious movements and trends.

Interest groups are considered as a necessary factor for the public. Because of this free press comes to help the public to be more flexible, free and establish a strong relationship with others. Furthermore, it creates a strong social relationship between government and citizens so that citizens could live freely and peacefully.

Not only politicians, but also it contributes to strikes and stands with workers, teachers and employees of companies. Interest groups support their groups whether they succeeded or failed.

I.3.3 Goals of Interest Groups and Public Opinion

Apart from this, interest groups play a significant part in shaping public opinion. However, mass media is used to persuade and formulate the public opinion's views and ideas, and it always sets the advantages and disadvantages in front of its representatives as well as the general public in order to provoke public interest as well as the attention of the government.

In fact, groups go deeply with public opinion. Much effort was made to attract the general population whether they succeeded or failed. In brief, all goals that we have mentioned are considered significant and important goals that interest groups focused on it.

I.4. Definition of Lobby

A Variety of definitions has been dealt with the term "Lobby", however, many analysts, scholars and scientists defined the term in different ways. It is somehow similar to interest groups, however, the Lobby is a group of people who practice force to persuade the other's opinions and views.

Stephanos Anastasiadis believes that Lobbying becomes a term in the second half of the nineteenth century, describes how then-president Ulysses Grant managed to avoid the political tensions (Anastasiadis, September 2006).

Even then, however, Hillman defined Lobby, in Europe, the term "lobby groups" is used to refer to all types of political strategies, while in the United States, it has a more precise, pragmatic meaning (As cited in Stephanos Anastasiadis, 2006).

Once again, Hansen and Mitchell (2000, p893) agree that lobbying is the most "instrumental" act in a company's political arsenal.

Others use the term in a highly specific manner, "Lobbying seeks to affect public policy by providing key stakeholders – notably policymakers– with specific information about preferences for policy or policy positions" (Stephanos, 2006, p.14).

Chapter I: Definition and Typology of Lobbies and Interest Groups

In most cases, Lobby is to attempt to sway or convince someone, such as a public official toward necessary actions, thus, both Lobby and interest groups hold sometimes the same ideas and the same styles.

Pro-Israeli lobby	Pro-Arab lobby
Single goal	Multi-goal
Treated as Americans	Treated as aliens
Sympathy (WWII)	No sympathy (9/11)
Fighting terrorism	Are terrorists
Well financed	Poorly financed
Prominent in society	Underrepresented

Table 1: The definition of both Arab and Israeli Lobby. Adapted from the pro-Israeli and Arab Lobby. by Maciej Huczko PhD , Warsaw School of Economics, Warsaw, Poland (P 73).

There are many types of Lobbies around the world , such as :the American Jewish Lobby, the Turkish Lobby, the Israel Lobby, the German Lobby, the Canadian Lobby, the AIPAC, the Arab Lobby, and so on.

Another evidence can be clearly seen in the definition of Smith who stated that, lobby is any force that causes an individual to behave in a way that is contrary to their own free will or without proper consideration of the consequences (Smith, 2016).

After considering many definitions of lobbying that have been offered over the years, Frank R. Baumgartner and Beth L. Leech, assumed those discussing the subject have rarely used the label lobby in the same manner twice. Both wanted to convey that, the lobby is an attempt to sway the policymaking process, and for then, this definition may be understood for all people, and it could be generalized and gathered all definitions that we tackled before. However, that's to say, they confirmed that a policy aimed at influencing the government's actions (Nowness, 2006).

Chapter I: Definition and Typology of Lobbies and Interest Groups

Other scholars go in parallel with Baumgartner and Beth's ideas. Lobby addressed as one of the complex issues in the world, it is not easy to tackle the lobby from one angle, but, it is a highly complicated topic ever.

For Kluver, it's important to recognize that advocacy is a coalition effort in which decision-makers are faced with a variety of pressure groups that want to persuade them to change their minds(Kluver, 2013).

The word lobby, drives from an expression of general Grant , president of the USA in the late nineteenth century , and after the fire that burned the first White House, the President who was residing in a hotel, worried about the involvement of all the people who were there in the hallway on the second floor to try to sway him. the phrase has not really changed (Farnel, 1994).

More specifically, Goldstein argued that, lobbyists work to educate members of Congress about the political implications of their decisions, expressly with a policy-specific goal. He proved, the lobby seeks to convey information to the members of congress about the potential consequences that may face, thus, Goldstein marked a direct interaction between the lobby and politicians (GOLDSTEIN, 1999).

Finally,another piece of evidence highlighted that, the lobby is not a single, coherent movement under a single leader, and the people and organizations that make up this diverse alliance occasionally come into conflict on particular policy concerns(Walt andMearsheimer , 2007).

John J.Mearsheimer and Stephen M. Walt confidently state, the lobby is possible to shape by several interest groups, among of those groups was (ZOA) as well as key members such as Malcolm Hoenlein.

On the other hand, lobby and interest groups work together to establish a coalition to influence and impact the US foreign policy by using several ways to manipulate the American government. On the whole, the lobby is shaped by organized people who seek to influence people, government or political systems, mainly they shared one objective and secure their goals.

Chapter I: Definition and Typology of Lobbies and Interest Groups

With numerous people and a well-financed, organized and strong group. Surely, all needs, wants and interests become not possible for either lobby or interest groups.

I.4.1. AIPAC

The acronym AIPAC stands for "American Israel Public Affairs Committee". "AIPAC is the most powerful lobbying group in the world" (Mearsheimer and Walt 58). According to Ziada, "AIPAC is registered as a domestic lobby headquartered in Washington, in deference to other Jewish organisations." Its primary priority is lobbying Congress, making it the Zionist lobby's spare head inside the Congress.

Members of Congress rated it as the second most powerful lobby in Washington, DC in 1997. According to Mearsheimer and Walt, AIPAC is a "de facto lobbyist for international government" with a "stranglehold on the United States Congress." The Detroit Jewish News called AIPAC "a veritable boot camp for Capitol Hill staffers".

I.4.1.1. The Influence of AIPAC

AIPAC maintains track of congressional representatives' views on Middle East matters, whether by speeches or votes, and ensures that they help the Israeli people.

The United States Congress, for example, is in charge of federal budget allocations. Knowing that a lot, if not all, of Americans sympathize with Israel, congressmen and senators are more likely to support the Jewish state.

The graph below demonstrates and confirms this:

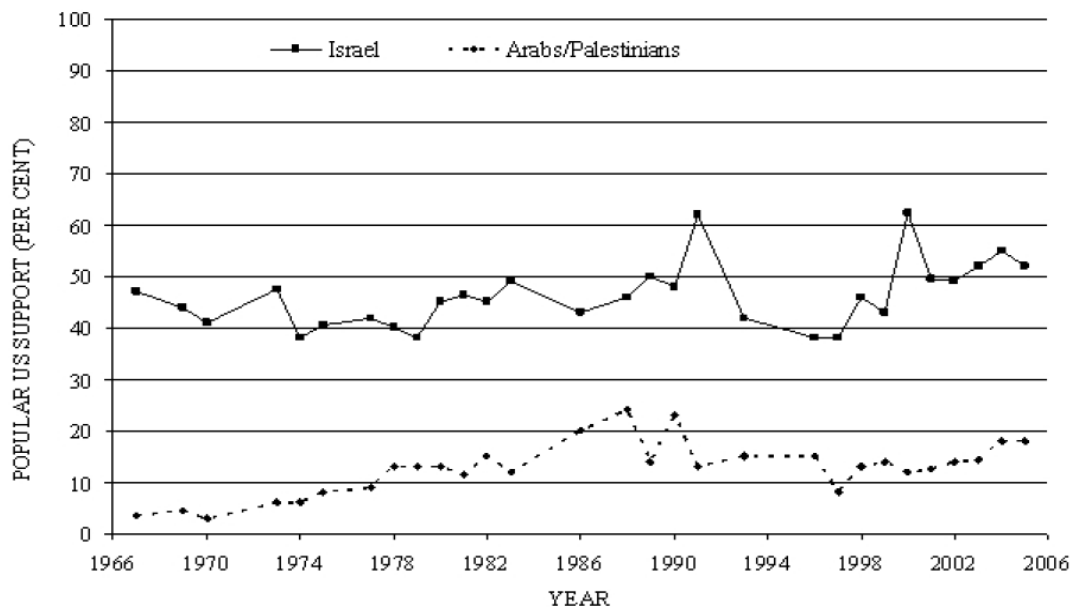


Figure1: The US support to Israel and Palestine

Source: “Gallup Polls on American Sympathy toward Israel and the Arabs/Palestinians,” Jewish Virtual Library website.

We note in the figure above that Israelis get more financial aid than Palestinians.

1.5. The Impact of Interest Groups on Decision-Making

Various factors influence decision-making such as interest groups. Lobbies who attend dominate and impact decision-makers either positively or negatively.

Companies, politicians, writers, legislators, educators and many decision-makers may be influenced and threatened by either organized or non-organized groups. Lobbyists for companies or businesses may try to influence officials' decisions on legislation, rules, and government action. The medical and healthcare sector has invested so much money in lobbyists. Decision-makers analyse their problems wisely, but other factors determine, select and limit what decision-makers want to decide.

Lobbyists and interest groups will provide much-needed data to the public discussion. They can, however, seize policymaking in the absence of regulations.

Chapter I: Definition and Typology of Lobbies and Interest Groups

They can also be used to record policymaking. Indeed, influential forces may use their money, authority, or advantages to sway the scales in their favor at the expense of the public good (Latinobarometro, 2017).

Irina Michalowitz assumes, the influence of interest groups on EU (European Union) decision-making is a puzzle for interest intermediaries scholars. However, interest groups can help democratic decision-making by aggregating and promoting civic engagement, but they can also jeopardize democratic decision-making if they are able to capture decision-makers (Michalowitz, 2007).

Specifically, in this section, Michalowitz clarified how European Union decision-makers were somehow influenced by lobbies and interest groups. She addressed that interest groups may impact decision-makers and legislators or someone else beneficially, as long as, lobbies could easily seize, control and dominate decision makers and capture their attitudes, values and even supporters.

Additionally, interest groups play an active part in the decision-making process by attempting to manipulate policy decisions by bureaucracy, leaders, and government agencies.

According to some scholars Dor and Mahoney, interest groups are less likely to succeed in their endeavors where the problem has far-reaching policy consequences, thus, the explanation for this is that large-scale problems involve a large range of special interests, and this scenario may result in so many divergent viewpoints that policymakers would be unable to pursue a common viewpoint (Jesus).

Finally, the impact of lobbies on decision-makers is generally assumed. Lobbies and Lobbyists seek to employ advocacy to obscure decision-makers, hence, lobbies also could influence decision-makers by encouraging them with getting numerous citizens to decision-makers.

Decision-making is influenced by interest groups through the power of coalited groups and the lobbies' leaders. It is potentially that decision-making remains strong but each time, the influence of interest groups still holds risks.

Conclusion

As wrapping up for this chapter, we have provided a general definition of both interest groups and lobbies. However, the terminology that is related to it.

Moreover, we have dealt with the tactics which used by lobbies and their jobs besides, we have discussed the most dangerous and influential lobby which is AIPAC. AIPAC is considered as the most powerful organization that influences US foreign policymaking. On the whole, we have discovered that lobbies and interest groups are widespread tremendously in the world, hence, how the lobby is formed through Individuals, groups or organizations.

Finally, one can say that the interest groups and lobbies play a major and significant goal in seizing and controlling leaders, decision-makers and presidents. We can say that lobbies can easily work as a remote control to rule all people and to orient the foreign policies by its bravery strategies and tactics.

Chapter Two

II.1.Introduction

This chapter brings a discussion of potential lobbies and how they are related to the United States of America. Again, America is known for its diversity and ethnicity of people. Hence, the maximum lobbies are living in the United States.

Historically, the Jewish succeeded to shift their history from weaknesses into power and dominance. In general, many lobbies in the US seeks to serve their members who shared the same goals and attitudes. However, such as the Israel lobby who performed well in the US, with dominating the congress members and Senators in order to manipulate Arabs States and serving their country Israel.

Interchangeably, the USA and Pro-Israel Lobby seek to reinforce their relationship to be more authentic and hearable for the globe. Nonetheless, the Jewish Lobby is composed of the strongest and brave people who penetrate the American organization to control their decision makers even if they cost them a lot.

We have dealt with the origin of the Israel lobby and its influence on many factors in America. Israel's lobby's tasks are a lot, but, media was the beloved tool for them to manipulate the leaders and to orient the US foreign policy.

To sum up, nowadays, America witnesses many changes and among them, the huge number and diversity of lobbies. Latter, that may lead to threatening all the American institutions.

II.2. History of Interest Group Lobbies in the US

Since the 1980s, the dramatic growth of numerous interest group lobbies in the United States has influenced how foreign policy decisions are made.

Interestingly, the expansion of interest group lobbies made it obvious that they were not limited to domestic policy but also targeted foreign policy. As a result of this growth, the agendas of interest group lobbies as well as the processes of their lobbies have changed. However , the cultural improvements and developments of Congress in the 1970s and 1980s contributed to the rise of interest group lobbies on Capitol Hill.

The institutional changes in Congress in the 1970s and 1980s, which changed Congress, were a notable episode that influenced changes in foreign policy decision-making profoundly. Another significant aspect that increases the position of interest groups in the foreign policy decision-making process in the USA, is the role of the United States in world affairs after the Cold War period and in the current international climate in the globalization era.

To summarize, the above historical facts provided opportunities for interest group lobbies to participate in, engage in, frame, debate, and develop new ideas and agendas for US foreign policy.

Since the US foreign policy decision-making process is complex and integrated, no single factor can fully decide policy formulation (Ahmed, 2018).

II.3. Most Prominent Lobbies in the USA

Pluralism is a significant paradigm of political science. In the United States, there are tens of thousands of lobbyists and tens of thousands of organized interests.

According to McCormick, African, Arab, Armenian, Cuban, Greek, Hispanic, Mexican, Indian, and Turkish Americans have become overwhelmingly influential lobbies on foreign policy topics in the United States (McCormick, 2012).

However, some lobbies are prominent, significant and successful more than other lobbies in the USA. So, those lobbies will be listed, as well as their relative popularity in comparison to others.

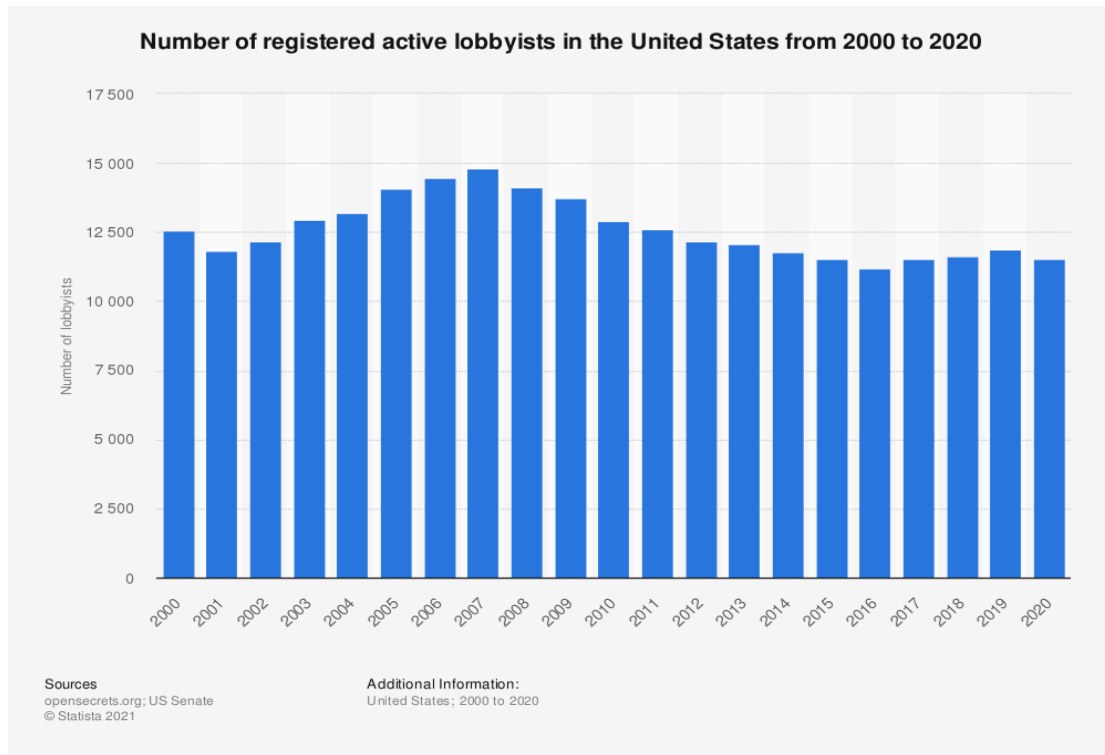


Figure3: Number of registered active lobbyists in the United States from 2000 to 2020
Adapted from (Statista) .

II.3.1.The Mexican American Lobby

The Hispanic population of Mexican Americans is considerably greater than that of Cuban Americans , with a population of at least 21 million Mexican Americans and perhaps as much as 30 million.

The Mexican American lobby engaged on the subject of immigration, particularly in light of recent Mexican-American activity in support of state and national legislation on the issue.

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 and the Immigration Act of 1990 were also influenced by this group. Provided that ,in 2010, the same group became involved in a protest against an Arizona immigration law . In this regard, the increasing Mexican American population really will play a role in influencing US immigration policy in the future (McCormick, 2012).

American Mexican lobby sought to be an influential lobby in the United States with a numerous population . The Mexican lobby impact the American legislators , government ,policymaker and other leaders , for instance , this community is able to be expanded and overwhelmed in the future due to the American Mexican good relationships and the strategic borders between them .

II.3.2 The Rebirth of the Eastern European Lobby

In the United States, the Central and Eastern European Coalition (CEEC) emerges to advance the interests of these new nations. This group, established in1994,was a group of eighteen national organizations serving Americans for heritage in Hungary, Latvia, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Georgia, Lithuania, Poland, and Ukraine.

Central and Eastern European Coalition's objectives aimed at bringing greater peace , prosperity and freedom to this part of the world. However , for example, CEEC has been a strong supporter of NATO expansion and the presence of these new states in the organization.This means their stability and independence.

The coalition's main goals are typically connected with American foreign policy.Nonetheless, CEEC has used a combination of informational and educational activities to hold the main topics in front of America's elected figures.

However, unlike any of the more active ethnic lobbying groups, the coalition does not seem to have a ready platform to organize them at this time .Finally , this lobby will be able to wield more power(McCormick, 2012) .

II .3.3 The Arab Lobby

The Arab lobby can be dated back to 1951. Saudi Arabia's King Saud requested that US diplomats help an Arab lobby to fight the American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs (AZPCA), which eventually became the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC)(Bard, 2011).

Chapter II: Potential Lobbies in the United States of America

Another important ,through their relations with government officials in the executive and legislative branches, some nations, such as Saudi Arabia, seek to specifically impact American policy on the Israeli–Palestinian crisis(Marrar, 2009).

Historically ,the fact that the Jewish and Arab parties have long been in conflicts with one another when it comes to the Israeli-Palestinian crisis, the US has had sufficient reasons to support the Arab lobby. This was first shown by President Truman's agreement to King Saud after WW II that he would discuss the Arabs before making final judgments towards Palestine(Isseroff, President Harry S. Truman and US Support for Israeli Statehood, 2003).

According to Bard, the Saudis and other Persian Gulf Arab states have the oil and will supply it to America and its allies on the condition that the Arab ruling families remain in power . However ,the Arab oil states will buy weapons (\$100 billion in the last 50 years) to keep themselves in control and willing to export oil (Bard, 2011).

In contrast ,Chris Kolmar restricted the most famous and largest lobbies in the United States that expend the most money on lobbying are listed below:

- Facebook Inc
- Amazon
- (NCTA) The Internet & Television Association
- Business Roundtable
- American Medical Association (AMA)
- Blue Cross / Blue Shield
- American Hospital Association (AHA)
- Pharmaceutical Research & Manufacturers of America
- National Association of Realtors-
- U.S. Chamber of Commerce

Chapter II: Potential Lobbies in the United States of America

Chris Kolmar claimed that the USA is based on firms and institutional industries of interest groups and lobbies . He said ,Lobbyists are experts in their field. They maybe recruited personally by a company to work for the agency, but they are most likely to work for a lobbying firm(Kolmar, 2021).

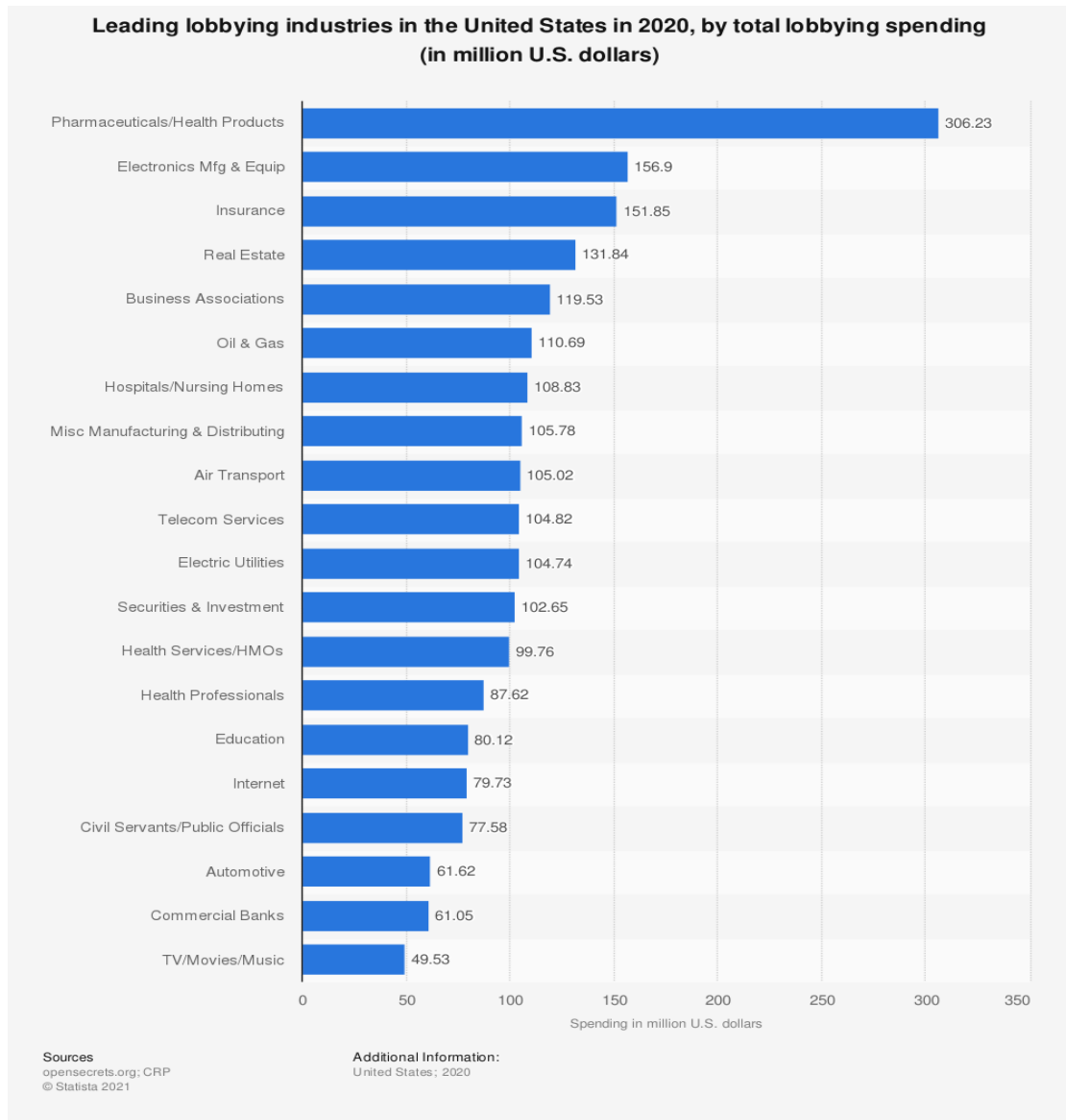


Figure4: Leading lobbying industries in the United States in 2020. Adapted from (Statista)by total lobbying spending in million U.S. dollars),Published by Erin Duffin, Mar 4, 2021.

II.4. The influence of Racial Lobbies on Contemporary US Foreign Policy

The concept of race is not new in the United States, which is a world of refugees and racial diversity. However, the rise of racial interest groups in foreign policy gave the decision-making mechanism new advantages.

Heather asserts , the end of the Cold War caused intense academic and policy discussions over the US foreign policy's course and goals . One point of debate has been the role of ethnic groups in shaping US foreign policy and identifying what is in the national interest. However, Heather in his book , observed that ethnic groups sought to be under two camps (Gregg, August 2002).

Firstly , the first camp of racial lobbies, led by Samuel Huntington and Arthur M.Schlesinger, Jr., claims that the growth of US ethnic groups in foreign policy is a challenge to the national interest and derives from diversity within America's population . In that case , those ethnic lobbies will threaten the US policy and drive the American interest abroad.

Secondly , as well as the second camp headed by Yossi Shain who contradicted the first hypotheses . They observed in the post-Cold War era, ethnic lobbies are on the rise. It's a positive sign that these organizations have a respectable place in American life today, and deserve to have a real say in US foreign policy.

In brief , Heather stated ,ethnic groups achieve power by organizing themselves, addressing explicit objectives, mobilizing their adherents, and establishing alliances with other groups (Gregg, August 2002).

Smith claims that ethnic groups in America play a greater role in American foreign policy than is often understood by students, and that the negative impacts of that role could well overwhelm the positive effects of their activism(Smith, 2001).

II.5. The Origin of Pro- Israel Lobby

Doug Rossinow asserts, in the spring of 1954, the key elements of the Israeli lobby in the United States were formed .In Qibya, West Bank, Israeli troops massacred more than sixty Palestinian civilians. In response, American Jews united in new ways to protect Israel(Rossinow, 2018).

The Jewish lobby, according to John J. Mearsheimer and Stephen M. Walt, is "a loose coalition of individuals and organizations that actively work to shape US policy in a pro-Israel direction" (2002, p.112).

Additionally , the Israel lobby often called the Zionist lobby and the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) is a leading lobbying body that represents a coalition of American Jewish organizations.

The Jewish lobby in America makes up the bulk of the American Israel lobby, there are individuals who devote a significant amount of their time and money to rehabilitating America's foreign policy and, as a result, ensuring that America's foreign policy is aligned with Israel(Shakoori, Kiani and Heidarpour, 2016).

The Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations and the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee are two umbrella organizations that organize this lobby's operations (AIPAC) .

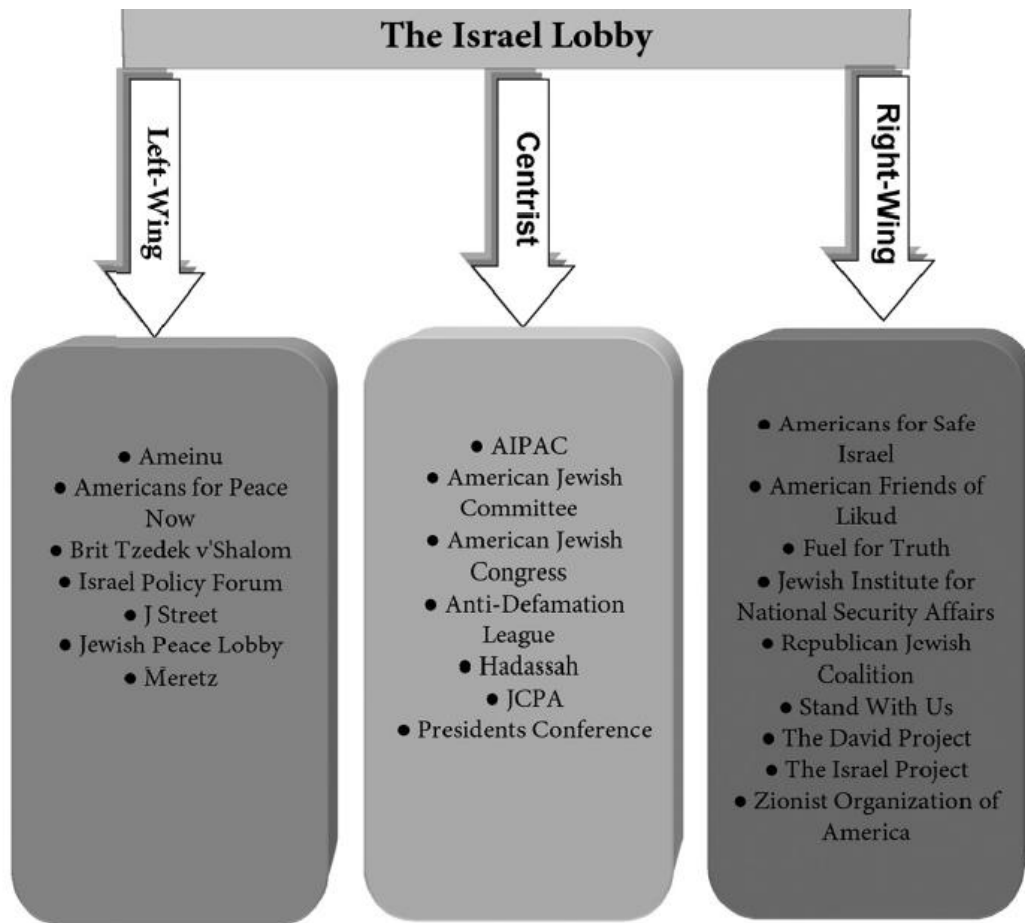


Figure5:The Israel Lobbies: A Survey of the Pro-Israel Community in the United States(Adapted from article(p10) by Dov Waxman).

II.6. The Framework of Israel Lobby

The Israel lobby is considered as one of the most dangerous and complicated lobbies ever . Many analysts,scholars,writers and critics raised questions about the structure and framework of the Israel Lobby.

The Israeli lobby in America is attracting a lot of support, and it's obtaining it in two different ways: modes of official and unofficial communication.

Firstly , the first mode is seen to be more directed and intentional. Hence , we look at groups and organizations that are attempting to use the government as a tool to manipulate Congress and the state, as well as to steer America's legislative and governmental interactional flows in Israel's favor.

Secondly , on the other hand , the second type sought to be somehow undirect and non-official. There is an informal mode in which groups do not join explicitly into the arena, but frequently gather intelligence and encourage their representatives to engage in elections and political problems of the day, in order to manipulate American foreign policy calculations, but not to the extent that AIPAC does (Shakoori, Kiani and Heidarpour, 2016).

In particular, as we have mentioned above, the Israel lobby's structure is composed of multiple factors. All those factors were surely contributed to shaping the Israel lobby's structure.

II.7. The US Military and Economic Ongoing Aids towards the Israeli Lobby

Undoubtedly, both American and Israel relationships were based on many points such as: governments, people, laws, culture and way of life.

Many interests were common and shared by them . So , the relatives' brotherhood and statehood certainly will play a major role to exchange some aids , giving helping hands and many aids to be shared in Israel Government.

It is important to keep in mind that America's support for Israel is always related to the fact that it sympathizes with Israel because it is a pro-democracy state in the region (Shakoori, Kiani and Heidarpour, 2016).

In general, there are four major sources of financing, ideological, and political support in the United States to assist Israel's economically dependent economy :

- In terms of fundraising, wealthy Jewish sponsors and a well-coordinated media.
- The United States Government, Congress, and the President
- The news media, especially the New York Times, Hollywood, and the major broadcast networks.
- Labour union leaders and mutual fund management (Shakoori, Kiani and Heidarpour, 2016).

The United States aids and equipment technology split into two significant parts : the American military aids and economic aids .

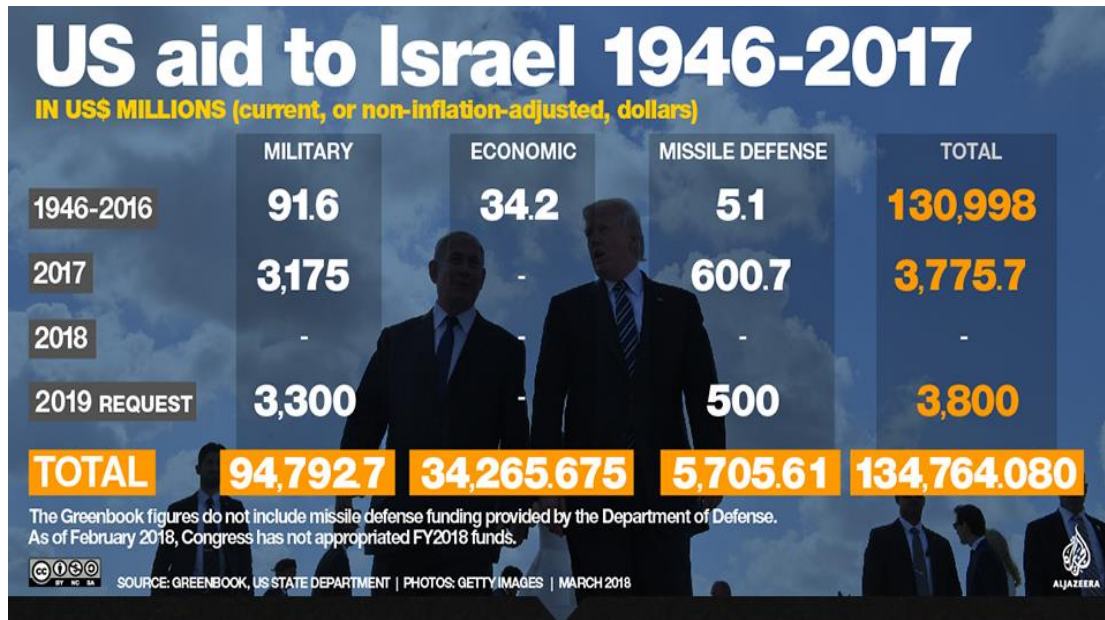


Figure6: US Economic and Military aids to Israel (Adapted from CRS report).

II.7.1 The American Military Aids

Almost all of the United States' existing contribution to Israel comes in the form of military aid. Security funding from the United States has helped Israel's armed forces become one of the world's most technologically advanced militaries.

Security assistance from the United States has also boosted Israel's national defense sector, which is also one of the world's leading arms exporters.

Mearsheimer & Walt have mentioned that , not only does Israel have access to top-of-the-line US weapons (F-15 and F-16 fighter jets, Blackhawk helicopters, cluster rockets, "smart bombs," and so on), but it has also established a variety of formal and informal links with the US military and intelligence institutions (Mearsheimer & Walt,2007).

II.7.2 The American Economic Aids

As we discussed before the military aids. The economic field, is also integrated with the military one. The USA mostly aided and supported Israel economically through direct grants rather than loans. However, Israel currently provides around \$3 billion in direct foreign aid per year (Mearsheimer & Walt, 2007).

Ramzi Baroud said "Despite the US financial crisis of 2008, money continued to be channeled to Israel, whose economy survived the global recession largely unscathed". As it is normal, the US officials provided a large amount of money to Israel, the COVID-19 relief package was passed by the US Congress on December 21 as part of a bigger \$2.3 trillion bill expected to fund expenditures for the remainder of the fiscal year.

It is no denying that since World War II, Israel has been the world's leading beneficiary of US assistance. As of November 2020, Israel had earned \$146 billion from US taxpayers, according to the Congressional Research Service (Baroud, 2020)

II.8. Tools of Israeli Penetration into the American Institution

As long as Israel and USA work alongside together, it is probable that both look at themselves as greedy power and pragmatics perspectives will surely trace their needs. In other words, many penetrations were used by Israel in order to become freer with the American government. Marziehe Shakoori, Davood Kiani & Masha Allah Heidarpour in their article highlighted five potential factors of penetration that Israel employs in its policy.

II.8.1 Influence in Congress and the Senate

Certainly, the Israel lobby always impacts Congress. However, the Israeli lobby is allowed to critic both Congress and the Senate, because most members in the Congress were shaped by the Pro Israel lobby. Thus, Congress and Senate consensus could not make any change when Israel lobby either refuse or accept some issues. That's to say, the Israeli lobby easily performed in a freeway and the Israeli

lobby which decided and make changes comfortably (Shakoori, Kiani and Heidarpour, 2016).

II.8.2 Influence in the White House and President

The influence of voters on the presidential election is extremely important. As a result, the Israel lobby, like Congress, has a lot of power to impose its opinions after the President is elected. Most presidents in the United States are less influential in their negotiations with members of Congress, and they sometimes make decisions in opposition to the Israeli lobby in Congress, ignoring certain situations, such as rejecting Israel's value ideology (Shakoori, Kiani and Heidarpour, 2016).

II.8.3 Influence in the Media Control

One of the most important tasks for the Israel lobby in demonstrating the positive effects of Israeli regime activities would be the control and dominance of the media, such that the regime's reports and plans are prepared and then broadcast in the community through top media and the most popular programs, to the point where any network providing news and reports must be oriented to explain the positive effects of Israeli regime activities (Shakoori, Kiani and Heidarpour, 2016).

II.8.4 .Influence in the Think Tanks

The Israeli lobby has advisor groups and influential academic cores with the potential to sway public opinion in favor of Israel's interests. However, this lobby has a collective network of thinkers, in addition to relying on high-ranking government leaders in the United States of America who have analyzed the developments in the Middle East to Israel (Shakoori, Kiani and Heidarpour, 2016).

II .9. Conclusion

In short, USA's Congress and Senate are shaped by a variety of members, hence, which leads the political parties exposed to many potential lobbies in America. Nevertheless, the lack of political actions may lead lobbies to disappear.

Chapter II: Potential Lobbies in the United States of America

Furthermore, the widespread lobbies in America resulted in different kinds of influences and penetrations through the USA's institutions. However, the Zionist lobby has lobbied sensitive centers in America such as, Media, the White House and President, Congress and Senate, and so on.

The most prominent lobby in America which was very active was called AIPAC or The Jewish Lobby. To demonstrate, the Israeli lobby is annually and monthly funded by the American presidents, especially Donald Trump. In other words, the Jewish lobby is different from other lobbies. The latter is known for its power and imposing its tactics to bring several interests to its members and the Israeli state.

To conclude, despite the spread of lobbies in the US, the most prominent and profitable lobby is the Israeli one which is still seen as an disturbing lobby ever.

Chapter Three

III.1.Introduction

The present study claims the American Jewish Lobby and its relationship with the Palestinian crisis. Wherein, both Trump and the American Jewish Lobby shared one goal and unified interests. Yet, the Palestinians are weak and overwhelmed.

As explained in the previous chapter, the Jewish Lobby is an active lobby which is supported by strong basics. However, the lobby tries to push the USA, because it is the greatest power in the world, to help him to keep the land.

The chapter goes to shed light on how Trump is lobbied and forced to recognize that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel. Again, Donald Trump in his elections campaign was encouraged by the Jewish Lobby. Not only that, but also he was funded by Netanyahu and many other lobbies and Interest groups.

The last part of this case study attempts to provide an outlook for the future of the Israeli –Palestine conflict and the role of the US's Administration during Trump's Service. However, Trump's vision towards the Middle East and North Africa as strategic places in the world. Trump's era was characterized by the deal of the century which resulted in the normalization of some Arab States with Israel.

In fact , many factors that paved the way for Donald Trump to be a bigoted and president without pity and a leader who practices naked and double-sided democracy.

III.2. The Trump Administration

Trump's controversial rhetoric against the Islamic and Arab world has been usual for long ago . When President Donald Trump's inauguration as the 45th President of the United States was done in January 2017, "Israel" declared the building of at least 6,000 settlements in the Palestinian territories .where "Israel" has represented Trump's controversial rhetoric about the Islamic and Arab world as support for their decision (Ahmad, Balogun, Mohamed & Salleh, 2017).

During a meeting with “Israeli” Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu at the White House in mid-February 2017, Trump expressed support for a one- or two-state solution to the Palestinian-“Israeli” conflict.

Trump said: "I'm looking at two-state and one-state and I like the one that both parties like" he continued expressing his impression "I'm very happy with the one that both parties like. I can live with either one" (Ahmad, Balogun, Mohamed & Salleh, 2017, p.1715).

III.3. Trump Foreign Policy towards the Arab and Muslim World

The current US President has declared war on Islam and, by extension, the Muslim community. However, Trump was widely regarded as an anti-Islamic figure in the Muslim and Arab worlds. His election highlighted his anti-Muslim position, with indications that as President, his first priority would be to target Arabs and Muslims (Ahmad, Balogun, Mohamed & Salleh, 2017).

Generally, the Trump foreign policy towards MENA sought to be not peaceful. And specifically was not comfortable also to the Arabs and Muslim community.

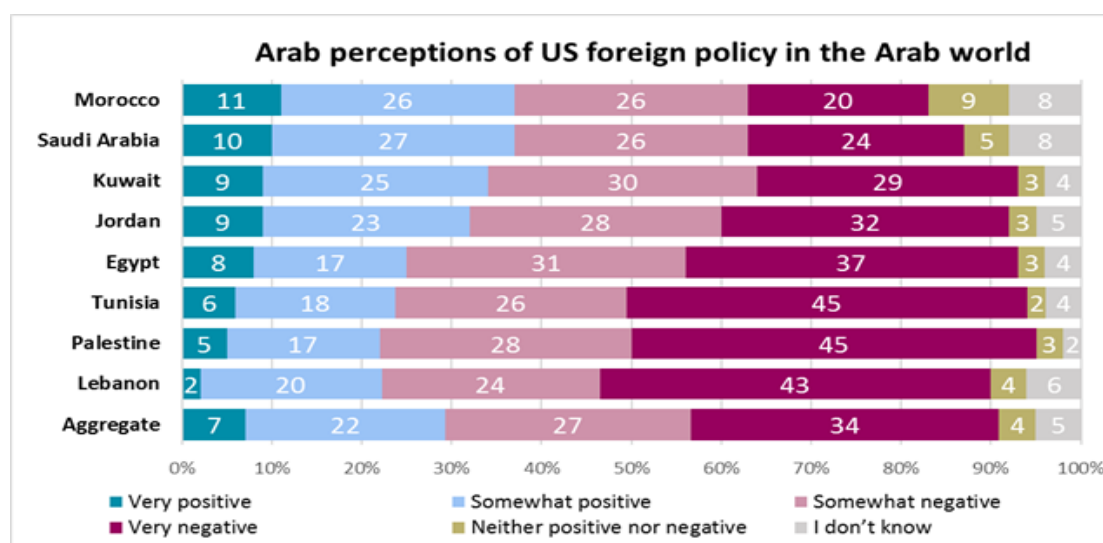


Figure 7: Arab Attitudes toward President Trump and his Middle East Policies and Positions, October 27, 2017. Adapted from Arab Center Washington DC.

III.4. Donald Trump's Foreign Policy Doctrine in the MENA Region

John Campbell assumes that Donald Trump Foreign Policy in North Africa was totally different compared with the American previous leaders. Trump policy in North Africa has generally maintained US policies in Africa aimed at strengthening

economic relations, political stability, and health care, but it lacks a strategy for Africa's looming geopolitical and national security risks(Campbell, 2020) .

III.4.1 Donald Trump's Foreign Policy Doctrine in North Africa

Youssef Cherif in his article " Trump in North Africa " clarified that how North Africa is seen by Donald Trump. Youssef clarified how Trump dealt with Algeria,Egypt,Tunisia,Morocco and Libya(Cherif, February 2019).

Egypt, Tunisia, and Morocco are the US's other three African "Major Non-NATO Allies." Along with Algeria, the US Africa Command (AFRICOM) leadership pays them regular visits . For Congressmen and Senators, Morocco and Tunisia, where democracy has made some development, are desirable destinations (Cherif, February 2019)

Egypt's central presence in the Middle East and North Africa has resulted in many high-level meetings between American and Egyptian leaders (the US First Lady, Vice President, the successive Secretaries of State and Defense, among others, all visited Cairo, while the Egyptian president was one of a few North African heads of state to be invited to the White House).

Concerning Libya , About the fact that Prime Minister Fayez al-Sarraj is the only other North African leader to be welcomed to the White House after al-Sisi, the US administration appears to pursue a pure defense policy in Libya. As a result, it's not shocking that Trump has not named an ambassador since Peter Bodde's tenure.

Tunisia, on the other hand, maintains its dominance in Congress and the Senate. As a result, congressional and senatorial visits, as well as funding, will go ahead as usual. As a result, when President Trump requested a two-thirds reduction in assistance to Tunisia for 2018, Congress declined and increased funding to the region. The Tunisia file seems to be being taken away from the government by Congress(Cherif, February 2019).

In Algeria , since 2017, the United States and Algeria have held three Strategic Dialogue meetings, and Algeria's foreign minister is regularly hosted in Washington. Algeria, on the other hand, remains a loyal ally of Iran, a significant economic associate of China, and Africa's largest buyer of Russian arms.

Chapter III: The American Jewish Lobby and the Palestinian crisis (Case Study)

As a result, its foreign policy is clearly hostile to the United States. The Pentagon's plans to involve Algeria in its military initiatives for Africa, through which the US seeks to fight terrorism and migration, could explain the recurrence of these Strategic Dialogues, which are unusual in their regularity in North Africa (Cherif, February 2019).

In Morocco, Trump is yet to talk with the King of Morocco Mohamed VI. While high-level conferences are frequent, Rabat continues to pay lobbyists in Washington to boost its reputation. Furthermore, after breaking ties with Teheran in May 2018, Rabat began to reclaim its place in Washington. By expressing animosity to Teheran, Rabat indicated its agreement with Trump's Middle East agenda (Cherif, February 2019).

Trump in North Africa was really different from other leaders' policies . Trump drove the American administration in his own way with crucial and harsh discrimination, intervention and other strategies that lead his regime to be out of Africa .

III.4.2 Donald Trump's Foreign Policy Doctrine in the Middle East :

Even beyond conventional understandings of US national interests, the Trump administration's strategies against the Middle East have become so severe, unethical, and counter-productive that a substantial re-evaluation of the US position in the area could be forthcoming.

Withdrawing a gentle side The new American posture in the area has four main components: a proclaimed determination to confront Iran; open bias against Israel over Palestinians; a keen interest in dealing with Saudi Arabia and its allies; and general support for autocrats like Egypt's Abdel Fatah al-Sisi.(Black, February 28, 2018).

Dr. Stephen Zunes in his report "Trump's Middle East Policy: The Ironies of Hawkishness " on Aljazeera . He mentioned ,Trump's relationships and his policy around the Middle East(Zunes, 8 March 2018).

III.4.2.1. Israel-Palestine

It also claims that Israel "stands out among the nations as a symbol of freedom and civilization, that respect for Israel is an act of American culture," and that "no separation between America and Israel" (Zunes, 8 March 2018).

The platform has stated that the US will stop support from the UN, the World Court, and any other foreign object that tries to force any sort of peace deal or push Israel to withdraw (Zunes, 8 March 2018).



Figure8: Conceptual Map of Future Palestinian State . Source: White House, Peace to Prosperity: A Vision to Improve the Lives of the Palestinian and Israeli People, January 2020.

About the fact that the Palestinian Authority has long articulated a desire to accept Israel to have its capital in West Jerusalem in exchange for recognition of the city as the Palestinian capital in the currently-occupied East Jerusalem, Trump has dismissed Palestinian claims to the city as "off the table". Despite Palestinian demands for the European Union or the United Nations to facilitate peace talks, but the Palestinian Authority was no longer interested (Zunes, 8 March 2018).



Figure9: Palestine loss of land from 1947 to present (2018) (Cottle, 2017)

Source: http://aidc.org.za/south-african-israeli-apartheid/?fbclid=IwAR34HgctDclqun_yeO0bDKxctxBOST68Qxh05zxvhRYP3jmsKIBXss0vqW4

This Figure portrays the "Israeli" conquest of Palestine at different periods, however, now, "Israeli" settlers have encroached on the majority of Palestine.

III.4.2.2 Syria, Iraq, and Iran

The US has significantly expanded its military activities in Syria and Iraq under the Trump regime, not only to defeat Daesh (ISIS), but also for broader strategic objectives. In contrast, Barack Obama restricted the use of the American airforce to reduce civilian losses, Trump has allowed the military even more free rein, resulting

in a drastic rise in civilian deaths as a result of American airpower (Zunes, 8 March 2018).

Despite achieving much of their initial strategic goals, the expanded US military presence seems to be part of an attempt to battle pro-Iranian militias, while assisting in the war against Daesh and other Salafist forces, are seen by the Trump administration as reflecting Iranian attempts to expand their political and military strength (Zunes, 8 March 2018).

Only certain countries accepted Trump's position in the Middle East because Trump and other previous American presidents had strong ties with them. The first opponent for the United States was Iran. Despite Trump's attempts to be gentle with the Iranian regime, he still fails.

III.5. The Role of Trump's Administration in "Peace Talks" between Israelis and Palestinians

Many views around the world-oriented towards Donald Trump's plan for the process of peace, or what it is called "Peace Talks". Siti Rabi'atun Mat Adri believes (As cited in Muhammad Jeffery Hizwan Bin Said, 2018) The rivalry between Palestinian Arabs and Jews is a relatively recent development, having started at the turn of the twentieth century. The fight began in May 1947, when the area was divided between Israel and Palestine.

Moreover, according to scholars, religion is not the primary source of the war between Israel and Palestine (Siti Rabi'atun Mat Adri as cited in Berkson, 1945; Fraser, 1995).

Again, BBC News spot the lights about all moments that took place between Israelis and Palestinians. BBC News titled " Trump releases long-awaited Middle-East peace plan ". However, BBC News discussed, Mr. Trump revealed his long-awaited Middle East peace program, pledging that Jerusalem would remain Israel's undivided capital. He suggested a Palestinian state that is self-governing, as well as recognition of Israeli control over West Bank settlements (BBC, 2021).

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Jeremy Bowen , in his article "Trump's Middle East peace plan: " Deal of the century " is a huge gamble . At BBC News he explained the plan which was proposed by President Donald Trump ,hence, he stated the following:

President Trump can claim that he is giving the "price of the century" once and for all. For Mr. Netanyahu and his government, this is a huge win. Even morethan before, their positions on the Palestinians are America's positions(Bowen, 2020).

Again , The setting in the White House's East Room resembled more like a picnic than a media conference at times . Back slapping beamed at each other were the host, US President Donald Trump, and the honored guest, Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. The guests, who were drawn from the two leaders' entourages and clapped (Bowen, 2020).

President Trump claims to have discovered a new way to get Israel and the Palestinians closer together. Israel will be provided with the protection it needs. Palestinians will be granted their long-awaited state.

Finally,so far, so fine - except that the Trump proposal gives Mr Netanyahu all he needs while doing little for Palestinians; a sort of state that will be truncated, lacking proper jurisdiction, surrounded by Israeli territories and threaded between Jewish settlements (Bowen, 2020).

III.5.1 Cut off the Aids For Palestinian Refugees

Palestinian citizens had suffered a lot from both policies of Israel and the United States of America.Also,according to Elgindy (2018), the US originally declared that it would slash all \$200 million in economic assistance programs for the West Bank and Gaza, but would keep \$60 million in aid for Palestinian stability management with Israel (Elginidy, 2019).

In previous years, the United States has been by far the main supporter, covering about one-third of the entire funding of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) (Asseburg, 2019).

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Wermenbol stated that Netanyahu has accused the organization of prolonging the situation at the heart of the Israeli-Palestinian tension by refusing to allow any large-scale return of Palestinian refugees to Israel (Wermenbol, 2019).

In brief, Trump administration took some further actions in 2018 and early 2019 to reduce US support for all services that help Palestinians. These measures were meant to put pressure on Palestinian officials to re-engage with the White House and resume peace talks (Zanotti, 2018).

Finally, Wermenbol (2019) said that Kushner was the one who proposed defunding UNRWA. After the US cut off all funding in September 2018, an email from Kushner to officials was leaked, in which he said that it is critical to stop UNRWA from perpetuating the status quo, as it is tainted, inefficient, and not contributing to peace .



Figure10: Palestinian refugees receive flour from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) in Gaza City, Gaza. In 2018, the Trump administration announced it would end U.S. assistance to the West Bank and Gaza and UNRWA.

III.5.2 Pro Israel-Policy

Certainly, the United States' plan against the Israel-Palestine crisis is also not impartial, as it is hostile and one-sided. Since Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's government struggled under Obama's presidency, Trump has made strengthening the relationship with Israel a priority in his administration (Thompson, 2018).

That is not all, but Trump has named his son-in-law, Jared Kushner, a Jewish real estate developer, as the chairman of the Israeli-Palestinian peace settlement. Furthermore, within Trump's peace plan unit, he has assigned Ambassador David Friedman and a lawyer and his former employee Jason Greenblatt, both of whom have preternatural pro-Israel positions and close connections to the Israeli state (Thompson, 2018).

Five former US ambassadors to Israel signed a statement stating Friedman was unqualified to be president, citing his harsh, conservative views as one of the reasons. As a result, the US-Middle East Peace Policy outcome also has far-reaching pro-Israel implications (Thompson, 2018).

Additionally, through his close relationship with Jared Kushner's father, Charles Kushner, Prime Minister Netanyahu has close contact with the Trump family. The Kushner family has a long history with Israel. (Thompson, 2018). To sum up, the Pro-Israel policy intervening affected the peace talks. However, much sympathy was oriented towards Israel, and many profits took place there.

III.5.3 Uncertain and Unclear

Trump's future foreign strategy is still a little unclear, but it has been highlighted in important foreign policy addresses since the campaign or transition time. However, Trump has also expressed contradictory opinions, which helps to obscure his motives and increase doubt (Payne, 2017).

During his regime, many psychologists highlighted that, Trump suffers from many psychological diseases. Yet, often behave well and wisely, and his reactions somehow hold either positive or negative consequences.

Many critics and academics have written since Donald Trump's election that his policies are uncertain and ambiguous. Hillary Clinton said during her AIPAC speech. "We need stable hands, not a president who claims to be objective on Monday, pro-Israel on Tuesday, nobody knows what will happen on Wednesday, suggesting that all is negotiable." (Beckwith, 2016).

Hillary wanted to say that Donald Trump did not behave wisely and well during his first regime. She explained many facts about Trump, thus, she expressed that the US is a great country, it needs a capable leader not a contradictory leader.

Clinton discussed that, The new president will take office and make necessary choices that will impact every American's life and livelihood, as well as the defense of our allies around the world. As a result, we must get this right (Beckwith, 2016).

III.5.4. Recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's Capital and Relocating the US Embassy

Trump was not the only president to consider relocating the US Embassy in Israel to its existing site; former presidents such as Bill Clinton, George H.W. Bush, George W. Bush, and Barack Obama have all planned to do so through political addresses and democratic meetings. Quite likely, these political promises were made solely to win Jewish support from the American electorate, or even former presidents lacked the confidence to move the American Embassy to Jerusalem because of foreign opposition (Rinehart, 2018).

Moreover, President Trump recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital, reversing almost 70 years of US foreign policy and positioning the US on the different side of the conflict. Though Trump tried to clear the previous leaders' names by making changes, his signed declaration is riddled with threats and exclusions, making his plan vague (Tilovska, 2018).

Recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's capital without defining the region and halting aid to Palestine is not only a risky policy, but it also adds to the suffering of the Palestinian people.

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Furthermore, Trump's rhetoric and policies have resulted in significant adjustments that make it difficult to return to the status quo. Nonetheless, this dispute may be resolved in the future by delegating agreements to organizations that are much more accountable than the US government, such as the European Union (EU)(Adri, 2020).



Figure11: The Signed Proclamation

US President Donald Trump holds up a signed proclamation after he delivered a statement on Jerusalem from the Diplomatic Reception Room of the White House in Washington, DC on December 6, 2017. President Donald Trump on Wednesday recognized the disputed city of Jerusalem as Israel's capital -- a historic decision that overturns decades of US policy and risks triggering a fresh spasm of violence in the Middle East."I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel," Trump said from the White House "It's the right thing to do."

Additionally , The United States recognized Jerusalem as Israel's real capital for the first time. We have now opened our embassy in the historic and holy city of Jerusalem as a result of this recognition(Balfour, 2019, p. 329).

Trump administration announced the launch of the United States' new embassy in Jerusalem on May 14, 2018. Many states, including US allies Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and France, attacked Trump's announcement after it was made (Aswar, 2018).

Furthermore, Trump's declaration of support for a one- or two-state solution to the crisis, as well as his desire to advance the peace process in a meeting with Netanyahu, were soon broken and ruined by his disastrous decision known as the "deal of the century," in which he declared Jerusalem to be the capital of "Israel".

To summarize, Trump's policy has again reinforced the United States' bias toward "Israel".

III.6. Previous US's position towards the Status of the Holy City of Jerusalem

The United States was not the first Western government to care about the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine; it was followed by Britain, which attempted to create this homeland for the Jews; and it has protected Jews in Palestine since the mid-nineteenth century (Nahel, 2019).

Nahel , mentioned how the status of the holy city of Jerusalem was seen by previous the US positions . Moreover, he explained five phases which Jerusalem witnessed by USA regimes.

- The American Position on the City of Jerusalem After 1948
- The American Position on the City of Jerusalem Between 1967-1979
- The Beginning of the Change of the American Position from the City of Jerusalem Between 1980-1994.
- The Qualitative Coup in the American Position of the City of Jerusalem Between 1995- 2016
- The American Position on the City of Jerusalem Under President Donald Trump

Evidently, all phases witnessed ruin ,uncertainty , profits , careless and many policies practiced illegally . In brief , many countries around the world which neglected the US and Israel's aggressive policy towards Jerusalem and Palestinian people during all phases that we have mentioned. All countries stand together and support the Palestinian conflict .

III.7. How the US bribed the Arab States to Normalize Ties with Israel

Iran's strong presence in Iraq, Syria, and Yemen may lead the United States and other developed countries to think about the potential risk that Iran holds. However, with its powerful nuclear and creativity of weapons, it possibly threatens other countries such as: the USA, China, Russia, Japan, France, and so on.

Mohammed al-Ragawi, Mohamed Amin, and Mohanad Abujehsha , in their article which is titled "How the US bribed the Arab states to normalize ties with Israel " . They clarified how the US bribed the Arab States and pushed them to be closer friends with Israel . Again, the USA spent huge amounts of money to normalize ties between Israel and the other Arab States to pave the way and give opportunity for the other Arab States to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Egypt and Jordan, which negotiated arrangements with Israel in 1979 and 1994, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain, Sudan, and Morocco announced divisive normalization agreements with Israel in 2020 (Al-Ragawi, Amin & Abujehsha, 2021).

Not only this, The UAE and Bahrain agreed with the US-sponsored agreement, officially known as the Abraham Accords, to build bilateral ties with Israel at a White House ceremony on September 15 (Al-Ragawi, Amin & Abujehsha, 2021).

From Ateq Jarallah's point of view, a Yemeni researcher, told Anadolu Agency "It should be believed that the UAE and Bahrain normalized relations with Israel on an official level, but normalization on a secret level had already occurred several years before " . He also cited , US tension and the Arab countries' and Islamic institutions' failure as reasons for the two Gulf states' normalization of relations with Israel.

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Another important point of view , the director of the Vision Center for Political Development, Ahmed Atawna, argues that Iran's growing regional presence was a major factor in the UAE and Bahrain's normalization with Israel (Al-Ragawi, Amin & Abujehesha, 2021).

Ahmad Atawna added , " The Arab Gulf states' need for American assistance and security has grown as a result of Iran's heavy presence in Iraq, Syria, and Yemen. This encouraged the US to strengthen its influence on these countries and condition their cooperation with Tel Aviv " (Al-Ragawi, Amin & Abujehesha, 2021).



Figure12:Signs Normalization Agreements with Israel

U.S. President Donald Trump (second from the right) signs normalization agreements with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu (second from the left) and the foreign ministers of Bahrain, Abdullatif bin Rashid al-Zayani (left), and the United Arab Emirates, Abdullah bin Zayed al-Nahyan (right), bypassing the long-standing historic consensus of Arab states in the Arab Peace Initiative to wait for an Israeli-Palestinian agreement in order to offer full normalization (The White House/Tia Dufour/Handout/Anadolu Agency via Getty Images).

III.8. Evangelical Christian support for Israel

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No one would deny there is a revolution of religions around the world. Religion is the main source of nations, however, it is the core of the existence of all humanity. Brain, detailed the role of evangelical Christian to support Israel, also clarified that Christian evangelicals are a strong factor in the US–Israel relationship's influence. The evangelical church is politically engaged, and the Middle East is always seen through the eyes of the Bible (Chappell, 2021).

Again, evangelicals are loyal followers of Israel, believing that its presence proves God's relationship with the Jewish people and His pledge of the Holy Land to His chosen people. God promises to reward Abraham and grant him land in Genesis 13:14–17 (Chappell, 2021)

For instance, Netanyahu has welcomed evangelical support for his right-wing policies and considers evangelicals to be more trustworthy American allies of Israel than liberal American Jews (Chappell, 2021).

Abdul Majid Hafiz Mohamed, Abdullahi AYOADE Ahmad and Suyatno Ladiqi, argued that the evangelical movement become a more diverse and powerful political power in the United States. It has successfully grasped the workings of American liberal democracy and devised strategies to influence it (Mohamed, Abdullahi & Ladiqi 2018).

The Christian Evangelicals provide the Zionist lobby with a significant amount of influence by having a large political base and a source of support. The vast majority of them totally sympathize with Israel. “The fundamental reason behind this sympathy is the religious belief that the establishment of Israel and the return of Jews to the “Promised land” is a precondition for the return of Jesus.” (Ziada 9).

- The below are the major Christian Evangelical advocacy organizations:
- The International Christian Embassy-Jerusalem (ICEJ).
- National Unity Coalition for Israel (NUCI).
- Christians United for Israel (CUFI)

Pastor John Hagee formed a nationwide grassroots organization focusing on Israel advocacy in 2006, with the support of more than 400 Christian leaders from across the

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United States. The Christian Evangelicals give the Zionist lobby a significant amount of influence by having a large political base and a source of support(Ziada 9).

III.9.Conclusion

There is a general consensus that the American Jewish Lobby unfolded into the Palestinian crisis with the involvement of Donald Trump , Netanyahu , Congress,Senate , pressure & Interest groups , the campaign of Jews in America and some Arab States who allowed Jerusalem to become the capital of Israel instead of saying the right truth and supporting the Palestinian side.

The United States foreign policy was deeply affected by the Jewish Lobby which covered all the American institutions, centers and political parties. Mainly , Netanyahu and his government that work to strengthen the relations with the American government and latter to bias entirely with Israeli global issues.

To conclude , Trump's government approached the Palestinian conflict from the perspective of handling it rather than seeking a solution, and all of their proposed peace agreements deny Palestinians their right to self-determination.However, all the US leaders, on the other hand, have ignored the Arab peace process as well as the Palestinian crisis.

General conclusion

The present dissertation set out to highlight the shift in US foreign policy under Trump's service between 2016/2020 , in addition , the role of the American Jewish Lobby and other lobbies in shaping US's foreign policy at that time.

Moreover, the present work highlighted the Israel-Palestinian conflict and the point of view of Donald Trump towards both of them , and his perspective about the MENA region as a strategic place. The Zionist lobby has been the most dominant and powerful lobby on the planet. It has complete power over the US political, financial, and military structures.

This study contains three main chapters. The first chapter has provided broad insights about Lobbying in general and the aim of interest groups and it's coalition and relationships with other groups and associations . This chapter sheds light on the influence of interest groups on decision-makers , the tactics used by lobbies and their aims.

Regarding the notions of interest groups and their aims; the study has revealed that AIPAC belongs to the one of most influential power in the United States ever. Meanwhile, the second chapter has placed focus on the potential lobbies in the United States. Again, we have discussed the history of interest groups, most prominent lobbies and the influence of lobbies on US contemporary foreign policy. Then, it has brought a clear understanding of the Israel lobby and the penetration tools which it uses. Nevertheless, the United States is the most powerful state in the world, but it was captured by the Potential Jewish Lobby.

The third chapter has highlighted the role of Donald Trump and his decision-makers to announce that Jerusalem is the official capital of Israel.

Because of the growing threats and stress of the American Jewish Lobby, the Palestinian-Israeli conflict marked a new beginning of peace talks (process).

The US was spearheaded by Donald Trump, while Israel was by Netanyahu. Both Trump and Netanyahu had the same point of view about the peace process.

All in all, Trump has brought Interest transitions in US foreign policy through a variety of political instruments and methods. Also, Trump's administration was highly

influenced by evangelical movements and the discrimination that was held by its members.

Trump's administration's foreign policy has a great impact on this conflict. This study aimed to investigate the US political strategies and practices of the Trump administrations from 2016 to 2020 and its impact on the conflict.

All in all, this thesis argued that the power of the Jewish lobby is not limited by any US presidents. In particular, it has been argued that there has been a shift in American foreign policy from 2016 to 2020 which was ruled by Donald Trump.

Finally, we hope that we have succeeded in shedding light on even a small part of the role of the Jewish Lobby in shaping US foreign policy, and practices adopted by Trump's administration and its impact on the Palestinian-“Israeli” conflict. We also hope that our study will be fruitful in the scientific research field.

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