

The Impact of the Strategies of International Powers in the Middle East on Regional Security after 2011

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Abstract

The study of international power strategies and their impact on the security of the Middle East is one of the important topics, therefore, this study revolves around the extent to which the strategies of international powers in the Middle East impact the regional security equation after 2011, the hypothesis of the study also indicated that the strategies of the international powers had a significant impact on the instability of the region, to prove the validity of the hypothesis of the study, the inductive method and the descriptive analytical method were relied on, and the historical method was employed in this study. Therefore, the study, in the first section, dealt with the international and regional changes that the region witnessed after 2011, as for the second topic, it discussed the strategies of the international powers in the Middle East, and the impact of these strategies and policies on the security of the region was explained, the study reached several conclusions, including that the strategies of the international powers greatly impact the security equation in the Middle East, as the strategy of the United States led to spreading chaos and the spread of armed groups in the region, the Russian military intervention in the Syrian crisis also led to supporting the Syrian regime and working to find a role and influence through which it could compete with the United States in the region, these strategies have reflected on the security and stability of the Middle East.

Keywords: Middle East, Revolutions of Arab Change, Strategies of International Powers, Russian intervention, United State Strategy.

Introduction

Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, the United States has occupied Afghanistan and Iraq under the pretext of fighting terrorism, this presence constitutes one of the most prominent security weaknesses in the region, the idea of combating terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction plunged the Middle East into complete chaos, instead of eliminating violence and terrorism, the region has become a hotbed of terrorism, extremist groups and sectarian conflicts, these problems pose a challenge to the countries of the region, in addition to the dilapidated economic structure of many countries that do not meet the requirements of their peoples and are unable to absorb the growing energies of young people, these variables and factors led to revolutions and popular movements that brought down important regimes in the Middle East, such as the political system in Tunisia, Libya, Egypt and Yemen, therefore, the external forces sought to maintain their presence and influence in order to preserve their interests, by adopting strategies to ensure that they find a role and influence that would bring them more benefits it also guarantees it a long presence that may last for several decades, such as the Russian presence in Syria, so the strategies of international powers represent an influential factor in the security and stability of the Middle East.

First: Study Importance

The importance of the study stems from being one of the important topics in the Middle East because of its relevance to the security and stability of the Middle East region, in addition to the fact that the region constitutes a geostrategic value for the major powers.

Second: Study Objectives

The main objective of the study is to reveal the policies and strategies that led to spreading chaos, instability and tensions in the Middle East.

Third: Study Problem

The state of instability in the Middle East after 2011 raises an important question about the extent to which the strategies of international powers impact the regional security equation.

Fourth: Study Hypothesis

This study proceeds from the hypothesis that: The strategies and policies adopted by international powers in the Middle East after 2011 have greatly impact regional security in the region.

Fifth: Study Methodology

In this study, more than one approach was employed in order to achieve the principle of systematic integration, we have adopted the inductive approach, which is based on the observation and collection of data that govern the phenomenon for the purpose of arriving at a general rule governing the phenomenon and proving the validity of the hypothesis, we also adopted the historical method, which is based on knowing the past because of its role in understanding the present and foreseeing the future, we also adopted the descriptive analytical method, which is one of the modern scientific research methods, which is based on describing the political phenomenon in terms of its components, elements and factors affecting it to reach the possibility of analyzing it and finding the necessary explanations for it.

Sixth: Temporal and Spatial Framework of the Study

Temporal Framework: The study dealt with the policies and strategies of regional and international powers that the region witnessed from 2011 until the beginning of July 2022.

Spatial Framework: it includes the Middle East region in its broad sense, as the study includes the Arab Gulf region, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Egypt, Libya, Turkey and Israel.

Seventh: Study Structure

In light of the study's hypothesis, its problems, and the approved methods to verify its validity, the study was divided into two sections, in addition to the introduction and conclusion, as shown below: -

In the first topic, regional and international changes were discussed, while the second topic discussed the impact of the strategies of international powers in the Middle East on regional security after 2011.

The first topic

Geostrategic changes in the Middle East after 2011

In the late first decade of the twenty-first century, the Middle East region witnessed important changes and transformations, especially the Arab region, as it witnessed a popular movement and revolutions that overthrew powerful political regimes such as Egypt and Libya, and other political regimes that were able to bypass these revolutionary movements and contain

them, such as Bahrain and Syria, the region also witnessed the Russian military intervention in Syria, so the topic was divided into two demands to discuss these changes that the Middle East witnessed after 2011.

***The first requirement
Arab change revolutions***

The revolutions that the region witnessed after 2011 are considered a strategic event and an important shift in the region's security equation, as the geographical proximity, interrelated interests and intertwined relations between the countries of the region, made some countries view these events as a threat to their regimes and their geostrategic interests. (Abu Hilal, 2011, p. 1)

The popular movement in Egypt in 2011, which was able to overthrow the regime of (Muhammed Husni Mubarak), the strategic ally of the United States in the region, as well as the arrival of Islamic political forces (the Muslim Brotherhood) to power, which see in the West and Israel the cause of the problems of the Islamic nation, constituted a threat to the interests of the United States in the region and a direct threat to Israel's security, therefore, when the military coup took place in Egypt in 2013 against the elected authority headed by former President (Muhammed Mursi), the United States rushed to support and support the rule of the military coup. (Ibrahim & Taha, 2020; Rocha et al., 2021)

Therefore, the map of geopolitical balances in the region began to change after the revolutions of Arab change and the accompanying rise of various political forces that may not meet the interests and orientations of the international and regional actors in the region, this variable has contributed to charting a new era of relations between the countries of the region and introducing a new pattern in reshaping the balance of power, after the Palestinian issue (the Arab-Israeli conflict) was the central issue in the region, competition for influence and dominance became the basis of alliances in the Middle East. (Dacey, Ellie, & Hugh, 2018; Turan et al., 2022)

Therefore, Tehran worked to strengthen its relations with the Egyptian regime headed by the former Egyptian President (Muhammed Mursi), who in turn worked to restore relations between them, his visit to Iran to participate in the Sixth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement hosted by Tehran in August 2012 marked an important shift in relations between Cairo and Tehran and an affirmation of the improvement of those relations, this was the first such visit since 1978. (Henner, 2014; Zou et al., 2022)

The January 25 revolution in Egypt was in favor of Tehran and its axis, as the majority of the Egyptian people were rejecting the normalization of Egyptian relations with Israel, this refusal could have been used as a pressure factor that the people would put on the Egyptian government to change its foreign policy toward Israel, and thus would work to cancel the Camp David Accords, thus, Tehran has come close to achieving one of its most important strategic goals, which is to weaken the axis of its Israeli opponent in the region, therefore, the United States supported the Egyptian army in overthrowing the government of former president (Muhammed Mursi) in 2013, as a proactive measure to prevent and fill any loophole that Iran could employ for the benefit of its strategic goals in the region. (Abdul Hamid, 2016)

Also, when the popular movement began in Yemen and what the Yemeni regime practiced in suppressing the demonstrators, political and military elites, tribes and clerics joined the revolutionaries and demanded the Yemeni government headed by former Yemeni President (Ali Abdullah Saleh) to leave, with the escalation of chaos and violence, a Gulf initiative was

proposed to resolve the political situation in Yemen through a peaceful transfer of power, which resulted in presidential elections in 2012, this (Gulf) initiative was supported by the United States, Britain and the European Union as a means to end the revolution, as international and regional interests played their role in crystallizing and putting forward this initiative, the international powers saw in Yemen a suitable environment for the growth of terrorism and its spread to neighboring countries, therefore, it was afraid for its interests in the oil-rich Gulf states, in addition to the fact that the Gulf states themselves were afraid of the revolution moving to their countries, and thus this would constitute a threat to their regimes that have established family rule for decades. (Al-Ammari, 2016)

Therefore, it is clear that the revolutions of Arab change were an important event and transformation in the strategies of the major powers, and work to formulate new strategies that can achieve or preserve their geostrategic interests.

The second requirement

Russian intervention in the Syrian crisis

The arrival of Russian President "Vladimir Putin" in 2000 to power constituted an important shift in the Russian strategic perception of the international and regional system, and its quest to restore the international position it lost after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, changing the international system from a unipolar one led by the United States to a multipolar one in which Russia and China participate, therefore, the Russian President was keen to establish new alliances to ensure the permanent presence of Russian forces in the areas of former Soviet influence, the Middle East is one of the areas of Soviet influence during the Cold War era, especially the Arab countries whose political systems were based on the socialist theory, including (Syria). (Abu Mustafa, 2015, p. 123)

The Russian-Syrian relations are the result of the events and circumstances that Syria witnessed after 2011, but those relations go back to previous periods of time, as there was a rapprochement between the Syrian regime and the former Soviet Union in the fifties of the twentieth century, after the deterioration of relations between Syria and Western countries following the West's support and support for the Israeli attacks on Syria, therefore, it required Syria to rely on a superpower such as the Soviet Union to provide weapons and develop its military capabilities, to balance power with Israel and repel its aggressions, therefore, those relations between Syria and the Soviet Union were strengthened after the arrival of former Syrian President "Hafedh al-Assad" to power in 1970, reaching the level of a strategic alliance. (Madani, 2014, p. 205)

The Soviet leaders managed to reach an agreement with former President "Hafedh al-Assad" allowing the Soviet naval forces to use the naval base (Tartous), the presence of the Russian Fifth Operations Squadron (or Pyataya Eskadra) at the naval base constituted an important event for the Soviet Union at the time, as it gave the right to the Soviet presence in the Mediterranean, and this military presence worked to balance the activities of the United States through its Sixth Fleet in Italy, and in return, Syria received support and backing from the Soviets, as the Soviet Army provided support to Syria during the Yom Kippur War of 1973, and the Soviet Army worked in the mid-seventies to deploy between (2000) to (3000) military advisors in Syria, but after the end of the Cold War Canceled the naval base in Tartous. (Jones, 2020, p. 9)

Russian-Syrian relations have witnessed a remarkable strategic development since the arrival of Russian President Vladimir Putin and Syrian President Bashar al-Assad to power in 2000, as relations developed out of interests and challenges faced by each of them, foremost of which is the dominance of the United States over the international system after the end of the Cold War, the impact of the disintegration of the Soviet Union, and the military deployment of

the United States in the Middle East after the attacks of September 11, 2001, which began this spread after the occupation of Afghanistan and Iraq, and the result of this rapprochement and development in the level of relations between the two countries was that the two parties concluded a strategic alliance in 2005. (Al-Kafarna, 2019, p. 410)

Russian intervention in the Syrian crisis:

In 2015, Russia began to strengthen its military presence in Syria, as Moscow worked to strengthen its military presence in its naval base, Tartuos and Latakia, and Russia launched air strikes against Jabhat al-Nusra and the Islamic State, these strikes constituted an important event and a qualitative change in Russia's policy towards the Syrian crisis, which began in 2011, as Russia was keen to install the Syrian regime led by President "Bashar al-Assad", the Russian Foreign Minister (Sergey Lavrov) also announced the formation of a joint operations center consisting of (Russia, Iran, Iraq, and Syria) to be based in Baghdad, and this center will undertake the task of coordinating air strikes and supporting ground forces in Syria. (Abu Irshed, 2015, p.1)

Accordingly, Russia has worked to strengthen its military presence in Syria by sending combat aircraft, combat tanks and armored personnel carriers to a previously prepared base in Latakia, the Russian Defense Minister (Sergei Shoigu) stated that the nature of the military reinforcements is defensive, while US intelligence believes that "the challenge that Russia faces is maintaining a strong presence on the ground with which it can fight various forces", this means that Russia has worked to raise the readiness of its forces in Syria and make them fully prepared to face any emergency that might confront its forces or the forces of its Syrian strategically. (Jamie & Barbara, 2015)

The Russian military intervention in Syria is a challenge to the world order based on unipolarity, since the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the United States has been alone in managing global issues, therefore, the intervention in the Syrian crisis gave the Russian Federation a role in the international system, or at least the recognition that it is an important and influential international player who has the initiative and provides the necessary solutions to global problems. (Anna, 2022, p. 71)

The second topic

Strategies of international powers in the Middle East and their impact on regional security after 2011.

The international powers, whether the great ones such as the United States or the major ones such as the Russian Federation, have interests and goals in the Middle East, given that the region did not enjoy a geostrategic position and economic wealth, especially in the field of energy supplies, therefore, these forces were keen to maintain their presence in the region or to find a foothold for them, this can only be achieved through the development of strategies that guarantee its survival and continuity of existence and achieve its goals and interests, and these strategies contradict and conflict with each other, as a result of these contradictory and conflicting policies, a set of challenges and actual dangers emerged in light of the security chaos that the Middle East witnessed after the social movement in 2011, therefore, these strategies and their impact on the security of the region will be discussed, by dividing the topic into two demands.

The first requirement

The United States strategy in the Middle East and its impact on regional security after 2011

The United States was never far from the Middle East and interfering in the internal affairs of its countries, as the region witnessed an active presence of the United States after

World War II to ensure its interests and assert its hegemony, perhaps what it did in 1953, in conjunction with British intelligence, by supporting the coup and overthrowing the government of (Mohammed Mosaddeq) and returning (Mohammed Reza Pahlavi), the Gulf War in 1991, and its invasion of Iraq in 2003 and the overthrow of his government is the most prominent example of this role, this reveals the importance of the region in United States strategy, the former United States President (Donald Reagan) indicated in his National Security Strategy of 1988 by saying that the basic national security interests of the United States would be at risk if a hostile country took control of the Eurasian bloc, that region that contains (the heart of the world), in the same context, Zbigniew Brzezinski, National Security Adviser to former United States President Jimmy Carter, argued that maintaining the political hegemony of the Middle East is vital to securing American hegemony in the world. (Bledar, 2017, p. 3)

First: The first and second United States presidential terms of former President (Barack Obama) from (2009-2012), (2013-2016)

In his first term, the former United States President (Barack Obama) defined his strategy in the United States National Security Strategy issued in 2010, towards the Middle East, which was to fight al-Qaeda and its associated groups and limit their spread in the region and the world, also announced the withdrawal of his country's forces from Iraq and the transfer of sovereignty to the Iraqi government, the start of scheduling the withdrawal of United States forces from Afghanistan, support for regional allies in the face of terrorist threats, and limiting the spread of nuclear weapons through negotiations with hostile countries, namely (Iran). (National Security Strategy, May 2010, pp. 1-4)

Less than a year after the issuance of the American National Security Document, the popular movement began in the region, to begin with it a new phase of chaos, as this phase opened with the fall of regimes that were allied and loyal to the United States, such as Tunisia and Egypt, nevertheless, the United States participated in the overthrow of the regime (Muammar Gaddafi) in Libya, even though the Libyan President (Muammar Gaddafi) did not threaten the interests of the United States in the region, just as he was not supporting terrorist organizations, his nuclear program was also dismantled at the request of the United States, yet the United States led NATO to bring it down. (Bledar, 2017, p. 117)

The United States' involvement in Libya is no longer part of the Obama doctrine (leading from behind), which means putting others foreground and leading them from behind, this is a policy that Obama used in Libya, as he enabled the actors (NATO, support the rebels) to bring down the Libyan regime, the former president (Barack Obama) was also able to get the Arab League to ask the United Nations Security Council to authorize war on Libya, what some considered the success of the United States president's ploy in making international parties be in the forefront, while the United States is leading the war on Libya from behind. (Ryan, 2011)

The foreign policy of the United States, which it pursued in the Middle East after 2011, reveals weakness and shortcomings regarding the specificity of the environment in which extremism, terrorism and armed groups, especially Al-Qaeda, grow, as the policy of (Obama) in Afghanistan increased the number of Afghans joining the Taliban movement, through the establishment of the (Peace) Fund whose mission is to provide financial grants to members of the Taliban movement in exchange for leaving weapons and engaging in civilian life, since the economic conditions in Afghanistan were very difficult, this constituted one of the incentives to increase the number of people joining the Taliban movement, therefore, the Taliban movement began to expand instead of shrinking and ending. (Qasim, 2020, p. 37)

The policy of President (Barack Obama) towards foreign and regional interference in the Syrian crisis was less strict and less tolerant, with the withdrawal of United States forces from Iraq, the situation in Syria was worsening and violence was escalating, as Syria became a gathering place for jihadists and extremists who joined the Syrian opposition, when the Arab countries and Turkey supplied the Syrian opposition with weapons that were collected in Tunisia and shipped to Syria, many of the jihadists who joined the opposition were fighters in Al-Qaeda, which was the nucleus of the later Islamic State organization, Russia, Iran and the Lebanese Hezbollah also intervened in the crisis without the United States taking a position that prevented those regional and international interventions that were the cause of fueling the conflict in Syria, the position of the United States towards the Syrian regime was also less strict in the crimes attributed to the regime and the humanitarian violations that were emphasized by its opponents, when the Syrian regime was accused of using chemical weapons in 2013, the United States administration announced its condemnation of that crime and vowed to bomb and punish the regime, but later showed flexibility in dealing with it, and accepted Russian mediation on the condition that the chemical weapons owned by the Syrian regime be destroyed. (Clinton, 2014, pp. 454-467)

Some believe that the policy of President (Barack Obama) towards the Middle East was hesitant, and was the cause of the spread of chaos in the countries of the region (such as Egypt, Libya, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Yemen), it also did not work to find a solution to the Palestinian issue and the continuation of Israeli settlement, which some considered the goal of achieving security and stability not among the top priorities of the Obama administration, especially after the Asia-Pacific region has become a priority in the foreign policy of the United States, or it wants to achieve that security and stability at the lowest possible cost. (Qasim, 2020, pp. 95-97)

Secondly: The United States strategy towards the Middle East during the era of former United States President (Donald Trump) for the period (2017-2020)

The former United States President (Donald Trump) raised throughout his election campaign the slogan (America First), and then this slogan became a principle that the United States followed during that period, this principle is defined as placing the interests of the United States above everything, president (Donald Trump) moved away from raising the slogans of morality and democratic ideals that were advocated by the presidents who preceded him, and then his policies at the world level in general and the Middle East in particular were subject to considerations of profit and loss, he withdrew from the climate agreement and threatened NATO to withdraw unless part of the alliance's expenses were covered by its member states, he attacked the countries of the Middle East and demanded that they pay for their defense expenses, this was considered by many, especially from his opponents in the United States, a dangerous precedent that might lead to the decline of the United States' influence in the world. (Abdel Moneim, 2017)

The former United States President (Trump) believes that the policy of President (Obama) was misleading and unsuccessful in combating terrorism, as those policies led to an increase in Iran's influence and regional hegemony through the deployment of its proxies in the region, (Trump) also believes that Iran has not adhered to all the terms of the 2015 nuclear agreement, as it has continued to develop its ballistic missile program and threaten its regional neighbors. (Qaoud and Al-Jaab, 2018, p. 135)

The conclusion of the arms deals signed by President (Trump) with the Gulf states, and the revision of the Iran nuclear agreement signed by his predecessor, President (Obama) in 2015, have strengthened confidence in the policy of the United States, which has greatly

declined among their allies in the region, the decision to move the United States embassy to Jerusalem also constituted an important and dangerous shift regarding the Palestinian issue, the United States administration has linked achieving peace and stability in the Middle East with the security of allies and the security of Israel, this can only be achieved by curtailing the Iranian role in the region, and by normalizing Arab relations with Israel. (Bolton, 2018)

On March 11, 2019, the former United States President (Donald Trump) signed a document stating his recognition of Israel's sovereignty over the Syrian Golan Heights, in a step in support of Israel in the Middle East, the Golan Heights was occupied by Israel in 1981, and considered lands seized by annexation and occupation, and this is considered null and contrary to international law, as stipulated in Security Council Resolution No. (497) of 1981, therefore, the American recognition of Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights may lead to the emergence of security tension on the borders, because the Israeli presence in this region will give an excuse for Iran and Hezbollah to increase their military operations, which leads to more security tensions on the northern front of Syria. (Muhittin & Bilal, 2019, pp. 1-4)

It is clear from the above that the strategy of former President (Barack Obama) contributed to the spread of chaos and the spread of armed groups and unofficial actors in the region, the Islamic State (ISIS) emerged after the Syrian crisis in 2011, also, the overthrow of the regime of the former Libyan president (Muammar Qaddafi) by the United States and its Western allies caused Libya to be drawn into continuous conflicts that threatened societal peace and regional security, the United States strategy during the era of former President (Donald Trump) also represented a continuation of the traditional policy pursued by the previous United States administrations, security and stability in the Middle East are seen as a threat to their interests and the interests of their regional allies.

The second requirement

The strategy of the Russian Federation in the Middle East and its impact on regional security after 2011

After the year 2011, Russia took the Middle East issues as a starting point towards achieving the global status it lost after the end of the Cold War and the disintegration of the Soviet Union as a global power competing with the United States, Russia, especially after the arrival of President (Vladimir Putin), found that this past can be achieved, even if at a lower rate, by employing the issues and problems that the Middle East has witnessed, the Russian realization of this importance was the catalyst and motive for the region. (Pekka, 2019, p. 3)

Reasons and motives for Russia's approach to the Middle East:

Every strategy and policy must have goals that motivate and define this strategy and that policy; therefore, it is not possible to imagine a major country like Russia heading towards the Middle East without having goals that it seeks to achieve, and they can be summarized in the following points (Pekka, 2019, pg. 4): -

1. Restoration of the world's prestige and role, and this can only be achieved by presenting Russia as a trusted negotiating member, the issues and problems that the Middle East is witnessing require the international community to confront them and find appropriate solutions for them in order not to expand them, and this makes those who have the initiative enjoy a great position and influence that qualifies to play effective and important roles in managing the issues of the Middle East region.
2. The economic importance that the region enjoys, especially since the region contains a huge wealth of energy resources, and this is a motive for Russia to participate in

- arranging the political and security situations, with the aim of controlling the prices of global oil markets, as well as the region being an attractive environment for foreign investments in various industrial sectors.
3. Work to maintain the region's security stability and prevent the collapse of the ruling regimes in the region, especially after the spread of terrorism and extremism after the occupation of Afghanistan and Iraq, as the expansion of terrorism affects the Central Asian countries, which are the vital area of the Russian Federation.

The impact of the Russian strategy on the security of the Middle East

Russia has exerted more diplomatic efforts to prevent the issuance of a Security Council resolution due to the Syrian regime's use of chemical weapons, nevertheless, Russia has worked with contradictory actors in Syria, the Russian forces are fighting with the regime (Bashar al-Assad), Iran and Hezbollah, nevertheless, Israel is carrying out air strikes against Syrian targets or targets belonging to Iran and its proxies in the Syrian depth, this has made some believe that Russia is maintaining a degree of instability to ensure their continued military presence in Syria. (Anna, Raed , Daniel , & Li-Chen, 2021)

Some have argued that Russia's policy will indirectly lead to instability in the future, Russia has an important and good military presence through its bases (Tartous, Latakia, Hmeimim), and it is able to control the movements of external actors in Syria, yet it allowed Iran and its proxies deployed in southern Syria and other actors a large margin of movement, this puts the security of the region at risk, as the confrontations that occur between the actors in the Syrian conflict will inevitably reflect on its neighboring countries such as Iraq and Lebanon. (Chen & Miles, 2021, p. 23)

The Russian role in the region was not limited to Syria, but Russia sought to extend its influence to other countries such as Libya, as Russia supported the Libyan Major General (Khalifa Haftar) politically and militarily, it also worked to send Russian private military companies (such as the Wagner Group) for the purpose of carrying out the task of protecting the oil regions, in a move that was considered a way to expand Russian influence on energy resources there, resolving the conflict between the National Accord Government headed by (Fayez Al-Sarraj) and the forces of Major General (Khalifa Haftar), will lead to the formation of a strong government that prevents the intervention of Russia, Turkey and the rest of the actors in the Libyan crisis (the UAE, Egypt, Turkey, Qatar), therefore, in the eyes of observers, Russia is one of the destabilizing parties in Libya. (Chen & Miles, 2021, p. 25)

Conclusion

In the conclusion of this study, it can be said that the strategies of the international powers had a significant impact on the security of the Middle East, as these forces worked to develop political and security strategies that affected the stability of the region, the policies witnessed by the region aim to achieve the goals and interests of the authors of the active forces, the Middle East is one of the strategically important, economically and militarily important regions, as this region is rich in vast wealth of energy resources, therefore, these forces sought to develop strategies to enhance their presence and dominance in the region, these strategies had a significant impact on destabilizing the security and stability of the region.

1. The policy of the United States during the era of former American President (Barack Obama) led to the spread of terrorism and the escalation of violence as well, he policy of (leading from behind) pursued by the United States at the time fueled the regional conflict in the region, in light of this policy, the United States allowed its allies to arm armed groups

- in Syria, this constituted an important and direct factor in the increase in the number of armed groups, after the weakening of al-Qaeda in Iraq and the region, new organizations were formed in Syria, such as Jabhat al-Nusra and the Islamic State (ISIS).
2. Foreign interventions have confiscated the freedoms and rights of the revolting peoples, and imposed difficult economic, social and security conditions on them, instead of the countries of the region witnessing a change for the better, economic prosperity and democracy, these peoples became displaced among the countries of the region, as happened to the Syrian civilians.
 3. International and regional powers have been keen to play an active role in the region, by exercising influence in order to preserve their interests, or to find a greater role by participating in regional issues and files in the Middle East, such as the Russian intervention in the Syrian crisis.

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