History 210

Professor Karpat

Personality and Politics in the Modern Middle East

Sept. 3  Introduction to the course--Sultan Mahmud II 1808-1839: The destruction of the old socio-political order and the beginning of change--Europe penetrates the Middle East

Sept. 5  The discussion of the same subject continued.

Sept. 10 Muhammad Ali (Mehmet Ali) and the autonomy of Egypt: The rise of local notables and decentralization.

Sept. 12 Stratford Canning (Lord Redcliffe) The Protestant ambassador and social and political renewal through conversion to modernism English penetration of the Middle East

Sept. 17 The Mustafa Resit, Ali and Fuad Pasas: The Ottoman bureaucrats and the opening to Europe (1839-1871)

Sept. 19 Sheih Shamil (1859): the Caucasian resistance to Russian march southward to the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean--early Muslim fundamentalism.

Sept. 24 Ali Pasa of Janina and Milos Obrenovich: the first rise of ethnic nationalism in the Ottoman empire the Serbian and Greek revolts and their impact on the Middle East.

Sept. 26 The winds of change in Iran: The Qajar dynasty and the Constitutionalists of 1906

Oct. 1  Shah Riza and Mohammad Pahlavi: Iran caught between demands for change from inside and pressure from outside.

Oct. 3  Florence Nightingale and the charge of the Light Brigade--or how to stop the Russians. The Crimean war and the Paris Treaty (1856)

Oct. 8  Moses Montefiore and the Rutschieds: The Shepardim, the Ashkenazim and the Romaiotes in search for roots in Palestine.

Oct. 10 Sultan Abdulhamid II (1876-1908) The return to tradition and religion and the rise of Muslim fundamentalism (pan-islamism)

Oct. 15 Lord Cromer, the English master of Egypt. Colonel Uralu and Sa'ad Zaghlul or the rise of anti-imperialistic nationalism in the Middle East

Oct. 17 Talat and Enver pasas: The young Turks or the rise of a new type of ethnic nationalism, political leaders, and mass politics and disintegration of the Ottoman state.
Oct. 22  Abdulaziz ibn Saud and Sharif Hussein of Mecca: The struggle for the mastery of the Arabic Peninsula and the establishment of an Arab Kingdom.

Oct. 24  Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk) The Turkish struggle for independence and nationhood modernization and secularism.

Oct. 29  T. Herzl, C. Waizman and Ben Gurion: The Zionists, the national home for the Jews and Israel.

Oct. 31  King Faruk of Egypt and Abdul Gamal Nasser: Pan Arabism, Socialism

Nov.  1  Mid-term exam (The mid-term exam may be moved to Oct. 31. The class will be informed in due time.)

Nov.  5  Yasir Arafat: The leader of the PLO and of Palestinians--The search for a homeland.

Nov.  7  Anwar Sadat and Menahen Begin: The implacable enemies at Camp David and the conclusion of the first peace treaty between Israel and an Arab nation.

Nov. 12  Hassan al-Banna and Mustafa Sibai: The first international Muslim fundamentalist movement of the 20th century.

Nov. 14  Adnan Menderes: The revolution of the Middle classes in Turkey and the establishment of the parliamentary democracy.

Nov. 19  The Syrian-Lebanese-Israeli triangle: Assad of Syria, Gemayel, Janbulat and N. Berri of Lebanon and Sharon of Israel--The Middle East political genius and blunder and mavericks at their best.

Nov. 21  Same

Nov. 26  Ayatullah Khomeini: The rise of a new type of Muslim fundamentalism and the end of monachy in Iran.

Nov. 28  The Sheiks of the Gulf: Kuwait the Sabaghs, United Arab Emirate, Oman (Sultan Kabus) Yemen

Dec.  3  Saddam Huseyn of Iraq: A great future leader or a shortsighted dictator; the undeclared Iraqi-Iran war

Dec.  5  S. Peretz and I. Shamir: The ideological transformation of Israel or the struggle of social democracy and orthodoxy. Is Israel becoming finally Middle Eastern?

Dec. 10  Regan, Kruschev and Gorbachey in the Middle East, or how the personalities of the Great Power leaders affect the political fate of the area
COURSE NO. COURSE TITLE INSTRUCTOR
210 Personality and Politics in the Modern Middle East Mr. Karpat

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This is essentially a study of the emergence of the nation states in the Middle East to be analyzed in the light of the leadership and personalities of the chief individuals who were at the helm of power in 1800-1985. Thus, the course will combine the study of the basic socio-political events with the life, ideology, attitudes and achievements of the sultans, sheiks, army officers, political party leaders, visionaries, revolutionaries, religious fundamentalists and others who helped redraft the map of the contemporary Middle East (mid-term and final exams--additional work for extra credit will be a term paper of 5-20 pages).