

- Задание

- Ответ

## International relations in the Middle East

### Ex.1. *Make the literary translation of the text.*

#### From the origin of the Arab-Israeli conflict

Israel is the very **embodiment** of Jewish **continuity**. It is the only nation on earth that inhabits the same land, bears the same name, speaks the same language.

Israel became a nation about 1300 BCE, two thousand years before the rise of Islam. The people of modern day Israel share the same language and culture shaped by the Jewish heritage and religion passed through generations starting with the founding father Abraham. Since the Jewish conquest in 1272 BCE, the Jews have had **dominion** over the land for one thousand years with a continuous presence in the land for the past 3,300 years.

After the Romans **conquered** Jerusalem about 2,000 years ago, Jewish people were **expelled** and **dispersed** to the Diaspora, and the Land of Israel was ruled by Rome, by Islamic and Christian crusaders, by the Ottoman Empire, and by the British Empire.

Throughout centuries Jews prayed to return from the Diaspora to Israel. During the first half of the 20th century there were major waves of immigration of Jews back to Israel from the Arab countries and from Europe. In 1948 Jews reestablished their **sovereignty** over their ancient homeland with the establishment of the modern State of Israel.

It was only after the Jews re-inhabited their historic homeland of Judea and Samaria, that the myth of a Palestinian nation was created and marketed worldwide. Jews come from Judea, not Palestinians. There is no language known as Palestinian, or any Palestinian culture distinct from that of all the Arabs in the area. There has never been a land known as Palestine governed by Palestinians. Palestinians are Arabs **indistinguishable** from Arabs throughout the Middle East. The Palestinian National Charter adopted by the PLO states this fact in the first article.

The area called Palestine included the territories of present day Israel and Jordan. Under Lausanne agreement of 1923 Turkey transferred all claims to Palestine to **mandatory power** Britain. In 1922 Britain allocated nearly 80% of Palestine to Transjordan. In 1947 UN **partitioned** this remaining land into two states, a second Arab state, Palestine, and Israel. The great majority of Arabs in greater Palestine and Israel share the same culture, language and religion. The Arabs in the area began identifying themselves as part of a Palestinian people in 1967, two decades after the establishment of the modern State of Israel. **Virtually** all the Arabs in Judea, Samaria and Gaza in the West Bank of Jordan River have complete autonomy under the rule of the Palestinian Authority.

## Международные отношения на Ближнем Востоке От начала арабо-израильского конфликта

Израиль стал нацией около 1300 г. до нашей эры, две тысячи лет до возникновения ислама. Израильяне наших дней делят тот же язык и ту же культуру, что были

формированы еврейским наследием и религией, которые передались из поколения в поколение, начиная с основателя, отца Авраама. Со времен еврейского завоевания в 1272 году до нашей эры евреи властвовали над землей тысячу лет, непрерывно находясь на земле за последние 3300 лет.

После того, как римляне завоевали Иерусалим приблизительно 2000 лет назад, евреи были изгнаны и распространены по диаспоре. Израиль находился под властью Рима, исламских и христианских крестоносцев, Османской британской империй.

На протяжении веков евреи молились, чтобы вернуться на родную землю. В течении первой половины 20-ого века наблюдались массовые иммиграции евреев с арабских и европейских стран обратно в Израиль. В 1948 году им удалось восстановить свою независимость и вернуть их древнюю родину, создав современное государство Израиля.

После того как евреи вновь были заселены в свою историческую родину, родину Иудея и Самария, был придуман и распространен миф о палестинской нации по всему миру. Евреи произошли от Иудеи, а не от палестинцев. Нет такого языка, как палестинский, не существует палестинской культуры, которая отличается от арабской культуры. Никто никогда не знал земли под названием Палестина, которая управляется палестинцами. Палестинцы те же арабы, ничем не различимые от арабов Ближнего Востока. Палестинская Национальная Хартия, принятой ООП гласит об этом в первой статье.

Участок под названием Палестина включал в себя территории современного Израиля и Иордании. Согласно Лозаннскому мирному договору, принятой в 1923 году, Турция передала все претензии на Палестину мандатным полномочиям Британии. В 1922 году Британия распределила примерно 80% Палестины Трансиордании. В 1947 году ООН разделил оставшуюся часть земли на два государства - второе арабское государство, Палестина и Израиль. У большинства арабов Палестины и Израиля культура, язык и религия одна и та же. Арабы этой территории начали идентифицировать себя как часть палестинского народа в 1967 гоу, через 2 десятилетия после создания современного государства Израиля. В сущности, все арабы Иудеи, Самарии и Газы на западном берегу Реки Иордан полностью автономны находясь под властью Палестинской автономии.

**Ex.2 Give the Russian equivalents to the following words. Make up your own sentences using these words.**

embodiment  
continuity  
to inhabit  
dominion  
to conquer  
to be expelled  
to be dispersed

reestablishment  
sovereignty  
indistinguishable  
mandatory power  
to be partitioned  
virtually

**Embodiment-олицетворение, воплощение**

The young lady was the embodiment of successful businesswoman.

**Continuity- непрерывность, целостность**

The value of the canvas was in its continuity.

**to inhabit- обитать, населять, заселять**

The family has lived happily since it inhabited a new place.

**dominion - господство, власть**

After the battle the larger part of the country was under the conqueror's dominion.

**to conquer- завоёвывать, покорять, побеждать**

The Normans conquered the country due to their powerful leader.

**to be expelled- быть изгнанным**

The traitor was expelled from the tribe.

**to be dispersed- разбрасываться, распространяться**

After the big earthquake people had to be dispersed to all over the world.

**reestablishment - восстановление**

He became one of the respectable men in town after the reestablishment of his power.

**sovereignty - независимость, суверенитет, суверенность, верховная власть**

The country claimed sovereignty over the region.

**indistinguishable – неразличимый, неотличимый**

She was so excited that her speech was indistinguishable.

**mandatory power - государство-мандатарий**

The Mandatory power undertook obligations to the inhabitants of the territory.

**to be partitioned – делиться, разделяться**

The players were partitioned into two groups for trainings.

**virtually – в сущности, фактически, практически**

Virtually she could do nothing else than to bear the fact with endurance.

**Ex.3 Read and give the title for the text. Translate it into Russian in writing.**

The world community is extremely concerned about the dangerous development of the situation in the Middle East. And that is why the different countries and international organizations are seeking ways of preventing the escalation of tension in the region.

The UN Security Council has just condemned the Palestine-Israel stand-off and called on the conflicting sides to end clashes at once and without any pre-conditions.

A similar call has come from the European Union. According to a representative responsible for foreign policy and security Javier Solana, the European Union will do all it can to have the peace process resumed.

In view of the present situation many proposals are being made on ways of settling matters in the Middle East. There is especially much talk about the recommendations worked out by an international commission headed by George Mitchell. They boil down to the following - an immediate and full cease fire, freezing all Israel's building on the West bank and the Gaza strip, and allowing all Palestinians who worked in Israel till the latest round of violence - to return to their jobs.

The search for ways of solving the Middle East crisis continues. The foreign ministers of Russia and Spain have just agreed on a joint initiative in that respect. The initiative which is

outlined in a Russian-Spanish communique calls for ending violence in the Middle East and for the conflicting sides sitting down at the negotiating table.

President Vladimir Putin also stressed that Russia will continue consultations with the United States and the EU on questions concerning a Middle East settlement.

### **Ways of solving the crisis in the Middle East** **Способы преодоления кризиса на Ближнем Востоке**

Мировое сообщество крайне озабочено опасным развитием ситуации на Ближнем Востоке. Именно по этой причине разные страны и международные организации ищут способы предотвращения обострения напряженности в регионе.

Совет Безопасности ООН осудил палестино-израильское безвыходное положение и призвал конфликтующим сторонам к незамедлительному завершению столкновений без всяких предпосылок.

Такое же требование было получено и от Евросоюза. По словам представителя, ответственного за внешнюю политику и безопасность, Хавьера Солана, Евросоюз сделает все возможное, для того чтобы возобновить мирный процесс.

Учитывая нынешнюю ситуацию, поступают множество предложений по урегулированию вопросов на Ближнем Востоке. Особенно много говорится о рекомендациях, выработанных международной комиссией во главе с Джорджем Митчелом. Они заключаются в следующем – немедленное и полное прекращение стрельбы, замораживающих все израильские здания на западном берегу и в секторе Газа и разрешение всех палестинцам вернуться на свои работы, которые работали в Израиле до последних жестоких действий.

Поиски способов преодоления кризиса на Ближнем Востоке продолжаются. По этому поводу министры иностранных дел России и Испании заключили соглашение о совместной инициативе. Инициатива, которая изложена в Русско-испанском коммюнике, призывает к завершению жестоких действий на Ближнем Востоке и сводит конфликтующие стороны за стол переговоров.

Президент Владимир Путин также подчеркнул, что Россия продолжит совещания с Соединенными Штатами и Евросоюзом по вопросам ближневосточного урегулирования.

#### ***Ex.4 Match the English words in the left column with their Russian equivalents in the right column.***

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Особый международный режим         | a) large scale military campaign           |
| 2. Провозглашать лозунг               | b) mandate(d) territory                    |
| 3. Подмандатные территории            | c) co-chairman                             |
| 4. Соглашения о перемирии             | d) framework agreement                     |
| 5. Обострять международную обстановку | e) conflicting parties                     |
| 6. Масштабные военные кампании        | f) to advance a slogan                     |
| 7. Усилия мирового сообщества         | g) special international regime            |
| 8. Справедливый и прочный мир         | h) Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) |
| 9. Организация освобождения Палестины | i) multilateral negotiations               |
| 10. Конфликтующие стороны             | j) cardinal problem                        |

- |                               |                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 11. Сопредседатель            | k) just and lasting peace             |
| 12. Коспонсоры                | l) efforts of the world community     |
| 13. Многосторонние переговоры | m) to aggravate international climate |
| 14. Временное самоуправление  | (international conditions)            |
| 15. Кардинальные проблемы     | n) "Roadmap"                          |
| 16. Рамочное соглашение       | o) provisional self-governance        |
| 17. «Квартет»                 | p) armistice agreement, composition   |
| 18. «Дорожная карта»          | q) quartet                            |
|                               | r) co-sponsor                         |

1. Особый международный режим – g) special international regime
2. Провозглашать лозунг - f) to advance a slogan
3. Подмандатные территории – b) mandate(d) territory
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6. Масштабные военные кампании – a) large scale military campaign
7. Усилия мирового сообщества – l) efforts of the world community
8. Справедливый и прочный мир – k) just and lasting peace
9. Организация освобождения Палестины – h) Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)
10. Конфликтующие стороны – e) conflicting parties
11. Сопредседатель – c) co-chairman
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15. Кардинальные проблемы – j) cardinal problem
16. Рамочное соглашение – d) framework agreement
17. «Квартет» - q) quartet
18. «Дорожная карта» - n) "Roadmap"

**Ex. 5 Translate the following text into English in writing.**

**Ближневосточное урегулирование**

Ближневосточный конфликт является одной из самых сложных и протяженных региональных проблем. Его истоки восходят к начавшейся в первые десятилетия XX века конфронтации между арабами-палестинцами и евреями (преимущественно переселенцами из Европы) вокруг вопроса о принадлежности Палестины, которую каждая из сторон считала своей исторической родиной. 29 ноября 1947 года Генассамблея ООН приняла резолюцию 181 о разделе Палестины (находившейся в тот период под мандатным управлением Великобритании) и образовании на ее территории двух государств -

арабского и еврейского. При этом предусматривалось выделение Иерусалима в самостоятельную административную единицу с особым международным режимом. 14 мая 1948 года было провозглашено государство Израиль.

Арабские страны не признали резолюцию 181 и провозгласили лозунг о "защите национальных прав палестинских арабов". Весной 1948 г. на бывших подмандатных территориях, на которые были введены вооруженные силы 7 арабских государств, начались масштабные боевые действия. Резкое обострение ситуации в результате арабо-израильской вооруженной конфронтации вынудило около 400 тыс. палестинцев, превратившихся в беженцев, покинуть места своего постоянного проживания.

В результате этих событий на карте появилось Государство Израиль, в то время как арабское палестинское государство создано не было. 40% предназначавшейся для палестинцев территории в соответствии с резолюцией 181 отошли к Израилю, остальные 60% - к Египту (сектор Газа) и Иордании (Западный берег реки Иордан). Иерусалим был поделен между израильянами (западная часть, составлявшая 73% городской площади) и иорданцами (восточная часть - 27%). В ходе войны еще 340 тыс. палестинцев стали беженцами.

В последующие периоды напряженность на Ближнем Востоке не спадала, приводя к новым вооруженным столкновениям между арабами и Израилем, распространившиеся также на территории соседних государств.

Кризис на Ближнем Востоке систематически выходил за региональные рамки, серьезно обостряя международную обстановку, поскольку в течение длительного времени он являлся заметной составной частью глобальной конфронтации между Западом и СССР, стремившихся укрепить и расширить свое влияние в этом стратегически важном регионе планеты.

Несмотря на острый характер ближневосточного конфликта, постепенно усилиями мирового сообщества была выработана приемлемая международно-правовая платформа его урегулирования.

В декабре 1973 года Женевская мирная конференция по Ближнему Востоку свела конфликтующие стороны за стол переговоров. Сопредседателями конференции стали СССР и США.

Принципиально новый этап в ближневосточном урегулировании начался в 1991 году, когда удалось созвать Мадридскую мирную конференцию, коспонсорами которой выступили СССР и США (30 октября - 1 ноября). Формат конференции предусматривал начало переговоров между Израилем и отдельными арабскими сторонами, а также проведение многосторонних переговоров, призванных рассмотреть различные общерегиональные проблемы: контроль над вооружениями и региональная безопасность, беженцы, экономическое развитие, водные ресурсы, экология и другие вопросы.

Со второй половины 2001 г. работает созданный по инициативе России механизм "четверки" международных посредников в формате Россия-США-ЕС-ООН. "Квартет", получивший международно-правовой статус, проводит регулярные встречи как на уровне спецпредставителей, так и на министерском уровне. В контексте работы по восстановлению мирного процесса "четверка" разработала "дорожную карту" окончательного ближневосточного урегулирования.

Несмотря на многочисленные противоречия сторон конфликта, 8 февраля 2005 г. в египетском городе Шарм аш-Шейх по инициативе Х. Мубарака состоялась встреча А.

Шарона с М. Аббасом, которые пришли к договоренности о прекращении насилия и возобновлении контактов на основе выполнения “дорожной карты”.

## **The Middle East Settlement**

The conflict in the Middle East is one of the most complex and extensive regional problems. Its origins date back to the confrontation between the Arabs and Palestinians and Jewish people (mostly European immigrants) commencing in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, around the question of the jurisdiction of Palestine. It was considered their historical homeland by each side. On the 29th of November in 1947 the UN General Assembly accepted resolution 181 about partitioning Palestine (which was under mandatory power of Britain that time) and forming two countries on its territory – Arabic and Jewish. This called for allocation of Jerusalem into an independent administrative unit with a special international regime. On the 14<sup>th</sup> of May in 1948 Israel was stated as a country.

Arab countries didn't recognize resolution 181 and advanced the slogan about “the defence of national rights of Palestinian Arabs”. In spring of 1948 large scale military campaign began on the former mandated territories on which armed forces of 7 Arab States were put. Drastic aggravation of the situation being a result of the Arab-Israeli armed confrontation forced nearly 400 thousand Palestinians turned into refugees abandon the places of their permanent residence.

These events resulted in emerging of the State of Israel on the map, whereas the Arab-Palestinian State hadn't been created. 40% of the territory intended for the Palestinians passed to Israel in accordance with resolution 181. The rest of the territory of about 60 % passed to Egypt (The Gaza strip) and Jordan (the West Bank of Jordan River). Jerusalem was partitioned between Israeli (the Western part, consisting of 73% of the urban area) and Jordan (the Eastern part – 27%) people. During the war 340 thousand more Palestinians became refugees.

In the subsequent periods the tension in the Middle East didn't subside and brought forth new armed conflicts between the Arabs and the Israeli people which also spread onto the territories of adjoining states.

The crisis in the Middle East went out of the regional framework systematically, aggravating international climate as it had been a noticeable constituent part of the global confrontation between the West and the USSR for a long time, which aimed in strengthening and expanding their power in such a strategically important region of the world.

In spite of the acute nature of the Middle East conflict, acceptable international-legal platform for its settlement was worked out gradually by the efforts of world community.

In December of 1973 the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East called for the conflicting sides sitting down at the negotiating table. The USSR and the USA became co-chairmen of the conference.

A principally new stage in Middle-East settlement began in 1991 when a peace conference in Madrid was convened with its co-sponsors the USSR and the USA (October 30<sup>th</sup>- November 1<sup>st</sup>). The format of the conference involved the beginning of negotiations between Israel and separate Arab parties as well as carrying out of multilateral negotiations called for considering different general regional problems: arm control and regional security, refugees, economical development, water supplies, ecology and other issues.

From the second half of 2001 a mechanism of the “Quartet” of international mediators in the format of Russia-The USA-EU-UN was created on the initiative of Russia. After receiving international-legal status the “Quartet” holds regular meetings both at the level of special

representatives and at the Ministerial level. In the context of the work on reinstatement of the peace process the “Quartet” developed a “Roadmap” of final Middle East settlement. In spite of multilateral contradictions between conflicting parties a meeting of A. Sharon and M. Abbas took place on the initiative of H. Mubarak in the Egyptian city of Sharm El-Sheikh on the 8<sup>th</sup> of February, 2005 which ended in an agreement on cessation of violence and reestablishment of the contacts based on “Roadmap” implementation.

**Ex.6 Read the following text and give transcription with translation to the words in bold.**

### **Foreign policy of Russia toward the Middle East**

Beginning in 1993, however, Russian policy toward the Middle East and the Persian Gulf became more assertive in selected areas. In late 1992, Russia **endeavored**, with limited success, to prevent Iran from supporting the Islamic elements of a coalition government in Tajikistan, then under **siege** by antireformist Tajikistani elements. On other issues, Iran and Russia **pursued** similar interests in constraining anti-Russian and anti-Iranian political currents in Azerbaijan, and Iran used relations with Russia to counteract United States-led international economic and political **ostracism**.

A major factor in renewed Russian interest in the region was the prospect of arms sales and other trade, which were the goals of Chernomyrdin's visit to Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf states in November 1994. In December 1994, Russia signed a trade agreement with Egypt with the stated purpose of resuming Egypt's Soviet-era position as the most important trade partner in the Middle East. Russia moved to reestablish its earlier **lucrative** arms sales ties with Iran, selling that country fighter aircraft, tanks, submarines, fighter-bombers, and other arms. Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, and **Algeria** also made arms purchases in the early 1990s, as did Egypt and Syria. However, the level of Russian arms sales remained low compared with the previous decades of high Soviet visibility in the region. In 1996 Russia continued to observe international bans on arms sales to Libya and Iraq.

A series of Russian contracts to build nuclear power plants and to share nuclear technology with Iran became a major international issue and a source of particular friction with the United States. The initial 1993 contract was not fulfilled; a new contract, worth a reported US\$800 million, called for construction of a nuclear reactor on the Persian Gulf. In September 1995, Moscow announced a further contract to build two additional, smaller reactors. Although the United States strongly protested what it viewed as potential **nuclear proliferation** to a terrorist state, Russia responded that international law permitted such deals and that the reactors would be under full safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Russian diplomats encouraged Arab participation in the Arab-Israeli peace talks that began in 1992, and Russians participated in talks between Israel and the PLO on the issue of PLO self-rule in Israeli-occupied territories. Among other reasons, Russia supported the peace process as a means of reducing the threat of the spread of Islamic **fundamentalism**.

**Endeavored-** [ɪn'devəd]-попытался, прилагал усилия

**Siege-** [si:dʒ]- осада

**Pursued-** [pə'sju:d]- преследовать

**Ostracism-** ['ɔstrəsɪz(ə)m]- изгнание, гонение



**Lucrative-** ['lu:krətɪv]- прибыльный, выгодный

**Algeria-** [æ'lʤɪəriə]- Алжир

**Nuclear proliferation-** ['nju:klɪə prə'lif(ə)'reɪf(ə)n]- Распространение ядерного оружия

**Fundamentalism-** [ˌfʌndə'ment(ə)lɪz(ə)m]- фундаментализм

**Ex.7** *Answer the following questions in writing. Try not to use the phrases from the text.*

1. What role did the Middle East region play in the Soviet foreign policy? Why?
2. What has changed in this respect after the World War II?
3. What kind of changes did the Russian policy undergo toward the Middle East region after the collapse of the Soviet Union?
4. What factor became the source of particular friction in the Russian-US relations?
5. What kind of position did Russia have in the Arab-Israeli peace talks in 1990-th?

#### Answers

1. The Soviet foreign policy became more assertive in the Middle East and Persian Gulf, as Russia and Iran had similar interests in constraining anti-Russian and anti-Iranian political currents in Azerbaijan.
2. Russia became the most important trade partner in the Middle-East and was engaged in arms sales.
3. Russia signed a trade agreement with Egypt, then reestablished its profitable arm sales ties with Iran and went on observing international bans on arms sales to Iraq and Libya.
4. The source of particular friction in the Russian-US relations was a series of contracts for building nuclear power plants and sharing nuclear technology with Iran.
5. Russia was a participant in the Arab-Israeli peace talks and supported the peace process for reducing the danger of the spread of Islamic fundamentalism.

**Ex.8 Match the English words in the left column with their Russian equivalents in the right column. Make up 10 your own sentences with these phrases.**

1. assertive
2. to endeavour
3. under siege
4. political ostracism
5. political current
6. to resume the position
7. lucrative sales ties
8. ban on arms sales
9. a source of particular friction
10. nuclear proliferation
11. to be under full safeguards
12. peace talks
13. self-rule
14. to reduce the threat

1. мирные переговоры
2. политическое преследование (изгнание)
3. источник особых разногласий
4. уменьшить опасность
5. напористый, настойчивый
6. запрет на продажу оружия
7. находиться под абсолютной и полной защитой и контролем
8. политическое течение
9. осажденный
10. выгодные торговые связи
11. возвращаться на старую позицию
12. пытаться, прилагать усилия
13. ядерное распространение
14. самоуправление

**1. Assertive- 5. Напористый, настойчивый**

The king's speech was so assertive that no doubts concerning their welfare were left among the people.

**2. to endeavour- 12. Пытаться, прилагать усилия**

She endeavored hard to remain indifferent towards his misbehavior.

**3. under siege – 9. Осажденный**

They had to live under siege of the Normans for many decades.

**4. political ostracism – 2. Политическое преследование (изгнание)**

He suffered political ostracism for his liberal views.

**5. political current – 8. Политическое течение**

Under the influence of the political current he soon was imprisoned and sentenced to death.

**6. to resume the position – 11. возвращаться на старую позицию**

It's always hard to resume the position after losing one's reputation.

**7. lucrative sales ties – 10. выгодные торговые связи**

The two countries only benefited from lucrative sales ties.

**8. ban on arms sales – 6. запрет на продажу оружия**

There is a ban on arms sales in many countries of the world and it is considered as crime.

**9. a source of particular friction – 3. источник особых разногласий**

A source of particular friction between the government of Mexico and the immigrant settlers in Texas was slavery.

**10. nuclear proliferation – 13. Ядерное распространение**

Efforts to prevent nuclear proliferation involved intense government secrecy.

**11. to be under full safeguards – 7. Находиться под абсолютной и полной защитой и контролем**

Countries developed various sensitive nuclear fuel cycle facilities and research reactors which were under full safeguards.

**12. peace talks – 1. Мирные переговоры**

Peace talks are the best way of violence prevention.

**13. self-rule – 14. Самоуправление**

The nation wanted self-rule in the country.

**14. to reduce the threat – 4. уменьшить опасность**

To reduce the threat of explosion first of all they evacuated the area.

**Ex.9 Read the text. Use the words below to complete each sentence:**

**The United States wants Democracy in the Middle East**

ambivalence; steadfast support; sympathetic;  
diplomatic endeavors; the best antidote; heartfelt; lengthy laundry list;  
seizing power; friendly tyrants; enthusiasm for democracy;  
compels; took a tough line

The democratic transformation of the Middle East emerged as a central objective of U.S. foreign policy during the Bush administration. This new policy is a sharp reversal of several decades of 1) for many autocratic regimes in the region, such as those in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan. It reflects the new conventional wisdom that Middle East democracy is 2) to Islamist terrorism.

Although this desire for democracy may be 3) , the United States has a 4) of other priorities in the region: access to oil, cooperation and assistance on counterterrorism, fostering peace between Israel and its neighbors, stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and preventing Islamist radicals from 5) .

The newfound U.S. 6) competes for a place in this mix. Fighting Islamist militants and safeguarding oil still 7) the United States to cooperate with authoritarian regimes. People in the region watched as the United States 8) against Iran and Syria while failing to push Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Tunisia, or other 9) very hard. The Bush administration launched new 10) and aid programs to support positive change, such as the Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative and the Middle East Partnership Initiative. But they consist of mild, gradual measures designed to promote democratic change without unduly challenging the authority of incumbent governments.

Moreover, despite the president's conviction that democratic change in the Middle East is necessary, a great deal of 11) remains within the U.S. policy bureaucracy about the prospect of any rapid political openings in the region. This sentiment is particularly true of the State Department and the intelligence community. Some experts worry that, given the political mood of most Arab citizens - who are angry at the United States and 12) to political Islam - free and open elections could result in some distinctly unfriendly regimes.

The democratic transformation of the Middle East emerged as a central objective of U.S. foreign policy during the Bush administration. This new policy is a sharp reversal of several decades of 1) **steadfast support** for many autocratic regimes in the region, such as those in

Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan. It reflects the new conventional wisdom that Middle East democracy is 2) **the best antidote** to Islamist terrorism.

Although this desire for democracy may be 3) **heartfelt**, the United States has a 4) **lengthy laundry list** of other priorities in the region: access to oil, cooperation and assistance on counterterrorism, fostering peace between Israel and its neighbors, stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and preventing Islamist radicals from 5) **seizing power**.

The newfound U.S. 6) **enthusiasm for democracy** competes for a place in this mix. Fighting Islamist militants and safeguarding oil still 7) **compels** the United States to cooperate with authoritarian regimes. People in the region watched as the United States 8) **took a tough line** against Iran and Syria while failing to push Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Tunisia, or other 9) **friendly tyrants** very hard. The Bush administration launched new 10) **diplomatic endeavors** and aid programs to support positive change, such as the Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative and the Middle East Partnership Initiative. But they consist of mild, gradual measures designed to promote democratic change without unduly challenging the authority of incumbent governments.

Moreover, despite the president's conviction that democratic change in the Middle East is necessary, a great deal of 11) **ambivalence** remains within the U.S. policy bureaucracy about the prospect of any rapid political openings in the region. This sentiment is particularly true of the State Department and the intelligence community. Some experts worry that, given the political mood of most Arab citizens - who are angry at the United States and 12) **sympathetic** to political Islam - free and open elections could result in some distinctly unfriendly regimes.

**Ex. 10 Give the translation to the missed words from the text and make up your own sentence with each of them.**

**Ambivalence** – неуверенность, нерешительность, неопределенность, двойственный подход

She felt some ambivalence while trying to make a serious decision.

**steadfast support** – постоянная поддержка

While living abroad the exchange student felt a steadfast support from her parents' side.

**sympathetic** – сочувствующий, симпатичный, благожелательный

The actress could impress the audience easily by her sympathetic voice and pleasant appearance.

**diplomatic endeavors** – дипломатические усилия

Diplomatic endeavors of the state ended in the settlement of the conflict.

**the best antidote** – лучшее противоядие

Only finding the best antidote could increase chances of her survival.

**heartfelt** – искренний, откровенный

Mother's heartfelt plea made the military men hesitate and they let her see her son.

**lengthy laundry list** – длинный подробный список

She had a lengthy laundry list in her hands and intended to introduce it to everybody present at the party.

**seizing power** – захватив власть

Seizing power over the country the king was able to restore his authority.

**friendly tyrants** – дружелюбные тираны

In spite of their endeavors of worming themselves into her confidence she soon found out that they were just friendly tyrants.

**enthusiasm for democracy – энтузиазм для демократии**

The refugees' enthusiasm for democracy made their lives more vivid and colourful.

**Compels – заставлять, вынуждать, принуждать**

It took the court rather much time and efforts to compel confession from the kidnapper.

**took a tough line – действовал энергично**

He took a tough line for achieving his dreams and implementing his ambitions.

**Ex. 11** *Write two questions to each paragraph of the text.*

- 1) What was the purpose of the democratic transformation of the Middle East?
- 2) What does the new policy reflect?
- 3) What other desires besides democracy does the US have?
- 4) What is meant by the term “lengthy laundry list” mentioned in the paragraph?
- 5) What steps were taken by Bush administration to support positive change in the region?
- 6) Were they enough for achieving the goal?
- 7) What results could have free and open elections according to some experts?
- 8) How can be explained the political mood of Arab citizens?