

The American Foreign Policy Towards The Muslim Brotherhood In Egypt (2000-2017)

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Abstract:

This study aimed at analyzing the American foreign policy under the rule of Presidents George W. Bush and Barack Obama, and examining the factors that influencing this policy towards the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and recognizing the relationship that developed between the United States and the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt. And the position of the American administration towards the rise of the Muslim Brotherhood and then fall from power.

This study focuses on the problem of the change in the foreign policy of the United States of America to the presidency during the mandates of President George W. Bush- the son - and Barack Obama in their view of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and if this change was the reason for the arrival of this group to the throne in Egypt. In this study, the student adopted and applied a number of scientific research methods: the historical approach and the analytical descriptive approach, as cognitive tools to measure the phenomenon.

The study concluded that the relationship between the Muslim Brotherhood and the United States has been significantly affected by the events and that the US policy is in the interest of its interests in the region. In its strategy, it sought to make the moderate Islamist movements the main player in the region, and occupies an advanced position to confront radical movements in the region and uses it as a pressure card on Arab governments to serve their interests in the Middle East.

The study concluded that there was a divergence in US foreign policy toward the Muslim Brotherhood, where Bush- the son- administration had put all Islamic movements in one crucible equally. Radical movements and moderate ones whereas President Obama compares between radical and moderate movements consequently this helped in the arrival of the Muslim Brotherhood to power in Egypt.

During the two states of President Bush- the son - and Obama, the political arena and the research centers had shown a sharp split in views on the Islamic movements in general and the Muslim Brotherhood in particular, which called on the supporters of the first trend to merge the Brotherhood and open channels of communication with them and even deal with them and classified this group as a moderate movement, whereas the supporters of the second had seen the group as a radical movement that is the basis of radical movements in the Arab and Islamic worlds and must be isolated and not dealt with as a result .