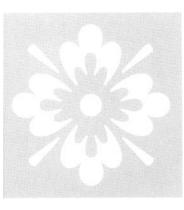
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## 

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Gamal Abd al-Nasser as an excuse to launch a	
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Black September: Did Black September, the Jordanian Civil War, represent a victory for King Hussein?
Yes. King Hussein asserted control over his country and ousted the Palestine Liberation Organization infrastructure that was a destabilizing influence in Jordan. <i>(Jeffrey A. VanDenBerg)</i> 41 No. King Hussein of Jordan was a weak leader who had effectively abandoned the Palestinian cause, throwing in his lot with the West—and tacitly with Israel. <i>(Husam Mohamad)</i>
Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty: Was the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty of 1979 flawed?51
Yes. The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty upset the Arab balance of power and cleared the path for Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982. ( <i>Glenn E. Perry</i> )
No. The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was a success because it provided the model for a diplomatic resolution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. <i>(Antonio Donno)</i> <b>54</b>
<b>Eisenhower Doctrine:</b> Did the Eisenhower Doctrine work?
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No. The Eisenhower Doctrine was a misapplied globalist policy that cast the United States in the position of taking over where the British and French had failed. ( <i>Daniele De Luca</i> )
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Yes. The Free Officers Revolution was organized by a younger
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generation to deliver true independence and socio-economic justice. (Daniele De Luca)66
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(Arthur Goldschmidt)68
Gulf War 1991: Entry: Did the United States enter the Persian Gulf
War to deter Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction?72
Yes. The United States entered the Persian Gulf War primarily to oppose military aggression against Kuwait and to halt the
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No. The United States entered the Persian Gulf War for less-than- altruistic reasons, including the protection of oil and business investments. <i>(Jim Ross-Nazzal)</i> <b>75</b>
Gulf War 1991: Exit: Was the Bush administration wise to terminate the Persian Gulf War before forcibly ousting Saddam Hussein? 80
Yes. If coalition forces had gone further into Iraq, international support for the war effort would have dissipated, negating
chances for the Madrid peace process and leading to a heavy U.S. investment in lives and matériel. (David W. Lesch)
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prematurely; it should have removed Saddam Hussein from power when it had the opportunity to do so with broad international support. <i>(Abbas Mehdi)</i>
Intifada 1987–1993: Was the Palestinian intifada of 1987–1993 a
spontaneous uprising in the Occupied Territories?
Yes. The <i>intifada</i> of 1987–1993 was a result of Palestinian frustration with the failed leadership of the Palestine Liberation
frustration with the failed leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization. ( <i>Jim Ross-Nazzal</i> )

No. The <i>intifada</i> of 1987–1993 was a long-simmering intensification of existing animosity toward Israeli policies in the Occupied Territories. ( <i>Glenn E. Robinson</i> )
<ul> <li>Iran-Iraq War: Did Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein attack Iran in 1980 in order to achieve domination in the Persian Gulf region? 97 Yes. With the overthrow of the Shah in Iran and the decline of Egyptian influence, Saddam Hussein saw an opportunity to fill the power vacuum in the Arab world. (Shak Hanish)</li></ul>
No. Saddam Hussein attacked for defensive reasons, because he feared that Iran was intent on exporting its Revolution. ( <i>David W. Lesch</i> )
Iranian Revolution: Did the 1977–1979 Revolution in Iran rid the country of a repressive tyrant?
Yes. Despite the negative publicity the Revolution received, it was mostly a positive development that set the stage for a democratic society in Iran. ( <i>Ali Abootalebi</i> )
No. The Revolution led to an even more repressive regime coming to power that had a negative impact on Iran over the long term. (Valentina Vantaggio)
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Yes. The Iraqi Revolution expanded the political base in Iraq, removing the ancien régime and opening the door for independent socio-economic development. (Shak Hanish)
No. The Iraqi Revolution was a violent event that established a precedent for future political developments in the country. (Sir Samuel Falle)
Israel in Lebanon: Was the failure of Israel's Peace for Galilee campaign in 1982 a result of the attempt to install a government in Beirut friendly to the Jewish state?
Yes. Once invading Israeli military forces moved beyond PLO strongholds and occupied Beirut, Syrian opposition in Lebanon stiffened, public support in Israel weakened, and Israeli casualties rose to intolerable levels. <i>(Eyal Zisser)</i>
No. The hard-line policy of destroying the PLO, adopted by the Likud Party when it came to power in 1977, was doomed from the start, causing moderate Islamic leaders to be replaced by militants determined to resist Israeli threats at all costs. <i>(Ilan Pappe)</i> <b>131</b>
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Yes. Victory in the 1967 War secured Israel's presence in the region and gave it bargaining leverage with neighboring Arab countries. ( <i>Paola Olimpo</i> )
No. Victory in the 1967 War created many problems for the State of Israel, such as the issue of Palestinian refugees and security in the Occupied Territories. ( <i>Ilan Pappe</i> )
League of Arab States: Has the League of Arab States been a successful organization?
Yes. The League of Arab States has been a relatively effective regional organization, helping to unify the Arab world. ( <i>Eyal Zisser</i> )
No. The League of Arab States is more of a sign of Arab disunity than unity, as it is a loose coalition of independent states that have acted separately on many occasions. <i>(Elie Podeh)</i>
Multinational Force in Lebanon: Was the Multinational Force         (MNF) in Lebanon a success?         Partly. The first contingent of the MNF achieved its objective of         escorting the Palestine Liberation Organization out of Beirut,

but the second contingent failed to help the Lebanese
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and the genuine threat of Muhammad Musaddiq succumbing to communist control in such a vital geostrategic region.
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5820/1 of November 1958 a positive policy shift for the Eisenhower administration?
Yes. Recognizing the influence of Arab nationalism, the Eisenhower
administration began a process, culminated during the Kennedy
administration, of working with Arab nationalists against the
spread of communism in the region. (Paola Olimpo)
No. NSC 5820/1 represented a step backward in U.S. Middle Eastern policy because the Eisenhower administration did not
differentiate between communism and Arab nationalism and
failed to contain radical Arabs and their demands on Israel.
(Daniele De Luca)
Cil Draductione Man the multipotional eil companies poollagely
<b>Oil Production:</b> Were the multinational oil companies needlessly exploitative in developing the Middle Eastern oil fields?
Yes. The deals engineered by the multinational oil companies
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(Jim Ross-Nazzal)
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Yes. However, the full significance of Sadat's trip to Israel can
only be properly understood in the context of his 1973 decision
to go to war with Israel. (Jack Kalpakian)
No. Sadat's trip to Israel was a desperate gamble that placed the
Egyptian leader immediately in a vulnerable bargaining position.
(Daniele De Luca)
Shah of Iran: Could the Shah of Iran have forestalled the Iranian
Revolution of 1977–1979?
Yes. The Shah of Iran could have stayed in power had he won the
support of the <i>bazaaris</i> (small merchants) and the clergy and promoted democratization. (Valentina Vantaggio)
No. The Shah of Iran's ouster was inevitable because of his
ambivalent policy toward protesters and the charisma of Ayatollah
Ruhollah Khomeini. (Galia Vitali)
Sinai I and II: Did the disengagement agreements known as
Sinai I (1974) and Sinai II (1975) facilitate the Arab-Israeli
peace process?
Yes. The step-by-step approach that led to Sinai I and Sinai II
was the correct diplomatic methodology at the time, because
it gave incentives to the Arabs and the Israelis to continue
the peace process. (Eyal Zisser)
No. Sinai I and Sinai II were interim agreements that failed to deal
comprehensively with the larger Arab-Israeli dispute.
(James Stone)
Suez War: Was the Eisenhower administration justified in opposing the tripartite invasion of Egypt in 1956?
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