

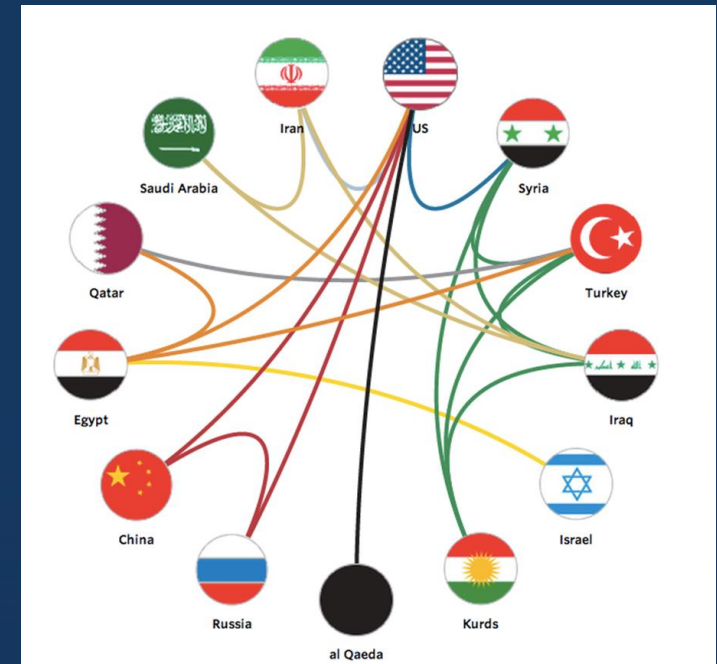


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Medio Oriente

Verso nuovi equilibri?

Fabula Mundi 2024



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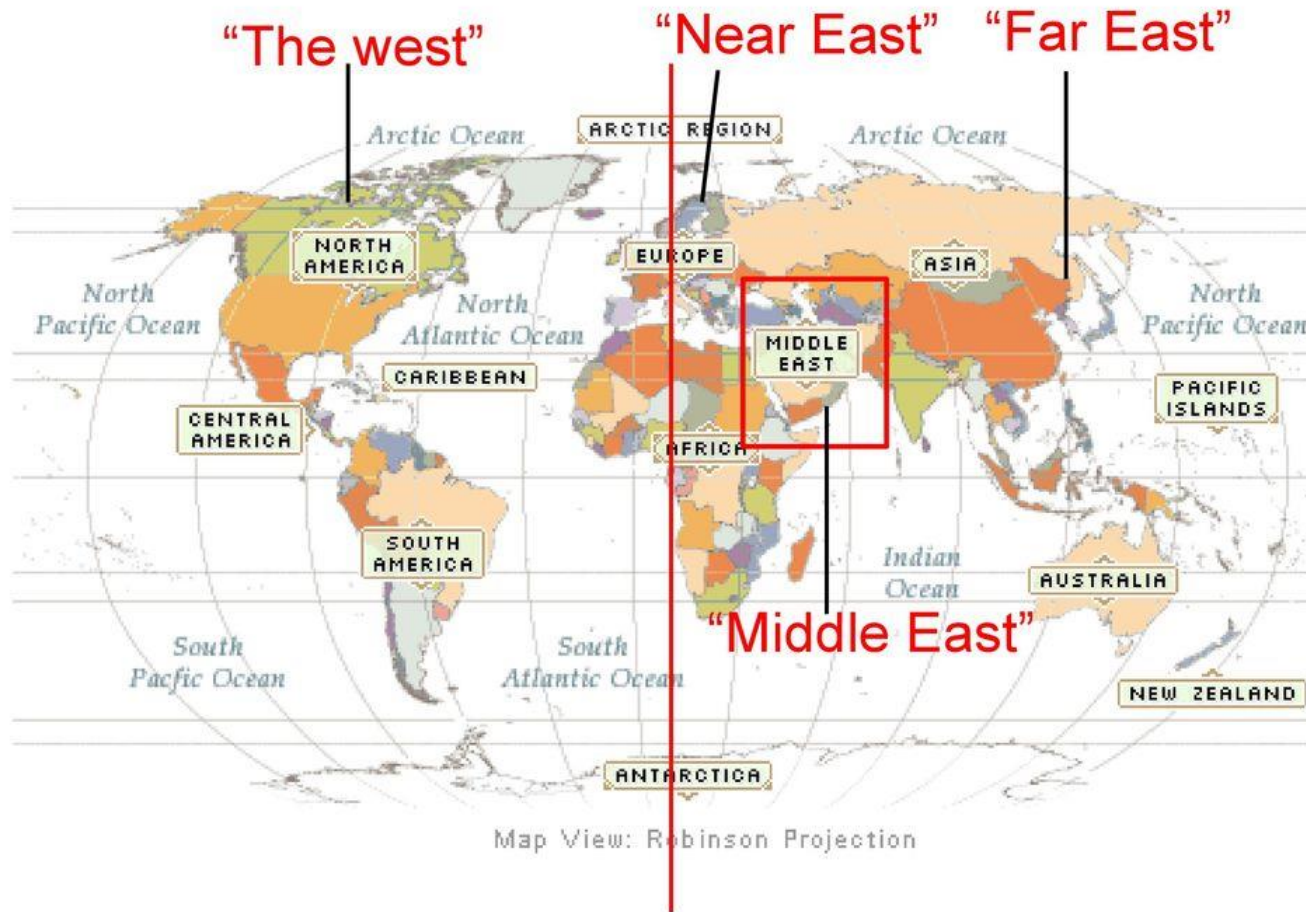
L'Impero Ottomano e l'oriente

Decline of the Empire

- Extent c. 1683
- Extent c. 1914

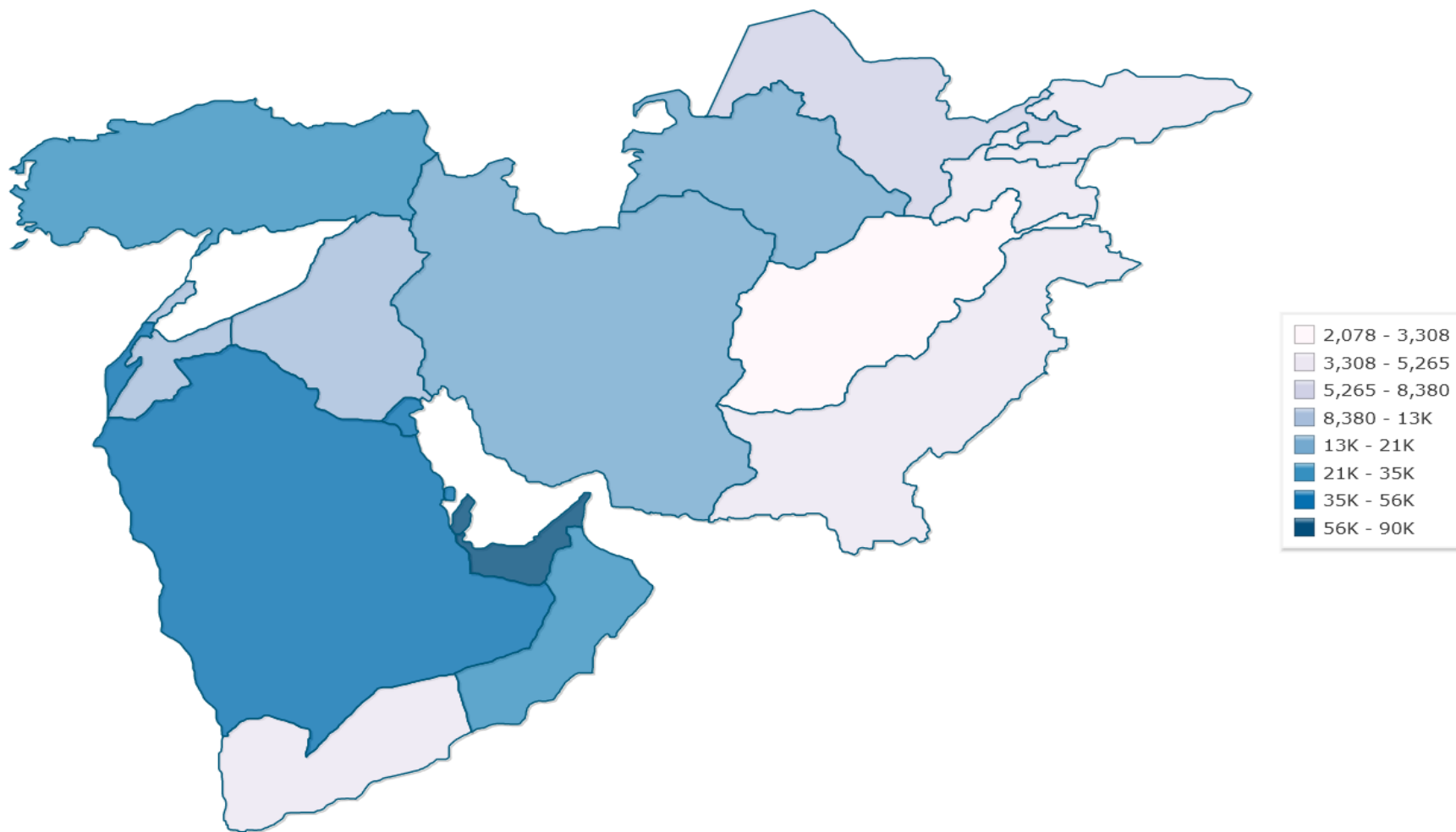
Vicino, Medio e Lontano «Oriente»

Regions of the world





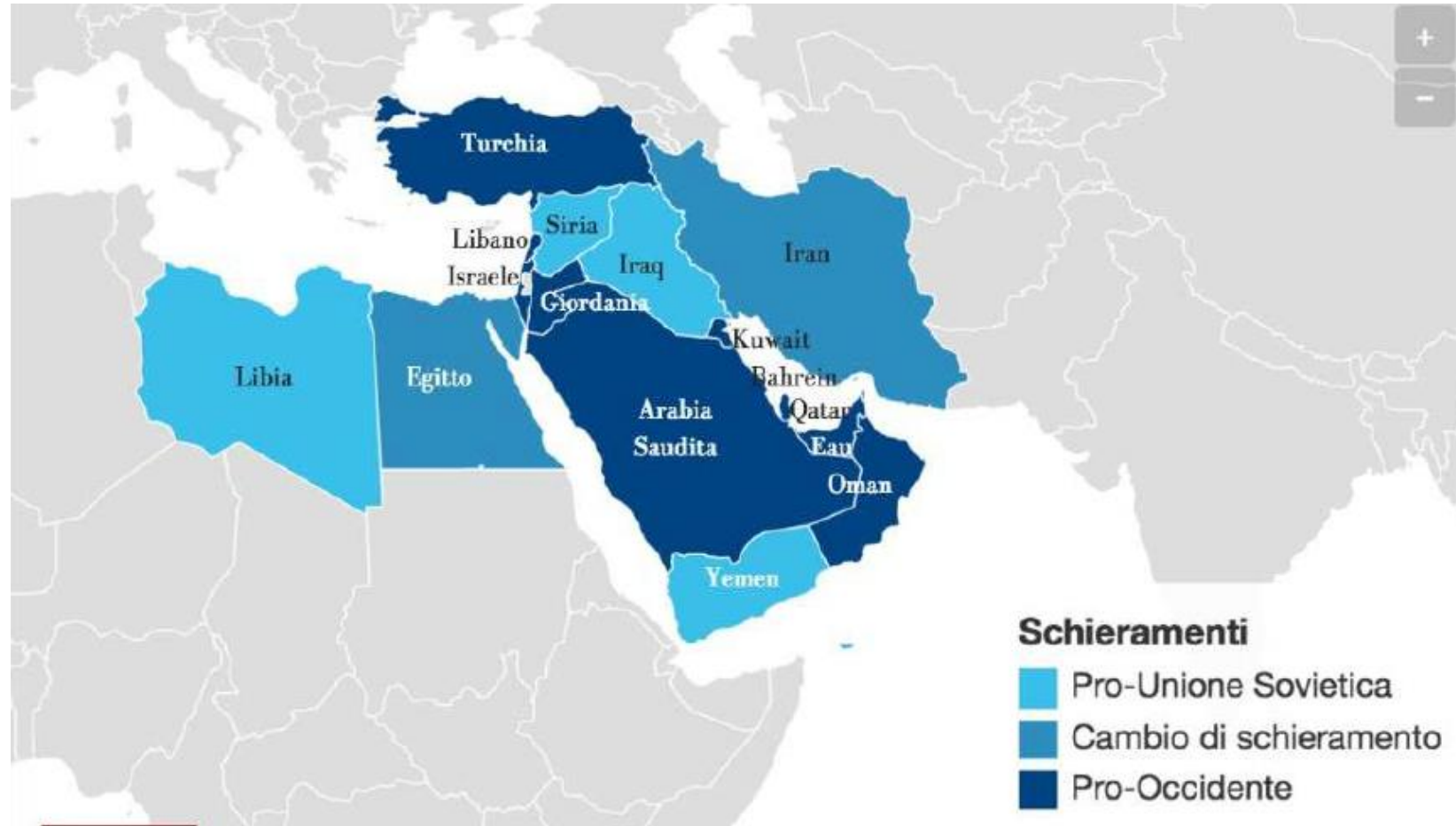
Medio Oriente: PIL pro-capite (PPP)



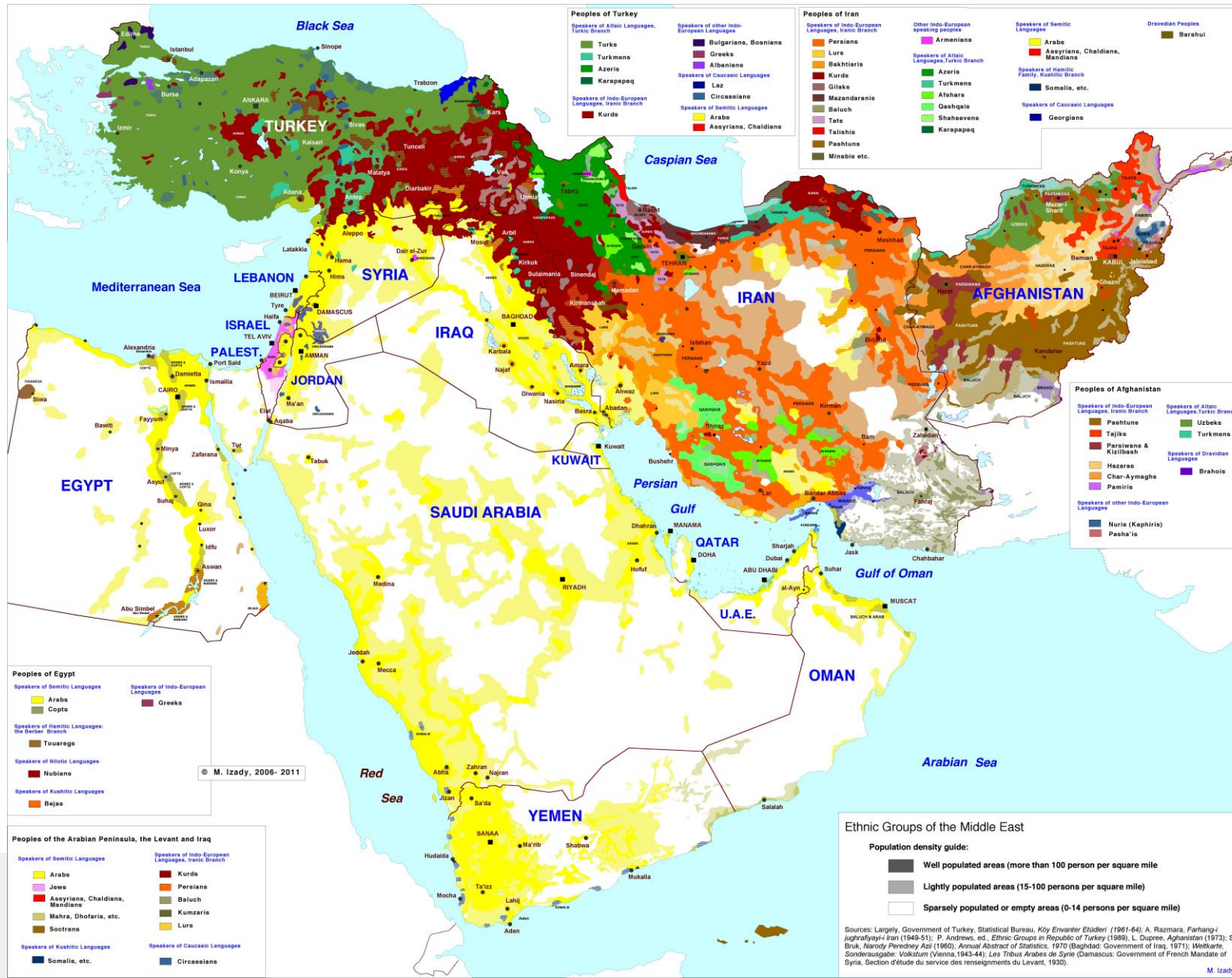
La colonizzazione in Medio Oriente



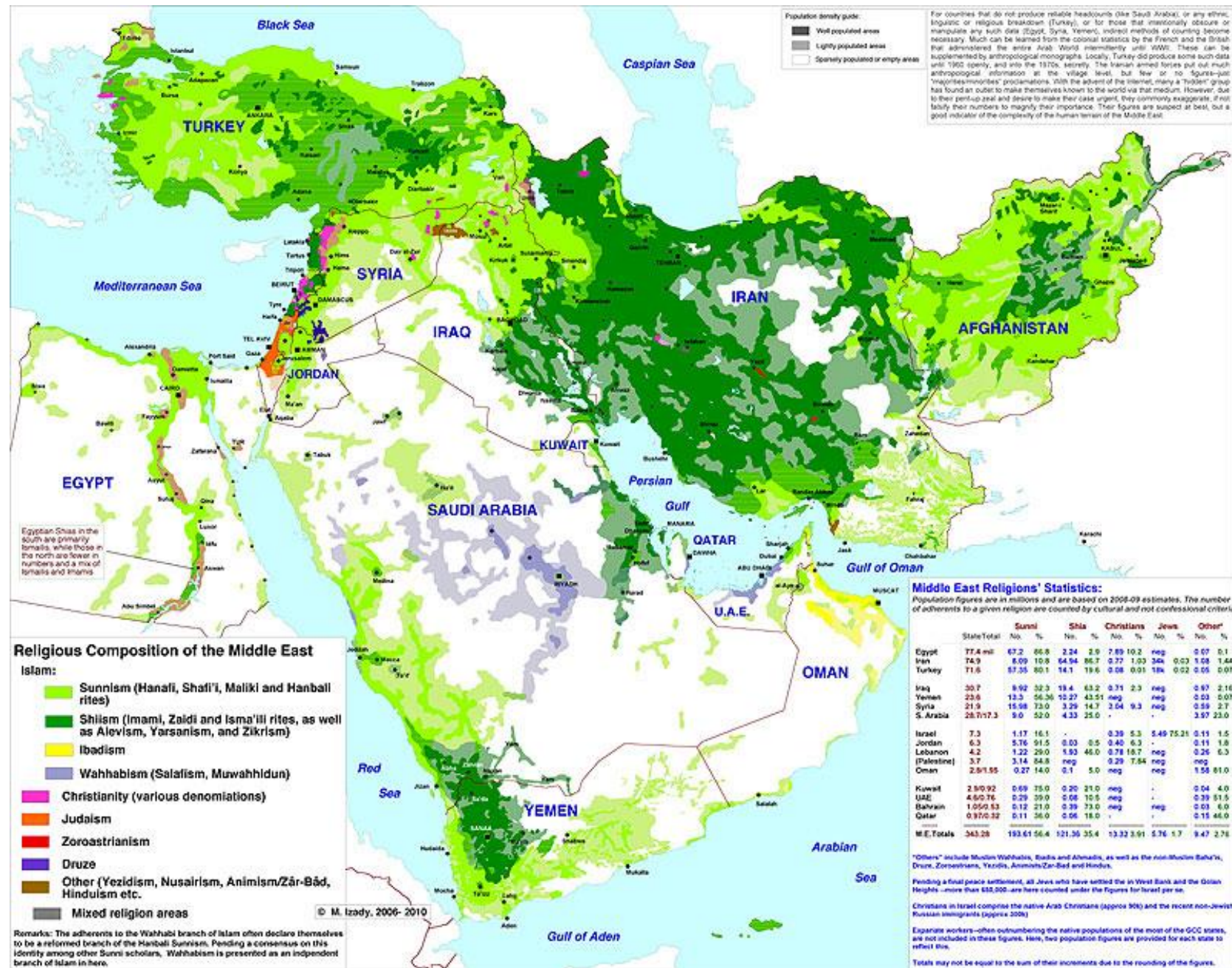
Schieramenti durante la Guerra Fredda



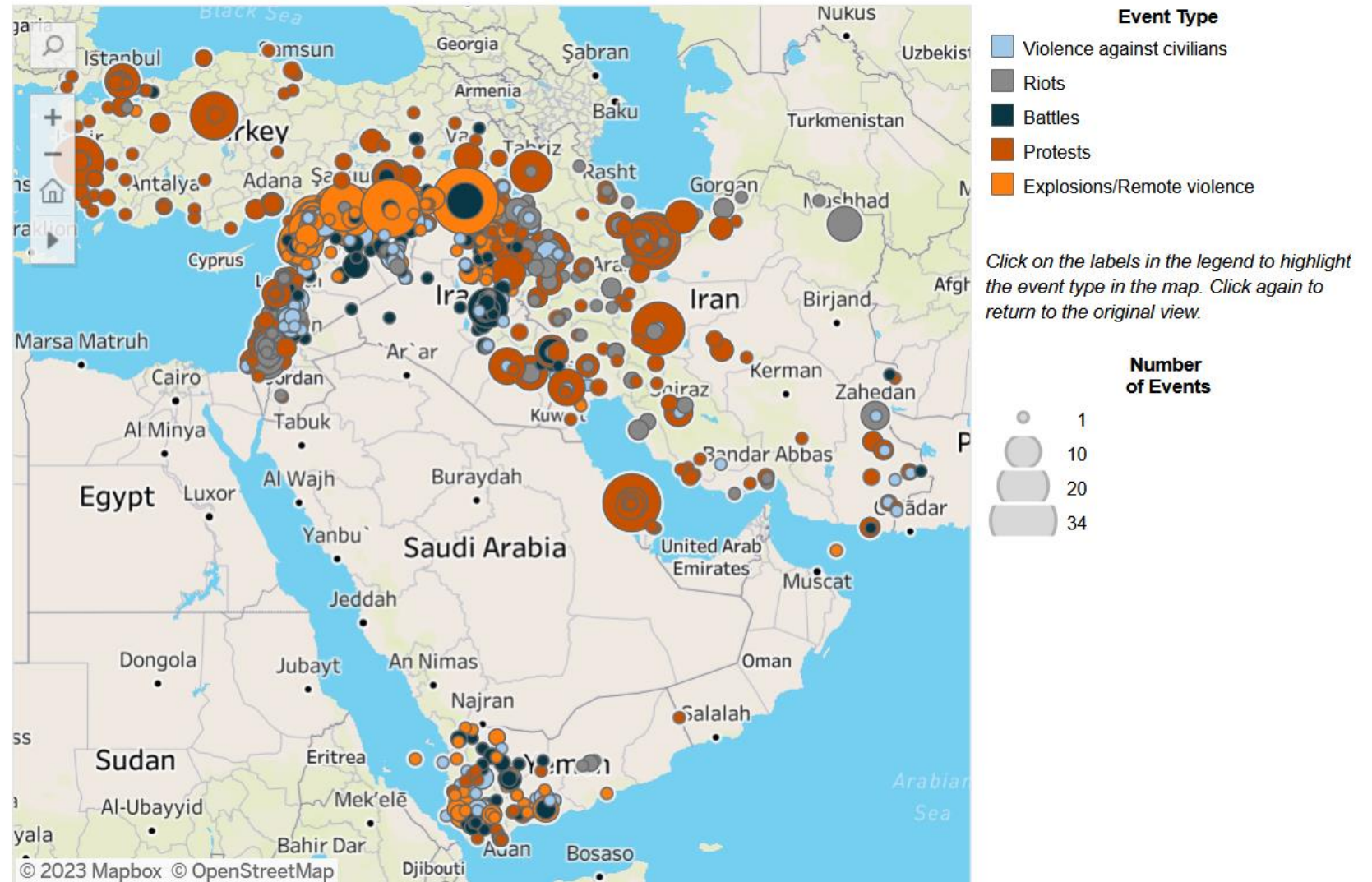
Medio Oriente: gruppi etnici



Medio Oriente: religioni



Medio Oriente: conflitti

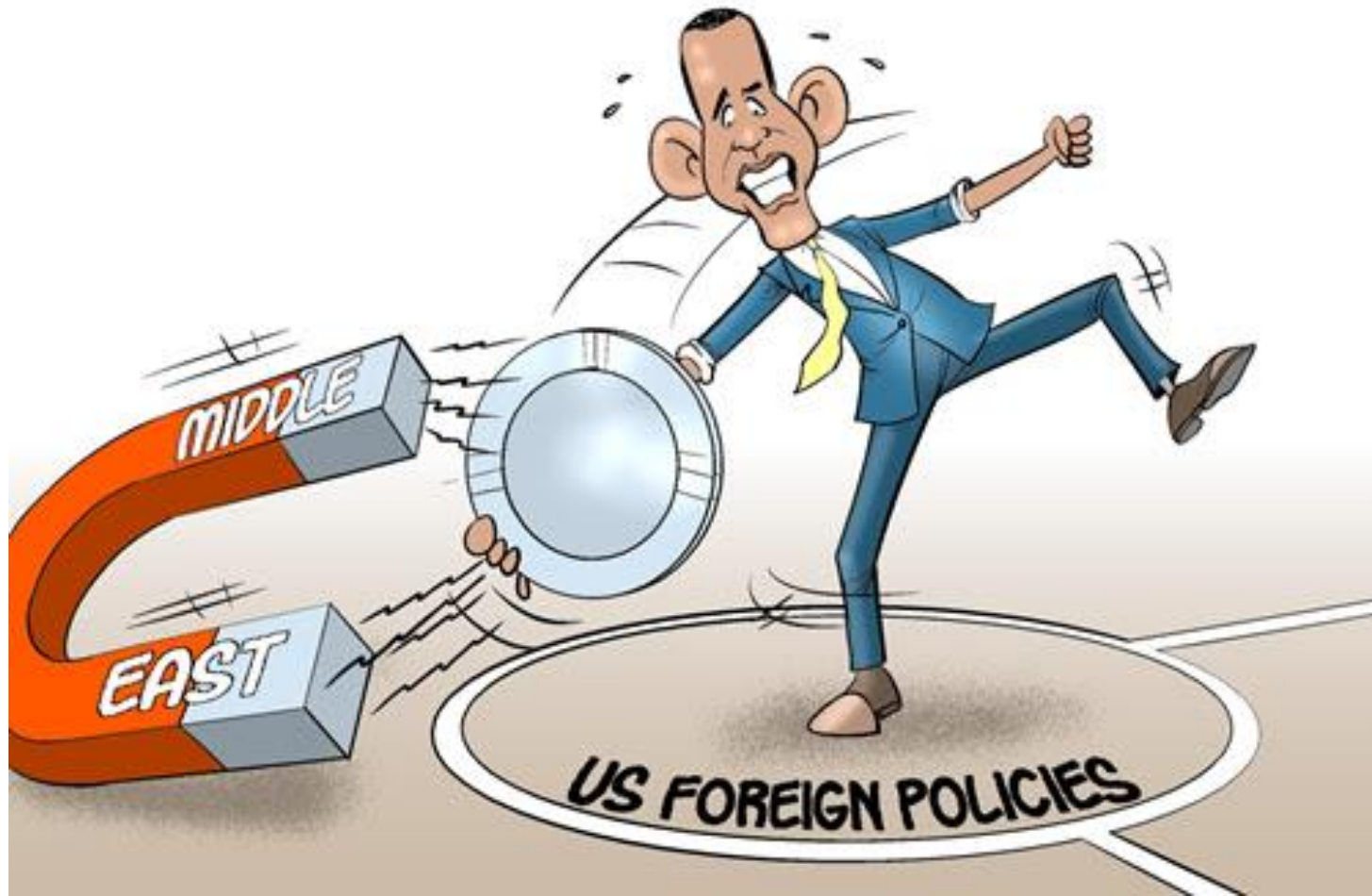


I principali «corridoi» (choke points)



The image features four regional flags arranged in a 2x2 grid. The top-left flag is the flag of Iran, with green, white, and red horizontal stripes and a central emblem. The top-right flag is the flag of Turkey, with a red field and a white crescent and star. The bottom-left flag is the flag of Israel, with white and blue horizontal stripes and a central Star of David. The bottom-right flag is the flag of Saudi Arabia, with green and white horizontal stripes and Arabic calligraphy. The text "Le potenze regionali dell'area" is centered over the flags.

Le potenze regionali
dell'area



Obama Premio Nobel per la Pace (2009)



Contese e rivendicazioni territoriali cinesi



Kim Jong Un e i missili nord-coreani

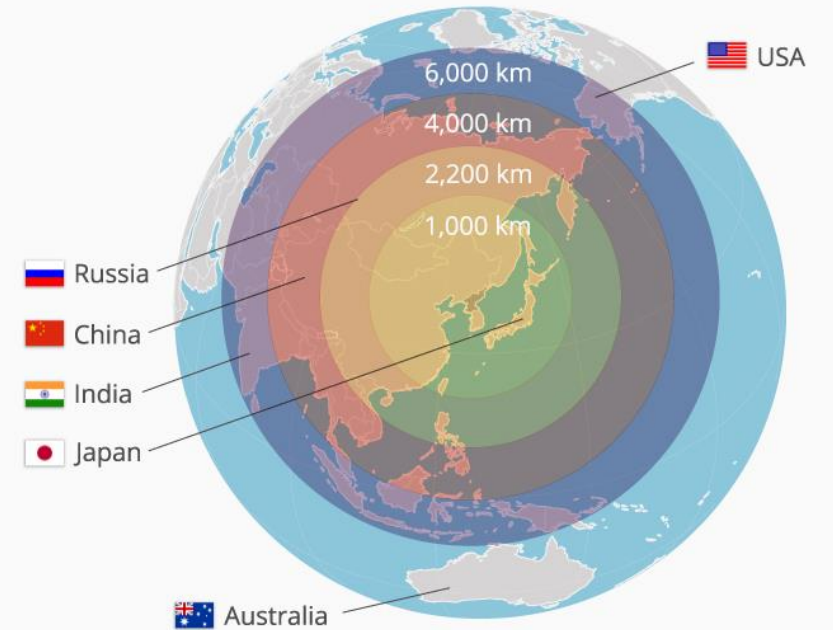


The Countries in Range of North Korean Missiles

Maximum estimated/calculated North Korean missile ranges

Missile type

- Nodong
- Taepodong-1
- Musudan
- Taepodong-2



Presenza militare USA nel Pacifico



Obama e Israele



Donald goes to Riyadh



Trump e le relazioni con l'Iran





Gli Accordi di Abramo

Arab countries with diplomatic ties to Israel



Before Abraham Accords

Part of Abraham Accords

Part of Abrahams Accords but details not yet finalised

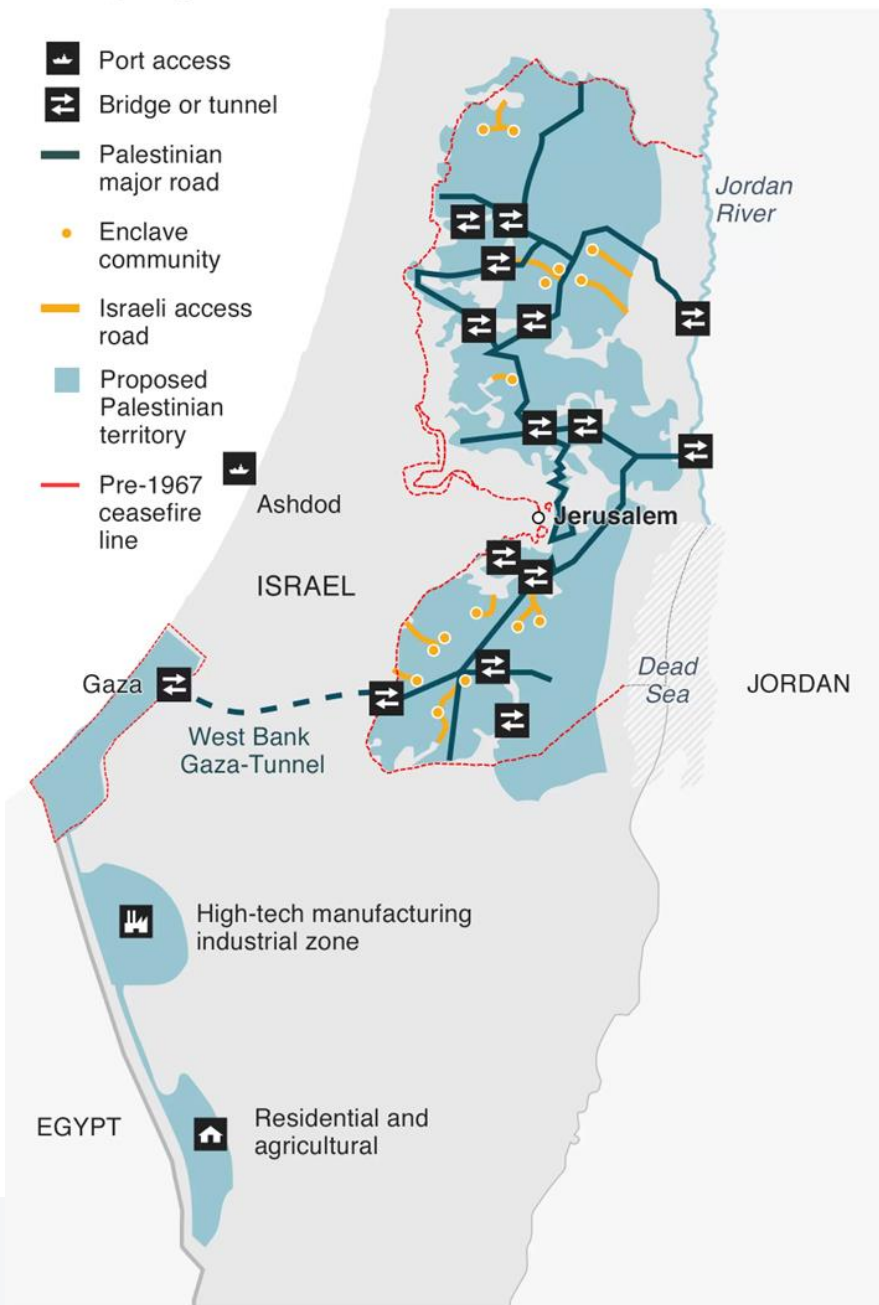




Nuove ottime
relazioni

Il Piano Trump

Trump's plan for the State of Palestine



Source: White House

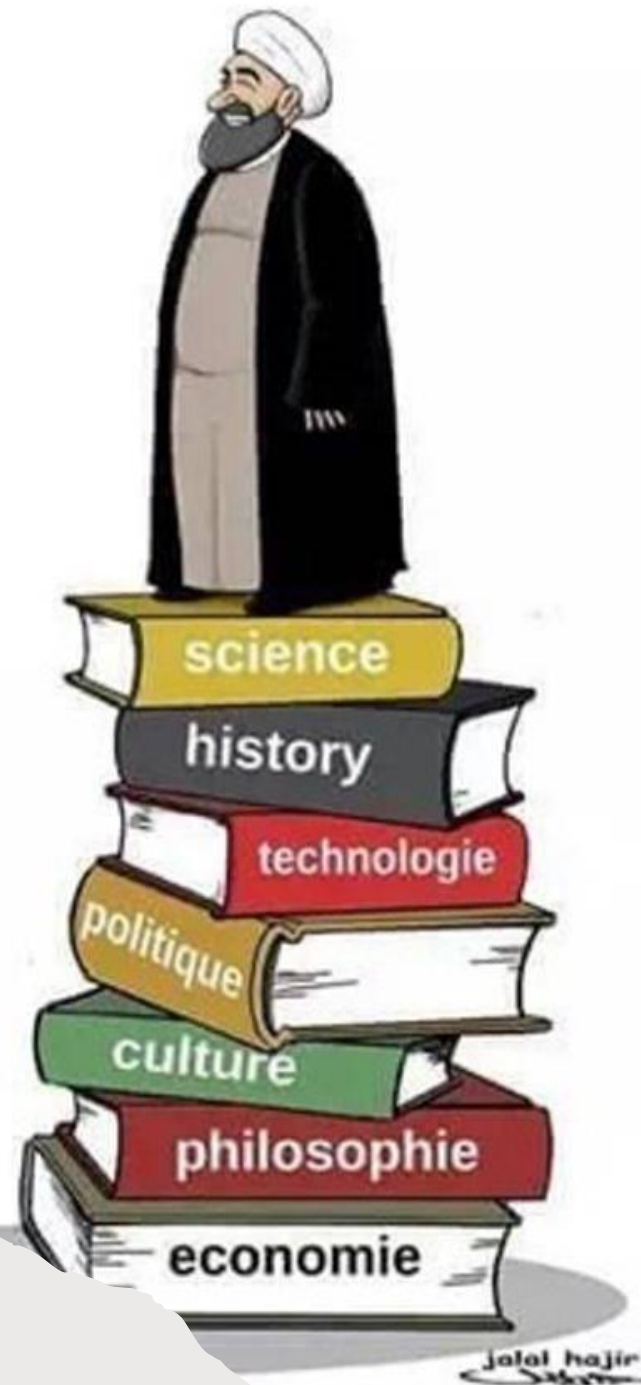
BBC



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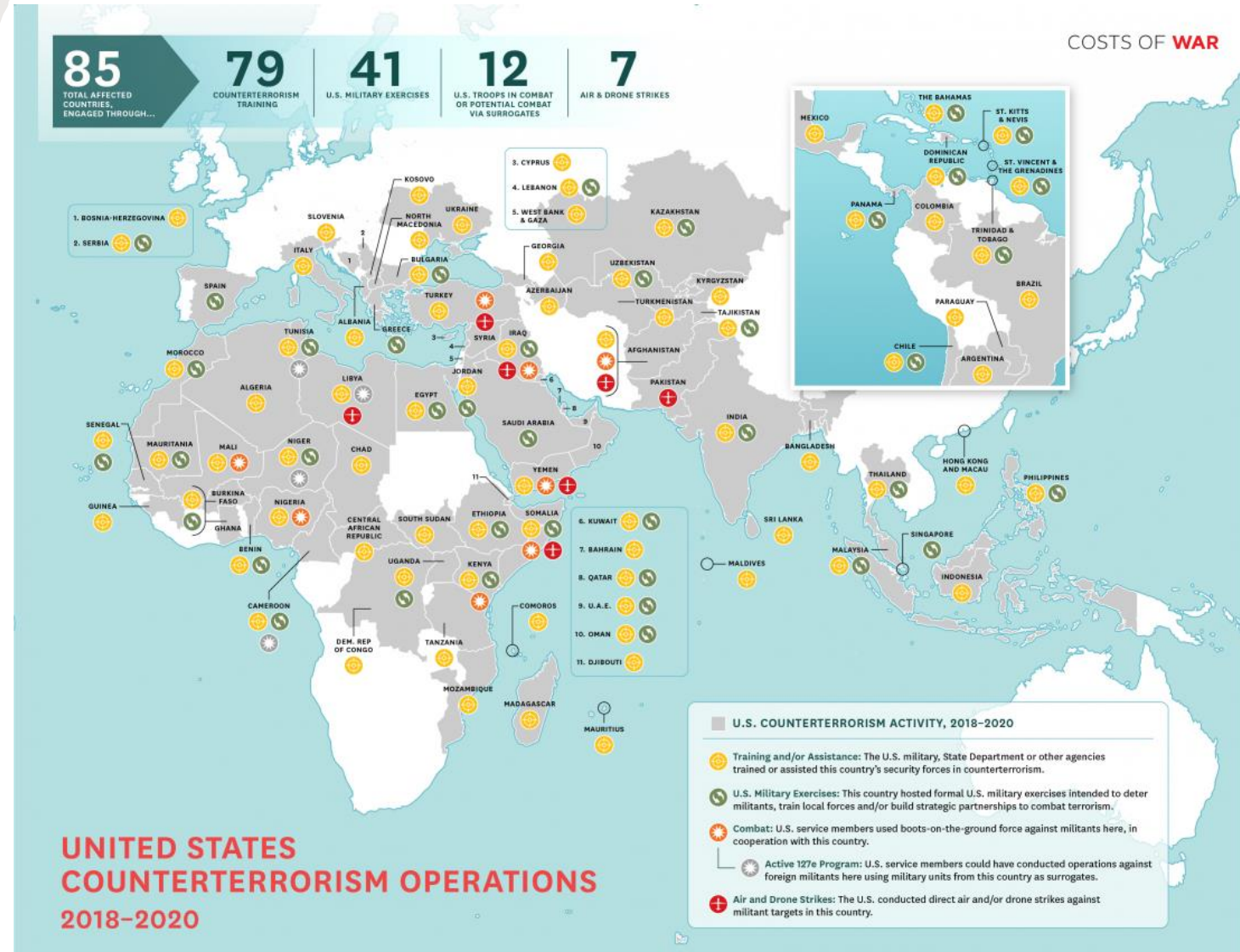
Arabia Saudita *vs* Iran



7 ottobre 2023

Operazioni militari dopo l'11 settembre

- **Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF)** March 20, 2003 - August 31, 2010. - IRAQ
- **Operation New Dawn (OND)** September 1, 2010 – December 15, 2011. - IRAQ
- **Operation Odyssey Dawn (OOD)** and NATO's **Operation Unified Protector (OUP)** March 19, 2011 - October 31, 2011. (LIBIA)
- **Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR)** October 15, 2014 – IRAQ / ISIS
- **Operation Freedom's Sentinel (OFS)** and NATO's **Operation Resolute Support (ORS)** January 1, 2015 - August 2021 - AFGHANISTAN





L'invasione russa dell'Ucraina





La caduta di Kabul – 15 agosto 2021

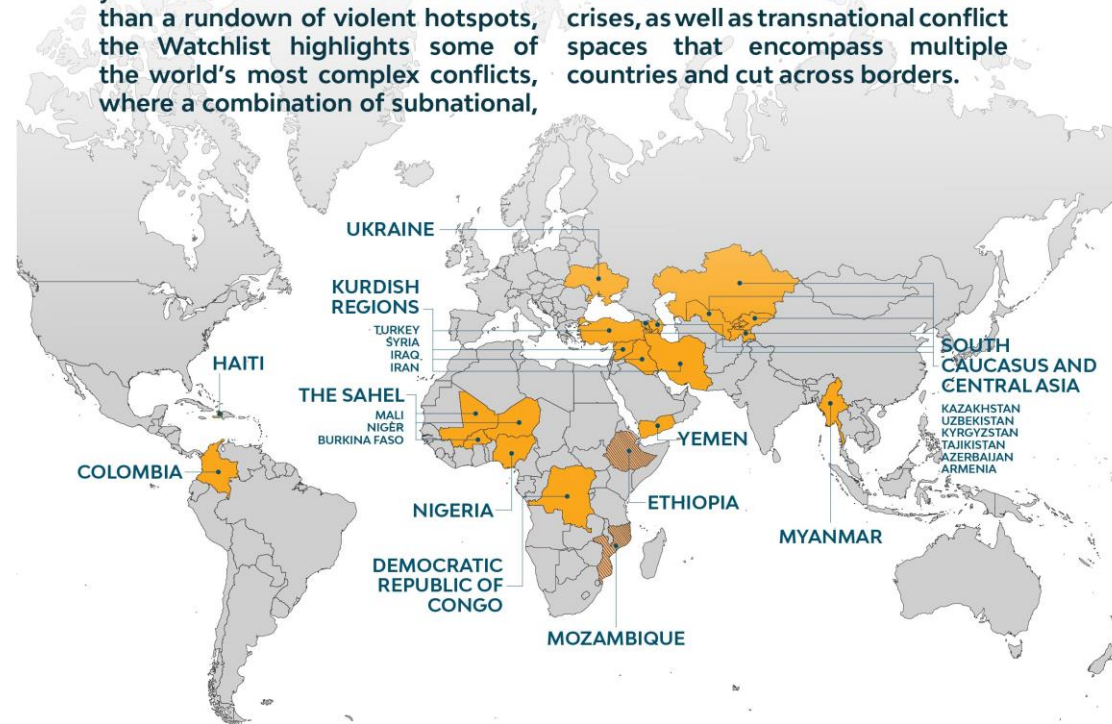


ACLED Conflict Watchlist

Crisis Areas to Monitor in 2023

ACLED's new Conflict Watchlist identifies a range of crisis areas that are likely to evolve in the coming year – for better and for worse. More than a rundown of violent hotspots, the Watchlist highlights some of the world's most complex conflicts, where a combination of subnational,

regional, and international dynamics are likely to produce major shifts in each case's trajectory in 2023. The Watchlist includes local and national crises, as well as transnational conflict spaces that encompass multiple countries and cut across borders.



Dirottamento del 1968



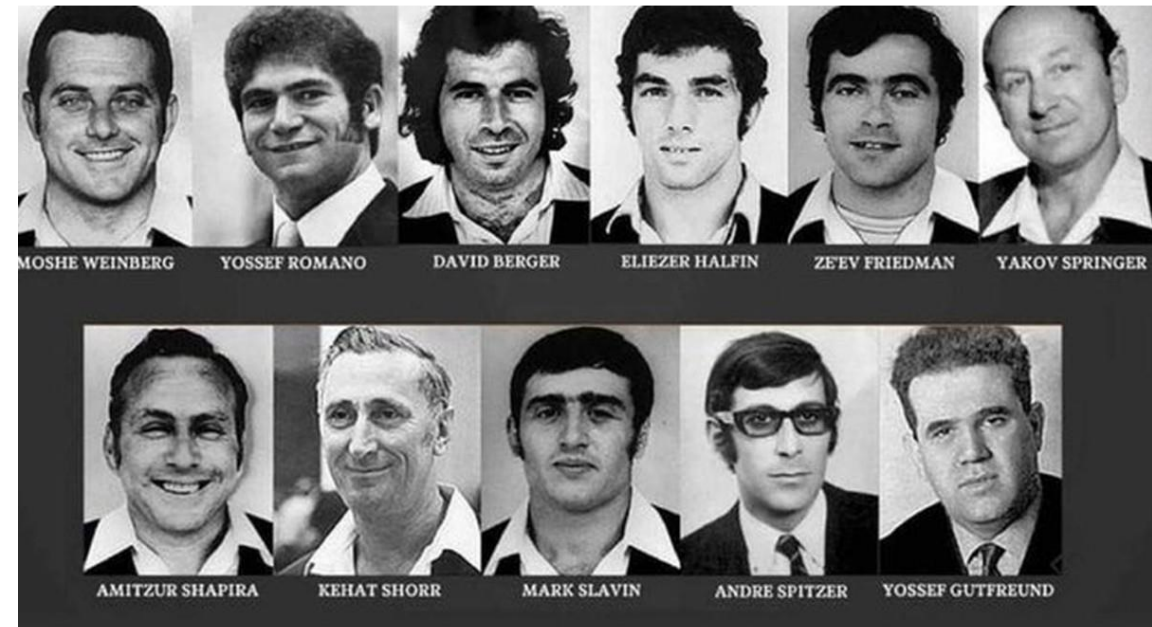


George Habbas e la “dottrina” del dirottamento

- *“Quando dirottiamo un aereo, il risultato ottenuto è più importante di quello ottenibile attraverso l’uccisione di un centinaio di israeliani durante un combattimento.*
- *Per decine di anni, l’opinione pubblica mondiale non è stata né a favore né contro la questione palestinese. Ci ignorava semplicemente. Ma adesso il mondo parla di noi.”*

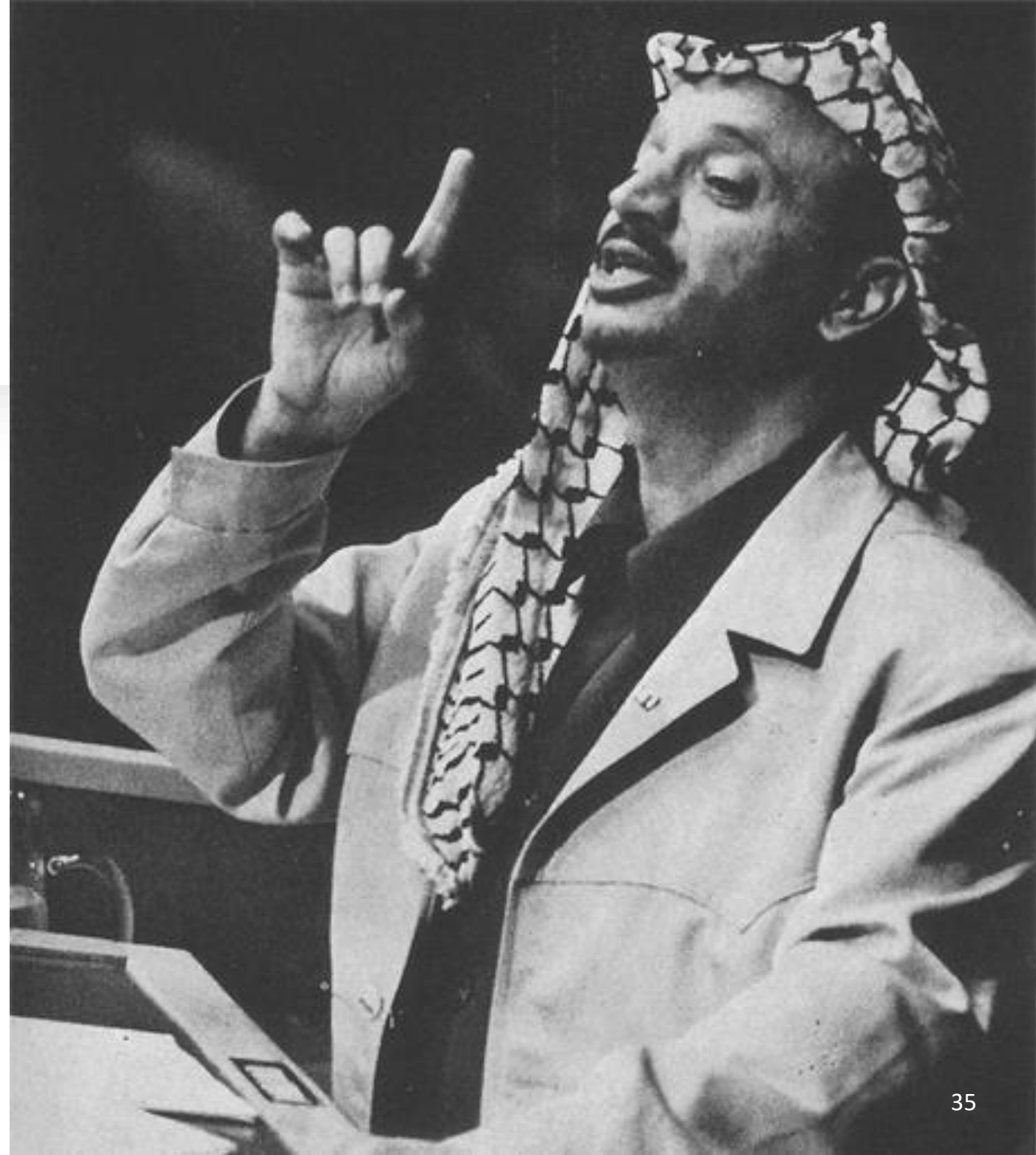
George Habash, 1970

Monaco, 1972



Arafat alle Nazioni Unite

- *“Today I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom-fighter’s gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand. I repeat: do not let the olive branch fall from my hand.”*
- 13 November 1974 – New York



Mappa degli insediamenti israeliani

<https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/the-map-of-israeli-settlements-that-shocked-barack-obama>



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WEST BANK: What a One State Reality Looks Like

- Area A and B
- Nature Preserve
– No building

- As of December 2015, there are 6.335 million Jews in the area from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea, and 6.561 million non-Jews.
- In the combined areas of Israel, Jerusalem, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip, Jews no longer represent the majority.



Cisgiordania (West Bank) e Gaza

Divided loyalties

The power struggle within the Palestinian territories

West Bank Fatah controlled

Population:  2.0m

Unemployment:  17%

Government: Palestinian Authority in charge, controlled by Fatah and independents



Leader: Mahmoud Abbas, Fatah leader and Palestinian Authority President, left

International opinion: Widespread support for Fatah-led Palestinian Authority, from US and regional players Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia

Gaza Hamas controlled

Population:  1.4m

Unemployment:  30%

Government: Hamas now the de facto government after June coup. Hamas executive force polices the territory



Leader: Ismail Haniyah, former Palestinian Authority prime minister, left, dismissed after June coup, exercises de facto power

International opinion: Hamas control not officially recognised. Accused of a dependence on Iran





Brigade del martire 'Izz al-Dīn al-Qassām

1947

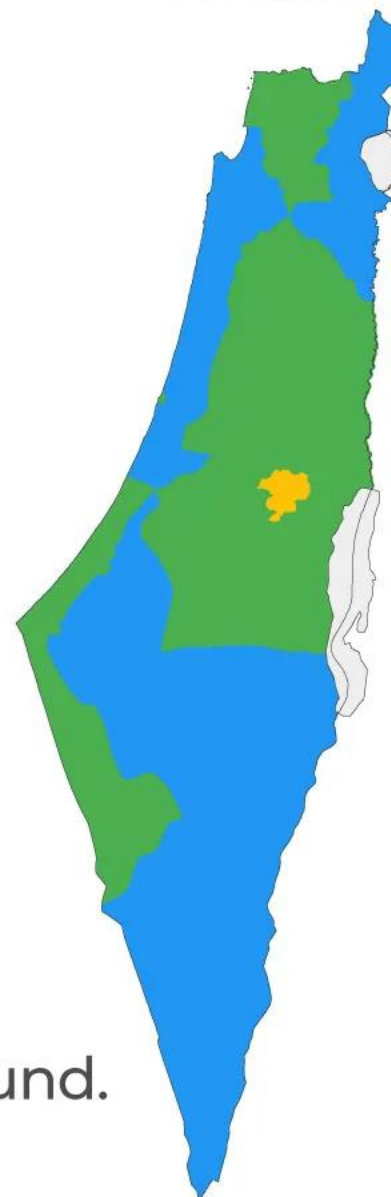
UN Partition Plan (Resolution 181)

- Arab State | 45%
- Jewish State | 55%
- Jerusalem under international control

Following the end of WWII, the newly formed United Nations proposed a plan that would grant **55 percent of historic Palestine to a Jewish state and 45 percent to a non-contiguous Arab one.**

This plan was never implemented on the ground.

Conceptual map



Voted For (33)

Australia
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Byelorussian SSR
Canada
Costa Rica
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
France
Guatemala
Haiti
Iceland
Liberia
Luxemburg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Sweden
Ukrainian SSR
Union of South Africa
US
USSR
Uruguay
Venezuela

Voted Against (13)

Afghanistan
Cuba
Egypt
Greece
India
Iran
Iraq
Lebanon
Pakistan
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Turkey
Yemen

Abstained (10)

Argentina
Chile
China
Colombia
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Honduras
Mexico
United Kingdom
Yugoslavia





La Commissione Peel (1937)

Un conflitto insopprimibile è sorto tra due comunità nazionali all'interno degli stretti confini di un piccolo Paese. **Non esiste un terreno comune tra loro.** Le loro aspirazioni nazionali sono incompatibili. Gli arabi desiderano far rivivere le tradizioni dell'età dell'oro araba. Gli ebrei desiderano dimostrare ciò che possono ottenere quando vengono restituiti alla terra in cui è nata la nazione ebraica.

Nessuno dei due ideali nazionali permette di combinarsi al servizio di un unico Stato.

Il Piano Borrell - UE

- Stabilizzazione dei territori occupati e per una rapida ripresa e governo di Gaza
- Promuovere una pace globale, poiché in assenza di un processo di pace per raggiungere la soluzione a due Stati, non esiste altra soluzione credibile e globale se non quella di **uno Stato palestinese indipendente che esista fianco a fianco con Israele, in pace e sicurezza**, con la piena normalizzazione
- **OLP rivitalizzata per presentare un'alternativa politica a Hamas, mentre gli israeliani dovranno trovare la volontà politica per impegnarsi in negoziati significativi verso una soluzione a due Stati.**
- **Cooperazione economica** tra Israele, Palestina e la regione, **compreso i maggiori Stati arabi.**
- Sviluppo di forti **garanzie di sicurezza** per Israele e il futuro Stato indipendente di Palestina, subordinate al pieno riconoscimento diplomatico reciproco e all'integrazione sia di Israele che della Palestina nella regione.

1. 3. 19.

Lettera di Feisal ai Sionisti

- 3 marzo 1919

- Feisal invia una lettera a Felix Frankfurter, collega di Chaim Weizmann, con cui dichiarava "simpatia" nei confronti del movimento sionista, anche collegando la causa araba con quella ebraica.

the opportunity of my first contact with
to tell you what I have often been
Dr. Weizmann in Arabia and Europe.
Arabs and Jews are conscious in case, how
at the hands of power stronger
by a happy coincidence have been
first step towards the attainment of their
together.
the educated among us, look with
on the Jewish movement. Our
is fully acquainted with the
yesterday by the Zionist Organization
and we regard them as moderate
do our best, in so far as we are
through: we will wish the
heartily welcome home.
of your movement, especially with Dr.
we have had, and continue to have the closest
He has been a great helper of our cause, and
may soon be in a position to make
return for their kindness.

We are working together for a reformed and revised Near East, and our
two movements complete one another. The Jewish movement is
national, and not imperialist; our movement is national and not
imperialist, and there is room in Syria for us both. Indeed, I think
that neither can be a real success without the other.
The Arab people here is poor and less responsible than our Arabs and yours, and
the need for co-operation of the Arabs and Zionists has been trying to
capture the local difficulties that must necessarily arise in Palestine
in the early stages of our movement. Some of them have, I am
afraid, misinterpreted your aim to the Arab peasantry, and our
aim to the Jewish peasantry, with the result that interests parties
have been able to make capital out of what they call our
differences.
I wish to give you my firm conviction that these differences are not a
question of principle, but a matter of detail such as most inevitably
occur in every contact of neighbouring peoples, and as are easily
adjusted by mutual goodwill. Indeed nearly all of them will
disappear with fuller knowledge.
I look forward, and my people with me look forward to a future in
which we will help you and you will help us, so that the countries
in which we are mutually interested may once again take their
place in the comity of the civilized peoples of the world.

Believe me,
yours very sincerely
Feisal

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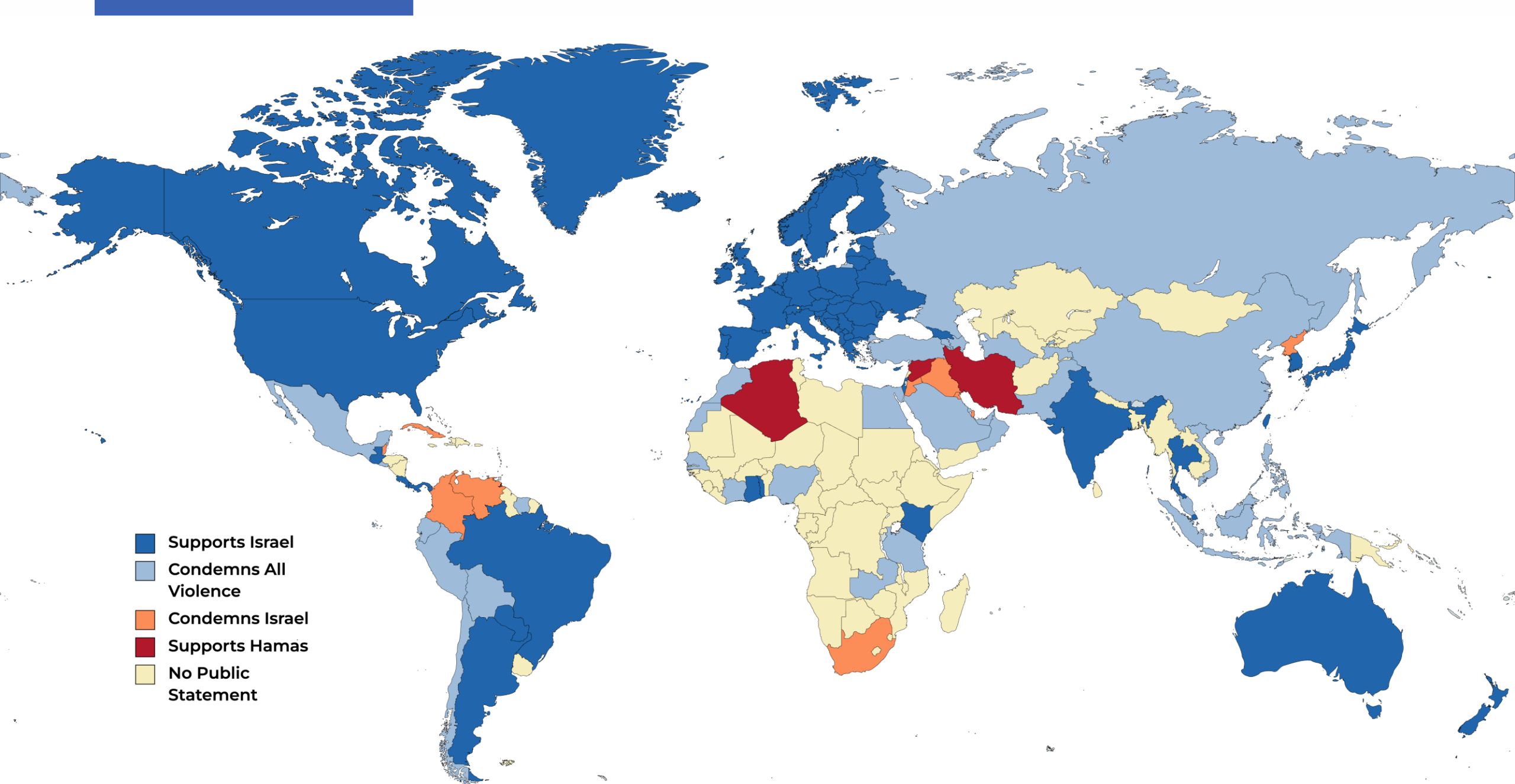
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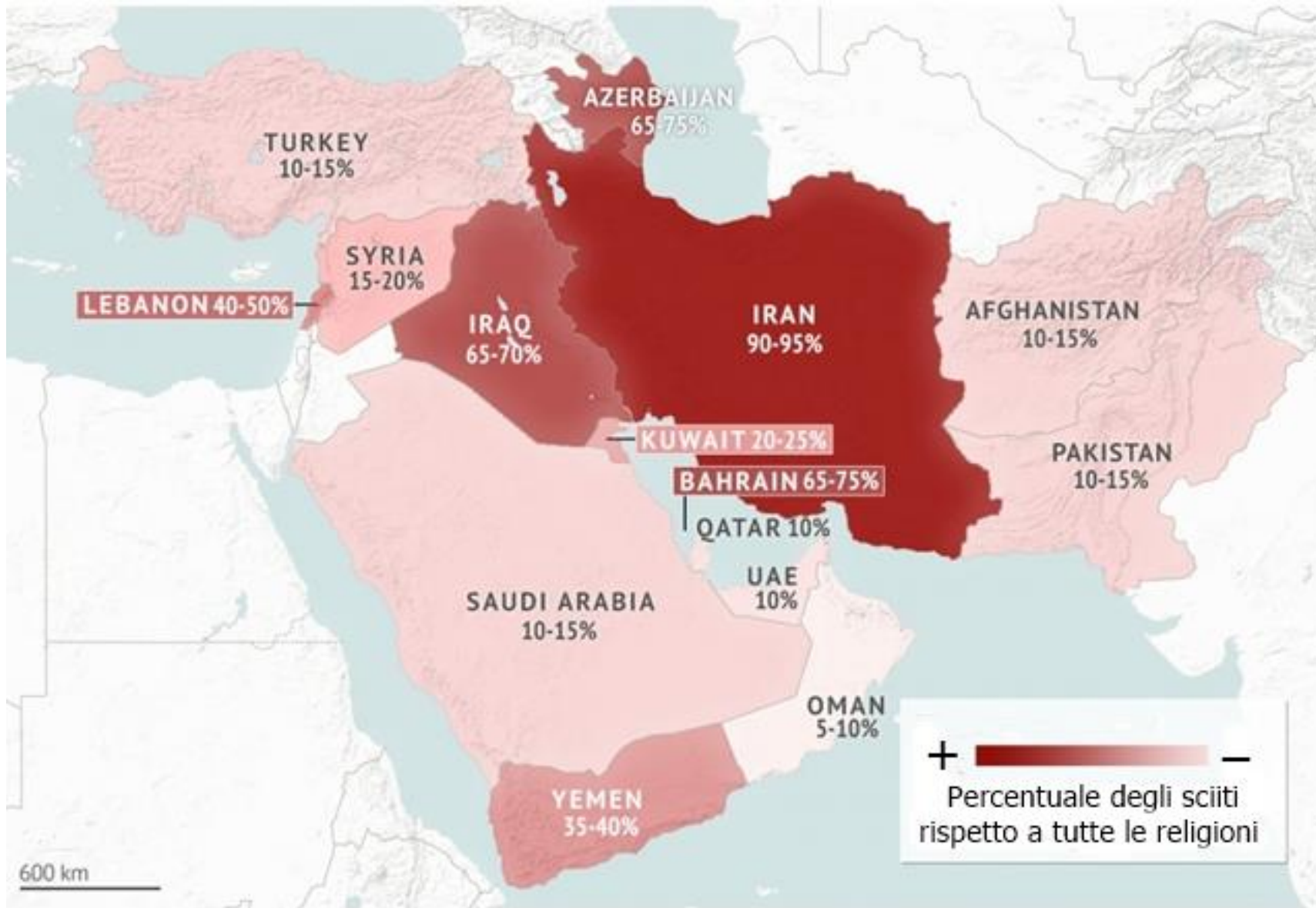
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- Supports Israel
- Condemns All Violence
- Condemns Israel
- Supports Hamas
- No Public Statement





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Sources: Pew Research Centre; U.S. Department of State; Brandeis University

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CHI SONO GLI HOUTHY

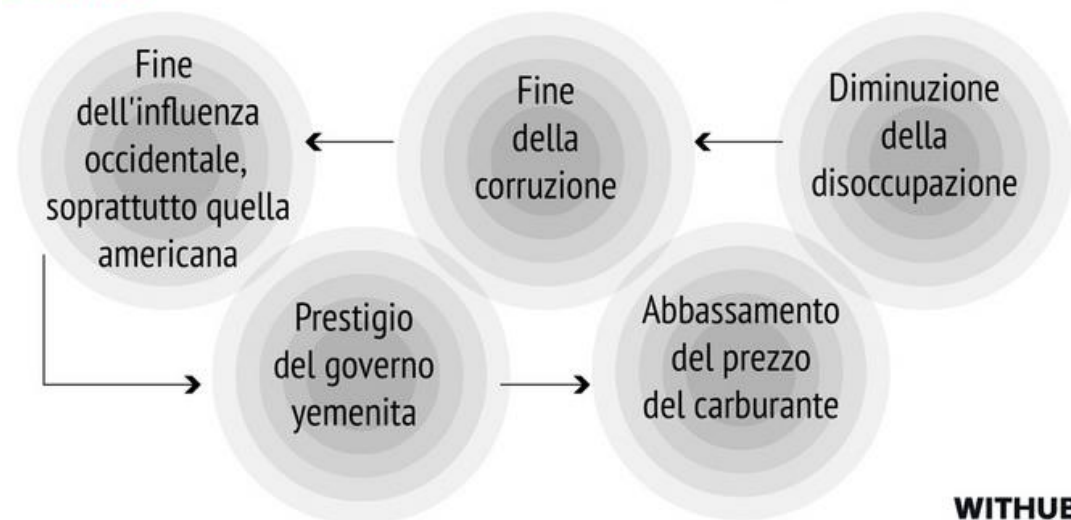
IL NOME

Sono anche conosciuti con il nome di **Ansar Allah**, letteralmente significa «aiutanti di Dio». Prendono il nome da **Hussein Badreddin al-Houthi**, che si ribellò al governo yemenita nel 2004 e fu ucciso

INSURREZIONE

Durante le proteste del 2014 prendono il **controllo della capitale Sana'a** e del Parlamento

OBIETTIVI

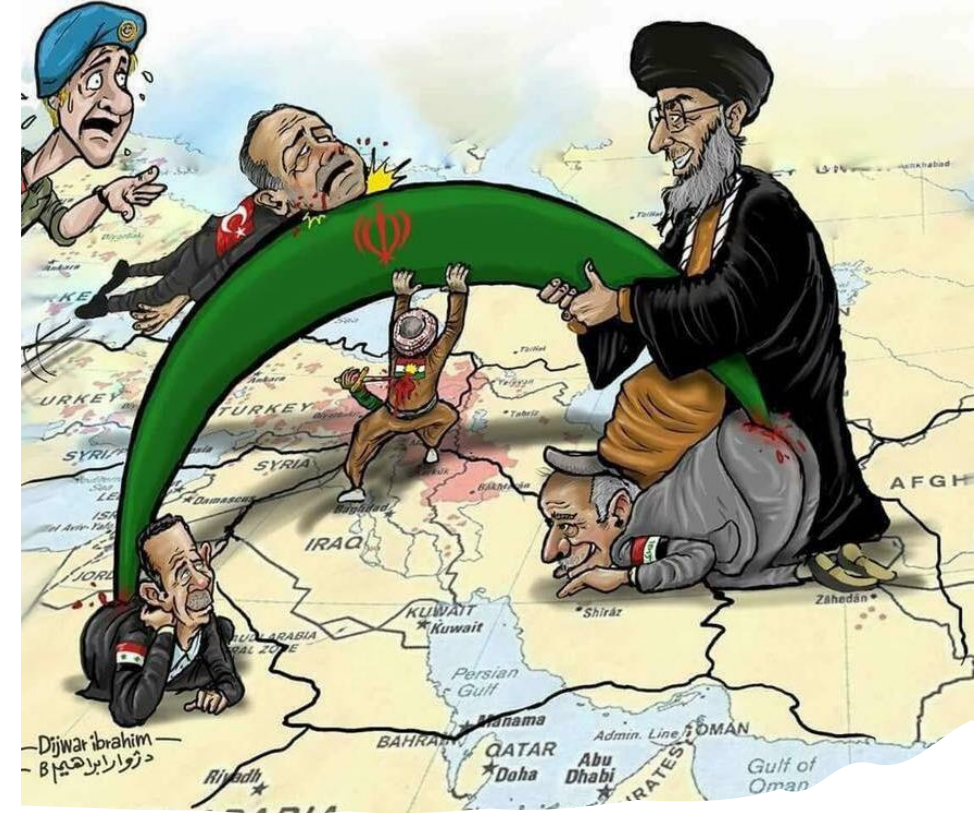
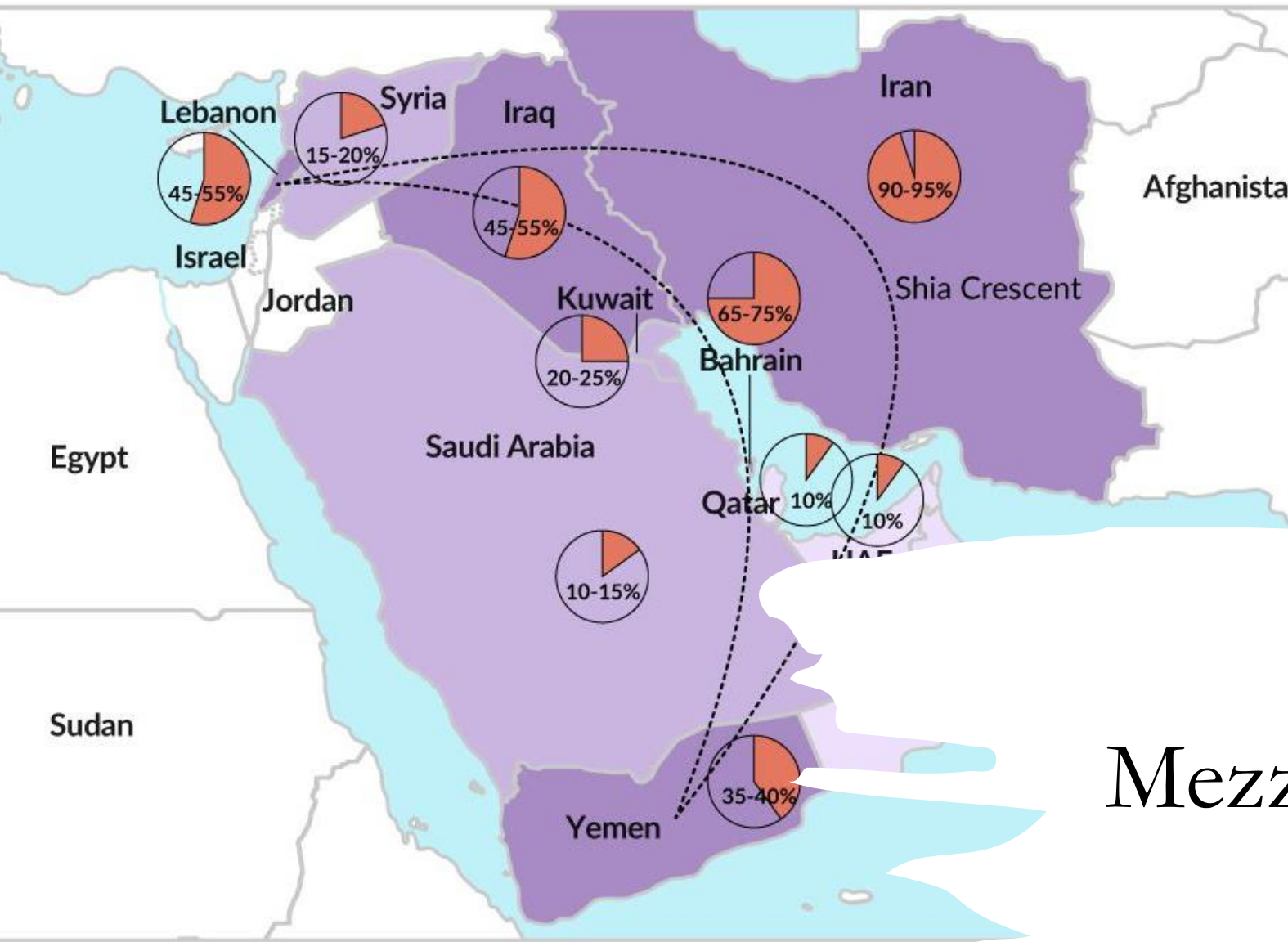


الله أكبر
الموت لأمريكا
الموت لإسرائيل
اللعنة على اليهود
النصر للإسلام

La scritta araba dice: "Dio è sommo, morte all'America, morte a Israele, maledizione sugli ebrei, vittoria per l'Islam"



Influence: building the Shia Crescent



Mezzaluna sciita

Turchia – corteo pro-Palestina



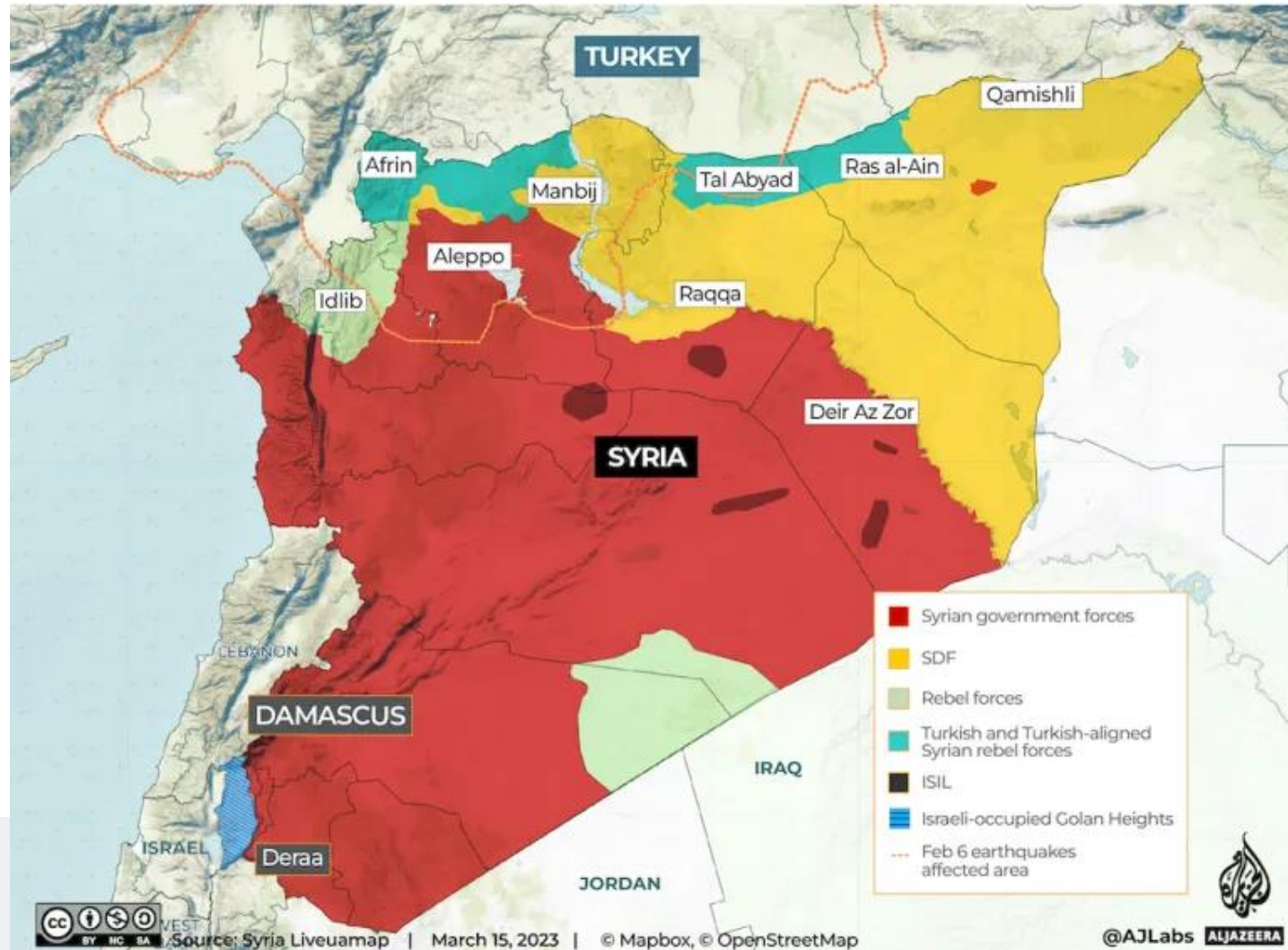
Siria

SYRIA

Who controls what in Syria?

It has been 12 years since uprisings in Syria led to a civil war that has now displaced millions and killed hundreds of thousands of people.

Recent earthquakes in Syria's northwestern region along the border with Turkey have added another layer to their suffering.



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Source: Syria Liveuamap | March 15, 2023 | © Mapbox, © OpenStreetMap

@AJLabs ALJAZEERA

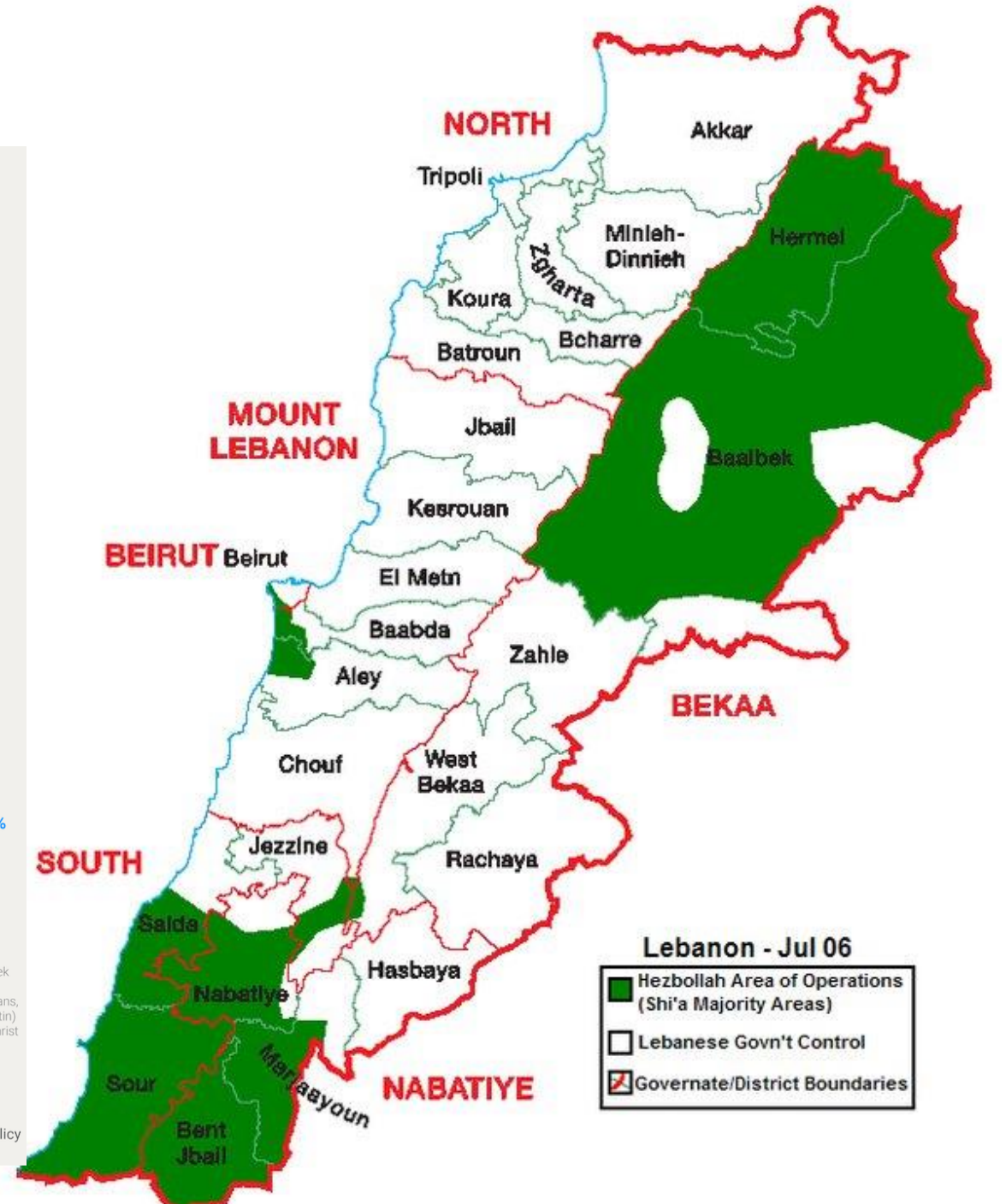
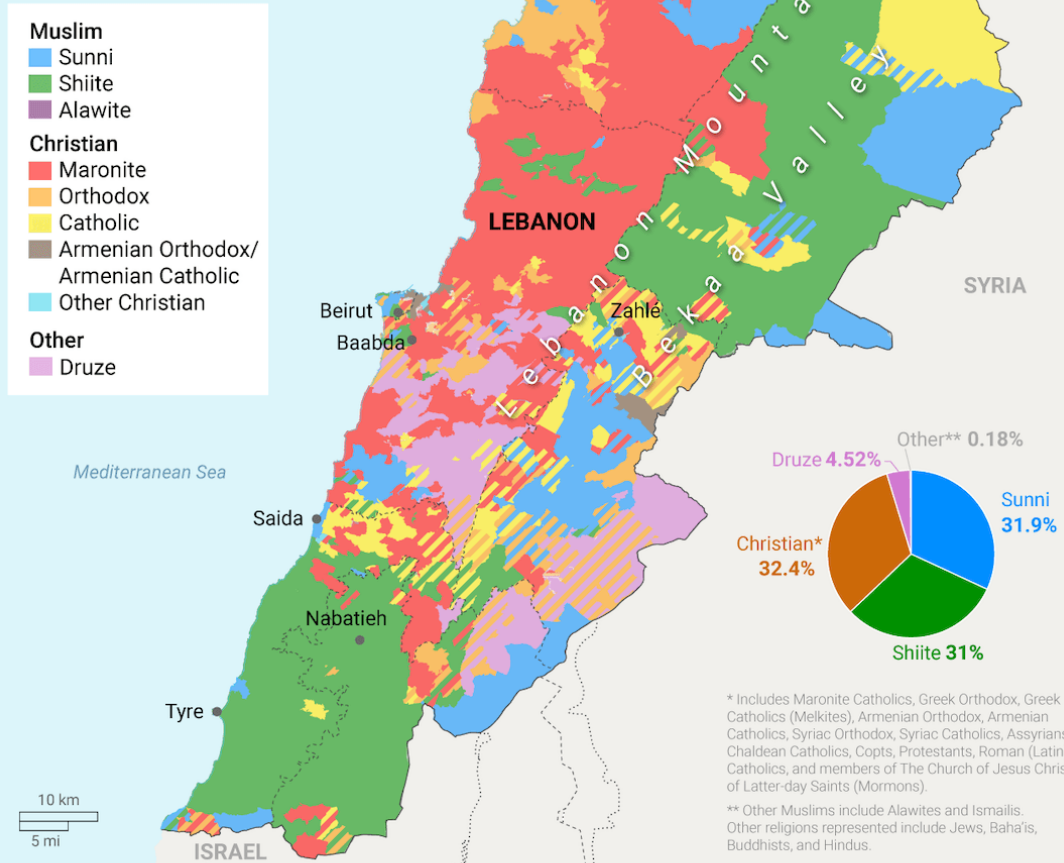


MbS

Libano

Lebanon's Religious Demographics

Hezbollah controls most Shiite-dominated areas. This election could result in territorial fragmentation if state control erodes further outside of Beirut and local security arrangements prevail over central governance.



Source: Creative Commons (Prodrummer619), Wilson Center, state.gov (from Statistics Lebanon)

© 2022, The New Lines Institute for Strategy and Policy

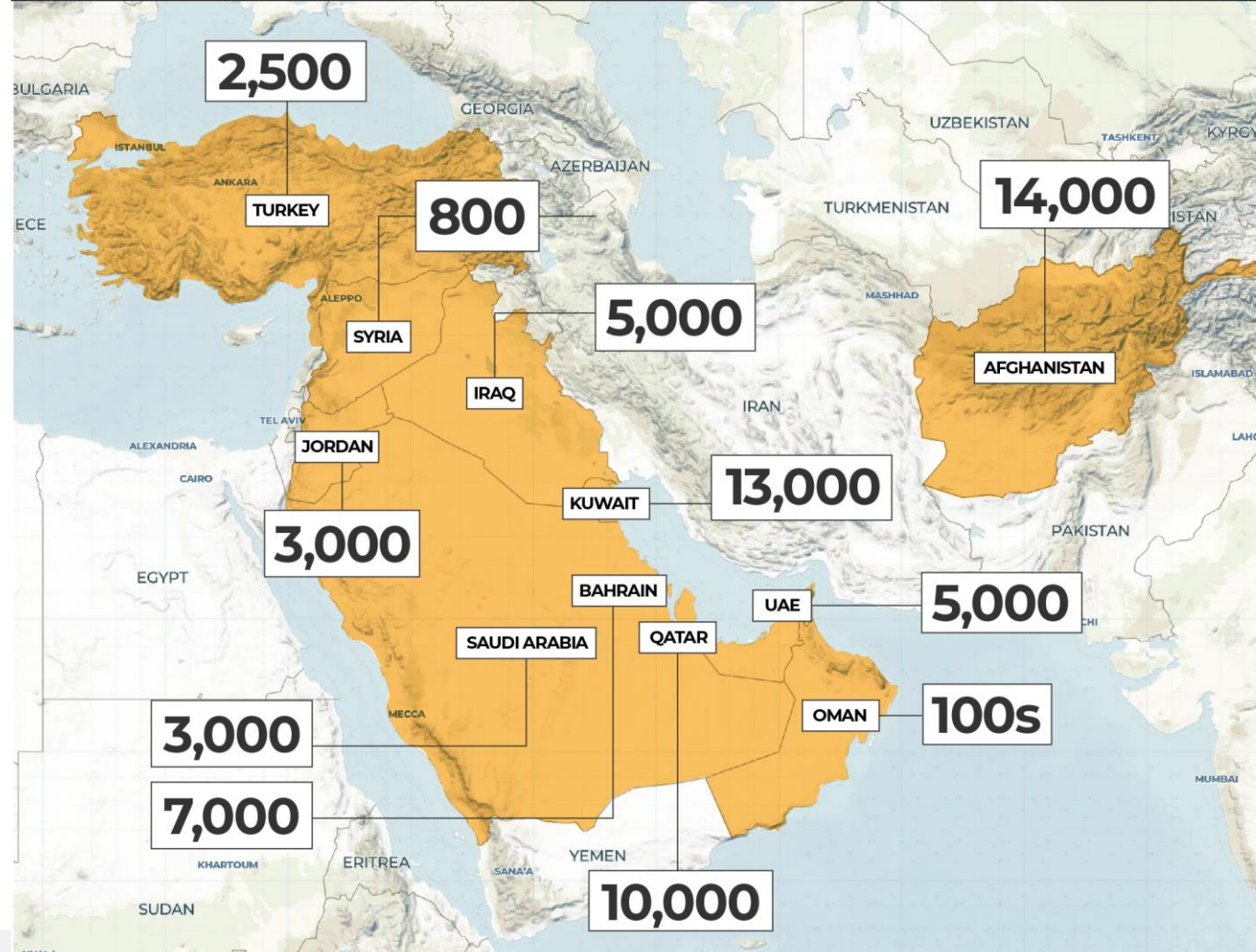


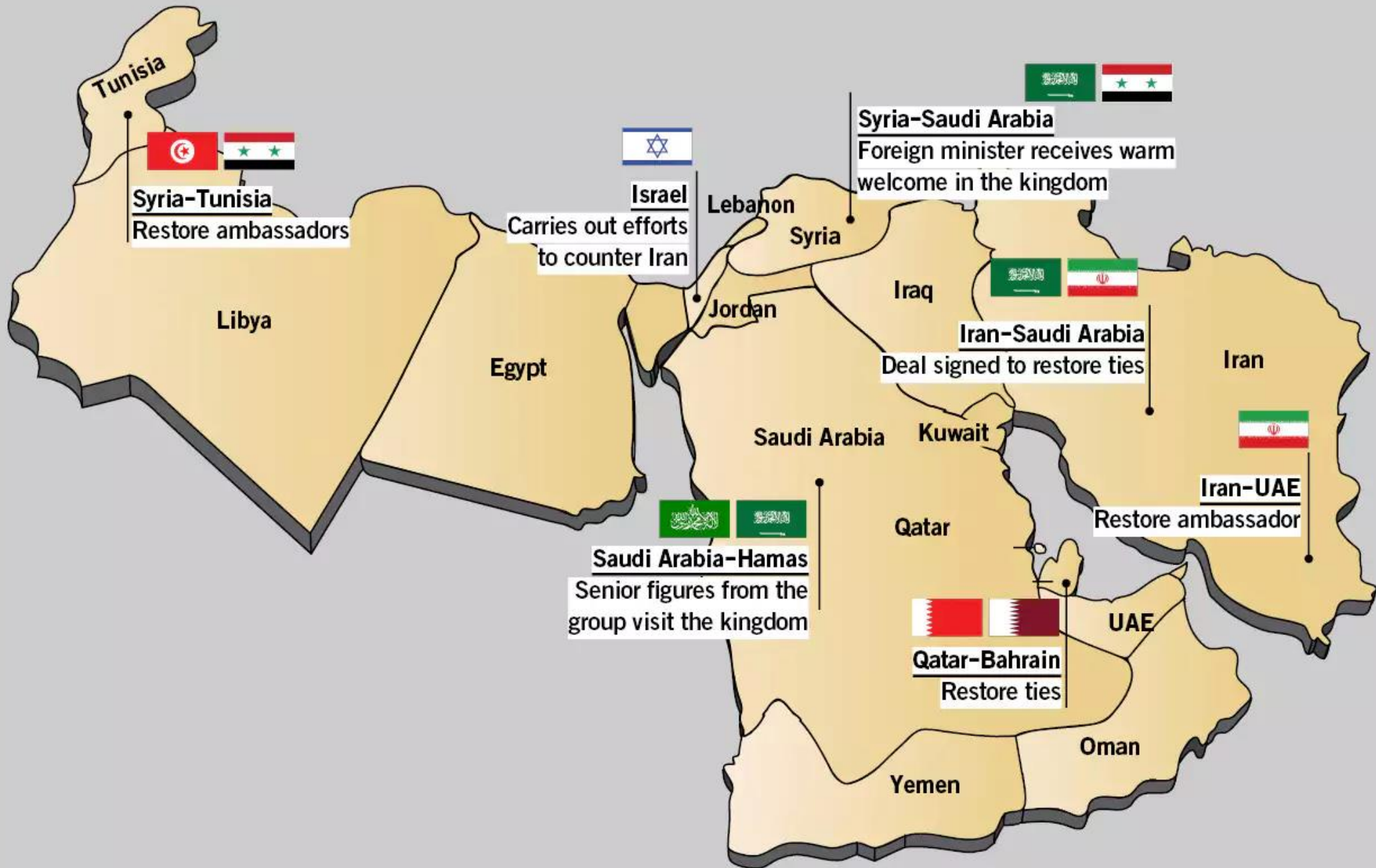
“Consumati dalla rabbia”

- You can't look at what has happened here ... and not scream out for justice. While you feel that rage, don't be consumed by it. After 9/11, we were enraged in the United States. While we sought justice and got justice we also made mistakes," Joe Biden

US forces in the Middle East and Afghanistan

TROOP NUMBERS ARE ESTIMATES AND WILL CHANGE WITH RECENT DEPLOYMENTS.





Major bases used by US forces in the Middle East

