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The American Foreign Policy in the Middle East from 2000 to 2010 Case Study: Iraq

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Requirements for Master Degree in Civilization and Literature**

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Dedications

Belhoucine Hadjaissa:

I dedicate my dissertation work to my lovely family and to my friends, and to those who have meant and continue to mean so much to me. I also dedicate this to my sweet and loving

Father & Mother

Whose love, encouragement and prays of day and night make me able to get such success and honor, along with all hard and working

Teachers

Lagraa Sliman:

*I dedicate this work from my sincere heart to my most beloved **parents**, who encouraged me to accomplish this goal with their assistance, advice, patience, and support. To my cheerful and dearest friends.*

To all who inspired and motivated me. To all whom I love and respect.

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Abstract

During the past century, particularly after WWII. The American foreign policy had been a triggering topic for authors, scholars, and journalists, as a debatable subject to review. America was regarded as a powerful country in the world. This study tackles the shift of the American foreign policy, from isolation to the intervention strategy, and covers the main event during the cold war. The American international policy's principal aim is to build a stable world of democracy for all America's people and the global community. Thus, this study seeks to analyse American foreign policy in the Middle East. In addition, the real motives to intervene in the countries of the Middle East such as the Gulf war and Iraq. Moreover, while it is a generally acknowledged thought among scholars, this research covers the Iraq war as a case study. The study will illustrate the real motives after the US intervention in Iraq and the reasons behind the war. Demonstrates the claims of the American administrators against Saddam Hossain and the accusation he had, because of the provocations and the decisions he made toward America, especially after the incident of 9/11. The research delves into the actual causes of Iraq's invasion and the claim of Saddam's cooperation with al-Qaeda and terrorists. Furthermore, the collected data shows the massive impact of the United States on the government of Iraq in the major domains. Finally, the main objective of the study is to discuss the American foreign policy in the world, particularly the Middle East, and the original reason for the invasion of Iraq.

Résumé

Au cours du siècle dernier, en particulier après la Seconde Guerre mondiale. La politique étrangère américaine a été un sujet déclencheur pour les auteurs, les universitaires et les journalistes, en tant que sujet discutable à examiner. L'Amérique était considérée comme un pays puissant dans le monde. Cette étude aborde le glissement de la politique étrangère américaine, de l'isolement à la stratégie d'intervention, et couvre l'événement principal de la guerre froide. Le principal objectif de la politique internationale américaine est de construire un monde démocratique stable pour tous les peuples américains et la communauté mondiale. Ainsi, cette étude cherche à analyser la politique étrangère américaine au Moyen-Orient. En outre, les véritables motifs d'intervenir dans les pays du Moyen-Orient comme la guerre du Golfe et l'Irak. De plus, bien que ce soit une pensée généralement reconnue parmi les universitaires, cette recherche couvre la guerre en Irak comme une étude de cas. L'étude illustrera les véritables motifs de l'intervention américaine en Irak et les raisons de la guerre. Démontre les revendications des administrateurs américains contre Saddam Hossain et l'accusation qu'il a eue, en raison des provocations et des décisions qu'il a prises envers l'Amérique, en particulier après l'incident du 11 septembre. La recherche explore les causes réelles de l'invasion de l'Irak et la revendication de la coopération de Saddam avec Al-Qaïda et les terroristes. En outre, les données collectées montrent l'impact massif des États-Unis sur le gouvernement irakien dans les principaux domaines. Enfin, le principal objectif de l'étude est de discuter de la politique étrangère américaine dans le monde, en particulier au Moyen-Orient, et de la raison initiale de l'invasion de l'Irak.

ملخص

خلال القرن الماضي، وخاصة بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية. أثارت سياسة أمريكا الخارجية إهتمام العديد من الكتاب والعلماء والصحفيين، باعتبارها موضوعاً للنقاش والاستعراض ، لا تزال أمريكا تعتبر دولة قوية في العالم. سيتناول البحث تحول الأحداث الرئيسية خلال الحرب السياسة الخارجية الأمريكية من استراتيجية الانعزال إلى استراتيجية التدخل، وسيغطي الباردة. الهدف الرئيسي للسياسة الدولية الأمريكية هو بناء عالم مستقر من الديمقراطية لجميع شعوب أمريكا والمجتمع العالمي. وعلى هذا فإن هذه الدراسة تسعى إلى دراسة السياسة الخارجية الأمريكية في الشرق الأوسط. إضافة إلى الدوافع الحقيقية لتدخلها في بلدان الشرق الأوسط مثل حرب الخليج والعراق. في حين أنها فكرة معترف بها عمومًا بين العلماء، فإن الدراسة الدوافع الحقيقية وراء التدخل الأمريكي في العراق هذا البحث سيغطي حرب العراق كدراسة حالة. وستوضح هذه وأسباب الحرب. كما توضح مزاعم الإداريين الأمريكيين ضد صدام حسين والاتهام الذي وجه له، بسبب الاستفزازات والقرارات التي اتخذها تجاه أمريكا، خاصة بعد حادثة 11 سبتمبر. في النهاية، يتعمق البحث في الأسباب الحقيقية لغزو العراق وادعاء تعاون صدام مع القاعدة والإرهابيين. علاوة على ذلك، يبين البحث التأثير الهائل للولايات المتحدة على الحكومة العراقية في المجالات الرئيسية. في الأخير، الهدف الرئيسي من الدراسة هو مناقشة السياسة الخارجية الأمريكية في العالم، وخاصة الشرق الأوسط، والسبب الأصلي لغزو العراق.

List of abbreviations

CPA: Coalition Provisional Authority.

ECSC: European Coal and Steel Community.

EDC: European Defence Community.

FMS: foreign military sales.

IGC: Iraq Governing Council.

ISF: Iraqi security forces.

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

OAPEC: Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.

OPEC: Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

SEATO: Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.

TAL: Transitional Administrative Law.

U.S.: United States.

UN: United Nation.

WMD: Weapons of Mass Destruction.

WWII: Second World War.

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The term foreign policy is a broad topic. It is the nation's strategies and self-interests toward the world's countries, as it includes the government's relations with the allies and the opponents of the country. The policy of the nation consists of the regularities and the responsibilities that the state applies to protect and preserve its domestic and foreign systems around the globe. Moreover, the term foreign mainly explains all of it. The International system involves all the nation's affairs and actions in the world, including the unbiased countries. It depicts the associations and the assistance of the alliance of each homeland towards a different one. Moreover, it covers the policies as trade and security. Additionally, the foreign policy contains the procedures the state practices in the international and national interests and strengthens the systems it cooperates in the world.

Recently, regarding America as the world dominant country in different synergies and changes in foreign diplomacies, the American foreign policy in the world has been a highlighted topic by scholars and researchers. The people of the United States consider that the freedom advantages and rights are suitable for the entire globe and they need to transmit a purpose to the other countries, which they claim is a message from God. However, America's international affair, similar to other states, is based on self-interest and the effort of achieving the desired goals and purposes. Furthermore, the U.S. influence in the Middle East became remarkably relevant in American interests in recent decades.

Problematic of research:

The work presented will focus on the American foreign policy in the world, and the type of strategies it uses toward the opponent countries and allies and the world generally. Much of this work tends to highlight the policies of America after WWII. In addition, it displays the isolation and intervention strategy of the US. Considering the most events such as the cold war and the Gulf war and other conflicts. The US intervention in Iraq, particularly after the invasion of Kuwait, and tackle the American foreign policy in the 21st century. It will discuss deeply American relations with allies. Describe the attacks of 9/11 by the hijackers and the strategy that the US applied after the incident. Also, review the main interventions of America in the

Middle East mainly in Iraq, and the reasons for the invasion, the relation of the US toward Saudi Arabia, and Iran.

This piece of work aims to illustrate the type of American foreign policy toward the world, as it focuses strongly on the once practiced in the Middle East. Moreover, it will display the shift of America from isolation to interventionism; also discuss the main events after WWII. Besides, it aims to show the difference of association of America toward Saudi Arabia and the interaction with Iran. The study strives to clarify the central purposes of the American decision to invade Iraq and the impact of aggression towards it in several domains. This leads to some questions as following: what are the main strategies of the American foreign policies toward the world and the Middle East specifically?

Sub-Questions:

- 1) How was the American foreign policy in the 20th century generally after the Second World War?
- 2) What are the main policies that America applied toward the Middle East?
- 3) How was the US international policies toward allies and the other countries?
- 4) What are the main reasons behind the American intervention in Iraq?

Hypotheses:

- 1) The American foreign policy could have been based on a several strategies such as isolation, interventionism.
- 2) The US policies in the Middle East were in the imperialism concept, considering the immense fortune of petroleum resources. In addition, declaring war on terror.
- 3) America's international systems with allies were mainly to maintain peace among them. Also, defend them and protect the connections build in the process.

- 4) The reasons for the American war against Iraq are the dictatorial government of Saddam Hossain and his audacious determinations to conquer countries such as Iran and Kuwait and his opposition to the leadership of the United States of the world.

Methodology of research:

The following analysis will show the American foreign policy in the world. It will address the major strategies of the US international affairs practiced with several countries. The methodology of the study is Descriptive Analytical, in which qualitative data will be gathered and examined considering the American foreign policy developments through history taken into consideration facts and the current political issues. This piece of work includes a variety of quotations, definitions, and points of view to explain US foreign policy through the 20th and 21st centuries.

The Structure of the Study:

The present study will consist of three chapters, in addition to a general introduction and a general conclusion, the first chapter of the study tackles the American foreign policy, particularly in the 20th century. It describes the strategy of America in the period of isolation and neutrality, as it displays the shift of America from non-interventionism to interventionism. It will provide significant incidents that the US witnessed in the 21st century such as the Iraq invasion and the attack of 9/11, Following the unfortunate event, here has been a tremendous influence on the world, and particularly on the American people which directed us to explain how the political and social reactions was after it.

Furthermore, the second chapter will theoretically examine the American foreign policy in the Middle East and the nature of the policies implemented there. Moreover, it will clarify the American relations with Saudi Arabia and Iran and the difference between them, in addition to the interventions that occurred there. However, the second chapter will illustrate a collected data about the intervention of Iraq and the gulf war, which shows the central operations and decisions that had been taken in that period.

Finally, the third chapter will analyse the American foreign policy in Iraq especially in 2003 and investigate the principal motives behind the invasion, also performs the decision to start the war. The third chapter of the study concentrates on the impact of American aggression on the government of Iraq, primarily in the economic and political domains.

CHAPTER ONE
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE
AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Introduction

At the beginning of this chapter, we are going to insert a meaningful definition of the American foreign policy in general, and speak about its changes through the mid-20th and 21st centuries. Moreover, this chapter tackles how the American foreign policy towards the Middle East was, and its main characteristics. Also, describes the policies of America after World War II. And the basic shifts that America has witnessed in that period. Besides that, we are going to highlight the incident of 9/11, and how America changed its policies towards it. Finally, this chapter displays the American foreign policy with allies and other countries, and the aims of the American foreign policy.

1.1. The American Foreign Policy in the 20th century

Foreign policy is a wide term, its interests comprise national security and defense, global stability and conflicts, commerce and trade, in addition to basics and values that govern connections between countries. Its means are equally different: economics diplomacy and action offer pursuing foreign policy objectives with a wide range of means.¹

Accordingly, the word foreign explains most of it, Foreign policy means all the country's businesses and affairs towards the other countries among them the allies and the opponents, in addition to the unbiased countries. It represents the connections and the support of the alliance of any country towards another. And it includes such matters as trade and defense. It also contains the strategies that the state uses in the foreign and national interests and reinforce the process it interacts with the world's countries in order to accomplish its goals and aims.

On the surface, the story of tension that America has been into, largely since World War II between the nation's political culture and the interstate system. Both the impressive and

¹ Larbi, Youcef. "American Foreign Policy in Post-Cold War Era, 2003 Iraq as a case study." University Abdelhamid Ibn Badis –Mostaganem- P6.

accomplishments of the United States and its failure can be attached to this uncomfortable connection. In the anarchic nation-state regularity that came into place a hundred years before America's liberation, every nation must eventually depend on itself for its security and protection. Leaders of state in such a system manage to see their matches as potential opponents, and it does not need much for one nation to stimulate another's misgivings and to urge mutual pictures of enmity.²

This unstable global setting. Though, historically has been strange to numerous Americans, who have seemed liberated of abroad influence and secure in their process of control and community. Although such isolation was possible during the nation's developmental years, it demonstrated tougher to tolerate after the U.S appeared as a primary world strength in the twentieth century. Yet, American international policy maintained to display the cultural perspectives and faiths that predominated earlier.³

Americans' comprehension of their country as unusual, or qualitatively diverse from others, is not based on a collective ethnic identification, religion, or language, but on broadly distributed beliefs about people's rights, restricted control, and powerful public community. Such policies from a "civil religion"⁴ in America that illustrate the correlation between nation and society and affords the grounds for American nationalism. Americans' attitude towards the Government, has been animated by a sense of moral mission, they have commonly viewed themselves as part of an exceptional society.⁵

Although extra declarations in recent ages, the American foreign policy has been long influenced by these religious attitudes. In addition to the vital impact, especially towards the application of force. The corrupt enemy who intimidates the safety, if not the presence of the nation's democratic policies has to be terminated. However, the power of America then has to be "righteous" strength only by practicing it completely Americans can guarantee salvations.⁶

² Hook, Steven W, and John W. Spanier. *American Foreign Policy since World War II*. 19th ed., CQ Press, SAGE. 2019. P6.

³ Ibid.

⁴ **Civil religion:** a public profession of faith that aims to inculcate political values and that prescribes dogma, rites, and rituals for citizens of a particular country. Britannica.

⁵ Ibid, 14.

⁶ Ibid,15.

In summary, America confronts the world with beliefs and manner exemplars created in the past as an outcome of its huge natural sources, and irresolute connection with foreign powers. The unexpected prosperity of the United States, first in separating itself from grand power governments, and then in predominating in world wars, fired the national spirit of "manifest destiny"⁷ That history of achievements had harshly experimented during the cold war, which controlled global connections for approximately a hundred years and formed the national and foreign policies of almost all other countries.⁸

These statements show the American domination power in the world regarding foreign policymaking and international interests. However, it contains the morality of the Americans towards the other countries and their beliefs that they must control the world nationally and internationally. America thinks that it ought to intervene in the world's wars and affairs as a controller or the dominated country in the world. Somehow the Americans believe that they are chosen to take control of the world matters and policies. The statements demonstrate the strategy of confrontation of America towards the world war and its dominance in it after long-term isolation and privacy, since its independence.

The era from 1947 to 1990 took a huge place in American history, which was the Cold War. It is an ideological, political, and economic conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. Moreover, after the Second World War ended in 1945, the world witnessed another kind of war, which is called the Cold War. The Cold War separated the world into two sides: On the western side of the world, there was the camp of Liberal Democratic Capitalist, which was managed by the American United States and its allies in Western Europe and Japan. On the other hand, on the eastern side of the world, there was the camp of Communists that was directed by the Soviet Union and its allies in Eastern Europe, where nation power mastered all aspects of life.⁹

⁷ **Manifest Destiny:** in U.S. history, the supposed inevitability of the continued territorial expansion of the boundaries of the States westward to the Pacific and beyond. Britannica.

⁸ Ibid, 8.

⁹ Larbi, Youcef. "American Foreign Policy in Post-Cold War Era, 2003 Iraq as a case study." University Abdelhamid Ibn Badis –Mostaganem- P10.

This displays the experience and period that America spent in attempting to achieve the victory of the cold war and demonstrates the western and the eastern side of the conflict, the allies, and the enemies.

Regarding all of the Cold War, from the ending of World War II until the last collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Americas' Policy could be summed up in a particular statement: containment. It is a strategy that was elucidated by a U.S. diplomat, and author on foreign affairs George F. Kennan¹⁰, Writing in 1947, Kennan moved into the aspects of Russian/Soviet society and culture. Rather than main and perilous military battle with the Soviets, Kennan proposed a long-term policy of patience.¹¹

Kennan said, we must avoid irritating the Russian bear, but rather, surround and contain it within its existing boundaries. That would demand a long-term policy of waiting, of stopping additional Soviet raids in Western Europe, the Middle East or, Asia, of arranging for the Soviets out until their private domestic political and social forces had weakened themselves and/or led to changes in the Soviet government. And that is accurately what occurred: the Soviets collapsed beneath its power and incompetence.¹²

This explains how America dealt with the cold war, the containment policy helped the Americans to control the outcomes and dominate the conflict against the Soviet Union. The suggested long-term strategy of patience by Kennan, and his concentration at the cultural and social side played a big role in limiting the Russian abilities. Moreover, managing to achieve its interests and objectives, also to deteriorate the Russian national system intending to control it. Following the end of the conflict, America found itself in a position of intervention in the Gulf war in 1990.

The Persian Gulf War is an old issue, but its consequences remained important for foreign policy concerns. Bush, Points to his part in pulling together the anti-Iraq alliance and managing

¹⁰ **George F. Kennan**, in full **George Frost Kennan**, (born February 16, 1904, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.—died March 17, 2005, Princeton, New Jersey), American diplomat and historian best known for his successful advocacy of a “containment policy” to oppose Soviet expansionism following World War II.

¹¹ Wiarda, Howard J. *American Foreign Policy in Regions of Conflict: a Global Perspective*. 1st ed., PalgraveMacmillan, 2012. P69. <https://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9780230115026#aboutBook>

¹² Ibid.

the freedom of Kuwait as excellent proof. Compares that with what he names waffling on the portion of his enemy: when Congress approved the use of force in Iraq. Clinton said, he would have elected with the preponderance, but instead agreed with the reasons the minority made. States that until Saddam Hussein is ousted economic penalties against Iraq should stay in position. He has increased the pressure on his Iraqi retaliation in the last months by revealing a “no-fly” or “no-flight”¹³ zone to defend “Shiite”¹⁴ insurgents, and menacing repeated attacks if America's investigators are prevented from doing their duty.¹⁵

Clinton emphasized that he would support the war in addition to his partner Al Gore Jr. but mentioned that Bush stood against the fight with some unfinished business. Signs of Saddam continues in power, would be an embarrassment the administration that has been continually the controller of foreign affairs valour. The neglect of Saddam Hussein to the whole world, he proceeded in supporting the "no-fly" zone and additional Bush disputes, assuming policy matters ought to be bipartisan¹⁶ But the administration's charges that were partly the reason caused the Gulf crisis mainly through "coddling" Iraq with debts and additional promises after the appearance of Saddam's true colours¹⁷

This shows the main evidence that America claimed against Iraq, which was the independence of Kuwait. And by displaying the true color of Saddam Hossain to the world as embarrassment instead of the original one that could have been an immense menace to the American international policies and maybe even the domestic affairs. And probably, this was a part of the American plan to eliminate its dangerous enemies and guarantee its place in the world's leadership as it is now. Furthermore, this offered America a great ability to govern and dominate the world in the following century that started with initiating a war against Iraq particularly, and the Middle East generally.

¹³ **No-fly or no-flight (NFZ):** A no-fly zone, or no-flight zone, air exclusion zone, is a territory or area established by a military power over which certain aircraft are not permitted to fly. [Wikipedia](#)

¹⁴ **Shiite:** Shi‘i, Arabic Shi‘ī, also called **Shi‘ite**, **collective Shi‘ah** or Arabic **Shi‘ah**, member of the smaller of the two major branches of **Islam**, the Shi‘ah, distinguished from the majority **Sunnis**. Britannica.

¹⁵ Grier. Peter “FOREIGN POLICY: GULF WAR.” *The Christian Science Monitor*, The Christian Science Monitor, 18 Sept. 1992, www.csmonitor.com/1992/0918/18022.html.

¹⁶ **Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (BCRA)**, also called **McCain-Feingold Act**, U.S. legislation that was the first major amendment of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (FECA) since the extensive 1974 amendments that followed the Watergate scandal.

¹⁷ Ibid.

1.2. The American foreign policy in the 21st century

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Cold War ending, the U.S. has appeared as the only superpower in the world, with no competitive state with great military, technological or economic strength to have a dangerous menace on them. The USA foreign policy, whose central point had been the containment of the Soviet empire for around 40 years, became scarce significant and the public attention concentrated on internal concerns.¹⁸

America's foreign policy has been of increasing significance in the post of 9/11. Adapting to challenges and new menaces as well as the growing importance of actors non-state, in the 21st-century foreign policymaking has been subject to several modifications, particularly about the U.S. level of action or separation of the rest of the globe and supranational associations. The steps America's governmental external policymakers have taken since 9/11 were seldom even viewed as unprecedented and greatly affected the transoceanic connections.¹⁹

At the beginning of the 21st-century, the presidential race election for George W. Bush and Al Gore was controlled by internal policy issues, such as economy, education, and health care. Foreign policies and internal security, in opposition, there were of little attention to the electors and had thus rarely been discussed in the operations. Pointing in the debate on foreign policy dimensions in America, though, it was clear to Bush that, unlike vice president Al Gore and ancestor Bill Clinton mostly preferred a unilateral procedure regarding the American requirements.²⁰

Additionally, the entrance of Bush to the White House with rare awareness about foreign policy problems, depending massively on his advisers, whom most of them had previously worked for his father and had approximately basic views on how America should defend its benefits.²¹

¹⁸ Rensch, Tobi. "GRIN - U.S. Foreign Policy in the 21st Century." *Publish Your Master's Thesis, Bachelor's Thesis, Essay or Term Paper*, www.grin.com/document/209058.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

Furthermore, regarding the tough times that America had been through, in addition to the predictable military conflicts overseas that, the presidential endorsement reaches its peaks. Immediately, after the incident of 9/11. American president George W Bush obtained the approval of 90% amounting to an enormous rise of over 35% compared to August 2011.²²

After the end of the conflict between America and Russia, the United States came out as the world superpower and the most powerful country in all fields. Following the end of the conflict and the start of the 21st century, precisely in the presidential elections between Al Gore and George W. Bush, that would preserve the position of the U.S. won by Bush even of his weak knowledge. It could cost America an immense casualty, if not the help of the advisers who served with Bush's father. Though, the incident of 9/11 was enough to push the policymakers to reset the system and the new strategies to deal with such unexpected problems. Moreover, this incident led to the elimination of Saddam Hossain and his extremist system as they propagandize. However, the next presidential election that was won by President Barack Obama, Obama found himself in front of multiple challenges to reform the misused authorities and policies.

After the inheritance of the economic crisis when he took office, President Obama obtained two conflicts, one in Afghanistan and the other in Iraq. President George W Bush's early opponents. First Obama's mission after his election was to decrease the level of troops in Iraq, in addition to the elimination of all combat units.²³

Moreover, on the other side, Obama steps up the US military involvement in Afghanistan to maintain the radical regime of the Taliban²⁴ from retrieving strength and enabling al Qaeda²⁵ again to practice the nation as a centre of operations for terrorists against America and its allies. Obama was confident that the military change was needed. Following the midterm elections of 2010, the domestic policy became more significant than the foreign policy, which enabled

²² Ibid.

²³ Nelson, Michael, and Rhodes College. *Barack Obama: Foreign Affairs*. 24 Jan. 2018, millercenter.org/president/Obama/foreign-affairs.

²⁴ **Taliban**: Pashto **Ṭalebān** (“Students”), also spelled **Taleban**, ultraconservative political and religious faction that emerged in Afghanistan in the mid-1990s. Britannica.

²⁵ **Al-Qaeda**: Arabic **al-Qā'idah** (“the Base”), broad-based militant Islamist organization founded by Osama bin Laden in the late 1980s

President Obama to achieve a total withdrawal of America's forces, at least in terms of actual conflict, of Afghanistan by 2014.²⁶

Moreover, The American troops in Afghanistan, which reached 97,000 in 2011, decreased regularly to 12,000. the support of the credentials of Obama on military affairs was May 2, 2011, destroying al Qaeda's leader, Osama bin Laden, by the Navy Seals Team. In celebrating the death of Bin Laden, Americans cheered the devotion and judgment of President Obama. In summary, the approach of Obama to the international policy was mainly realistic and gradually aiming to upgrade it.²⁷

Consequently, Obama's challenges gave him the ability to control the Americans and maintain their trust and rights on the U.S government. Besides, it allowed him to control the continuous conflicts towards the Middle East. And reduce their interventions in other areas, though his plan of retrieving peace for the states went beyond expected, succeeded in taking out the Qaeda's leader Ben Laden and gained the support and the trust of the American people.

1.3. The American foreign policy with allies

Despite the way that America deals with its enemies and wars, it also has specific policies applied towards the allies, how to fight with them if needed in certain fields including economics, military, to strengthen their relationships and connections around the globe.

The fate of our coalition policy, at least its prosperity, I would regard it yet unpredictable. While there has been ongoing, the importance ought to be on the challenges confronting our representatives in transacting with what in a form is maybe their general troublesome obstacle. Besides the Russian and Communist menace dominates the other problems in its importance, the requirement of managing an association system rather than a system of self-reliance performs it so sturdy to deal with the risk appropriately and unfalteringly.²⁸

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Arnold, Wolfer O. *The American Alliance Strategy in Peace and War*. U.S. Naval War College Press, Apr. 1956, P1 digital commons.usnwc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=7625&context=nwc-review.

Moreover, America's alliance policy is the reason for so many problems that are particularly needed to be completely satisfied with its requirement if one is to accept those problems. The non-alliance system of separation of this nation extended, as known, till the Second World War. The United States entered for the first time since the 18th Century the alliance transaction, with particular responsibilities of mutual support. In World War I, this had not appeared. America emphasized on being handled as an allied strength to avoid mistakes regarding the truth that it was not working to tie itself to a field of collaborators.²⁹

So in time of peace we are engaged in a twofold struggle: We are concerned with the problem of building up the strength of our allies and our own strength, and of coordinating this strength into an instrument that, if used, will be effective; and, secondly, of assuring ourselves that it will actually be used, or that the others will be on our side if and when needed.³⁰

As shown, America is working basically on improving its policies towards allies. Besides, it is trying to make sure the strategies applied are useful and active. However, the United States focuses particularly on assuring people's lives and maintains the nation's commitments and control the relationships between the allies and the other countries.

According to Wolfers, he believes that this shift of America to an alliance system was unavoidable, also this opinion was given by most of the people now. The motive why we had to join into an alliance policy during and following World War II is apparent in full image. The business passed our power, this is obvious today. When the slightest thing we needed to do for the security of the nation was to emphasize that the Russian Bloc will be included inside the borders, it appeared quickly after the war ended. Moreover, the assignment was performed difficultly because America is the most different nation that attempted to set a prominent influence around the world.³¹

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid, 8.

³¹ Ibid.

The Americans had to do the most useful, then, of a most unfortunate position. Allow them to comprehend the vision that they were capable of achieving, and how this supports the notion of a mutual alliance policy. Naturally, the greatest and most influential military coalition that they were able to build is the European security system, identified as NATO. In NATO, by gathering all the forces that we have achieved in developing a great and honourable military power, that forms the base of the whole association policy. If Americans discharged NATO from their concerns, the others would not be valuable in terms of original despite potential military force.³²

Considering the long-term policy of isolation and non-interventionism, which America had been applying since the 18th century, America found itself in a position of joining the alliance policy. Aiming to enhance and reinforce its foreign policies regardless of the lack of experience of associations, and it had to deal with it resourcefully.

Moreover, the international policymakers primarily concentrated on building a great system with no disadvantages and flows that could cost the U.S any casualties. The alliance system is a powerful element for each country to face world wars and challenges, though, after America achieved the goal of being a world superpower, it is a great aid for its allies to cooperate with them. And it might be a big challenge if they lose their relationship with America, as it is a smart opportunity for America to strengthen its defence system and policymaking inside and outside of the country boundaries.

According to Duncan, the present American alliance in NATO, SEATO, the formation of the United States, and the two-sided Pacific agreements are of a bit quite distinct from those lowered by Washington and Jefferson as an involvement. They all have a part of the cooperative defence, and they strengthen the laws of the contract with the United Nations. And be the image of deeper community life, to preserve the collective alliances of states. Unique names are issued, consequently, such as the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), and

³² Ibid, 03.

the European Defence Community, the Atlantic Community, hoping that the names are performing as political figures will confirm the fact they typify.³³

Moreover, the big distinction in today and the past is that presently the United States itself lacks associates. It requires to involve them in American concerns, which are their concerns too. It has grown a principal purpose of the American system to preserve the American association and not to mislay or separate its associates. It is an unusual position for both the United States and its allies. Both sides have to run a modification at several details in their methods of communication, in ways of government, in processes of policymaking, and the most significant in a part of their essential concepts and cultures.³⁴

Wolfers, mentions the alliance strategy problems like so: America got alliances, perhaps they can confirm beneficial outcomes to Americans in several forms, to a great extent, they are essential, especially in Europe. Therefore, they are confronted with the duty of making this partnership policy active, which implies changing it to something they can depend on for their safety both in case of power and credibility. It does not support them to own powerful associates except if they can be guaranteed that their promise to fight in their side in a position of necessity will be held if the time comes. Even as a means of prevention. Consequently, the aim of the alliance is the reliable commitments to fight together, and in a situation of crisis.³⁵

Therefore, in the years of agreement and settlement around the world, America is involved in a double effort: it is concerned with the obstacle of reinforcing the power of its associates and its own force, and of regulating this power in an instrument that, if needed to use, will be sufficient, and secondly, of convincing Americans that it will be applied, or the allies will be on their team if and when it is needed.³⁶

³³ Hall, Duncan H. "Foreign Policy-Making and the American Allies." *Http://Www.jstor.org/Stable/41884400*, Pi Gamma Mu, International Honor Society in Social Sciences, Oct. 1955, 229. www.jstor.org/stable/41884400.

³⁴ *Ibid*, 230.

³⁵ Arnold, Wolfers O. *The American Alliance Strategy in Peace and War*. U.S. Naval War College Press, Apr. 1956, digital. P 7, commons.usnwc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=7625&context=nwc-review.

³⁶ *Ibid*, 8.

Subsequently, the alliance is assumed to assist as a means of gaining support from the other countries as well as assisting them. Alliance mainly performs the concept of shared support. The main obstacle for Americans that has been the question of mutuality. They could appear and ensure the other allies against strikes and attacks, though an approval to act accordingly is not usually named an association. It maintains beneath the term of a guarantee treaty, which great powers have at points discovered to their concern to give poorer nations as a process of defending them. Moreover, America sought allies, as a means to help it achieve the goal of the workable containment, and to improve its security system at the same time supporting the allied countries.³⁷

The previous statements display the American intention in making foreign policy. And show that every decision the U.S. implement is useful for its purposes, otherwise, it will not be implemented or even suggested. Thus, association policy is a well-studied and thoughtful step for growing more dominance and power, and the main aim of mutual assistance against the enemies.

1.4. The American foreign policy post 9/11

According to McCormick, the 9/11 attacks' shocks on the American spirit difficult and instantaneous, since the British invasion during the war of 1817 America's had not been the target of any attacks. Unlike the attack of Japan on American³⁸ military personnel at Pearl Harbour. These strikes took the lives of most civilians abroad on the Towers Twin³⁹ and three of the four planes. Moreover the loss of life increased to 3.000 in comparison to the 1.000 who passed away in Pearl Harbour attacks.⁴⁰

Moreover, According to Hook, almost a decade after the termination of the Cold War, at time which a sigh of relief breathed by the western world, this new strike "shattered the sense of national security" Hook, that few days earlier had seemed so firm. A several more lives were taken by a mysterious anthrax poisonings that had occurred a few days later which led to the

³⁷ Ibid, 2.

³⁸ Peterson, James Walter. *American Foreign Policy: Alliance Politics in a Century of War, 1914-2014*. Bloomsbury, 2014. P 123.

³⁹ **Twin Towers:** Twin Towers: is the World Trade Center, complex of several buildings around a central plaza in New York City that in 2001 was the site of the deadliest terrorist attack in American history.

⁴⁰ Ibid, 124.

increase of the collective insecurity in the nation. In such situation, it was very hard for the administration's members to plan a hit back in proper adjustment with all the principles of the logical actor model to the accurate prices and profits of the rational options with its careful intentions.⁴¹

McCormick, during this crisis, nine months later, the endorsement classifications of the president Bush totally stood at 72%. Twenty one pieces of supportive legislation were passed by the congress for different aspects of the crisis. For instance, during the week after the attacks, the senate approved its common decision 23 that gave the president with approximately open-ended prerogative to use force in order to deal with the opponents. The USA Patriot Act⁴² which was one of the important pieces of enactment for responding to different phases of the crisis. For instance, through the week following the strikes.⁴³

Joint Resolution 23 which was given by the Senate that granted the president with an almost indefinite power to apply force to deal with the opponent. Extra significant parts of legislation included the American Patriot Act, whose plans for sacrificing some individual rights in consideration for enhanced capacity to determine the place of future terrorists would move disagreement for around a decade. Less than a year after the terrorist attacks, Congress approved the Department of Homeland Security Act, and the positive vote in the Senate was 90–9. In the past month, a Joint Congressional Resolution also increased authoritative assistance to the case that they were ready to approve the application of force upon Iraq. All those potentials had the purpose of stopping such a strike and struggle.⁴⁴

Despite those concerns and the approaching agreement on the obligation to take effort, rebels proceeded to own the capacity to hurt communities in an extensive range of places around the globe. In 2004 they attacked the Madrid transportation system to threaten a regime that had been supportive of the American infestation of Iraq, and they strike a similar attack in London the next year. In addition to a destructive raid on hotels and railway stations in Mumbai,

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² **USA PATRIOT Act:** also called Patriot Act, in full Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001. Britannica.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

India, in 2008, and the authorities in charge for it were from Afghanistan's troubled neighbour Pakistan.⁴⁵

Again it was the Chechnyan terrorists who targeted a metro system in Moscow when they implemented their third main strike against that government in 2010. The U.S. sites and workers were killed on two prominent incidents in 2012–2013. Their first target was the American Embassy in Benghazi, Libya, and the U.S. ambassador was amongst the losses. Terrorists took the use of the general concern and protestation in the Arab society in response to an American movie that presents Islam in a negative condition.⁴⁶

Does this explain the challenges that America had been through after the incident of 9/11? And its experience from the Pearl Harbour attack? Furthermore, the decision of the U.S. to join the alliance policy put it in need of helping its associates to get their support if needed. Thus, America took advantage of the attack and used it as an excuse to eliminate Saddam Hossain and to initiate a war against terrorism. Besides that, America used the attack as a motive to enter the Middle East and take out all the possible threats that could trouble the United States in the future.

Furthermore, following the event of 9/11, the incidents that happened are considered as a remarkable turning position in U.S. Foreign Policy and global politics. American international policy started to change to terrorism concerns. It is stated that George W. Bush shifted the center of American foreign affairs by considering terror as its main major point. In the excellent speech of Bush's "Address to the joint session of Congress" presented on Thursday, Sept. 20th, 2001. He addressed the national television audience and the government to launch the term "War on terror"⁴⁷, which was used for the first place by Bush.⁴⁸

Additionally, Bush's speech pronounces essentially, the American intentions towards the next strikes. The phrase was originally practiced with special focal countries connected with

⁴⁵ Ibid, 125.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ **War on terrorism:** term used to describe the American-led global counterterrorism campaign launched in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Britannica.

⁴⁸ Achour, Abdekader. "The U.S Foreign Policy in the Middle East post 9/11 Case study: Iraq war2003" Ammar Thlidji University of Laghouat, 2018/2019. P6.

al-Qaeda. However, it is essential to notice that following 2001, hostility offenses against Muslims significantly rose despite the respect of Bush to Islam.⁴⁹

It explains that, the unexpected incident of 9/11 attacks of America, led the U.S. to reform its policies and improve its defence system to be prepared for such problems in the future. As it displayed the weak points of America, which the United States would work on them all along to preserve its place as a global superpower.

1.5. The aims of American policies

Every country has its foreign and internal policies, and the country will not depend on the policies unless it is well studied and developed to achieve the goals planned for. Therefore, the foreign policy of America as it has the power, it has the aims and purposes of performing it.

According to Justin, These are results of the annual World Affairs poll: Substantial preponderances also state developing complementary business strategies (71%), protecting our associates' safety (66%), and operating with institutions like the United Nations⁵⁰. to produce about world assistance (63%) are significant international policy aims. A less majority considered developing and protecting civil rights elsewhere (53%) as being extremely influential. Meantime, fewer than three in 10 Americans said that assisting other nations create self-government (29%) is very significant. In 2013, Gallup lately requested Americans to evaluate these international system objects, when the second term of President Barack Obama began, Americans are somehow a bit more possible now unlike in February 2013 (66% vs. 60%) to state that protecting American allies' safety is a very significant object.⁵¹

Moreover, not just this rate up slightly from 2013, though, also considered as the greatest Gallup has registered since initial polling on the subject in 2001. Since then, most of the Americans have consistently and continuously stated that protecting allies' safety is a prime

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ **United Nations (UN)**: is an international organization established on October 24, 1945. The United Nations (UN) was the second multipurpose international organization established in the 20th century that was worldwide in scope and membership. Britannica.

⁵¹ McCarthy, Justin. "Top U.S. Foreign Policy Goals: Stem Terrorism, Nuclear Weapons." *Gallup.com*, Gallup, 22 Oct. 2018, news.gallup.com/poll/204005/top-foreign-policy-goals-stem-terrorism-nuclear-weapons.aspx.

precedence, ranging within 57% and 62% until this year's 66%. Americans presently were also turned to value operating with systems like the U.N. to conduct about the world's participation and developing complementary trade systems for the United States in international sales, everyone up to five percentage scores since 2013 to 63% and 71%, sequentially.⁵²

Furthermore, Justin McCarthy stated that America's main goals are: Blocking future actions of global terrorism, limit the spread of nuclear weapons, and mass destruction, Ensuring sufficient types of equipment of power and energy for the United States.⁵³

Based on the previous statistics, this presents the American aims of foreign policymaking and how it plans to control and maintain its global power at the same time improve and enhance the relationships toward the other countries. Moreover, ensure the efficiency of the alliance system and stop terrorism and nuclear weapons even though they are considered a dangerous threat for the United States

Conclusion:

In summary, American foreign policy has witnessed a lot of changes and events during history. And it came out with a lot of benefits such as becoming the world's powerful country, depending on substantial decisions and the control of the world's central powers. Additionally, its strategies and policies managed to maintain its position the globe as a superpower like the world wars and the cold war against the Soviet Union that lasted around a half a century. Moreover, American foreign policymakers focus on the relation of America with other countries including enemies and allies, both sides' internal and external affairs. And they always make according to their interests and needs. However, the next chapter focuses on the American foreign towards the Middle East and its interventions and plans.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

CHAPTER TWO
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY
IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Introduction

At the beginning of this chapter, we are going to insert a meaningful definition of the American foreign policy in general, and speak about its changes through the mid-20th and 21st centuries. Moreover, this chapter tackles how the American foreign policy towards the Middle East was, and its main characteristics. Also, describes the policies of America after World War II. And the basic shifts that America has witnessed in that period. Besides that, we are going to highlight the incident of 9/11, and how America changed its policies towards it. Finally, this chapter displays the American foreign policy with allies and other countries, and the aims of the American foreign policy.

1.1. The American Foreign Policy in the 20th century

Foreign policy is a wide term, its interests comprise national security and defense, global stability and conflicts, commerce and trade, in addition to basics and values that govern connections between countries. Its means are equally different: economics diplomacy and action offer pursuing foreign policy objectives with a wide range of means.¹

Accordingly, the word foreign explains most of it, Foreign policy means all the country's businesses and affairs towards the other countries among them the allies and the opponents, in addition to the unbiased countries. It represents the connections and the support of the alliance of any country towards another. And it includes such matters as trade and defense. It also contains the strategies that the state uses in the foreign and national interests and reinforce the process it interacts with the world's countries in order to accomplish its goals and aims.

On the surface, the story of tension that America has been into, largely since World War II between the nation's political culture and the interstate system. Both the impressive and

¹ Larbi, Youcef. "American Foreign Policy in Post-Cold War Era, 2003 Iraq as a case study." University Abdelhamid Ibn Badis –Mostaganem- P6.

accomplishments of the United States and its failure can be attached to this uncomfortable connection. In the anarchic nation-state regularity that came into place a hundred years before America's liberation, every nation must eventually depend on itself for its security and protection. Leaders of state in such a system manage to see their matches as potential opponents, and it does not need much for one nation to stimulate another's misgivings and to urge mutual pictures of enmity.²

This unstable global setting. Though, historically has been strange to numerous Americans, who have seemed liberated of abroad influence and secure in their process of control and community. Although such isolation was possible during the nation's developmental years, it demonstrated tougher to tolerate after the U.S appeared as a primary world strength in the twentieth century. Yet, American international policy maintained to display the cultural perspectives and faiths that predominated earlier.³

Americans' comprehension of their country as unusual, or qualitatively diverse from others, is not based on a collective ethnic identification, religion, or language, but on broadly distributed beliefs about people's rights, restricted control, and powerful public community. Such policies from a "civil religion"⁴ in America that illustrate the correlation between nation and society and affords the grounds for American nationalism. Americans' attitude towards the Government, has been animated by a sense of moral mission, they have commonly viewed themselves as part of an exceptional society.⁵

Although extra declarations in recent ages, the American foreign policy has been long influenced by these religious attitudes. In addition to the vital impact, especially towards the application of force. The corrupt enemy who intimidates the safety, if not the presence of the nation's democratic policies has to be terminated. However, the power of America then has to be "righteous" strength only by practicing it completely Americans can guarantee salvations.⁶

² Hook, Steven W, and John W. Spanier. *American Foreign Policy since World War II*. 19th ed., CQ Press, SAGE. 2019. P6.

³ Ibid.

⁴ **Civil religion:** a public profession of faith that aims to inculcate political values and that prescribes dogma, rites, and rituals for citizens of a particular country. Britannica.

⁵ Ibid, 14.

⁶ Ibid,15.

In summary, America confronts the world with beliefs and manner exemplars created in the past as an outcome of its huge natural sources, and irresolute connection with foreign powers. The unexpected prosperity of the United States, first in separating itself from grand power governments, and then in predominating in world wars, fired the national spirit of "manifest destiny"⁷ That history of achievements had harshly experimented during the cold war, which controlled global connections for approximately a hundred years and formed the national and foreign policies of almost all other countries.⁸

These statements show the American domination power in the world regarding foreign policymaking and international interests. However, it contains the morality of the Americans towards the other countries and their beliefs that they must control the world nationally and internationally. America thinks that it ought to intervene in the world's wars and affairs as a controller or the dominated country in the world. Somehow the Americans believe that they are chosen to take control of the world matters and policies. The statements demonstrate the strategy of confrontation of America towards the world war and its dominance in it after long-term isolation and privacy, since its independence.

The era from 1947 to 1990 took a huge place in American history, which was the Cold War. It is an ideological, political, and economic conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. Moreover, after the Second World War ended in 1945, the world witnessed another kind of war, which is called the Cold War. The Cold War separated the world into two sides: On the western side of the world, there was the camp of Liberal Democratic Capitalist, which was managed by the American United States and its allies in Western Europe and Japan. On the other hand, on the eastern side of the world, there was the camp of Communists that was directed by the Soviet Union and its allies in Eastern Europe, where nation power mastered all aspects of life.⁹

⁷ **Manifest Destiny:** in U.S. history, the supposed inevitability of the continued territorial expansion of the boundaries of the States westward to the Pacific and beyond. Britannica.

⁸ Ibid, 8.

⁹ Larbi, Youcef. "American Foreign Policy in Post-Cold War Era, 2003 Iraq as a case study." University Abdelhamid Ibn Badis –Mostaganem- P10.

This displays the experience and period that America spent in attempting to achieve the victory of the cold war and demonstrates the western and the eastern side of the conflict, the allies, and the enemies.

Regarding all of the Cold War, from the ending of World War II until the last collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Americas' Policy could be summed up in a particular statement: containment. It is a strategy that was elucidated by a U.S. diplomat, and author on foreign affairs George F. Kennan¹⁰, Writing in 1947, Kennan moved into the aspects of Russian/Soviet society and culture. Rather than main and perilous military battle with the Soviets, Kennan proposed a long-term policy of patience.¹¹

Kennan said, we must avoid irritating the Russian bear, but rather, surround and contain it within its existing boundaries. That would demand a long-term policy of waiting, of stopping additional Soviet raids in Western Europe, the Middle East or, Asia, of arranging for the Soviets out until their private domestic political and social forces had weakened themselves and/or led to changes in the Soviet government. And that is accurately what occurred: the Soviets collapsed beneath its power and incompetence.¹²

This explains how America dealt with the cold war, the containment policy helped the Americans to control the outcomes and dominate the conflict against the Soviet Union. The suggested long-term strategy of patience by Kennan, and his concentration at the cultural and social side played a big role in limiting the Russian abilities. Moreover, managing to achieve its interests and objectives, also to deteriorate the Russian national system intending to control it. Following the end of the conflict, America found itself in a position of intervention in the Gulf war in 1990.

The Persian Gulf War is an old issue, but its consequences remained important for foreign policy concerns. Bush, Points to his part in pulling together the anti-Iraq alliance and managing

¹⁰ **George F. Kennan**, in full **George Frost Kennan**, (born February 16, 1904, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.—died March 17, 2005, Princeton, New Jersey), American diplomat and historian best known for his successful advocacy of a “containment policy” to oppose Soviet expansionism following World War II.

¹¹ Wiarda, Howard J. *American Foreign Policy in Regions of Conflict: a Global Perspective*. 1st ed., PalgraveMacmillan, 2012. P69. <https://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9780230115026#aboutBook>

¹² Ibid.

the freedom of Kuwait as excellent proof. Compares that with what he names waffling on the portion of his enemy: when Congress approved the use of force in Iraq. Clinton said, he would have elected with the preponderance, but instead agreed with the reasons the minority made. States that until Saddam Hussein is ousted economic penalties against Iraq should stay in position. He has increased the pressure on his Iraqi retaliation in the last months by revealing a “no-fly” or “no-flight”¹³ zone to defend “Shiite”¹⁴ insurgents, and menacing repeated attacks if America's investigators are prevented from doing their duty.¹⁵

Clinton emphasized that he would support the war in addition to his partner Al Gore Jr. but mentioned that Bush stood against the fight with some unfinished business. Signs of Saddam continues in power, would be an embarrassment the administration that has been continually the controller of foreign affairs valour. The neglect of Saddam Hussein to the whole world, he proceeded in supporting the "no-fly" zone and additional Bush disputes, assuming policy matters ought to be bipartisan¹⁶ But the administration's charges that were partly the reason caused the Gulf crisis mainly through "coddling" Iraq with debts and additional promises after the appearance of Saddam's true colours¹⁷

This shows the main evidence that America claimed against Iraq, which was the independence of Kuwait. And by displaying the true color of Saddam Hossain to the world as embarrassment instead of the original one that could have been an immense menace to the American international policies and maybe even the domestic affairs. And probably, this was a part of the American plan to eliminate its dangerous enemies and guarantee its place in the world's leadership as it is now. Furthermore, this offered America a great ability to govern and dominate the world in the following century that started with initiating a war against Iraq particularly, and the Middle East generally.

¹³ **No-fly or no-flight (NFZ):** A no-fly zone, or no-flight zone, air exclusion zone, is a territory or area established by a military power over which certain aircraft are not permitted to fly. [Wikipedia](#)

¹⁴ **Shiite:** Shi‘i, Arabic Shi‘ī, also called **Shi‘ite**, collective Shi‘ah or Arabic **Shi‘ah**, member of the smaller of the two major branches of Islam, the Shi‘ah, distinguished from the majority Sunnis. Britannica.

¹⁵ Grier. Peter “FOREIGN POLICY: GULF WAR.” *The Christian Science Monitor*, The Christian Science Monitor, 18 Sept. 1992, www.csmonitor.com/1992/0918/18022.html.

¹⁶ **Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (BCRA)**, also called **McCain-Feingold Act**, U.S. legislation that was the first major amendment of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (FECA) since the extensive 1974 amendments that followed the Watergate scandal.

¹⁷ Ibid.

1.2. The American foreign policy in the 21st century

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Cold War ending, the U.S. has appeared as the only superpower in the world, with no competitive state with great military, technological or economic strength to have a dangerous menace on them. The USA foreign policy, whose central point had been the containment of the Soviet empire for around 40 years, became scarce significant and the public attention concentrated on internal concerns.¹⁸

America's foreign policy has been of increasing significance in the post of 9/11. Adapting to challenges and new menaces as well as the growing importance of actors non-state, in the 21st-century foreign policymaking has been subject to several modifications, particularly about the U.S. level of action or separation of the rest of the globe and supranational associations. The steps America's governmental external policymakers have taken since 9/11 were seldom even viewed as unprecedented and greatly affected the transoceanic connections.¹⁹

At the beginning of the 21st-century, the presidential race election for George W. Bush and Al Gore was controlled by internal policy issues, such as economy, education, and health care. Foreign policies and internal security, in opposition, there were of little attention to the electors and had thus rarely been discussed in the operations. Pointing in the debate on foreign policy dimensions in America, though, it was clear to Bush that, unlike vice president Al Gore and ancestor Bill Clinton mostly preferred a unilateral procedure regarding the American requirements.²⁰

Additionally, the entrance of Bush to the White House with rare awareness about foreign policy problems, depending massively on his advisers, whom most of them had previously worked for his father and had approximately basic views on how America should defend its benefits.²¹

¹⁸ Rensch, Tobi. "GRIN - U.S. Foreign Policy in the 21st Century." *Publish Your Master's Thesis, Bachelor's Thesis, Essay or Term Paper*, www.grin.com/document/209058.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

Furthermore, regarding the tough times that America had been through, in addition to the predictable military conflicts overseas that, the presidential endorsement reaches its peaks. Immediately, after the incident of 9/11. American president George W Bush obtained the approval of 90% amounting to an enormous rise of over 35% compared to August 2011.²²

After the end of the conflict between America and Russia, the United States came out as the world superpower and the most powerful country in all fields. Following the end of the conflict and the start of the 21st century, precisely in the presidential elections between Al Gore and George W. Bush, that would preserve the position of the U.S. won by Bush even of his weak knowledge. It could cost America an immense casualty, if not the help of the advisers who served with Bush's father. Though, the incident of 9/11 was enough to push the policymakers to reset the system and the new strategies to deal with such unexpected problems. Moreover, this incident led to the elimination of Saddam Hossain and his extremist system as they propagandize. However, the next presidential election that was won by President Barack Obama, Obama found himself in front of multiple challenges to reform the misused authorities and policies.

After the inheritance of the economic crisis when he took office, President Obama obtained two conflicts, one in Afghanistan and the other in Iraq. President George W Bush's early opponents. First Obama's mission after his election was to decrease the level of troops in Iraq, in addition to the elimination of all combat units.²³

Moreover, on the other side, Obama steps up the US military involvement in Afghanistan to maintain the radical regime of the Taliban²⁴ from retrieving strength and enabling al Qaeda²⁵ again to practice the nation as a centre of operations for terrorists against America and its allies. Obama was confident that the military change was needed. Following the midterm elections of 2010, the domestic policy became more significant than the foreign policy, which enabled

²² Ibid.

²³ Nelson, Michael, and Rhodes College. *Barack Obama: Foreign Affairs*. 24 Jan. 2018, millercenter.org/president/Obama/foreign-affairs.

²⁴ **Taliban**: Pashto **Ṭalebān** (“Students”), also spelled **Taleban**, ultraconservative political and religious faction that emerged in Afghanistan in the mid-1990s. Britannica.

²⁵ **Al-Qaeda**: Arabic **al-Qā'idah** (“the Base”), broad-based militant Islamist organization founded by Osama bin Laden in the late 1980s

President Obama to achieve a total withdrawal of America's forces, at least in terms of actual conflict, of Afghanistan by 2014.²⁶

Moreover, The American troops in Afghanistan, which reached 97,000 in 2011, decreased regularly to 12,000. the support of the credentials of Obama on military affairs was May 2, 2011, destroying al Qaeda's leader, Osama bin Laden, by the Navy Seals Team. In celebrating the death of Bin Laden, Americans cheered the devotion and judgment of President Obama. In summary, the approach of Obama to the international policy was mainly realistic and gradually aiming to upgrade it.²⁷

Consequently, Obama's challenges gave him the ability to control the Americans and maintain their trust and rights on the U.S government. Besides, it allowed him to control the continuous conflicts towards the Middle East. And reduce their interventions in other areas, though his plan of retrieving peace for the states went beyond expected, succeeded in taking out the Qaeda's leader Ben Laden and gained the support and the trust of the American people.

1.3. The American foreign policy with allies

Despite the way that America deals with its enemies and wars, it also has specific policies applied towards the allies, how to fight with them if needed in certain fields including economics, military, to strengthen their relationships and connections around the globe.

The fate of our coalition policy, at least its prosperity, I would regard it yet unpredictable. While there has been ongoing, the importance ought to be on the challenges confronting our representatives in transacting with what in a form is maybe their general troublesome obstacle. Besides the Russian and Communist menace dominates the other problems in its importance, the requirement of managing an association system rather than a system of self-reliance performs it so sturdy to deal with the risk appropriately and unfalteringly.²⁸

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Arnold, Wolfer O. *The American Alliance Strategy in Peace and War*. U.S. Naval War College Press, Apr. 1956, P1 digital commons.usnwc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=7625&context=nwc-review.

Moreover, America's alliance policy is the reason for so many problems that are particularly needed to be completely satisfied with its requirement if one is to accept those problems. The non-alliance system of separation of this nation extended, as known, till the Second World War. The United States entered for the first time since the 18th Century the alliance transaction, with particular responsibilities of mutual support. In World War I, this had not appeared. America emphasized on being handled as an allied strength to avoid mistakes regarding the truth that it was not working to tie itself to a field of collaborators.²⁹

So in time of peace we are engaged in a twofold struggle: We are concerned with the problem of building up the strength of our allies and our own strength, and of coordinating this strength into an instrument that, if used, will be effective; and, secondly, of assuring ourselves that it will actually be used, or that the others will be on our side if and when needed.³⁰

As shown, America is working basically on improving its policies towards allies. Besides, it is trying to make sure the strategies applied are useful and active. However, the United States focuses particularly on assuring people's lives and maintains the nation's commitments and control the relationships between the allies and the other countries.

According to Wolfers, he believes that this shift of America to an alliance system was unavoidable, also this opinion was given by most of the people now. The motive why we had to join into an alliance policy during and following World War II is apparent in full image. The business passed our power, this is obvious today. When the slightest thing we needed to do for the security of the nation was to emphasize that the Russian Bloc will be included inside the borders, it appeared quickly after the war ended. Moreover, the assignment was performed difficultly because America is the most different nation that attempted to set a prominent influence around the world.³¹

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid, 8.

³¹ Ibid.

The Americans had to do the most useful, then, of a most unfortunate position. Allow them to comprehend the vision that they were capable of achieving, and how this supports the notion of a mutual alliance policy. Naturally, the greatest and most influential military coalition that they were able to build is the European security system, identified as NATO. In NATO, by gathering all the forces that we have achieved in developing a great and honourable military power, that forms the base of the whole association policy. If Americans discharged NATO from their concerns, the others would not be valuable in terms of original despite potential military force.³²

Considering the long-term policy of isolation and non-interventionism, which America had been applying since the 18th century, America found itself in a position of joining the alliance policy. Aiming to enhance and reinforce its foreign policies regardless of the lack of experience of associations, and it had to deal with it resourcefully.

Moreover, the international policymakers primarily concentrated on building a great system with no disadvantages and flows that could cost the U.S any casualties. The alliance system is a powerful element for each country to face world wars and challenges, though, after America achieved the goal of being a world superpower, it is a great aid for its allies to cooperate with them. And it might be a big challenge if they lose their relationship with America, as it is a smart opportunity for America to strengthen its defence system and policymaking inside and outside of the country boundaries.

According to Duncan, the present American alliance in NATO, SEATO, the formation of the United States, and the two-sided Pacific agreements are of a bit quite distinct from those lowered by Washington and Jefferson as an involvement. They all have a part of the cooperative defence, and they strengthen the laws of the contract with the United Nations. And be the image of deeper community life, to preserve the collective alliances of states. Unique names are issued, consequently, such as the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), and

³² Ibid, 03.

the European Defence Community, the Atlantic Community, hoping that the names are performing as political figures will confirm the fact they typify.³³

Moreover, the big distinction in today and the past is that presently the United States itself lacks associates. It requires to involve them in American concerns, which are their concerns too. It has grown a principal purpose of the American system to preserve the American association and not to mislay or separate its associates. It is an unusual position for both the United States and its allies. Both sides have to run a modification at several details in their methods of communication, in ways of government, in processes of policymaking, and the most significant in a part of their essential concepts and cultures.³⁴

Wolfers, mentions the alliance strategy problems like so: America got alliances, perhaps they can confirm beneficial outcomes to Americans in several forms, to a great extent, they are essential, especially in Europe. Therefore, they are confronted with the duty of making this partnership policy active, which implies changing it to something they can depend on for their safety both in case of power and credibility. It does not support them to own powerful associates except if they can be guaranteed that their promise to fight in their side in a position of necessity will be held if the time comes. Even as a means of prevention. Consequently, the aim of the alliance is the reliable commitments to fight together, and in a situation of crisis.³⁵

Therefore, in the years of agreement and settlement around the world, America is involved in a double effort: it is concerned with the obstacle of reinforcing the power of its associates and its own force, and of regulating this power in an instrument that, if needed to use, will be sufficient, and secondly, of convincing Americans that it will be applied, or the allies will be on their team if and when it is needed.³⁶

³³ Hall, Duncan H. "Foreign Policy-Making and the American Allies." *Http://Www.jstor.org/Stable/41884400*, Pi Gamma Mu, International Honor Society in Social Sciences, Oct. 1955, 229. www.jstor.org/stable/41884400.

³⁴ *Ibid*, 230.

³⁵ Arnold, Wolfers O. *The American Alliance Strategy in Peace and War*. U.S. Naval War College Press, Apr. 1956, digital. P 7, commons.usnwc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=7625&context=nwc-review.

³⁶ *Ibid*, 8.

Subsequently, the alliance is assumed to assist as a means of gaining support from the other countries as well as assisting them. Alliance mainly performs the concept of shared support. The main obstacle for Americans that has been the question of mutuality. They could appear and ensure the other allies against strikes and attacks, though an approval to act accordingly is not usually named an association. It maintains beneath the term of a guarantee treaty, which great powers have at points discovered to their concern to give poorer nations as a process of defending them. Moreover, America sought allies, as a means to help it achieve the goal of the workable containment, and to improve its security system at the same time supporting the allied countries.³⁷

The previous statements display the American intention in making foreign policy. And show that every decision the U.S. implement is useful for its purposes, otherwise, it will not be implemented or even suggested. Thus, association policy is a well-studied and thoughtful step for growing more dominance and power, and the main aim of mutual assistance against the enemies.

1.4. The American foreign policy post 9/11

According to McCormick, the 9/11 attacks' shocks on the American spirit difficult and instantaneous, since the British invasion during the war of 1817 America's had not been the target of any attacks. Unlike the attack of Japan on American³⁸ military personnel at Pearl Harbour. These strikes took the lives of most civilians abroad on the Towers Twin³⁹ and three of the four planes. Moreover the loss of life increased to 3.000 in comparison to the 1.000 who passed away in Pearl Harbour attacks.⁴⁰

Moreover, According to Hook, almost a decade after the termination of the Cold War, at time which a sigh of relief breathed by the western world, this new strike "shattered the sense of national security" Hook, that few days earlier had seemed so firm. A several more lives were taken by a mysterious anthrax poisonings that had occurred a few days later which led to the

³⁷ Ibid, 2.

³⁸ Peterson, James Walter. *American Foreign Policy: Alliance Politics in a Century of War, 1914-2014*. Bloomsbury, 2014. P 123.

³⁹ **Twin Towers:** Twin Towers: is the World Trade Center, complex of several buildings around a central plaza in New York City that in 2001 was the site of the deadliest terrorist attack in American history.

⁴⁰ Ibid, 124.

increase of the collective insecurity in the nation. In such situation, it was very hard for the administration's members to plan a hit back in proper adjustment with all the principles of the logical actor model to the accurate prices and profits of the rational options with its careful intentions.⁴¹

McCormick, during this crisis, nine months later, the endorsement classifications of the president Bush totally stood at 72%. Twenty one pieces of supportive legislation were passed the by congress for different aspects of the crisis. For instance, during the week after the attacks, the senate approved its common decision 23 that gave the president with approximately open-ended prerogative to use force in order to deal with the opponents. The USA Patriot Act⁴² which was one the important pieces of enactment for responding to different phases of the crisis. For instance, through the week following the strikes.⁴³

Joint Resolution 23 which was given by the Senate that granted the president with an almost indefinite power to apply force to deal with the opponent. Extra significant parts of legislation included the American Patriot Act, whose plans for sacrificing some individual rights in consideration for enhanced capacity to determine the place of future terrorists would move disagreement for around a decade. Less than a year after the terrorist attacks, Congress approved the Department of Homeland Security Act, and the positive vote in the Senate was 90–9. In the past month, a Joint Congressional Resolution also increased authoritative assistance to the case that they were ready to approve the application of force upon Iraq. All those potentials had the purpose of stopping such a strike and struggle.⁴⁴

Despite those concerns and the approaching agreement on the obligation to take effort, rebels proceeded to own the capacity to hurt communities in an extensive range of places around the globe. In 2004 they attacked the Madrid transportation system to threaten a regime that had been supportive of the American infestation of Iraq, and they strike a similar attack in London the next year. In addition to a destructive raid on hotels and railway stations in Mumbai,

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² **USA PATRIOT Act:** also called Patriot Act, in full Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001. Britannica.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

India, in 2008, and the authorities in charge for it were from Afghanistan's troubled neighbour Pakistan.⁴⁵

Again it was the Chechnyan terrorists who targeted a metro system in Moscow when they implemented their third main strike against that government in 2010. The U.S. sites and workers were killed on two prominent incidents in 2012–2013. Their first target was the American Embassy in Benghazi, Libya, and the U.S. ambassador was amongst the losses. Terrorists took the use of the general concern and protestation in the Arab society in response to an American movie that presents Islam in a negative condition.⁴⁶

Does this explain the challenges that America had been through after the incident of 9/11? And its experience from the Pearl Harbour attack? Furthermore, the decision of the U.S. to join the alliance policy put it in need of helping its associates to get their support if needed. Thus, America took advantage of the attack and used it as an excuse to eliminate Saddam Hossain and to initiate a war against terrorism. Besides that, America used the attack as a motive to enter the Middle East and take out all the possible threats that could trouble the United States in the future.

Furthermore, following the event of 9/11, the incidents that happened are considered as a remarkable turning position in U.S. Foreign Policy and global politics. American international policy started to change to terrorism concerns. It is stated that George W. Bush shifted the center of American foreign affairs by considering terror as its main major point. In the excellent speech of Bush's "Address to the joint session of Congress" presented on Thursday, Sept. 20th, 2001. He addressed the national television audience and the government to launch the term "War on terror"⁴⁷, which was used for the first place by Bush.⁴⁸

Additionally, Bush's speech pronounces essentially, the American intentions towards the next strikes. The phrase was originally practiced with special focal countries connected with

⁴⁵ Ibid, 125.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ **War on terrorism:** term used to describe the American-led global counterterrorism campaign launched in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Britannica.

⁴⁸ Achour, Abdekader. "The U.S Foreign Policy in the Middle East post 9/11 Case study: Iraq war2003" Ammar Thlidji University of Laghouat, 2018/2019. P6.

al-Qaeda. However, it is essential to notice that following 2001, hostility offenses against Muslims significantly rose despite the respect of Bush to Islam.⁴⁹

It explains that, the unexpected incident of 9/11 attacks of America, led the U.S. to reform its policies and improve its defence system to be prepared for such problems in the future. As it displayed the weak points of America, which the United States would work on them all along to preserve its place as a global superpower.

1.5. The aims of American policies

Every country has its foreign and internal policies, and the country will not depend on the policies unless it is well studied and developed to achieve the goals planned for. Therefore, the foreign policy of America as it has the power, it has the aims and purposes of performing it.

According to Justin, These are results of the annual World Affairs poll: Substantial preponderances also state developing complementary business strategies (71%), protecting our associates' safety (66%), and operating with institutions like the United Nations⁵⁰. to produce about world assistance (63%) are significant international policy aims. A less majority considered developing and protecting civil rights elsewhere (53%) as being extremely influential. Meantime, fewer than three in 10 Americans said that assisting other nations create self-government (29%) is very significant. In 2013, Gallup lately requested Americans to evaluate these international system objects, when the second term of President Barack Obama began, Americans are somehow a bit more possible now unlike in February 2013 (66% vs. 60%) to state that protecting American allies' safety is a very significant object.⁵¹

Moreover, not just this rate up slightly from 2013, though, also considered as the greatest Gallup has registered since initial polling on the subject in 2001. Since then, most of the Americans have consistently and continuously stated that protecting allies' safety is a prime

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ **United Nations (UN)**: is an international organization established on October 24, 1945. The United Nations (UN) was the second multipurpose international organization established in the 20th century that was worldwide in scope and membership. Britannica.

⁵¹ McCarthy, Justin. "Top U.S. Foreign Policy Goals: Stem Terrorism, Nuclear Weapons." *Gallup.com*, Gallup, 22 Oct. 2018, news.gallup.com/poll/204005/top-foreign-policy-goals-stem-terrorism-nuclear-weapons.aspx.

precedence, ranging within 57% and 62% until this year's 66%. Americans presently were also turned to value operating with systems like the U.N. to conduct about the world's participation and developing complementary trade systems for the United States in international sales, everyone up to five percentage scores since 2013 to 63% and 71%, sequentially.⁵²

Furthermore, Justin McCarthy stated that America's main goals are: Blocking future actions of global terrorism, limit the spread of nuclear weapons, and mass destruction, Ensuring sufficient types of equipment of power and energy for the United States.⁵³

Based on the previous statistics, this presents the American aims of foreign policymaking and how it plans to control and maintain its global power at the same time improve and enhance the relationships toward the other countries. Moreover, ensure the efficiency of the alliance system and stop terrorism and nuclear weapons even though they are considered a dangerous threat for the United States

Conclusion

In summary, American foreign policy has witnessed a lot of changes and events during history. And it came out with a lot of benefits such as becoming the world's powerful country, depending on substantial decisions and the control of the world's central powers. Additionally, its strategies and policies managed to maintain its position the globe as a superpower like the world wars and the cold war against the Soviet Union that lasted around a half a century. Moreover, American foreign policymakers focus on the relation of America with other countries including enemies and allies, both sides' internal and external affairs. And they always make according to their interests and needs. However, the next chapter focuses on the American foreign towards the Middle East and its interventions and plans.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

Chapter Three

The U.S Foreign Policy in Iraq 2003

Introduction:

In this chapter we will see the reasons behind US intervention in Iraq and how they choose to go to war as well as how its decision process was made and what can be done to improve that process also we will tackle the economic and political impact the US had on Iraq after the ouster of Saddam and the problems they faced trying to stabilize and build a democratic Iraq.

3.1. The American decision to intervene in Iraq:

Following the 9/11 attacks, Saddam's regime took on a more dangerous appearance although the majority of Bush administration officials did not believe that Saddam had anything to do with 9/11 but decisions and their justification arose from that event, and all policy planning referred back to it. In the eyes of the government and most of the American people, the struggle with terrorism had become a war and the use of military force was necessary.

In his memoirs, George W. Bush made the case for going to war with Iraq by charging Saddam Hussein as a villain who waged "low-grade war against the United States," paid money to terrorists, fired on U.S. aircraft, violated or defied UN sanctions, "ruled brutally," and "didn't just pursue weapons of mass destruction. He used them."¹

Besides war on terrorism, the U.S. accused Saddam of possessing nuclear weapons despite the UN sanctions. During the war on Afghanistan, Suggestions about military operations against Iraq came from the Pentagon as early as September 12, 2001, but

¹ Ricci, Dennis N. *U.S. Military Intervention in the Post-Cold War Era: a Case-Study Analysis of Presidential Decision Making*. 2014

President Bush side-lined them but after the military success in Afghanistan, he asked Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld to begin planning in secret for potential military operations against Iraq.²

Rumsfeld did not want an operation like Desert Storm, which he saw as wasteful and outmoded, he wanted to conduct a quick operation in Iraq, followed by a swift handover of power to the Iraqis.

Rumsfeld revealed: *“While the President and I had many discussions about the war preparations, I do not recall his ever asking me if I thought going to war was the right decision.”* Rumsfeld reiterated, *“Not one person” on the Bush II team was “opposed to, even hesitant, about the President’s decision.”*³

Meaning that the decision to go for war in Iraq already has been made in Bush's head.

On the international front, besides the strong support from the United Kingdom, NATO declared that an attack on one member is an attack on all, the nations in the region, only Israel, Kuwait, and Qatar were obviously behind the coalition effort, although many other regional states privately supported the effort. Of major U.S. allies, only the United Kingdom and Australia were ready to ante up significant military formations for the fight.⁴

On March 4, 2003, President G.W. Bush reviewed for a final time the U.S. and coalition objectives in Iraq, and, On March 20, 2003, Bush officially launched “Operation Iraqi Freedom”

3.2. The reasons behind US intervention in Iraq:

² Collins, Joseph J. *Choosing War: the Decision to Invade Iraq and Its Aftermath*. National Defense University Press, 2008.

³ Ibid ,153

⁴ Ibid,159

As the Middle East has become the centrepiece of its drive for global hegemony, America's destabilizing impact on the region has increased, and The Iraq war is the pivotal event around these developments.⁵

The 9/11 terrorist attack on the US is central to understanding the war on Iraq, This attack was a terrible threat to the US even though Iraq was in no way involved in it but the US saw it as an opportunity to go for war, so Bush had to claim that Saddam Hussein was linked to al-Qaida he claimed also that Saddam is developing WMD and he might share those weapons with terrorist, the US also thought that the removal of Saddam from power would bring democracy and peace to the region.

In addition to these reasons, there are other motives and objectives for the intervention and those objectives are political, economic, and military.

One of The political objectives was to end the Baathist party regime and establish as soon as possible a transition government that will serve U.S. interests also America has seen Israel as the hidden agent that is capable of completing its plans and facilitating its tasks in the region and Saddam Hussein's regime was considered anti-Israel that supports all attempts to the destruction of Israel.

Economic objectives were one of the fundamental reasons behind the US intervention, the oil reserves of the region are important and the aim of occupying Iraq is to ensure a continued flow of oil from Gulf countries such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and this conflict would also allow many American companies to profit from Iraqi oil.⁶

⁵ Hinnebusch, Raymond A., and Rick Fawn. *The Iraq War: Causes and Consequences*. Viva Books Private, 2007.

⁶ youssef, bassil. *The 2003 Iraq War: Operations, Causes, and Consequences*. lacsc.org/papers/PaperA1.pdf.

On the military objectives, the U.S wanted to set a permanent base so it can control the Persian Gulf and prove to the world the U.S. military is still the most powerful.

One of the other reasons is the failure to find weapons of mass destruction in Iraq led to attempts by President George W. Bush to use humanitarian justifications, their justification for the war is that, Saddam Hussein was a tyrant who deserved to be overthrown and pursue him for his crimes as violating human rights.⁷

3.3. The US impact on Iraq government:

Since the invasion of Iraq in 2003, the U.S. claimed that it would bring peace, prosperity, and democracy they sought to stabilize the situation in Iraq.

From the beginning, the United States and its partners insisted that they were establishing a democratic Iraq that would soon be a model for the entire region. In the years following the overthrow of Saddam Hussein, governance of Iraq passed through several stages, the United States established The Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) led by Ambassador L. Paul Bremer, regime change in Iraq aimed to create a state that would be stable and legitimate, yet also friendly to the United States. The first thing Bremer did was ending Iraqi transition negotiations and appointing a non-sovereign Iraqi advisory body, the 25-member Iraq Governing Council (IGC), He also issued orders barring the Ba'athists from holding government posts and

⁷ "War in Iraq: Not a Humanitarian Intervention." *Human Rights Watch*, 26 June 2020, www.hrw.org/news/2004/01/25/war-iraq-not-humanitarian-intervention.

disbanded the Iraqi military,⁸ however despite the creation of the (CPA) forces and conflicts arose, Also most regions were in a difficult situation.

In June 2004 the United States officially shifted sovereignty to an Interim Iraqi Government, and this was the first step in building a new indigenous government structure in Iraq. The Coalition Provisional Authority also, with substantial international assistance, undertook a complete reform of Iraq's education system, before the regime change school attendance decreased drastically economic conditions forced children into the workforce but after the regime change education became obligatory only through the sixth grade. During its last decade, the regime of Saddam Hussein cut public health funding by 90 percent, contributing to a large rotting in health care but in 2004, some improvements occurred Using substantial international funds.⁹

The aftermath of Saddam's ouster, a degree of chaos may obtain for a short period, however, the presence of U.S. - led forces in Iraq would ensure a quick end to any such chaos.

One of the other impacts the US had on Iraq is fighting the insurgency to maintain peace and stability to the Iraqi people, the insurgent's goal was to slow the reconstruction and attempt to provoke civil conflict among Iraq's ethnic groups but the U.S. forces, joined by Iraqi forces, began operations in September 2004 to expel insurgents from Iraq, the US also developed and trained Iraqi security forces (ISF) that could secure Iraq by themselves and enable U.S. forces to drawdown.¹⁰

⁸ Katzman, Kenneth, and Carla E. Humud. *Iraq: Politics and Governance*. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, 2016.

⁹ *Country Profile: Iraq*. www.loc.gov/rr/frd/cs/profiles/Iraq.pdf.

¹⁰ Katzman, Kenneth. *Iraq: U.S. Regime Change Efforts and Post-Saddam Governance*. 2005, apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a480475.pdf.

Despite the efforts of the Coalition Provisional Authority to modernize Iraq's economy after the 2003 U.S.-led invasion through privatization and reducing its foreign debt, its economy continued to decline due to continued violence, economic mismanagement, and oil shortages caused by outdated technology.¹¹

3.3.1. Economically:

Iraq's economy was badly damaged because of the international sanctions imposed following the Gulf War besides the economic power, were in the hand of a corrupt Baath Party Under Saddam Hussein's rule after the overthrow of Saddam, the United States undertook to rebuild Iraq's economy.

After the establishment of the (CPA) International donors pledged billions of dollars in aid for Iraq's reconstruction, also Iraq's huge foreign debt was reduced in 2004, the economic development faced serious problems, including the negative impact of continuing violence; a high rate of inflation; an oil sector hampered by a shortage of replacement parts, old-fashioned production methods, and outdated technology; a high rate of unemployment; a seriously deteriorated infrastructure; and a private sector inexperienced in modern market practices and (CPA) was unready to overcome with these challenges.¹²

Despite the problems and ongoing insurgency, The US asserts that economic reconstruction is progressing, and life has returned to normal in most Iraq.

¹¹ "Economy of Iraq." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 27 June 2020, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Iraq.

¹² Blake, Gerald Henry, and Hugh Kennedy. "Economy." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 9 May 2020, www.britannica.com/place/Iraq/Economy.

Iraq's economy depends heavily on the oil industry and the rebuilding of the oil industry has received substantial U.S. attention although the oil industry infrastructure suffered little damage during the U.S.-led invasion and it has become an easy target for the insurgents therefor the US had to protect and secure those infrastructures. Under the new Iraqi government, modest signs of improvement of economic began to appear, and The Bush Administration has lifted most U.S. sanctions on Iraq

3.3.2. Politically:

The political process in Iraq has been affected by multiple changes and challenges under the US occupation for the sake of establishing a stable and democratic state. After the ouster of Saddam, Iraq became unstable because of terrorist and insurgent attacks also the desire of all political ruling elites to be part of the authority, the U.S. installed the (CPA) headed by former ambassador L. Paul Bremer who appointed a 25- to 30-member Iraqi body which would have more than purely advisory powers but not a formal government and On July 13, 2003, Bremer named the "Iraq Governing Council (IGC) and selected a 25 member "cabinet" to run individual ministries, Among major actions of the IGC was ending the Baath party, after consultations with President Bush, Bremer and the IGC announced a plan to draft a Transitional Administrative Law (TAL), to return sovereignty to Iraq and to hold national elections for a permanent government.¹³

By December 31, 2005, the United States decided to tap U.N. envoy Lakhdar Brahimi to take the lead role in selecting the interim government, This government were named on June 1, 2004, and began work immediately and the IGC dissolved. The U.N. Security Council asserted many power and responsibilities of the interim

¹³ Katzman, Kenneth. *Iraq: U.S. Regime Change Efforts and Post-Saddam Governance*. 2005, apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a480475.pdf.

government the interim government's primary duty was to run the ministries and prepare for the January 2005 elections.¹⁴

After the sovereignty handover to the Iraqi, the U.S established diplomatic relations with Iraq for the first time since January 1991. on January 30, 2005, national elections were held for a transitional National Assembly, and it was the first free elections in Iraq's history this national election complemented U.S. efforts to establish democracy U.S. officials say that Iraqis are freer than at any time in the past 30 years and there has been some political improvement among this improvement many Iraqi women are becoming more politically active.

Following the successful elections, the President and many experts became more hopeful about the prospects.

Conclusion:

As a conclusion to this chapter, we say that the reasons behind the US intervention in Iraq were more than just a war on terrorism and accusing Iraq of having WMD and the decision was already made even though was not involved in the 9/11 events but the US saw it as an opportunity to go for war, the fundamental reasons behind the US intervention was to control oil reserves and to establish a government that will serve their interests in the region they believed that Bringing democratic governance to the region could bring both stability and peace. The invasion had great impacts on Iraq politically and economically as we saw that America rebuild Iraq's economy also helped them establish a new government.

¹⁴ Ibid

GENERAL CONCLUSION

General conclusion:

To conclude, this study tried to give a meaningful definition of the American foreign policy and especially in the 20th and 21st centuries. During that period, America's foreign policy practiced the strategy of neutrality, isolation. Also, non-intervene in the other country's businesses and affairs since its independence. Afterward, they saw themselves as they are destined to control the world, particularly after the fall of the Soviet Union. America emerged as the only superpower in the world in all fields and according to that, it has been acting as an organizer of the international community, Power and identity were the main factors to help the US take in position as a world leader as they played a great role in shaping the American foreign policy. Besides America worked on strengthening its relations with the allies.

However, the 9/11 events reshaped the American foreign policy, it became more focusing on the war on terrorism and limit the spread of nuclear weapons as they claimed which they considered as a dangerous threat for the United States and its position in the world and a remarkable menace for the policies of the US. Moreover, the American foreign policy of alliance toward associated countries was to preserve a secure and stable coalition and trade conventions.

The second chapter focuses more on American foreign policy in the Middle East, and their first intervention in the region. Moreover, how they started making and gaining alliances especially with the largest petroleum exporter in the world Saudi Arabia that was a strong relationship, unlike America's relation with Iran and other countries was a bit attention because of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, they believe that Israel represents a part of their culture.

The US intervention in the Middle East took another dimension when they inaugurated themselves as the leader of the coalition forces in the Gulf War, and they become even more involved in the politics of the Middle East and as a result, they

invaded Iraq. Thus, the American foreign policy toward the Middle East was very clear and that is to control the regions of oil.

Whereas, the third chapter intends to focus more on the case study of Iraq. It has shown the real reasons behind the US interventions and the war on terrorism and especially after the 11 September attacks. Even though Iraq was not involved but the US saw it as an opportunity to go for war besides that they claim that Iraq possessed Weapons of Mass Destruction and accusing Saddam Hossain of cooperating with terrorists and supporting al-Qaeda.

Consequently, it also displays the US impact had on the government of Iraq economically and politically. The US intervention mainly controlled the oil reserves in the Middle East region and established a government that serves their interests in the territory for the long term. Moreover, to stop being concerned about securing its allies and the conventions made for the prosperity of the country and the security of its policies.

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