Britain, The United States, And The Transfer Of Power In The Middle East, 1945-1962

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Russia’s bid for increased Middle Eastern influence comes after a period in which the United States had a remarkable run in the region. Throughout the Cold War, the Soviet Union had clients scattered here and there: Syria, Egypt for a time, South Yemen, and so on. But the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, and Russia was scarcely able to gather up what it had lost. The second component is ensuring that popular revolutions in the Middle East do not inspire copycat efforts by Russian citizens or the citizens of their allies. Successful popular movements are a threat to Russian stability. The third component is working assiduously to define security narrowly, as a battle between governments and terrorists.

Ending Empire in the Middle East: Britain, the United States and Post-war Decolonization, 1945-1973. 1st Edition. Simon C. Smith. It demonstrates that, far from experiencing a ‘loss of nerve’ or tamely acquiescing in a transfer of power to the United States, British decision-makers robustly defended their regional interests well into the 1960s and even beyond. He has published widely on British imperial history and his books include Kuwait, 1950-1965: Britain, the al-Sabah and Oil and Britain’s Revival and Fall in the Gulf: Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the Trucial States, 1950-1971. Instructors. We provide complimentary e-inspection copies of primary textbooks to instructors considering our books for course adoption.