POLITICS and INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, Part II / Part IIB, 2022-2023

POL12: The Politics of the Middle East

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This version was last updated on 4th October 2022, with revised reading lists in the State & Security series. There will continue to be updates up to January 2023.
1. Introduction

This paper on the politics and international relations of the modern Middle East is built around three thematic sections. The first section explores states in the Middle East through debates on the state, security and the politics of authoritarianism. The second section is on the politics of identity in the Middle East, looking at the interplay of national, religious and gender affiliations within and across the politics of the countries of the region. The third section is on the Middle East in global politics, understanding the role of Middle Eastern states, movements and diasporas within international political debates and their place within global political imaginaries. Students taking the paper through the regular supervision route should do 5 or 6 supervisions across these sections.

There will also be two, possibly three, separate ‘mini-subjects’ within the paper. The two that are currently scheduled are on China’s role in the Middle East; and on the persistence of the Gaza Strip as a flashpoint in the Israel-Palestine conflict. We will be looking to add one more mini-subject nearer to the time. The mini-subjects are taught in Lent term, usually by a seminar. Students are encouraged to choose one of these on which to have a supervision, which will be held as their last supervision in Lent term.

It is important to attend the introductory lecture on Thursday 6th October, 4pm, in week 1 in the Alison Richard Building room S1, as structures for potential supervision arrangements during the year will be presented at that lecture. Any specific preferences that you have will be taken into account when arranging supervisors and supervision topics. Typically, though, students will have six supervisions, three in each term, comprising:

- 1 supervision on the historical emergence of modern politics in the region;
- 4 supervisions in total on the thematic sections, with at least one from each section;
- 1 supervision on the ‘mini-subject’ (China in the Middle East, Gaza or possibly a third option to be announced).

The exam paper is undivided, and a mock exam paper is contained in the section 6 of this paper guide. There will be one question on each of the mini-subjects.

To benefit from this paper, it is important to have a sense of the overall contours of the modern history of the region. Students who took the POL4 option on Saudi Arabia and Iran will already have this sense from studying these two crucial countries; that prior knowledge is presupposed on this paper, and it will not be repeated in this year’s lectures. It is still worth returning to one of the standard histories of the region at the start of the year to refamiliarise yourself with key events, historical processes and core terminology:


These seven texts are quite different: Owen’s historical account is only of the modern period and is fairly short, but has separate thematic accounts that develop the history. It is still useful, even though it is now dated. Cleveland takes in a longer sweep of history, and is detailed, but excludes North Africa west of Egypt from its account; it’s perhaps better to use as a reference text than to read through. Anderson also excludes North Africa, but it is a lively and readable text, although it doesn’t engage with academic literature. Hourani is a celebrated classic, with the longer historical sweep, but only of the Arab world (so excluding Turkey, Iran and Israel), and is brief on the post-1939 era; Rogan’s is more up to date, and is focused more heavily on the 20th Century. The account from Milton-Edwards is that of an accessible textbook. Gelvin incorporates a social history within the political narrative to a considerably greater degree than the others. It’s generally better to flick through each, and purchase the one you prefer: it will come in useful throughout the year.

The reading lists that follow in this paper guide are generally quite long, but this is to give you a choice about what to look at. We do not expect you to work through each item listed. Those that are particularly recommended are starred (*). Most of the items can be obtained online, especially journal articles, and we have marked items that are not obviously online with [OL] (ie it is on-line) or [M] (a scanned article on the library Moodle site). If there are problems in connecting to the relevant Moodle site, then speak to the library. But if you find that specific pieces are not available electronically at the sites listed below, please contact the lecturer: URLs change and pieces are taken down, and it’s helpful to inform us if that happens. Many of the reading lists below include works that are quite dated, and which provide judgements and prognoses that are no longer relevant. (Some of them, needless to say, you will rightly find to be flawed in their analysis). They are on the list sometimes because they were influential texts that shaped how particular regions or themes were studied – and sometimes to give you something to react against. You should also make sure you keep up to speed with the contemporary politics of the region, not least because of the widespread sense (which may of course be inaccurate) that the Middle East is currently in a period of flux. Some on-line sources are recommended in the last part of this course guide.
1.2 POL12 lecture list in brief

**Introduction**: Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> October, 4pm, ARB S1. All of the lectures for this paper will be in the ARB, but in different rooms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Michaelmas 2022</th>
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<th>Lent 2023</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Series 1: the State and Security</strong>&lt;br&gt;ARB SG2, Tuesdays 4pm</td>
<td><strong>Series 2: Identity</strong>&lt;br&gt;ARB SG1, Wednesdays 10am</td>
<td><strong>Series 3: Global Politics</strong>&lt;br&gt;ARB SG2, Wednesdays 10am</td>
<td><strong>Series X: the mini-subjects</strong>&lt;br&gt;ARB SG1, Thursdays 2pm-3.30pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Oct: The formation of states</td>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Oct: The formation of nations</td>
<td>25&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Jan: The many international histories of the Middle East</td>
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<td>18&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Oct: The politics of authoritarianism</td>
<td>19&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Oct: Texturing national identity: the case of Jordan</td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Feb: Oil and post-oil in international politics</td>
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<tr>
<td>25&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Oct: Democratic experiments authoritarian resilience</td>
<td>26&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Oct: Professing religious identity: the case of Palestine</td>
<td>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Feb: Transnational religio-political movements</td>
<td>9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Feb, 2.00-3.30pm: China in the Middle East</td>
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<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Nov: Economic liberalisation and state repression</td>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Nov: Blaming sectarian identity: the case of Iraq</td>
<td>15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Feb: Interventionism</td>
<td>16&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Feb, 2.00-3.30pm: The Gaza flashpoint</td>
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<td>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Nov: The military between economics and politics</td>
<td>9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Nov: Locating minorities’ identities: the cases of Syria</td>
<td>22&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Feb: Mobile populations</td>
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<td>15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Nov: The security market after 2011</td>
<td>16&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Nov: Flexible class identities: the case of Egypt</td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Mar: Democratising the Middle East <em>(NB: in Room S1)</em></td>
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<td>22&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Nov: Authoritarianism and international interests</td>
<td>23&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Nov: Asserting gender identities: the case of Tunisia</td>
<td>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Mar: The politics of perpetual crisis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>29&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Nov: Authoritarian adaptation</td>
<td>30&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Nov: Transforming identities: the case of Israel</td>
<td>15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Mar: the Middle East in the Global Political Imaginary</td>
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Details of revision teaching in Easter term will be circulated at the start of that term.
2. The Politics of the State in the Middle East

Lectures: MT Tuesdays @ 4.00pm in Room SG2.
Lecture 2.1 by Dr Glen Rangwala, lectures 2.2-2.8 by Dr Engy Moussa

The first two substantive lectures of the term (on the formation of states in this series, and the formation of nations in the ‘identity’ series) are intended to set up the course historically, from the late Ottoman era (1839-1922) through to the creation of modern independent states throughout the region. From there, this lecture series focuses on debates about authoritarianism and democratisation in the region, on the role of the state in the economy, the military, and on how the repressive features of the state are challenged and supported.

2.1 The formation of states

The first four texts set up the context for the formation of modern states in the Middle East, Hourani in terms of intellectual context and Fromkin, Provence and Rogan in military/political context. Perhaps the most useful is Provence, especially chapter 3, on the takeover by colonial powers and their attempts to suppress rebellion. The central theme in the remaining works is the character of the Middle Eastern state. Anderson provides an introduction to the field. Tripp in Hakimian/Moshaver presents three themes through which to understand that character, and Owen discusses change. Ayubi’s broad text is worth reading in its entirety, but those pressed for time should concentrate on Chapters 1, 3, 8 and 12. Beblawi (listed with lecture 2.5) draws out an influential characterisation of many Middle Eastern states. Gongora, Heydemann, Cronin (see the introduction and chapter 1) and Gaub (particularly chapter 2) look to the centrality of the institutions of violence to the Middle Eastern state, though in different ways. Saouli usefully shifts the focus to the international position of Middle Eastern states: chapters 2 and 6 give you the core argument. Fortna’s short article provides a useful way of thinking about the different trajectories of state-formation after the end of the Ottoman Empire. The lecture will make particular use of the case of Syria; in the reading, Gelvin, Neep and Mufti provide complementary accounts of state formation in Syria, with Gelvin’s approach more centred on beliefs, symbols and social practices in the first Arab republic (1920), Neep’s more on coercive institutions under the French mandate (1920-1946; see particularly chapter 2), and Mufti (especially chapter 3 and 5) taking the account through to the 1950s. Thompson’s book looks at the creation of citizenship through understanding the state’s approach to gender; chapter 5 is perhaps most relevant here. Provence’s Great Syrian Revolt provides the historical narrative if the other texts are found wanting in that respect.


2.2 Authoritarian rule: adapting foundations and diverse manifestations

This lecture engages with the politics of authoritarianism in the Middle East theoretically and empirically. On the one hand, we explore authoritarianism as a distinct form of government by looking at its foundations and diverse manifestations. On the other hand, we interrogate how the conditions surrounding state formation in the region facilitated the establishment of authoritarian rule.


### 2.3 Democratic experimentations and authoritarian resilience

The 2011 uprisings took many of the region’s scholars by surprise as the concept of authoritarian resilience or robustness has for years been well established in the literature. Yet the 2011 uprisings were certainly not an overnight or isolated event. They were the product of years of accumulating popular discontent and social mobilisation that gradually built up across the region. In the meantime, some countries in the region have previously experienced attempts at democratisation, with varying degrees of success and authenticity. At large, since 2001, all Middle Eastern regimes were under considerable and continuous pressure to democratise and open their public sphere. In response, some regimes engaged in reinventing their authoritarian policies to please the West, while ensuring they preserve their local power and privileges. Against this background, this lecture goes beyond the simplistic authoritarianism/democracy dichotomy as it seeks to examine how Middle Eastern states were effectively able to resist democratization waves and maintain authoritarian rule, particularly in the pre-2011 period as later years are mostly covered in the final lecture.


**Democratic experimentations in different Arab countries**


**2.4 Economic liberalisation and state repression**

This lecture traces the political economy of authoritarian rule in the region using two different, yet complementary, approaches: an economic approach that focuses on the concept of rentierism and its manifestations and consequences in the region; and a historical approach that traces the development of crony capitalism across different Middle Eastern states starting with the establishment of populist authoritarianism in the 1950s and 1960s and the inevitable move to post-populist authoritarianism with the embracement of neoliberal economy from the 1980s onward. Moreover, by asking why authoritarian regimes need repression to sustain neoliberal economies, we explored how crony capitalism shapes political, economic and social arenas, and how widening regime interests and wealth accumulation among a relatively small segment of the population lead to widespread popular grievances and public discontent which regimes met with increased repression alongside selective co-optation.


Military institutions between economic ventures and political adventures

Many Middle Eastern states have for decades been ruled by agents of the military or domestic security apparatus. The Arab uprisings largely failed to change this situation, witnessing instead a growing and assertive role for the military institution in the design and provision of domestic security. Moreover, alongside businessmen and privileged bureaucrats, the security and military elite have often represented powerful actors within the authoritarian patrimonial networks across the region. In this light, this lecture traces the origins and contemporary manifestations of the political and economic power of the military institution across the region. Of particular interest is how the uprisings changed the nature of the military involvement in the economy, domestic repression and national politics.

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On the political and economic role of the military institution


Case study – Militarization in/of Egypt


2.6 Security market reconfigurations after 2011
Complementing the two previous lectures on the political and economic role of public security institutions, this lecture explores the implications of the Arab uprisings on the wider security market. In particular, the multiplicity of state and non-state security actors spreading across the region from 2011 onward, between supporters and opponents to the concerned states, has considerably disrupted and occasionally challenged the dominant position traditionally claimed and established by the region’s public security forces over the means of violence. While we would expect the state and its security forces to reject and counter this development, we find that on many occasions the ruling regimes actually encouraged this change, trying to shape and manipulate the pluralization of the security market to advance specific political and economic interests. Looking at various examples, we examine how the pluralization of the security market manifested differently across different states, what conditions shaped this discrepancy and how the ruling regimes reacted to the changes affecting the security market.


European University Institute.


http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13523260903077296

https://www.jstor.org/stable/48599042

London: Remote Warfare Programme.


News articles and short pieces on the topic

https://almashareq.com/en_GB/articles/cnmi_am/features/2021/03/05(feature-01


2.7 Authoritarianism serving international interests and vice versa

While traditionally central to international relations, the Middle East has in recent decades developed into a major site of international security concerns. Being home to abundant resources, international interference has historically shaped the region’s politics and economic development, with foreign powers long benefiting from the region’s resources and actively influencing its structure and development. In the meantime, authoritarian regimes across the region have flourished and survived many challenges thanks to foreign support in the form of foreign aid or poor foreign support to local aspirations and calls for regime change and democratic rule. This lecture seeks to understand the dynamics of this mutually beneficial relationship, particularly exploring what is at stake for international and regional powers since the 2011 uprisings.

The Middle East and the West


**International responses to the Arab uprisings**

* Baev, P.K. (2015) Russia as opportunist or spoiler in the Middle East?. *The International Spectator*, 50(2), pp. 8-21


### 2.8 New era with old aura

The 2011 uprisings marked an overt confrontation between some of the region’s entrenched authoritarian regimes and their highly discontent populations. The unprecedented scale of the protests, the large international echo and the regimes’ internal weaknesses amplified some immediate results, including the ousting of the presidents of Tunisia and Egypt and the temporary breakdown of their domestic security forces. Nonetheless, since these initially favourable outcomes were enabled by powerful agents from within the authoritarian regimes, the post-uprisings years featured more continuity than change as the old elite thrive to reconstitute themselves as well as preserve and nurture their established interests.

Have the Arab uprisings definitely failed then or are there still signs of hope for the popular aspirations for social justice, political pluralism and inclusive economic development? This lecture engages with this question by exploring the different forms of authoritarian adaptation embraced by the region’s regimes while outlining some of the challenges to authoritarian survival, both domestic and foreign. Ultimately, we revisit the democratic/authoritarian dichotomy as we highlight authoritarian practices that are increasingly adopted by democratic and non-democratic states alike.

**On the ‘poor’ outcome of the uprisings**


**On authoritarian adaptation**


https://www.brookings.edu/research/upgrading-authoritarianism-in-the-arab-world/


http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13510347.2015.1010807


**Global manifestations of authoritarian practices**

http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1362480610383451

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01900690801924033

**Suggested supervision questions:**

- Are the origins of the Middle Eastern state to be found in the Ottoman Empire, Western imperialism or post-independence politics?
• What factors and/or forces have been most relevant in the establishment of authoritarianism in the Arab region before 2011?

• EITHER: How have economic liberalization in the Middle East empowered the state and its security institutions instead of enhancing a free-market economy and a strong private sector?
  OR: Is successful democratization in the Arab region dependent on weakening their military institutions?

• How did the Arab uprisings affect the security market in the Arab region and with what effect on regime security and regime interests?

• Are Western interests at odd with the establishment of democracy in the Middle East?

• Is the continuing turbulence across the region since 2011 a sign of the failure of regime adaptation?
3. The Politics of Identity in the Middle East

Lectures (Glen Rangwala): Michaelmas weeks 1-8, Wednesdays @ 10am. SG1

After the first lecture which sets up the debates historically about the origins and disputed meaning of national identity, the series of lectures covers the range of themes that come into understanding the politics of identity – such as nationalism, religion, sect, class and gender. From the start, the lectures present ‘identity’ as multifaceted and malleable: these are historically constructed concepts with shifting definitions and significance between places and eras. What the lectures develop are some themes about how and when identities become politicised in the Middle East; that is, how and when states and political movements orient themselves around promoting or defending identity constructions, or, conversely, criticising them.

From lecture 3.2 onwards, each lecture focuses on a particular place, and much of the reading in each list is about the issues specific to that country. Naturally, this is not meant to imply that you should exclusively or primarily discuss that country in your essays; you are welcome to draw upon reading lists in other parts of this paper guide (or, for Saudi Arabia and Iran, the separate reading lists in the POL4 paper guide), and wider knowledge, for instance to contrast or compare issues across the region.

3.1 The formation of nations

The first major analyses of the modern politics of the Middle East were on the development of the idea of a pan-Arab nation, portrayed as emerging out of the Ottoman Empire and in tense relations with Western imperial powers. This is a literature that continues to shape studies of the Middle East. Tibi’s volume to a large extent reflects this tradition of analysis, in Parts II-IV of the book; Choueiri (especially chapter 3 and 6) is an alternative. The critique is presented by the articles in Gershoni/Jankowski volume (essays 1,4,5,8 and 12 especially), and also Bromley (chapter 3). A second literature then traces the decline of Arab nationalism after 1967; it is represented here by Ajami and Salem. The critique is from Gelvin.


Israel Gershoni and James Jankowski, ed., Rethinking Nationalism in the Arab Middle East (Columbia University Press, New York, 1997) (chapter 1 on [M])


Simon Bromley, Rethinking Middle East Politics (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1994) (chapter 3 on [M])
3.2 Texturing national identity: The case of Jordan

The main topic of the lecture is the multiple identities that animate political argument and contestation in the Middle East. The introduction and the article by Tibi in the Khoury/Kostiner volume, and chapter 1 of the Christie/Masad volume provide a way of thinking about identity politics in the region. Alongside Arabism (lecture 2.2), political identity is most frequently framed in the literature in religious terms. Bayat’s book (esp chapter 10) provides an alternative frame of reference: by looking at ‘everyday cosmopolitanism’ in the Middle East, it challenges the literature which focuses on the political significance of particularistic identity claims.

Jordan provides the case study, due to the complex interlinkage of identity claims at work in this country. Robins provides the general history. It’s useful to have a good sense of the colonial heritage: see especially Massad’s chapter 2 and, in a different register, Alon. Anderson takes you through the development of nationalist politics after independence. Nanes and Köprülü explore the complexity of national identity, and are worth comparing. The main works in exploring the particular position of religious movements in politics are Wiktorowicz (especially chapter 3) and the Moaddel article. Culcasi is most useful on how the concept of the Jordanian nation is presented to the population.

Philip Khoury and Joseph Kostiner, ed., Tribes and State Formation in the Middle East (London: IB Tauris, 1992) [OL], introduction and article by Tibi (pp.127-152)

Kenneth Christie and Mohammad Masad, eds, State Formation and Identity in the Middle East and North Africa (New York: Palgrave, 2013), chapter 1 on [M]

* Asef Bayat, Life as Politics: How Ordinary People Change the Middle East (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2010) [OL], chapter 10

Case study – religion, nation and tribe in Jordan


Quintan Wiktorowicz, The Management of Islamic Activism: Salafis, the Muslim Brotherhood and State Power in Jordan (New York: SUNY Press, 2001), chapter 3 on [M]


3.3 Professing religious identity: the case of Palestine

On Islam in politics, probably the best place to begin is the Eickelman/Piscatori volume, which covers the range of ways in which religion comes in to politics, not specific to ‘political Islam’ or the Middle East. Ayubi, though dated, is still a good text that works through the beliefs and movements in a systematic way. It sets up many arguments that subsequent authors have followed; the final chapter (10) gives you a good sense of its approach. This can be complemented with Ismail, which explores the different types of Islamism principally in Egypt. Zubaida links Islam back to nationalism. Mandaville’s book serves both as a useful introduction (particularly chapter 2 for a helpful starting point on history and concepts), and has useful framing and themes in chapter 6 for the case study around which this lecture revolves. The final section of May’s article is on the Palestine case, and is a useful corrective to some of the more simplistic readings of Hamas’s social role.

Peter Mandaville, Global Political Islam (London: Routledge, 2007), especially chapters 2 and 6


Salwa Ismail, Rethinking Islamist Politics: Culture, the State and Islamism (London: IB Tauris, 2003). [OL], chapter 3.


Case study – religion in the politics of Palestinian identity


Khaled Hroub, Hamas: Political Thought and Practice (Washington: Institute for Palestine Studies, 2000)


Samantha May, ‘Political piety: the politicization of Zakat’, *Middle East Critique*, vol.22/2 (2013), pp.149-64.

3.4 Blaming sectarian identity: the case of Iraq

Since the invasion of Iraq in 2003, explanations for prolonged violence in the Middle East have come to centre on the rivalry that is purported to exist between those of different sectarian affiliations. These explanations are presented at both the region-wide level, such as in accounts of a “Shi’a crescent”, or at the sub-national level, such as in analysis of Sunni vs Shi’a in Iraq, or Alawite vs Sunni in Syria, or Sunni vs Zaydi Shi’a in Yemen. While it is certainly worth critically interrogating essentialist claims of sectarian conflict, it is also necessary to take on board how many of the actors themselves have organised politically into forms that are bound specifically to one sect, and use a language of avowal and denigration that bolster a sense of sectarian identity.

The reading listed below, while sometimes about a particular country, makes general arguments about the causes and character of sectarianism in the Middle East. It’s useful first to think about how sectarianism is differently charted and explained within the wider politics of the Middle East: for this, a series of short articles or chapters have been recommended due to their different approaches. Makdisi, with Lebanon as his case study, links sectarianism to the trajectory of a particular form of nationalism (for greater detail, see the author’s book *The Culture of Sectarianism*, 2000 – especially the epilogue). To explain the rise of sectarianism, Nasr (see chapter 6) focuses on renewed political agency from Shia movements, while Matthiesen (especially chapter 2) concentrates on the push from Sunni political authorities. Salloukh and Norton both connect sectarianism to geopolitical rivalry, but in subtly different ways. Byman provides a broad regional survey. Zelin and Smyth provide an account of the terms used to denigrate opponents in sectarian terms, but don’t contextualise it in the broader vocabulary of struggle. Hashemi/Postel (pp.1-14) by contrast look to the limits of sectarianism as a political explanation.

The more developed pieces are those on Iraq. Al-Ali provides a generally useful background text. Haddad explores when and how this sense of political Shi’ism became incorporated into Iraqi popular action (chapter 6 is crucial for the argument, with the consequences demonstrated in chapter 7). The different perspectives on the nature of sectarianism in Iraq are brought out by the articles in the collection edited by Davis in the *International Journal of Contemporary Iraqi Studies*: see in particular those by Rizk Khoury, Ismael & Ismael, and Yousif. Zubaida, briefly but usefully, sets this discussion within the wider scope of Iraqi history. Dodge highlight the scale of contemporary problems. The pieces by Hasan and the long (and well-researched) piece by Taub are commentary on current events, and should be supplemented by keeping an eye on the news.


Bassel F. Salloukh, ‘Sectarianism and the search for new political orders in the Arab World’, *Middle East Institute*, web article (July 2015), at: http://www.mei.edu/content/map/sectarianism-and-search-new-political-orders-arab-world


Daniel Byman, ‘Sectarianism afflicts the new Middle East’, *Survival*, vol. 56/1 (2014), pp.79-100 [OL]


**Case study – Iraq, the rise, and maybe the decline, of sectarianism**


Toby Dodge, ‘Iraq: A Year of Living Dangerously’, *Survival*, vol.60/5 (2018), pp.41-48


**3.5 Locating minorities’ identities: the cases of Syria**

The lecture looks at how Middle Eastern politics grapples with the mismatch between the territorial unit and the dispersed populations that relate to that unit, through understanding the position of those frequently considered ethnic and religious minorities. This is in order to approach
how citizenship is defined, framed and evaluated within these countries, which in turn ties back to themes of state formation, nationalism, religion and democracy. A broad survey of ten Middle Eastern minorities is in the Zabad volume. On citizenship, particularly in relation to minority rights, the articles by Butenschon (chapter 1) and Davis (chapter 3) in the 2000 collection, and Ben-Dor’s introduction to the 1999 collection are well worth reading for their general approach.

The main theme in the lecture connects debates on citizenship to the situation of minorities. It does so through looking at the Alawites, Druze and Kurds of Syria: the very different trajectories in these groups’ political and economic status over the course of the past hundred years illustrates broader themes of national identity, social strategies and political vulnerabilities. This follows on from some of the themes on ‘sectarianisation’ in the previous lecture. It is necessary to be aware of the broader historical development of the Syrian state from French rule, and the relevance of that form of rule to the emergence of the ‘minorities’ as a category in Syrian political life: see the reading with lecture 2.1, especially the texts by Neep and Provence. Although it is rather dated, the Rabinovich article serves as a useful introduction to the historical relationship of the Alawite and Druze communities with the emergent Syrian state. Conceptually, the Khaddour/Mazur brings together themes of regional identity, sect/ethnicity and political struggle in Syria together well, while Phillips embeds these themes within the narrative of modern Syrian history. On the Alawites of Syria, the articles in the Kerr/Larkin collection are fairly comprehensive: see particularly those by Hinnebusch and George. The book by Goldsmith provides an accessible historical introduction: chapters 3 and 6 will probably be the most useful in relating to the themes of this lecture. Chatty emphasises the long history of accommodation and communal coexistence within Syria between independence and even during the civil war (see particularly chapter 6, on the how the Sha’laan quarter of Damascus became a cosmopolitan hub; though also read chapter 8); a usefully different perspective is contained in the assumptions of the Mahmoud/Rosiny article.

Ofra Bengio and Gabriel Ben-Dor, ed., *Minorities and the State in the Arab World* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1999)

**Case studies – the ‘minorities’ of Syria**


3.6 Flexible class identities: the case of Egypt

The Ehteshami/Murphy article provides the starting point for the lecture, which covers a wide range of topics: it is their characterisation of the Middle Eastern state as a corporatist one that is useful as a framing device. The first three texts listed cover labour movements, but it is useful to complement these texts with those on economic liberalisation: Heydemann’s introduction to his edited collection gives an advanced account of the interaction of politics and economic decision-making, with the articles spanning across six Middle Eastern countries.

The case for this lecture is Egypt, which is the subject of a number of the most influential texts that look at the politics of economic liberalisation. Although these texts are dated, they are worth revisiting. Kienle (the final chapter summarises the argument) draws out well how authoritarian government serves the process of economic reform, and in so doing works as a critique of the supposed relationship between political and economic liberalisation. Mitchell (especially chapter 9) looks at the costs and conceits of the project of ‘development’ that Egypt has undergone.

These ‘classics’ should be read in conjunction with the more recent literature on economic governance and its opponents in Egypt. Abdelrahman brings together well economic discontent and political protest; Marfleet gives an updated version of a similar argument. Marshall looks at the significance of economic interests for the Egyptian military; Roll and Springborg provides political and historical context to this theme. Joya and Stacher provide interesting different critical accounts of the level of control exercised by the Egyptian government over domestic ‘reforms’.


Joel Beinin, Workers and Peasants in the Modern Middle East (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001) [OL]


**Case study – Egypt**


Philip Marfleet, Egypt: Contested Revolution (London: Pluto Press, 2016), chapter 10 and afterword


### 3.7 Asserting gender identities: the case of Tunisia

The main focus in the lecture is on gender politics and the role of women in politics. Section 2 of Keddie provides a starting point, though the Joseph/Slyomovics collection will be more relevant (especially the articles by Graham-Brown, Jospeh and Kandiyoti). The Chatty/Rabo volume (chapters 1, 6 and 9) and the Doumato/Posusney collection are also useful for the general overview. On the 2011 protest movements, a variety of the short articles in the special issue of the Journal of International Women’s Studies will be useful: see especially Sika and Khodary (on Egypt) and Salime (on Morocco). The attention to women in political parties and state-sponsored programmes of empowerment provides particular interest: see Clark/Schwedler, Hatem, Bowers and Joseph for different takes. Al-Ali (perhaps especially chapter 6) and Mahmood (chapter 2 for the descriptive basis, chapter 5 for the most relevant arguments) look at the interplay of religion and gender: both are about Egypt, but they have wider resonance. Al-Rasheed (perhaps especially the introduction) speaks to how women figure within Saudi Arabia’s religious nationalism. Massad is an innovative
exploration of thinking about sexuality in the Arab world: chapter 3 tends to draw the most attention.

The case study is from Tunisia, looking at state empowerment and the consequences of the 2011 revolution for women. Murphy’s 1999 book gives the general historical background, but the 2003 article will be most relevant here. Charrad explores the changing role of women in state policy. Marks looks at the effect of the revolution, and can be compared with Coleman. On this, see also the piece by Zlitni and Touati in the Journal of International Women’s Studies, referenced earlier.


* Suad Joseph and Susan Slyomovics, eds., Women and Power in the Middle East (Philadelphia: University of Philadelphia, 2001)


Nadje Al-Ali, Secularism, Gender, and the State in the Middle East (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000) [OL]


Madawi Al-Rasheed, A Most Masculine State: Gender, Politics and Religion in Saudi Arabia (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013) [OL]

Eleanor Abdella Doumato and Marsha Pripstein Posusney, eds., Women and Globalization in the Arab Middle East: Gender, Economy and Society (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 2003)


**Case study – the Tunisian state and gender relations**

Emma Murphy, Economic and Political Change in Tunisia (London: Macmillan, 1999)


Isobel Coleman, ‘Why the Arab spring hasn’t been better for women’, The Atlantic, 8 March 2012, at: http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2012/03/why-the-arab-spring-hasnt-been-better-for-women/254150/ [OL]

3.8 Transforming identities: the case of Israel

The final lecture draws together the themes on identity politics from the series, and asks specifically about the malleability or resilience of identity, and the usefulness of the concepts of identity for understanding Middle Eastern politics. The case study is from Israel. Zionism and pan-Arabism are products of the late nineteenth century, and the lecture will compare their trajectories. Smith’s short article, as a framing piece, explores the extent to which Zionism is a form of nationalism. Out of the reading listed, Halpern and Avineri represent the orthodox account of the development of Zionism, whilst Sternhall and Kimmerling (especially chapters 3 and 7) provide the critical account. Pappe (see especially chapters 1 and 11) traces the rise of ‘post-Zionism’ in the 1990s, and its rapid decline from 2000 to be replaced with what he calls ‘neo-Zionism’. Liebman/Don-Yehiya trace the multiple forms of Zionism. Shohat shows, critically, how a unified category of the ‘Mizrahi’ was created over time out of diverse populations.

Case study – nationalism in Israel


* Baruch Kimmerling, The Invention and Decline of Israeliness: State, Society, and the Military (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2001) (chapter 7 on [M])


**Suggested supervision questions**

- Is national identity to be understood in the Middle East principally as a foreign imposition, a form of loyalty or a frame of political contestation?
- Are nationalism and religion opposing or complementary forces in Arab politics?
- Is ‘sectarianism’ a fake category in understanding Middle Eastern politics?
- Is the Middle East a hostile place for ethnic and religious minorities?
- What forms does political empowerment for women in the Arab Middle East take?
4. The Middle East in Global Politics

Lectures (Glen Rangwala): Lent weeks 1-8, Wednesdays @ 10am. ARB SG2, except the lecture in week 6 which will be in ARB Room S1

The paper takes a turn in Lent term. The Michaelmas lectures lead on major themes in the study of Middle Eastern politics. The Lent teaching, by contrast, leads on arguments – developing contentious approaches to understanding regional affairs, often in tension with the standard literature on the topics. You are encouraged to engage critically with much of the literature listed here, and indeed with the approach of the lecture/seminar.

The lecture series on the Middle East in Global Politics begins by discussing how the Middle East is usually studied in international relations with an emphasis placed on power politics and inter-state competition, with attention given principally to crisis events that happen within the region. This series starts with this traditional literature, but moves quickly on to two approaches that are often overlooked when understanding the place of the Middle East in global politics. First, it develops an understanding of the Middle East's politics that looks to the importance of transnational factors. The issues explored include regional and global economic change, diasporas and refugee movements, and the politics of transnational religious movements. Here it looks to the importance of individuals and groups from and across the Middle East – usually those who do not represent the state – in shaping regional affairs. Secondly, it looks to how the Middle East itself shapes global politics. It interrogates the ‘crisis perspective’ on the Middle East through exploring how political agents and advocacy groups around the world present the Middle East as a problem region, with issues that need to be solved by external pressure or intervention. Through this prism, it looks at how conceptions of the Middle East shape political sensibilities in other parts of the world.

4.1 Agency, actors and histories in the International Relations of the Middle East

The opening lecture sets up the discipline of the ‘international relations of the Middle East’, but also interrogates its contours. It looks to how this literature interacts with the histories of the international politics of the region, histories in which external actors and conflicts often take centre stage. Reading for this lecture is organised as follows: the sorts of introductory textbooks and histories that have standardly structured the subject – these are list (a), and some critical interventions in list (b).

(a) Some standard approaches


(b) Critical interventions


Karen Culcasi, ‘Constructing and naturalizing the Middle East’, *Geographical Review*, Vol. 100, No. 4 (October 2010), pp. 583-597


Efraim Karsh, ‘Cold War, post-Cold-War: does it make a difference for the Middle East?’, *Review of International Studies*, vol. 23/3 (1997), pp. 271-91

4.2 The international politics of Middle Eastern oil in a post-carbon age

The lecture starts broadly on how global economic change affects the Middle East, and the Middle East’s role at present in the drivers of global change. The central themes in the first half are how economic globalization has brought both a dispersal or a concentration of power in the Middle East; how the abundance of natural resources within the Middle East create a role for Middle Eastern agents within a globalized economic order, and on the globally contested politics of economic reform in the region. It turns its attention then more speculatively to the post-oil era: how will the Middle East adapt, who will manage that adaptation, and with what political effects?

(a) Framing debates


** (b) The global and the local in the politics of oil


‘Histories of oil and urban modernity in the Middle East’, *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East*, vol. 33/1 (2013) – introduction by Nelida Fuccaro, pp.1-6


** (c) Global economic change, the post-carbon age, and political struggles


Steven Heydemann, eds., *Networks of Privilege: the Politics of Economic Reform in the Middle East* (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004), the introduction by Heydemann

* IRENA, Report of the Global Commission on the Geopolitics of the Energy Transformation
4.3 Transnational religio-political movements

Transnational religious movements are not new to the Middle East, or indeed any part of the world. The lecture explores their development and their contemporary political significance, looking at and comparing the roles of transnational Islamic, Jewish and Christian movements in shaping the region and as contestants in its politics. The central question that the lecture will explore is how the Middle East figures within larger global debates about religion and the place of religiosity and religious identity within politics.


* Peter Mandaville, *Transnational Muslim Politics: Reimagining the Umma* (London: Routledge, 2001), especially chapters 4 and 5 (or the same author’s *Global Political Islam* (2007), chapters 8-9).

Laurence Louër, *Transnational Shia Politics: Religious and Political Networks in the Gulf* (IB Tauris, 2011/2008), chapters 7 and 8


4.4 Interventionism: Brokers, Managers, Advocates

This lecture turns back to understanding how external powers engage with the Middle East, and particularly how issues in the politics of the Middle East mobilise actors and debates outside the region. In looking at the politics of intervention, the focus is not so much on how and why outside powers intervene in the region but on how debates about intervening in the Middle East come to take on political significance in other regions of the world. In particular, it looks to why and how the politics of gender and sexuality in the Middle East comes to be a focus for external attention, and how the Israel-Palestine conflict comes to take a role in setting wider political alignments around the world, and the consequences of this.

* Sean L. Yom, *From Resilience to Revolution: How Foreign Interventions Destabilize the Middle East* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2016), chapter 1


4.5 Mobile populations

Populations in the Middle East have a very high level of geographical mobility, compared to those in most other parts of the world; almost all Middle East countries have large diasporas which continue to identify actively with their country of origin. It looks to the varied conditions under which these diasporas have formed, and concomitantly their different contemporary characteristics. The central theme in this lecture, in turning back to the Middle East, is how these geographically dispersed populations engage with their homelands, and the political significance of this engagement. It also looks to their roles and predicaments within the countries of residence.


Laurie Brand, Citizens Abroad: Emigration and the State in the Middle East and North Africa (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006)

Dana M. Moss, The Arab Spring Abroad: Diaspora Activism against Authoritarian Regimes (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2021), especially chapter 7


* Dawn Chatty, Displacement and Dispossession in the Modern Middle East (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010), especially chapter 1


4.6 International projects to democratise the Middle East: Springing it Upon Them

The lecture, which could be said to be an inversion of lecture 2.7, looks at the global reception of the ‘Arab Spring’, with some portraying the uprisings as the culmination – or even the outcome – of external attempts to ‘democratise’ the Middle East. The lecture aims to unpack that narrative, and instead relocate processes of ‘democracy promotion’ within a framework of thinking about global political and economic hierarchies, interests and strategies. **NB: the lecture is in ARB Room S1.**


* Sheila Carapico, *Political Aid and Arab Activism: Democracy Promotion, Justice and Representation* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013), introduction and chapter 4

Paul Salem, ‘The Middle East’s troubled relationship with the liberal international order’, *The International Spectator*, vol. 53/1 (2018)


Ariel I. Ahram & Ellen Lust, ‘The decline and fall of the Arab state’, *Survival*, 58/2 (April/May 2016), pp.7-34


Jessica Leigh Doyle, ‘Civil society as ideology in the Middle East: a critical perspective’, *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*, vol.43/3 (2015), pp.403-422

Daniel Neep, ‘Dilemmas of democratization in the Middle East: the “forward strategy of freedom”’, *Middle East Policy*, vol. 11/3 (2004), pp.73-84

4.7 The politics of perpetual crisis: the construction of the Middle East as a ‘problem’ region

The last two lectures are an attempt to pull some of the threads throughout the course together, and their focus may be more heavily focused on themes that have risen to significance by early 2022 in Middle Eastern politics. This penultimate lecture is aimed at the intellectual construction of the Middle East as a region renowned for ‘crises’ – refugee crises, security crises, environmental crises and oil crises (among others) – and particularly on the multiple effects that this construction has on the policy of other states have towards the region, and on the region itself.

* Waleed Hazbun, ‘US policy and the geopolitics of insecurity in the Arab world”, *Geopolitics*, vol.15/2 (2010), pp.239-262

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Crystal Ennis and Bessma Momani, ‘Shaping the Middle East in the midst of the Arab Uprisings: Turkish and Saudi foreign policy strategies’, Third World Quarterly, vol. 34/6 (2013), pp.1127-1144


4.8 The Middle East in the Global Political Imaginary

This final lecture goes in a number of directions, picking up themes from previous lectures, to act as an overall conclusion to the paper. Its central themes though are (i) the place of the Middle East within the politics of the rest of the world – that is, why and how an understanding of the Middle East comes to shape global politics; (ii) how people in the Middle East engage with global politics through which to reshape their own circumstances, beliefs and aspirations.

Lisa Anderson, ‘“They defeated us all”: international interests, local politics and contested sovereignty in Libya’, Middle East Journal, vol.71/2 (2017), pp.229-247


Marc Lynch, *Voices of the New Arab Public: Iraq, al-Jazeera and Middle East Politics Today* (Columbia UP, 2006)

**Suggested supervision questions**

- What explains the frequency and intensity of external military and political intervention in Middle Eastern states?
- Will the politics of the Middle East be transformed in a post-carbon future?
- Are diasporas increasingly important actors in the politics of Middle Eastern states?
- Where does the Middle Eastern state fit in to contemporary political movements of transnational religious identity?
- Have the Arab uprisings from 2010 reinforced or disrupted international relationships of power in the Middle East?
5. The mini-subjects

A. China and the Politics of Development in the Middle East

Seminar (Maha Abdelrahman): Thursday 9th February, 2pm-3.30pm. ARB Room SG1.

This seminar takes the case of China’s growing cooperation with Middle East countries and its investments in the region as a lens to discuss the changing politics of development in the 21st century and to examine the rising narratives and projects of South-South cooperation. Academic research on the relationship between China and the Middle East has largely focused on the question of oil and its implications for economic growth in China. The large number of ME countries involved in the Belt and Road Initiative, however, will be used to light a torch on China’s growing relationship to the region across a range of fields and sectors, including business and commercial activities, entertainment and construction. Similarly, the last decade has witnessed increasing investments by Chinese big tech companies such as Huawei, Alibaba and Tencent in digital development in the Middle East. Investments in smart cities, data centres and digital solutions will also be discussed against a fast-expanding global data regimes.

Despite the fast-evolving role of China in various sectors and the significance they hold for new patterns of social and economic development in the region, there is lack of research which interrogates such relations and patterns. The seminar will discuss these new patterns within a global landscape of the US-China growing rivalries and a changing world of new donors and rising powers.

Required Readings


Murphy, D.C. 2022 ‘Belt and Road and China’s Relations with the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa’ in Murphy, China’s Rise in the Global South: The Middle East, Africa, and Beijing’s Alternative World Order. Stanford University Press.

Suggested Readings:


Fulton, J. (2022) Routledge Handbook on China–Middle East Relations


Olimat, M (2012) China and The Middle East: from Silk Road to Arab Spring. London: Routledge


Simpfendorfer, Ben. The New Silk Road: How a rising Arab world is turning away from the West and Rediscovering China. Springer, 2011.


Supervision question

➢ What does the ‘South-South’ cooperation narrative mean in terms of China-Middle East relations?
B. Gaza as flashpoint

Seminar (Glen Rangwala): Thursday 16th February, 2pm-3.30pm. ARB Room SG1.

The Gaza Strip is a small scrap of land – about 7 miles wide at its thickest, 25 miles long. It has no natural resources on land, few historic or religious sites of importance, and is of very limited geostrategic significance. And yet it repeatedly serves as the focal point of major periods of violence within the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and drawing in international attention: most recently, the Gaza Strip has become the focus of cross-border ‘dramatic’ violence in 2021, 2018, 2014, 2008-09 and 2004. In each case, the overt conflict has had a specific duration, ending with a ceasefire of some sort between Israel and Hamas, with brokerage usually involving the United States and Egypt.

This seminar will explore these recurring dynamics, from outbreak to the tragic public spectacle and on to de-escalation. It will work through the varied conflicting explanations of these aspects, including how and why these periods of violence each seem to be brought to indecisive conclusions. POL12 students with strong opinions on the Israel-Palestine conflict are very welcome to participate, as are those who remain mystified by its persistence. The reading list contains works that are highly partisan (on both sides) and it is worthwhile to be alert to this as you read.

(a) Background reading - see also the list on religious identity in Palestine, with reading list 3.3


James L. Gelvin, The Israel-Palestine Conflict: One Hundred Years of War (Cambridge University Press, 2007)


Elie Podeh, Chances for Peace: Missed Opportunities in the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2015)


(b) The multiple wars in / around / under the Gaza Strip


Tareq Baconi, Hamas Contained: The Rise and Pacification of Palestinian Resistance (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2018), particularly chapters 3 and 4


**Suggested supervision question:**

➢ Why do the ceasefires over Gaza break down so frequently?
➢ Are the conflicts over the Gaza Strip best understood through the frame of local or global politics?
6. Examination

6.1 Mock exam paper

The mock paper below is arranged as follows: (i) there are four questions from series 1 and three questions from each of series 2 and 3 of the paper; (ii) there is a ‘wildcard’ question, that can be answered usually from a number of standpoints; (iii) there is one question on each of the mini-subjects, of which you can answer a maximum of one. The paper is undivided. This arrangement of questions in the mock paper (4-3-3-1-1) will be kept for the 2023 exam paper.

POL12: The Politics of the Middle East

Candidates should answer three questions.

1. Were Middle Eastern states created by European imperial powers?
2. What factors and/or forces have been most relevant in the reestablishment of authoritarianism in the Arab region since 2011?
3. How are state security forces, particularly the military institution, an impediment to democratization in the Arab region?
4. What are the main threats to regime survival in the Middle East a decade on from the 2011 mass uprisings?
5. Is there a tension between national identity and religious identity in the Arab Middle East?
6. How is citizenship in Middle Eastern states gendered?
7. Why are religious and/or ethnic minorities in the Middle East so often a focus of persecution or hostility?
8. To what extent are key decisions about the politics of the Middle East taken by agents from outside that region?
9. Does the end of the oil era bring stability or instability to the Middle East?
10. When do diasporas become powerful actors in Middle Eastern politics?
11. What features of Middle Eastern politics have been most significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic?
12. EITHER: What are the political consequences of China’s Belt and Road Initiative in the Middle East?
   OR: Is the persistence of conflict over Gaza best explained through the incompatible ideologies of both sides?

6.2 Past exam papers and reports

The past seven exam papers are below. The paper has been taught each year since 2014-15 except 2020-21. These past papers had significantly differently content from this year’s version, both across the topics of the questions and in the mini-subjects, which change most years. While the new mock paper, above, remains the most definitive guide to the structure of the 2023 exam paper, the questions in the past papers may also be helpful for revision practice.
2022.

1. How did the periods of rule in the Middle East by European imperial powers shape the forms of nationalism within the region?
2. Have authoritarian governments in the Middle East, under which no mass uprisings have taken place since 2010, managed effectively to legitimise their rule to their citizens?
3. How have military and security institutions in the Arab Middle East adapted since 2011 to face the domestic challenges to ruling regimes?
4. Does authoritarianism in the Middle East serve the interests of external powers?
5. What explains the ‘sectarian turn’ in the politics of the Middle East?
6. When do women’s movements in the Middle East become politically significant actors?
7. Has ‘post-nationalism’ been a diminishing political force in the Middle East? Answer in respect of EITHER post-Zionism in Israel OR the Kurds in one or more of Turkey, Iran, Syria and Iraq.
8. How have oil-producing states in the Middle East shaped global responses to the climate crisis?
9. Do Middle Eastern diasporas contribute to liberalising their countries of origin? Compare the influences of two different diasporas.
10. How does the common conception of the Middle East as a zone of crisis shape political action in and towards the region?
11. Have Islamic political movements in the Middle East become discredited through the association of ‘jihadism’ with terrorism?
12. EITHER: Is a return to democracy possible in Turkey, given the trends of the last two decades?
    OR: Why does the Gaza Strip keep serving as the flashpoint in the conflict between the Palestinians and the Israeli government?
    OR: What is missed from characterisations of Lebanon as a ‘failed state’?

2020.

1. Is the state in the Middle East a creation of European colonialism?
2. Why have elections rarely been an adequate basis for meaningful popular political participation in the Arab Middle East?
3. Do the ongoing programmes of economic liberalisation in many of the oil-rich states of the Middle East help ameliorate the negative effects of rentierism?
4. Do the main impediments to gender equality in Arab Middle East states come from their governments or from their societies?
5. What has prevented external powers compelling the Israeli and Palestinian leaderships to find a mutually acceptable solution to their conflict?
6. Why have frameworks of regional cooperation been largely ineffective in addressing prolonged hostilities? Answer with respect to EITHER the conflict in Libya OR the approach of the Gulf Cooperation Council to Qatar.
7. Is there a new Cold War in the Middle East between the United States and Russia?
8. Is Islamism losing its relevance in the contemporary Middle East? Discuss with reference to at least one example.
9. Do the ideas of Islamism rely upon the presence of conflict to have political appeal?
10. What has been the political legacy in the Middle East of the rise and fall of the self-styled Islamic State movement?

11. To what extent is Turkish politics exceptional in the context of the Middle East? Answer with respect to national politics, foreign policy or both.

12. Whose interests does the conflict in Yemen serve?

13. Can ‘quiet encroachments of the ordinary’ change political outcomes in the Middle East?

2019.

1. Is the propensity towards unaccountable government in the Middle East a colonial legacy?

2. Is all politics in the Middle East closely connected with issues of identity?

3. How significant has activism by Middle Eastern women been in reforming gender relations within their societies?

4. How have minorities in Middle Eastern states responded to the prospect of persecution or discrimination?

5. Why have attempts to negotiate a solution to the Israeli - Palestinian conflict failed?

6. Do members of the Gulf Cooperation Council need a common enemy in order to work together?

7. To what extent and why have all recent US military interventions in the Middle East been unsuccessful?

8. Have projects of Islamic revivalism necessarily involved confrontation with prevailing power structures?

9. Does contemporary jihadism originate in the writings of Islamist political thinkers?

10. What are the political consequences of the high levels of economic inequality between Middle Eastern states?

11. Do Iraq’s experiences since 2003 demonstrate that democracy without a functioning state has no value?

12. What does the study of the politics of everyday life reveal about authoritarianism in the Middle East?

13. What general lessons should we draw from the 2010-11 Arab Uprisings for the study of social movements?

2018.

1. Is the legacy of European rule in the Middle East more one of ideas than of institutions?

2. What, if anything, remains of Arab nationalism?

3. Why are there so few liberal market economies in the Middle East?

4. How has authoritarianism within the Middle East shaped the context for struggles for gender equality?

5. Does international political involvement in the conflict between Israel and its neighbours restrain local animosities or exacerbate them?

6. What explains the breakdown in relations between many of the states of the Arabian Peninsula from 2015?

7. Does it make any sense to characterise US relations with Middle Eastern states as a form of imperialism?

8. Do groups like al-Qa’ida and the self-styled Islamic State draw upon an older strain of militant Islam to mobilise their supporters?

9. Is modern Shi’a Islamism inextricably bound up with the ideas and policies of the Iranian government?

10. Do the North African states share a distinctive form of politics with the other parts of the Middle East?
11. **Either (a):** Does Turkey’s policy on the Syrian war represent a fundamental discontinuity with its earlier approach to foreign affairs?  
**Or (b):** Is Recep Tayyip Erdoğan a new type of leader for Turkey?  
12. What social or political processes have driven the ‘sectarianisation’ of conflict within the Middle East?  
13. What effect has the refugee crisis since c.2015 had on the politics of the Middle East?  
14. Have parties with their origins in political Islam had a distinctive effect when they have taken a role in governance within the Arab Middle East?  

**2017.**  
1. To what extent are the varying characteristics of Middle Eastern states today attributable to the different circumstances of their creation?  
2. Does the plurality of identities within most Middle Eastern states serve as an impediment to democratisation?  
3. What are the political consequences of the state’s domination of the economy in most Middle Eastern countries?  
4. What explains the vulnerability of many ethnic and religious minorities within the Middle East to persecution?  
5. Are Middle Eastern states distinctively ‘masculine’?  
6. To what extent can state legislation deliver the shari‘a?  
7. Has the ambiguity of the Qur’an been more an asset or a liability for Muslim politics?  
8. What factors explain the impetus for projects of reform of Islamic law in Muslim states, and what explains their success or failure?  
9. Why does the Israeli-Palestinian conflict draw so much political attention from outside the Middle East?  
10. What explains the stridency of expressions of mutual hostility across the Persian Gulf over recent years?  
11. To what extent do Middle Eastern states look to the United States for regional leadership, and what are the prospects for change in this regard?  
12. Does competition or cooperation prevail in relations between Arab states today?  
13. Is today’s sectarianism in the Middle East no more than an uninhibited expression of pre-existing divisions?  
14. In what ways, if any, is the current Turkish regime fundamentally different from its predecessors since 1923?  
15. Is the self-styled ‘Islamic State’ group the intellectual and political legacy of the Muslim Brotherhood?  

**2016.**  
1. What consequences did the unresolved legacies of colonialism have for the politics of the modern Middle East?  
2. Is political Islam to be understood as a response to the failure of nationalist projects in the Arab Middle East?  
3. Have the Arab uprisings from 2010 set back the course of democratisation in most of the region?  
4. How useful is the concept of rentierism for explaining the political characteristics of oil-rich Middle Eastern states?
5. What explains the different approaches taken by Middle Eastern states in upholding or challenging discrimination? Answer with respect to EITHER the politics of gender OR the status of ethno-religious minorities.

6. Can the shari‘ah be codified? What might be lost, or gained, in the process?

7. What explains the diversity of approaches to the implementation of the idea of an Islamic state, in the contemporary period or the past?

8. To what extent, and in what way, do Islamic institutions check the power of the state?

9. In what respects do the understandings of the past held differently by Palestinians and Israelis serve to perpetuate the conflict between them?

10. Does hostility across the Persian Gulf come primarily from domestic politics or geostrategic ambitions? Answer with respect to one or more countries.

11. In accounting for the reasons for the close involvement of major external powers in the Middle East, what if anything do explanations that focus solely on the role of oil interests miss?

12. How is the mass movement of refugees from, within and through the Middle East reshaping the politics of the region?

13. EITHER: Was Erdoğan’s authoritarian turn inevitable? OR: What accounts for the failure of the Kurdish peace process, and what is the effect of this failure on Turkish foreign policy?

14. Are the reasons for the prominence of sectarian divisions in the Syrian conflict from 2011 similar to those in the Iraq conflict after 2003?

2015.

1. To what extent did France and Britain create the modern Middle East?

2. Does the Middle East show any sign of taking a ‘post-Islamist’ turn?

3. Does democratisation imperil ethnic and religious minorities in Arab countries?

4. Do Arab countries share common themes in their gender politics?

5. How should calls for the application of shari‘ah in the Muslim World today be understood?

6. How do Islamic institutions mediate between the Muslim and the state?

7. Do Islam and authoritarianism go hand in hand?

8. How does domestic US politics affect the Arab-Israeli conflict? Answer with respect to either the origins of the 1967 war in the Middle East, or the Oslo process from 1993.

9. Has the security system in the Persian Gulf region moved decisively under the control of local states?

10. Do the Arab Uprisings from 2010 demonstrate that the idea of an ‘Arab states system’ is still useful?

11. Why has the programme of economic liberalisation faltered in many Middle Eastern countries?

12. Was Iran’s ‘Green Movement’ opposing a leader or a system?

13. Have the processes of state-building and nation-building taken very different paths in the Middle East? Answer with respect to either the Palestinians or the Kurds.

14. What lessons can be drawn for other contexts from Turkey’s political trajectory about either (a) how to reconcile Islam and modern politics, or (b) the role of a strong state as an obstacle or a boon to democracy?

15. Have the experiences of Iraq since 2003 and Syria since 2011 demonstrated that there is a ‘Shi’a crescent’ after all?
The exam was taken by 24 students, of whom 5 received a mark in the 70-79 range, 14 received a mark in the 60-69 range, and 5 received a mark in the 50-59 range. Students taking it came from the Triposes in HSPS, History and Politics, and Asian & Middle Eastern Studies, and it was pleasing to see that there was at least one student in each of those Triposes who received a mark of 70+. Each script was each double-marked according to the same standards, irrespective of Tripos.

In terms of the spread of answers, most students (19) took one of the ‘mini-subjects’ in q.12, with the question on why the Gaza Strip serves a persistent flashpoint being the most popular of the three options. The next most popular question was q.10, on the conception of the Middle East as a zone of crisis, which drew 11 answers; as this was a new topic for the paper, it was pleasing to see the high level of engagement with the issues. In addition, q.5 on sectarianism was also popular, drawing 8 answers. Most of the other questions drew a fair number of answers too, so there was a quite good distribution across the paper; the only exception was q.7, on post-nationalism, which drew no answers.

The most successful answers this year adopted a clear focus at the start within the scope of the question, explained that focus, and sustained it through a detailed, critical evaluation throughout the scope of the essay. This year however there were a lot of long essays that gave long descriptive or narrative accounts, either not making an argument, or arguing about something that didn’t really respond to the question. It can be presumed (not least due to their length) that at least some of these accounts were prepared beforehand and simply transplanted into the submitted essay, given that the exam was taken in an ‘open book’ format. Although using prepared material was not prohibited, and candidates were not penalised for this, it may have had the unintended effect of making some essays drift away from relevance to what the question was asking.

There were a small number of cases in which the essay did not seem to be responding to the question at all. This was particularly the case with q.1, which asked about how “periods of rule in the Middle East by European imperial powers” shaped nationalism, but which led to essays that discussed at length the development of nationalism under the Ottoman Empire; and with q.2, which asked about “authoritarian governments … under which no mass uprisings have taken place since 2010”, but which produced two answers that heavily used the case of Egypt, which experienced a mass uprising in 2011. In both cases, it was difficult to see this as an honest mistake, since the question was clear, and the individual essays could not be judged to have “concentrate[d] on the subject matter of the question”, the requirement for a mark of 50 or higher.

It cannot be emphasised enough that a single essay of this sort, which wholly disregards the question, can have a disproportionately large effect in bringing down the overall mark for a paper, and indeed the overall class of a student.

On the more positive side, it was encouraging to see that there was a lot of critical engagement with advanced academic literature in the essays this year, more so than before. A good number of the most successful essays brought out a theme or theory out from a text, and used it often fairly centrally in the development of the argument, but were also able to show its limitations or provide another critical twist. There were fewer essays this year than usual that were commentaries on current events, perhaps reflecting the lower extent to which the Middle East has been featuring in
UK news headlines, and the result was more reflective, analytical essays which often tried to take in a broader scope of recent history or made a more sustained effort at comparison.

Examiner’s report 2020

The examination for the Politics of the Middle East paper was taken remotely this year on account of the Covid-19 pandemic, and in an open-book format. Most students chose to type their essays. It was taken by 25 students, from a range of Triposes: History & Politics, and Asian and Middle Eastern Studies, and three different tracks of HSPS. The same standards were applied across all students.

The quality this year was high. 6 students received average marks of 70 or above, including (as it happens) at least one student in each of the three Triposes. Only 2 students received marks lower than 60, in both cases receiving marks in the high 50s. The large majority of answers this year drew well upon the literature and were factually accurate, which in part follows from the open-book format. What was impressive this year was how many of the essays were able to make well-focused arguments through both developing critical accounts of the literature and staying engaged with empirical detail. There was on the whole a good balance between evidence and argument, and between broad themes and case-based specificity.

A few essays had extended descriptive sections at the expense of argument. Often this was done by asserting at the start a contentious judgement – that, for instance, in response to q.12 that Turkish politics used to be exceptionally secular but is no longer – and then using the rest of the essay to fill this in with detail. This approach often failed to engage with the issues with a sufficient sense of complexity and awareness of different judgements. A somewhat larger number of essays answered the essay question only somewhat indirectly, and this was probably the largest problem for responses to questions 4 (on obstacles to gender equality) and 5 (on the Israel-Palestine conflict) in particular. It was striking that a number of answers to question 4 did not address at all what the obstacles to gender equality are in the Middle East.

Finally, it should be noted that a number of third essays in a script were less well-developed than the other two – in that they were both significantly shorter and more abruptly argued than the preceding two essays – and this sometimes had a disproportionately negative effect on the overall mark. Presumably this was due to a shortage of time, prompted perhaps by the novel examination format. In a few cases, it brought the overall mark below 70. This was disappointing to see, as a more equal distribution of time between the essays could have resulted in a higher mark.

The most popular questions were on the origins of the Middle Eastern state (question 1, 11 answers), on the Israel-Palestine conflict (question 5, 10 answers) and on regional cooperation (question 6, 9 answers). The least popular questions were on economic liberalisation (question 3, 2 answers), on US-Russian rivalry in the Middle East (question 7, 1 answer), and on the legacy of the self-styled Islamic State movement (question 10, no answers).

This paper will not be running in 2020-21, but may be in back in future years.

Examiner’s report 2019

There were 19 candidates who took this paper by examination, and 16 by long essay. Out of the candidates taking the paper by examination, five candidates received first class marks, one candidate received a 2.2, and the other candidates received marks of 2.1.
There were some very good scripts. Many candidates were good at developing their own arguments, and providing evidence for the claims they were making. We were impressed by the range of examples in many exam scripts. The stronger scripts took time to justify their choice of factors/cases. Some questions were more popular than others, with ten candidates answering a question on the Gulf Cooperation Council (Q6) and ten candidates answering a question on the state and democracy in Iraq (Q11). All other questions were attempted by at least two candidates, except Q4, which was not chosen by any candidate.

Weaker answers received low 2.1 or 2.2 scores. Often these did not develop a clear argument, or did not use examples to support the main points being made. Sometimes these answers were imprecise or contained material that was superfluous or incorrect. Weaker answers showed an over-reliance on sweeping claims about the international environment (US does or does not want to engage, Russia as a spoiler), taken as self-evident, while avoiding engagement with domestic or regional factors.

The best scripts were notable for their ability to use examples effectively, for their range of references and for their ability to provide critical reflection on aspects of the politics of the Middle East.

**Examiner’s report 2018**

POL12 this year featured 23 students who took the paper by examination and 8 who took it by long essays. Six students overall received a mark of 70 or above, and only one (taking the paper by long essays) received a mark lower than 59. That leaves 24 who received a mark in the 60-69 range, 14 of whom were in the 65-69 range. Put differently, almost two-thirds of students (20/31) received an overall mark of 65 or above.

This mark distribution reflects how essays and exams were generally of a quite high standard this year, more so than in previous years. The large majority of students wrote accurate, well-focused essays that engaged suitably with the academic literature and constructed a coherent argument.

With the assessed essays, the best essays were those which brought out a range of themes and theories, and demonstrated good knowledge of broader debates about the politics of the Middle East – but which then found a way to focus their essays on a particular situation, era or contrast. The less successful essays either kept too narrowly to specific descriptive accounts without framing it within a broader conception of what the question was asking; or, for other essays, didn’t find a clear focus for the discussion, for example by not conveying a clear enough idea of what the question was asking. In 2018-19, the questions will be phrased more broadly than they were this year, so the first issue is less likely to arise, but the second issue becomes even more pertinent to consider.

For the exams, it was striking that students wrote with greater authority, subtlety and sense of judgement when they were addressing events and processes in the twentieth century than when they were writing about contemporary issues. This no doubt reflects the academic literature, for which there is an accumulated sense of debate for issues that are now older. But it does entail that students who choose to write about contemporary affairs – as we hope they do – should be looking more to develop a more rounded, multi-faceted appreciation of current debates, rather than accepting any one interpretation as valid. It was striking how students who wrote about imperial legacies and the force of Arab nationalism drew upon multiple sources, ideas, interpretations and theories, and formulated their own distinctive judgements on the back of them; while those who
wrote about post-2015 refugees in the Middle East simply regurgitated the substance of two or three articles.

In terms of subject matter of exam answers, the most popular questions were on the drivers of sectarianism (q.12, 10 responses), the legacy of European rule (q.1, 9 responses) and Gulf crises (q.6, 8 responses). It was disappointing that only one student took the question on gender struggles, although that student did it well: very few other exam essays brought in issues related explicitly to the politics of gender.

Those points aside, most students taking this paper by examination this year have a well-developed sense of how to write a good essay – and equally the pitfalls to avoid. Few students wrote descriptive narratives instead of structured arguments, for example. And the best scripts were able to develop critical insights into influential academic texts while not losing sight of the need to develop a coherent, sustained argument of their own. The large majority of scripts were able to relate general arguments well to specific national and regional contexts. Many of the more common problems in previous years weren’t apparent in this set of scripts, and future students may want to look back at earlier examiners’ reports to have a sense of the ways in which their less illustrious predecessors have sometimes struggled with the POL12 exam.

Examiners’ report 2017
This year’s paper had 36 students. Six of the exam candidates received an average mark of 70+ from both examiners, 23 received an average mark in the 60-69 range, and seven received an average mark in the 50-59 range. No-one received an overall mark lower than 52.

There was a fairly heavy bunching of answers in response to the questions on sectarianism (21 answers), the creation of states in the Middle East (17 answers) and international attention on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (16 answers). The questions about pluralism in democratisation, US regional leadership and the legacies of the Muslim Brotherhood each drew 7-10 responses, and all remaining questions received 5 or fewer responses. For a course that is taught broadly about the region, and which is designed to stimulate a range of new interests among its students, this bunching was surprising and somewhat disappointing for the examiners.

The relatively low number of firsts – lower as a proportion than in previous years – was primarily a consequence of a large number of candidates not structuring their essays around answering the question. The better answers devised an essay framework that was centrally about the question, and deployed suitable empirical material as part of the process of reasoning towards a conclusion. By contrast, too many students wrote long narratives or explanations that were not directly relevant to the question.

An example is question 1, for which many students wrote a general history of the formation of states in the Middle East, without attention to differences in the circumstances of their creation (which is the starting point for the question) and often with only a few words in the conclusion about how this does or does not explain their varying characteristics today (which is the central issue at stake in it). It would have been much better to think first about what those relevant ‘varying characteristics’ today are, and then to structure an essay around how state-formation can or cannot explain them.
In general, there were too many students who resorted to long historical narratives which didn’t have an underlying argument. These generally began with something along the lines of ‘To understand Topic X, we must first appreciate the historical background...’, thus beginning a simple chronologically-plotted account which in many cases accounted for over half the essay. The Israeli-Palestinian question (q.9), for instance, drew a number of general histories of the conflict, going back to the 19th Century, even though the question was about the international attention paid to it. These essays were mostly taken as unfocused, and therefore not eligible to receive a mark higher than 59 according to the marking criteria.

It was also rather curious to see many students seem to have learned lots of data – such as percentages who affirmed something in an opinion poll, or where a particular country stands in some league tables (which, incidentally, are of dubious intellectual value). In a number of essays, the structure seemed to have been designed to take us to this factoid, even though its relevance to the question was marginal at best. This is a poor trade-off: the deployment of knowledge only contributes to the essay if it is relevant to the question.

The sectarianism question generally drew essays that were relevant to answering the question, but a number of students took it to demand a critique of ‘primordialism’ rather than explore whether any sectarian identity existed before the current conflicts in Syria and Iraq. A false contrast was created between those who see an unchanging division from the schism in the 7th Century to the present (a perspective that was readily dismissed) and those who look solely at elite manipulation during the current conflicts.

As always, the best essays didn’t stick to some narrow formula for essay writing, but tackled the topic in a focused and often innovative way – aware of the arguments in the literature, but able to think independently of them. Many also put to good use specific and detailed examples of places, periods or political movements. The examiners weren’t reluctant to give marks of 80+ to such essays. They would have happily given more if a greater number of students had been willing to be more adventurous in their essays.

Examiners’ report 2016
34 students took this paper, and the quality was generally encouraging. Six students received average marks of 70 or more, and a further ten students received average marks of 65-69. Five students were in the 55-59 range, but no-one was below it. All the questions on the exam paper were taken by at least two students. The most popular questions were on sectarianism (q.14, 20 answers) and the politics of the Persian Gulf (q.10, 10 answers).

The best essays, as always, retained a close focus on the question while demonstrating awareness of a broad range of relevant arguments. The less successful answers, by contrast, were let down by the mismatch between the topic of the question and their actual discussion. An example of this is the question on how Israelis’ and Palestinians’ understandings of the past served to perpetuate the conflict (q.9). This was a difficult question, but those candidates who thought seriously about what sorts of arguments could be made for how the historical understandings of the participants informed their conflictual actions were rewarded with some of the highest marks awarded for single essays this year. By contrast, those who provided simple descriptive narratives of the modern history of the
conflict without regard for what the question was asking received some of the lowest marks. A number of students answered the question as if it were asking ‘to what extent do...’, weighing its influence up against other factors, but the question was ‘in what ways do.’, which requires a different sort of answer. It has to be assumed that the two students who just wrote about how territorial ambitions perpetuate the conflict, the subject of the supervision question during the year, didn’t know anything about the conflict aside from their own supervision essays, and were marked down accordingly.

This year most students demonstrated good knowledge of the range of arguments made by relevant authors. The question on the codification of the shari‘ah (q.6) prompted most students who answered that question to reflect closely and carefully on the extent to which arguments from authors such as Vikor and Hallaq worked, identifying what they could be seen to have missed, and comparing their approaches. Some questions, such as this, can be usefully answered through engaging in careful critical analysis of key texts, as it leads to a nuanced answer to the exam question.

Other questions prompted essays which combined textual analysis with the deployment of detailed empirical examples. The question on the usefulness of the concept of rentierism (q.4) required an explanation of that concept, which most students taking the question were able to provide; the distinguishing factor from there was how closely the conceptual account could be made to fit with examples. In this, a pleasing number of students were able to convey substantive information accurately about a range of cases, from Algeria to Kuwait, in order to interrogate the concept.

There were two specific issues that problematised a number of essays this year. The first was that three questions specifically asked for a comparative understanding: qq.5 and 7, which asked candidates to explain the diversity of approaches to discrimination and the implementation of the idea of an Islamic state respectively; and q.14, which asked for a comparison between the reasons for sectarian polarisation in Syria and Iraq. Many students answering these questions were able to make comparisons, but a significant minority only discussed one case at length, typically Tunisia for the sub-question on gender discrimination, and Iraq for the question on sectarianism. Clearly comparison between cases is not possible if candidates only know about and discuss one case.

The second issue comes from candidates avoiding key terms in the question. The question on the effect of the ‘unresolved legacies of colonialism’ (q.1) does require answers that impute meaning to that term: there isn’t a single answer to what those ‘unresolved legacies’ might be, but essays which just wrote generally on the effects of colonialism in the region were missing a trick. Similarly, those who wrote on ‘Islamic institutions’ (q.8) without providing a clear understanding of what was meant by that term retained a level of ambiguity that hindered their clarity.

One pleasing aspect of this year’s scripts was the extent to which students were able to relate established debates to contemporary events. An example of this was the ways in which the question on hostility across the Persian Gulf (q.10) was answered by using contending approaches to understanding Iranian foreign policy in order to discuss the Vienna deal of July 2015. The number of students who used recent examples, and did so usually well, provides encouragement to the
course’s aspiration that a historically and theoretically grounded approach can usefully inform our understanding of the contemporary Middle East.

Examiners’ report 2015
This was the first year of the Middle East paper, and it drew a good number of students. 26 students took the exam, and a further 2 students took the paper by long essay.

In general, the quality of exam scripts and long essays was high: there were quite a few scripts demonstrating an outstanding level of understanding, and two thoroughly researched and innovative long essays. Three scripts were judged by the both examiners to fall below the 2.1 standard, but there were none below the 2.2 level.

The best scripts and long essays for this paper drew upon detailed knowledge to make their arguments, whilst recognising and evaluating critically contrasting arguments. The very best ranged across material from the different reading lists within the same essay, demonstrating independent thinking and well-structured writing intentions.

The most significant limitations were as follows. First, quite a few exam essays did not demonstrate a good understanding of key concepts in the questions (eg ‘post-Islamist’, ‘Arab states system’): this indicates a limited extent of careful reading. Secondly, a few students adopted a strategy of giving a straightforward answer to the question in the opening section of the essay, and filling the rest of the essay with factual information to back up their starting assertion. Even if the information is entirely correct, this is an approach that cannot reach a 2.1 standard: it’s not making an argument. It’d be much better to recognise different real or plausible potential answers, and evaluate between them. Thirdly, there was a surprisingly large number of basic factual inaccuracies, often quite trivial in form (such as in stating the years of particular events), but which cumulatively within the same script led to a sense of carelessness.

In general, most students showed they could combine broader thematic analysis with attention to the politics of particular places. It was good to see that the empirical material drawn upon by students ranged across the region, from detailed discussions of the place of Islam in Morocco through to engaging accounts of gender politics in Iran. There was useful attention to the particularities of politics in Iran, Turkey and Israel, alongside the more ‘standard’ reference points in Middle Eastern studies (Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Iraq). It was particularly encouraging to read close, critical engagement with the two case studies of Turkey and the ‘new sectarianism’. One pleasing aspect of the exam scripts was that all the questions were attempted by at least one student, and no question received more than ten responses: one hopes that this reflects the diversity of interests and approaches that the course was intending to stimulate.
7. Other approaches to understanding Middle Eastern politics

In order to develop a more rounded understanding of Middle Eastern politics, going beyond traditional academic sources is necessary. This section provides a few suggestions of websites, literary fiction and cinema that will help fill out your thinking. Tastes and inclinations vary, and there is no claim to exhaustiveness in the lists below; they do however provide some potential starting points for those beginning to engage with these topics. Suggestions of items to add to any of these lists would always be appreciated.

7.1 Websites

Aside from the standard Anglo-American news sources, you may want to dip in to some of the following on-line sources:

- **www.merip.org**
  - The Middle East Research and Information Project (MERIP) regularly produces short online articles on its website from leading scholars on contemporary problems or issues, alongside its established academic journal, *Middle East Report*. Although it doesn’t try to be a systematic source of information, these interventions are worth reading for the new insights and attention they give on particular themes, usually those which are underreported. It tends to have a critical approach to Western policy in the region.

- **www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/**
  - Qatar-based al-Jazeera news has a slick English-language news website that has a level of detail in promptly reporting on Middle Eastern politics that others lack. The video and documentary content is also generally of high quality. It has though increasingly come to follow a Western news agenda that limits its distinctiveness.

- **www.al-monitor.com**
  - Al-Monitor is a news website, drawing largely upon local journalists in the Middle East to provide more detailed coverage of and commentary on contemporary stories. Quality is variable, but the range of issues and perspectives and the promptness of the reporting makes this source often particularly useful.

  - The International Crisis Group (ICG) produces well-researched and often quite original reports on contemporary problem-areas. It always makes policy prescriptions, and so the style of writing isn’t really appropriate for follow for this paper. Try also not to approach the region simply as an arena for various ‘crises’. Nevertheless, the reports on the Middle East are usually well worth reading. The ICG takes a liberal interventionist approach to most issues.

- **www.project-syndicate.org/world-affairs**
  - Hosts commentary pieces from journalists, politicians and analysts around the world. It is not specific to the Middle East, but it has articles taken (and translated) from a fairly significant number of Middle Eastern publications.

- **www.arabist.net**
  - The consistently engaging and sometimes quite offbeat blog run by Cairo-based Issandr El Amrani.
The entries are mostly on Egyptian politics, but the blog also contains lots of helpful links to other articles on the wider politics of the region.

www.Jadaliyya.com
- This is the e-zine of the Washington-based Arab Studies Institute. At its best, it hosts engaging reflections from scholars on contemporary developments in the Arab world. At its worst, it produces turgid and posturing social theory.

www.arab-reform.net
- The Arab Reform Initiative provides policy analysis that addresses contemporary issues across the Arab region. Its research largely aims to articulate a home-grown agenda for democratic change and social justice.

www.opendemocracy.net/en/north-africa-west-asia
- openDemocracy is a non-profit global media organisation with coverage from a liberal / progressive perspective. Its different projects address issues such as trafficking and slavery, freedom of information and the global economy. Its project on ‘North Africa and West Asia’ (the Middle East plus Afghanistan, it seems) contains in-depth contributions alongside broad coverage.

www.middleeasteye.net
- A relatively new digital news organisation, founded in 2014, that covers stories from the Middle East, as well as related content from beyond the region. It is a good venue to visit when seeking analytical perspectives on contemporary news stories.

en.eipss-eg.org
- The Egyptian Institute for Political and Strategic Studies is an independent research centre founded in Turkey in 2014. It offers solid research and in-depth analysis on a wide range of critical topics, primarily concerning Egypt, its domestic politics as well as foreign policies and relations.

english.alaraby.co.uk
- The ‘New Arab’, a London-based news website, presents in-depth and informative coverage of events in the Middle East and beyond. Many of its articles features a progressive discourse and counter autocratic and sectarian narratives.

7.2 Literary fiction (either in English translation or originally in English)
For those interested in the modern classics of Middle Eastern literature, attention will readily be drawn to Naguib Mahfouz’ monumental Cairo Trilogy (1956-57), Ghassan Kanafani’s story of Palestinian refugee life, Men in the Sun (1962), Emile Habibi’s darkly comic Secret Life of Saeed, The Pessoptimist (1974), Amos Oz’ mysterious tales of memory and disillusion in Israel, My Michael (1968) and A Perfect Peace (1982), and Elias Khoury’s fractured story of Beirut during the Lebanese civil war, Little Mountain (1977). The list below is not of such ‘classics’, but of more recent and perhaps idiosyncratic works that bring out themes, debates or struggles in contemporary political life in the region.
- Hassan Blasim, *The Iraqi Christ* (2013). As a series of short – some very short – stories, this is a great starting point for thinking about how literary responses to war can inform one’s understanding of politics. Some of the stories are shockingly macabre.

- Jokha al-Harthi, *Celestial Bodies* (2018). A beguiling account of an Omani family, bringing out well the disruptions, jealousies and miscomprehensions that surround the transformation of life amidst the country’s new wealth over the past 50 years.


- Kanan Makiya, *The Rope* (2016). A rather lightly fictionalised account of the experience of a Shi’a militiaman in Najaf, through which to tell the account of the early years of the US occupation of Iraq. Makiya uses the narrator to ventriloquise his own political views, but still the novel has its value.


- Orly Castel-Bloom, *Human Parts* (2002). Perhaps the most realistic of Castel-Bloom’s works, it engages with how Israelis understand and respond to ‘violence’. The early *Dolly City* (1992), set in a lightly fictionalised Tel Aviv, portrayed as gruesome and nihilistic, may also be of interest.

- Susan Abulhawa, *The Blue Between Sky and Water* (2015). Of the many Palestinians in exile who write stories about returning to Palestine, this is perhaps the best contemporary example: an American-born girl returning to live in the Gaza Strip with her family, and so opening up the character of the place.

- Khairy Shalaby, *The Lodging House* (2003). Set within the Egyptian urban underclass, seen through the eyes of a student drop-out, the book engages with the multiple stories and struggles that rarely capture wider attention. The later novel, *The Time-Travels of the Man who Sold Pickles and Sweets*, is uproarious funny, albeit less obviously politically relevant.

- Hanan al-Shaykh, *I Sweep the Sun off Rooftops* (1998). Perhaps the most widely read female Arab author in English, this is a diverse collection of 17 stories set around the region and in diasporas. The novels are more popular and may also be of interest.

- Elif Shafak, *The Architect’s Apprentice* (2014). Although it’s set in 16th Century Istanbul, and so doesn’t quite match the objective of engaging you with contemporary politics, the novel brings out a resilient sense of the diversity, social divisions and self-conceptions of the Ottoman Empire, for those drawn to sweeping historical epics.

- Alaa al-Aswany, *The Yacoubian Building* (2002). One of the most highly regarded novels of recent years, it is the story of the residents of one apartment bloc in central Cairo, drawing in the many sides of the modern city.

7.3 Films

These are listed with a few suggestions per country. The films listed are not necessarily the best representatives of national cinematic traditions, but are on here because of the ways in which they link up with political themes in the course (and because subtitled versions are readily available). This list is rather old, and suggestions for updates would be appreciated!


Iran: *Offside* (2006) is a comic take on Iran’s gender restrictions. *Secret Ballot* (2001) is an engaging and surreal if slowly-paced story of an election day that explores the ways in which different understandings of Iran’s politics are brought out. *Persepolis* (2007), based on the graphic novel of Marjane Satrapi, was widely acclaimed; quite a bit of it is about life in exile, rather than Iran itself.


Turkey: *Breath* (2009) is an anti-war film about a unit of Turkish soldiers based in the southeast. *On the Way to School* (2008) is a documentary about a young Turkish teacher who struggles to communicate with his Kurdish pupils.

7.4 Music

*Thanks to Liv Robinson (2021-22) for compiling this list*

Cheikha Rimitti and Cheb Khaled – ‘The Mystic Revelation of Rai’ – the coming together of two stars of Rai, a popular form of Algerian folk music commonly surrounding subjects of colonial occupation and societal inequalities or issues. Rimitti, one of the first female Rai singers to perform publicly and Khaled, the best-selling Rai musician of all time.


Rachid Taha, Cheb Khaled, Faudel – ‘123 Soleils’ – Surely one of the best albums ever made, a collaboration between three Algerian and French-Algerian Rai singers, alongside a wide range of talented players. It showcases some of the best of their work, including a performance of the Algerian folk song ‘Abdel Kader’. There is also a brilliant concert film of the entire event also titled ‘123 Soleils’.
Umm Kulthum – ‘Amal Hayate - Aroh Le Men’ – described as the ‘fourth pyramid’ of Egypt, one of the most influential singers throughout the entire Arabic world, an utterly spectacular voice accompanied by an amazing orchestra.

Youssra El Hawary – ‘No’oum Nasyen’ – album rich with political satire, jazz and folk from Egyptian accordion player Youssra El Hawary.

Hasna El Becharia – ‘Smaa Smaa’ – a brilliant example of Gnawa, a musical style associated with groups in many north African nations, said to have originated from mystical cults amongst the descendants of slaves brought to North Africa from the South-Saharan region. Apart from singing, El Becharia is also plays guitar, oud and the Guembri on this album.

Various Artists – ‘Festival au Desert’ – a festival with an unbeatable line up of musicians, showcasing especially Tuareg forms of music as well as music from the wider North and West African region.

Omar Souleyman – ‘Wenu Wenu’ – This album takes the Dabke, a style of line-dance music popular in Syria and other Middle Eastern countries at celebrations and reworks it into an electronic style resulting in songs which almost aggressively push you to dance.

Derya Yıldırım & Grup Şimşek – ‘The Trip’ – a psychedelic mixture of Anatolian folk music, rock and pop music.

Nass el Ghiwane – ‘Essadma’ - referred to as Morocco’s answer to the Rolling Stones, and one of the most famous bands in the region, the music of Nass el Ghiwane represents a wide range of blend of influences and instruments, encompassing both Sufi poetry and banjos.

Rana Farhan – ‘I Return (Baz Amadam)’ – a brilliant engaging album, blending jazz and blues with the classical Persian Poetry of Rumi.

Fairuz – ‘Emany Satea’ – known as the ‘soul of Lebanon’ and potentially the highest selling Middle Eastern artist of all time, the appeal of her music in spans across social divisions in Lebanon and throughout the world.

Googoosh – ‘40 Golden Hits of Googoosh’ - one of the most popular pop singers and icons in pre-revolutionary Iran. Even after the revolution, despite a ban on performing, her influence was still felt through the wide circulation of bootlegged performances, and she continues to perform globally to this day.

Natacha Atlas – ‘Best Of’ – A Belgian-Egyptian singer with an otherworldly voice who brings to each album a fantastic blend of Arabic influences, hip-hop, jazz and reggae.