

**Department of History & Pakistan Studies**  
**Arts & Humanities**  
**University of the Punjab, Lahore**  
**Course Outline**



|   |  |                    |         |                             |   |
|---|--|--------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Programme</b>  | BS History   | <b>Course Code</b> | HIS/403 | <b>Credit Hours</b>         | 3 |
| <b>Course Title</b>   | <b>Modern Middle East (1919-2013)</b>                          |                    |         |                             |   |
| <b>Course Introduction</b>  |  |                    |         |                             |   |
| Middle East is one of the most important regions of the world. Its importance lies not just because of its strategic location but also due to its economic potential and the character of its politics. The interest, rather interference, of great powers in the region has made it a hub of international politics. This course deals with the developments in the modern Middle East.          |  |                    |         |                             |   |
| <b>Learning Outcomes</b>  |  |                    |         |                             |   |
| On the completion of the course, the students will know:  |  |                    |         |                             |   |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a background for understanding the dynamics of internal politics of important states of Middle East.</li> <li>2. Understand the foreign relations of different states in the Middle East with other powers of the region and with the great powers.</li> <li>3. Comprehend the political and socio-economic character of the region.</li> </ol> |  |                    |         |                             |   |
| <b>Course Content</b>   |  |                    |         | <b>Assignments/Readings</b> |   |
| <b>Week 1</b>   | ❖ World interests in the Middle East.                          |                    |         |                             |   |
|   | ❖ Great Powers Rivalry in the Middle East.                     |                    |         |                             |   |
| <b>Week 2</b>   | ❖ The Middle East First World War and the Peace Conferences.   |                    |         |                             |   |
|   | ❖ Modern Turkey under Kamal Ata Turk.                          |                    |         |                             |   |
| <b>Week 3</b>   | ❖ The Kamalist Revolution and Reforms of Mustafa Kamal Pasha.  |                    |         |                             |   |
|   | ❖ Ata Turk's domestic and foreign policy.                      |                    |         |                             |   |
| <b>Week 4</b>   | ❖ Turkey under Ismat Inonu.                                    |                    |         |                             |   |
|   | ❖ Iran under Raza Shah.  |                    |         |                             |   |
| <b>Week 5</b>   | ❖ Reforms of Raza Shah Pahlavi.                                |                    |         |                             |   |
|   | ❖ Raza Shah's Domestic and foreign policy.                     |                    |         |                             |   |
| <b>Week 6</b>   | ❖ Iran and the great powers.                                   |                    |         |                             |   |
|   | ❖ Turkey, Egypt and Iran during the 2 <sup>nd</sup> World War. |                    |         |                             |   |
| <b>Week 7</b>   | ❖ Western imperialism in Iran                                  |                    |         |                             |   |
|   | ❖ Nationalism and the nationalization of oil in Iran           |                    |         |                             |   |

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| <b>Week 8</b>  | ❖ Rise of Ibn-e-Saud as the King of Saudi Arabia.                 |  |
|                | ❖ Discovery of oil in Saudi Kingdom.                              |  |
| <b>Week 9</b>  | ❖ Ibn-e-Saud: His character and achievements.                     |  |
|                | ❖ Rise of Faisal in Saudi Arabia.                                 |  |
| <b>Week 10</b> | ❖ King Faisal's domestic and foreign policy.                      |  |
|                | ❖ The Arab League.  |  |
| <b>Week 11</b> | ❖ The Palestine problem.  |  |
|                | ❖ Struggle for independence and the Rise of nationalism in Egypt  |  |
| <b>Week 12</b> | ❖ (1924-1936).  |  |
|                | ❖ The Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936.                              |  |
| <b>Week 13</b> | ❖ The Revolution of 1952.   |  |
|                | ❖ Western imperialism and the Construction of Aswan Dam.          |  |
| <b>Week 14</b> | ❖ Egypt under Gamal Abdul Nasir.                                  |  |
|                | ❖ The nationalization of Suez Canal.                              |  |
| <b>Week 15</b> | ❖ United Arab Republic (UAR).                                     |  |
|                | ❖ Gamal Abdul Nasir's New Egypt; his domestic and foreign policy. |  |
| <b>Week 16</b> | ❖ Unity and diversity in the Middle Eastern Politics.             |  |
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### **Textbooks and Reading Material**

#### **1. Textbooks.**

Lenczowski, George. The Middle East in World Affairs, Berkeley, 1979.

#### **2. Suggested Readings**

Allen Hart, Arfat: Terrorist or Peacemaker? London, 1984.

Anwar el-Sadat, In Search of Identity, London, 1978.

Arthur Goldshmidt. Jr. A Concise History of the Middle East, Westview Press. USA 1979

David Carlton, Anthony Eden: A Biography, London, 1981.

David Hirst and Irene Beeson, Sadat London 1981.

Dilip Hiro, Inside The Middle East, London, 1982.

Edy Kaufman, The Superpowers and their Spheres of Influence, London, 1976

Evan Luard, A History of the United Nations, vol. 1 The Years of Western Dominations, 1945-1955 London 1982.

H. W. Degenhardt, Treaties and Alliances of the World, Longman, 1974.

H.G. Nicholas, The United Nations As a Political Institution, New York, 1959.

Henry Kissinger, Observations. Selected Speeches and Essays 1982-1948.

Henry Kissinger, Years of Upheaval, Toronto, 1982.  
 Jean Lacoutre, Nasser: A Biography, London, 1973  
 Karl Ryavec, United States Soviet Relations, Longman, 1989.  
 Keith Wheelock, Nasser's New Egypt, London 1960.  
 Kurt Waldheim, The Challenge of Peace, London, 1980.  
 Norton Moore; The Arab-Israeli conflict: readings and Documents Abridges and Revised Edition, American Society for International Law Princeton, New Jersey, 1977.  
 P. J. Vatikiotis, Nasser and His Generation, London, 1978.  
 Patricia Auderheide, Anwar Sadat, Chelsea House Publishers, New York 1985.  
 Raymond Flower, Napoleon to Nasser: The Story of Modern Egypt London. 1972.  
 Richard Nixon, Leaders, London 1982.  
 Richard Nixon. The Memoirs of Richard Nixon, New York, 1978.  
 Robert Donaldson (ed), The Soviet Union in the Third World; Successes and Failures, London, 1981.  
 Roger Owen, State, Power & Politics in the making of Modern Middle East. London, 1992.  
 Shaukat Ali, Pan-Movements in the Third World, Lahore, 1976.  
 Sydney Nettleton Fisher, The Middle East: A History. London 1969.  
 Tawfig Y. Hasou. The Struggle for the Arab World: Egypt Nasser and the Arab League, London, 1985  
 Tom Little, Egypt, London, 1958.  
 Zbigniew Brezinski, Power and Principle, London, 1983.

**Teaching Learning Strategies**

1. Weekly Lectures
2. Term Papers
3. Review Essay of selected chapter/article from the reading list
4. Presentations
5. Book Review

**Assignments: Types and Number with Calendar**

1. Book Review---- 4<sup>th</sup> Week (5 Marks)
2. Review Essay--- 8<sup>th</sup> Week. (5 Marks)
3. Term Paper-----16<sup>th</sup> week (10 Marks)

**Assessment**

| Sr. No. | Elements             | Weightage | Details   |
|---------|----------------------|-----------|---|
| 1.      | Midterm Assessment   | 35%       | Written Assessment at the mid-point of the semester.  |
| 2.      | Formative Assessment | 25%       | Continuous assessment includes: Classroom participation, assignments, presentations, viva voce, attitude and behavior, hands-on-activities, short tests, projects, practical, reflections, readings, quizzes etc. |

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| 3. | Final Assessment | 40% | Written Examination at the end of the semester. It is mostly in the form of a test, but owing to the nature of the course the teacher may assess their students based on term paper, research proposal development, field work and report writing etc. |
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