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Understanding the Middle East: Regional and International Identities, Interests and Strategies

PROF. ALESSANDRO QUARENGHI

OVERVIEW

Area: International Relations

Dates: 10 -20 July (2 weeks)

Campus: Milan

Course Number: IR/PO321

Term: Summer School 2018

Credits: 6 ECTS

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course aims to enable students to achieve a clear understanding of the main issues that have shaped and are characterizing the politics of the region, its role in contemporary international politics, as well as the strategies available and employed by the main international actors towards it. Finally, it aims to investigate the usefulness and the shortcomings of ('Western') international relations and political science approaches and concepts to the region, highlighting both the differences and similarities between the Middle East and other political regions.

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be familiar with the events, facts, and issues that have shaped and are shaping the politics of the region, and have gained a good knowledge of its trends and specific features. Lastly, students will be able to assess the effects on the region of the strategies that international powers can deploy towards it.

COURSE CONTENTS

In recent years, the Middle East has arguably established itself as the centre of international politics or, at least, as the region that no international actor can afford to stay away from. Why? How did this happen? This course will explore the politics of the plural and changing Middle East from an international perspective, focusing on its features, internal processes, and the main problematic issues, while emphasizing its relationship with the West, itself a plural entity.

METHOD OF TEACHING

The course will combine lectures, in-class debates, and a role-play activity. About the latter: students will be asked to choose a political actor from among the suggested ones and to: a.) study it in depth and provide a position paper on it (deadline: 16/1 h. 24.00); b.) to briefly present the position paper during classes; c.) to play the role of that political actor: after the first week of the course, students will be encouraged to play the role of the chosen political actor and try to achieve its aims during and outside of classes, and to prepare for a fictional UN-sponsored conference on Middle Eastern Regional Order, which will take place at the end of the course. One student will play the role of the United Nations: its presentation will focus on the Arab Uprisings, while its position paper will outline UN's strategy for the mock negotiation process. More detailed instructions will be given in class by the instructor.



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COURSE REQUIREMENTS

- a. Students are expected to regularly attend sessions and to actively take part in debate;
- b. Before each class, students are expected to have read the compulsory readings (and are strongly advised to read the recommended readings);
- c. Students are required to write a short position paper (1500 words) about a political actor of their choice – Deadline: 16/1 h. 24.00;
- d. Students are required to orally present their position paper or a topic;
- e. Students are required to engage in the role-play activity;
- f. Students will have to take a final written exam.

GRADING

Class participation	10 % of final grade
Position paper	15 % of final grade
Presentation	10 % of final grade
Role-play activity	15 % of final grade
Final written exam	50 % of final grade

COURSE READINGS AND MATERIALS

All the readings and the lecturer's slides will be available on Blackboard.

RULES OF CONDUCT

Attendance: Attendance is mandatory and no absence/s will be excused. Unexcused absences will result in a ZERO in the grading scale. In case of health issues, students will need to inform both UCSC International Office (at international.advisor@unicatt.it) and the professor and provide a medical certificate.

Exam Date: The exam date cannot be re-scheduled. Unexcused absences will result in a failing grade. In cases of unforeseeable circumstances such as illness or injury on the day of the exams, the student must submit a medical certificate and communicate his/her absence to the Professor and UCSC International Office via email prior to the exam. If the student does not justify his/her absence through sufficient documentation and with adequate notice before the final test, the student will receive an automatic Failed.

SCHEDULE

First week.

FIRST PART: THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL BACKGROUND

Lesson 1: THE STRATEGIC CENTRALITY OF THE MIDDLE EAST (9/1)

Since 11 September 2001, the Middle East has increasingly looked like the place no Great Power can afford not to be involved in, or the new 'centre' of international politics. Is that really the case? And if so, why?

Required Reading:

- E. Luttwak, "The middle of nowhere", Prospect Magazine, No. 134 (May, 2007)



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Material:

- British Petroleum, BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2016 (2016). Available at <http://www.bp.com/content/dam/bp/pdf/energy-economics/statistical-review-2016/bp-statistical-review-of-world-energy-2016-full-report.pdf>

Lesson 2: THE MODERN MIDDLE EAST: CREATION, BOUNDARIES, AND 'FAULT-LINES' (10/1)

This class deals with the processes that created the political region and its contemporary shifting definition, and of its boundaries, before summarizing its 'identity fault-lines' which, even though they are not on the geographical map, matter a great deal in its political life, and make understanding it particularly complex.

Material:

- Sykes-Picot Agreement Map (1916-1917)
- The Balfour Declaration (2 November 1917)
- The McMahon Letter to Sheriff Hussein (24 October 1915)
- Linguistic, Ethnic, Oil, and Religious Maps of the Middle East

Required Reading:

- F. Halliday, *The Middle East in International Relations. Power, Politics and Ideology*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2005, 75-96.

Lesson 3: UNDERSTANDING/EXPLAINING THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE MIDDLE EAST: THE WEST, AND ISLAM (11/1)

The first part of this class focuses on the main research agendas to apply IR Theory to the study of the Middle East, pointing out their respective strengths and weaknesses. Secondly, the class will briefly focus on the construction of Otherness in Western-Eastern relationships by discussing Orientalism, Occidentalism, and Westoxication. The final part of the class will try to recall the most important events in the history of Islam and the political concepts developed from those events; That will allow us to gather a preliminary but sufficient knowledge to understand Middle Eastern political discourses.

Required Reading:

- F. Halliday, *The Middle East in International Relations. Power, Politics and Ideology*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2005, 21-40
- E. W. Said, *Orientalism: Western Conceptions of the Orient*, London: Penguin 1978, 1-28.
- I. Buruma, A. Margalit, *Occidentalism. The West in the Eyes of its Enemies*, New York: Penguin 2004, 1-12 and 75-99.

Recommended Reading:

- J. J. Mearsheimer, "The False Promise of International Institutions", *International Security*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (Winter 1994/95), 5-49.
- F. H. Lawson, "International Relations Theory and the Middle East", L. Fawcett, ed., *International Relations of the Middle East*, New York: Oxford University Press 2013, 19-36.

SECOND PART. FROM STRUCTURAL FEATURES TO CONTEMPORARY TRANSFORMATIONS

Lesson 4: THE MIDDLE EASTERN STATE (12/1)

The introduction of a foreign political structure to the region at the end of the First World War was characterized by imbalanced power relationships between Europe and the political and economic powers of the region: the Middle Eastern state, therefore, developed features that have marked its development since then.



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Required Reading:

- R. Owen, *State, Power and Politics in the Making of the Modern Middle East*, London-New York: Routledge 2004, 5-38.

Recommended Reading:

- N. H. Ayubi, *Over-stating the Arab State. Politics and Society in the Middle East*, London-New York: I.B. Tauris 1995, 1-24.
- S. Bromley, *Rethinking Middle East Politics*, Cambridge UK: Polity Press 1994, 155-184.
- L. Anderson, "The State in the Middle East and North Africa", *Comparative Politics*, Vol. 20, No. 1. (Oct, 1987), 1-18.
- A. D. Smith, "LSE Centennial Lecture: The Resurgence of Nationalism? Myth and Memory in the Renewal of Nations", *The British Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 47, No. 4. (Dec, 1996), 575-598.

MOVIE OF THE WEEK: *La battaglia di Algeri* (The Battle of Algiers), Italy-Algeria, 1966 (12/1, h. 15.00)

VISIT/MEETING: TO BE CONFIRMED (13/1)

Second Week.

Lesson 5: THE 'CURSE OF BLACK GOLD', CONFLICT AND COOPERATION (16/1)

This class deals, firstly, with the political economy of the Middle East, and particularly with the use of its resources. Despite being blessed with an abundance of 'black gold', Middle Eastern states have some of the lowest rates of development, literacy, and human health and well-being in the world. Is this a matter of culture (and religion), or politics and economics?

Secondly, we focus on the creation and maintenance of conflict and on the lack of political cooperation. The Middle East is the region with the highest rates of military expenditures in the world, and one of the areas of the world where conflict is the most recurrent, both within and outside states. Indeed, the military has always played an essential political role in regional politics, sometimes stabilizing states' institutions, sometimes overthrowing governments, sometimes fomenting regional instability.

Required Reading:

- G. Luciani, "Oil and Political Economy in the International Relations of the Middle East", L. Fawcett, ed., *International Relations of the Middle East*, New York: Oxford University Press 2013, 103-126.
- L. Fawcett, "Alliances and Regionalism in the Middle East", L. Fawcett, ed., *International Relations of the Middle East*, New York: Oxford University Press 2013, 185-204.

Recommended Reading:

- S. Bromley, *Rethinking Middle East Politics*, Cambridge UK: Polity Press 1994, 86-118.
- C. M. Henry, "The Clash of Globalisations in the Middle East", L. Fawcett, ed., *International Relations of the Middle East*, New York: Oxford University Press 2005, 105-130.
- N. H. Ayubi, *Over-stating the Arab State. Politics and Society in the Middle East*, London-New York: I.B. Tauris 1995, 257-288.

DEADLINE: SHORT POSITION PAPER (1500 words)



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Lesson 6: IDEOLOGIES (17/1)

This class deals with recurrent ideological trends that have swept the region: Nationalism, Arabism, liberalism, pan-Islamism, pan-Ottomanism, Islamism, Zionism, anti-Zionism, communism, etc.: some are forgotten by history, but many are alive and well, influencing the political life of the region. In particular, political ideologies claiming to be Islamic are alive and well. Through what process has a religion been transformed into a modern political ideology? Is Islam as a religion really to be blamed?

Required Reading:

- P. Mandaville, "Islam and International Relations in the Middle East: From Umma to Nation State" L. Fawcett, ed., *International Relations of the Middle East*, New York: Oxford University Press 2013, 167-184.
- R.L. Euben., "Comparative Political Theory: An Islamic Fundamentalist Critique of Rationalism", *The Journal of Politics*, Vol. 59, No 1 (1997) 28-55.

Recommended Reading:

- R. Hinnebusch, "The Politics of Identity in Middle East International Relations", L. Fawcett, ed., *International Relations of the Middle East*, New York: Oxford University Press 2005, 151-171.
- Charfi, *Islam and Liberty: The Historical Misunderstanding*, London-New York: Zed Books 2005, 14-37 [titolo: *Islam et Liberté*, 1998].
- M. Kramer, "Islam Vs Democracy", *Commentary* (January 1993) 35-42M.
- J.L. Esposito, J.O. Voll, "Islam's Democratic Essence", *Middle East Quarterly*, Vol.1, No 3 (September 1994).

Lesson 7: A DEMOCRATIC OR A ISLAMIST 'WAVE'? THE MIDDLE EASTERN 'UPRISINGS', FROM TUNISIA TO THE 'SYRIAN SPILLOVER' (18/1)

After the unsuccessful 2009 and 2010 Iranian 'Green Revolution', since December 2010 peaceful popular movements have spread through the Middle East achieving regime change in some cases and developing into civil wars in others. After attempting to define the political phenomenon, this class will try to compare features and trajectories of the different experiences, in order to understand if the revolts are potentially able to structurally transform the international politics of the Middle East.

PRESENTATION (The Uprisings)

Required Reading:

- A. Bayat, "The Arab Spring and its Surprises", *Development and Change*, Vol. 44 No 3(2013) 587–601.
- P. Droz-Vincent, "State of Barbary" (Take Two): From the Arab Spring to the Return of Violence in Syria", *Middle East Journal* Vol. 68 No 1 (Winter 2014) 33-58

Recommended Reading:

- Foreign Affairs, *The Arab Spring at Five* (March 2016)
- H. H. Khondker, "Role of the New Media in the Arab Spring", *Globalizations*, Vol. 8 No 5 (2011) 675-679
- J. Keane, "Revolution in the Arab world", *Open Democracy* (28 April 2011). Available at <https://www.opendemocracy.net/john-keane/revolution-in-arab-world>
- O. Roy, "Révolution post-islamiste", *Le monde* (14 February 2011). Available at http://www.lemonde.fr/idees/article/2011/02/12/revolution-post-islamiste_1478858_3232.html



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- Gallup, Egypt: The Arithmetic of Revolution. An empirical analysis of social and economic conditions in the months before the January 25 uprising, Abu Dhabi Gallup Center (March 2011)
- Y. Guzansky and M. A. Heller (eds.) One Year of the Arab Spring: Global and Regional Implications, Memorandum No 113, Institute for National Security Studies (March 2012)
- S. Roach, "Odyssey's Dawn. Libya, the Arab Spring and the future of the Middle East and North Africa", The International Relations Journal Vol. 33 (Spring 2014) 46-63
- E. Lust, "Syrian Spillover, National Tensions, Domestic Responses, & International Options", Pomed (April 2015). Available at <http://pomed.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lust-Syrian-Spillover-April-2015.pdf>
- R. Hinnebusch, "Syria: from 'authoritarian upgrading' to revolution?", International Affairs Vol. 88 No. 1 (2012) 95-113

Lesson 8: THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN (ARAB) CONFLICT (19/1)

The cause of all Middle Eastern troubles or just one of many? We look back at the history of the conflict, from the first step of the Zionist movement towards the creation of Israel (and the Palestinian Nakhsba) to today's wall, Road Map, latest rounds of conflict, and consider the identities of the movements, the issues at stake, and the opposing perspectives involved.

Required Reading:

- C. Smith, "The Arab-Israeli Conflict", L. Fawcett, ed., International Relations of the Middle East, New York: Oxford University Press 2013, 245-267.

Recommended Reading:

- F. Halliday, The Middle East in International Relations. Power, Politics and Ideology, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2005, 110-123.
- S. Tillman, "Israeli and Palestinian Nationalism", Journal of Palestine Studies, Vol. 9, No. 1. (Autumn, 1979), 46-66.
- A. Shlaim, "The Rise and Fall of the Oslo Peace Process", L. Fawcett, ed., International Relations of the Middle East, New York: Oxford University Press 2005, 241-262.

MOVIE OF THE WEEK: Etz Limon (Lemon Tree), Israel, 2008 (19/1, h. 15.00)

VISIT/MEETING: TO BE CONFIRMED (20/1)

Third Week.

THIRD PART. THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Lesson 9: INTERNATIONAL ACTORS: THE EUROPEAN UNION, THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, AND CHINA (23/1)

The class deals with the goals, interests, and policies of the most important external actors. Firstly, it focuses on the 'nature' of the European Union and its alleged 'exceptionality', which is supposed to give rise to a different type of foreign policy. The problem is: can this policy work? And has it worked in the Middle East? Secondly, the class looks at the role of the US in the Middle East, from the end of the Second World War to 11 September, through the end of the Cold War, in order to assess if President George W. Bush or President Barack Obama have brought real change. And finally: is US hegemony in the region going to last or it is already over? Finally, it deals with



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'returning' (Russia) and new Powers (China), which have attempted to establish a political presence in the region. What are they looking for? And, will they be able to fill the vacuum left by the US and the EU?

PRESENTATION (The European Union)

PRESENTATION (The United States)

PRESENTATION (Russia)

Required Reading:

- R. Hollis, "Europe in the Middle East", L. Fawcett, ed., *International Relations of the Middle East*, New York: Oxford University Press 2013, 344-362.
- J. Zajac, "The EU in the Mediterranean: Between Its International Identity and Member States' Interests", *European Foreign Affairs Review*, Vol. 20 No 1 (2015) pp. 65-82.
- M. C. Hudson, "The United States in the Middle East", L. Fawcett, ed., *International Relations of the Middle East*, New York: Oxford University Press 2013, 321-343.
- J. Goldberg, "The Obama Doctrine", *The Atlantic* (April 2016) Available at <http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2016/04/the-obama-doctrine/471525/>
- P. K. Baev, "Russia as Opportunist or Spoiler in the Middle East?", *The International Spectator*, Vol. 50 No 2 (2015) 8-21

Recommended Reading:

- R. Hollis, "No friend of democratization: Europe's role in the genesis of the 'Arab Spring'", *International Affairs*, Vol. 88 No 1 (2012) 81-94
- I. Manners, "Normative Power Europe: A Contradiction in Terms?", *Journal of Common Market Studies*, Vol. 40, No. 2 (2002), 235-258.
- K. Smith, Still 'Civilian Power EU?', *European Foreign Policy Unit Working Paper 2005/1*.
- High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Joint Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: A new response to a changing Neighbourhood, COM(2011) 303, 25 May 2011
- O. Eran, G. Lindenstrauss, "The New EU-Turkey Agreement: Shortsighted Considerations vs. Long-Term Perspectives", *INSS Insight*, No. 811 (4 April 2016) Available at <http://www.inss.org.il/index.aspx?id=4538&articleid=11693>
- D. Huber, "A Pragmatic Actor. The US Response to the Arab Uprisings", *Journal of European Integration*, Vol. 37 No. 1 (2015) 57-75. Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07036337.2014.975989>
- B. Mendelsohn, "U.S. Strategy in a Transitioning Middle East: Reviving 'State Responsibility'", *Orbis*, Vol. 58 No 2 (2014) 198-211
- J. J. Mearsheimer, S. Walt, "The Israel Lobby", *London Review of Books*, Vol. 28 No. 6 (23 March 2006)
- R. Dannreuther, "Russia and the Arab Spring: Supporting the Counter-Revolution", *Journal of European Integration*, Vol. 37 No. 1 (2015) 77-94
- K. Oskarsson, S. A. Yetiv, "Russia and the Persian Gulf: Trade, Energy, and Interdependence", *The Middle East Journal*, Volume 67 No. 3, Summer 2013, pp. 381-403
- I. Bourtman, "Putin and Russia's Middle East Policy", *Middle East Review of International of International Affairs*, Volume 10 No. 2 (June 2006)
- B. Rubin, "China's Middle East Strategy", *Middle East Review of International of International Affairs*, Volume 3 No. 1 (March 1999)



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- R. Foot, "Chinese strategies in a US-hegemonic global order: accommodating and hedging", *International Affairs*, Vol. 82 No. 1 (2006) 77-94

Lesson 10: REGIONAL ACTORS: IRAN, TURKEY, ISRAEL, EGYPT, SAUDI ARABIA, AND THE ISLAMIC STATE (24/1)

In the last few years, established regional powers have seen their regional relevance decline (Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia), while others (Turkey, Iran) have acted so to increase their regional power. In addition, non State groups have increased their power, so much that some are aiming at achieving statehood (the Islamic State). Indeed the 'Arab Uprisings' and their aftermath have increased the speed of regional change. What kind of regional order has characterised the Middle East, and how is it changing?

PRESENTATION (Iran)

PRESENTATION (Turkey)

PRESENTATION (Israel)

PRESENTATION (Egypt)

PRESENTATION (Saudi Arabia)

PRESENTATION (The Islamic State)

Required Reading:

- A.Ehteshami, R. Hinnebusch, "Foreign Policymaking in the Middle East: Complex Realism", L. Fawcett, ed., *International Relations of the Middle East*, New York: Oxford University Press 2013, 225-244.
- F. G.Gause III, "Beyond Sectarianism: The New Middle East Cold War", Brookings Doha Center Analysis Paper, No. 11 (July 2014). Available at <http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Research/Files/Papers/2014/07/22%20beyond%20sectarianism%20cold%20war%20gause/English%20PDF.pdf>
- 'The ISIS Atlantic Debate':
- G. Wood, "What ISIS Really Wants", *The Atlantic* (March 2015 Issue) Available at <http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2015/03/what-isis-really-wants/384980/>
- G. Wood, "'What ISIS Really Wants': The Response", *The Atlantic* (24 February 2015) Available at <http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2015/02/what-isis-really-wants-reader-response-atlantic/385710/>
- C.K. Dagli, "The phony Islam of ISIS", *The Atlantic* (27 February 2015) Available at <http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2015/02/what-muslims-really-want-isis-atlantic/386156/>

Recommended Reading:

- P. Robins, "The War for Regime Change in Iraq", L. Fawcett, ed., *International Relations of the Middle East*, New York: Oxford University Press 2013, 304-320
- K. Dalacoura, "The 2011 uprisings in the Arab Middle East: political change and geopolitical implications", *International Affairs*, Vol. 88 No 1 (2012), 63–79



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- Z. Öniş , "Turkey and the Arab Revolutions: Boundaries of Regional Power Influence in a Turbulent Middle East", *Mediterranean Politics*, Vol. 19 No. 2 (2014) 203-219. Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629395.2013.868392>
- J. B. Alterman and J. W. Graver, *The Vital Triangle. China, the United States, and the Middle East*, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Significant Issues Series Vol. 30 No. 2 (2008). Available at <http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/080624-alterman-vitaltriangle.pdf>
- M. Khan, "Islam, Democracy and Islamism after the counterrevolution in Egypt", *Middle East Policy*, Vol. 21 No. 1 (Spring 2014). Available at http://works.bepress.com/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1011&context=muqtedar_khan
- Isis, Dabiq, any issue
- (All issues available at <http://www.clarionproject.org/news/islamic-state-isis-isil-propaganda-magazine-dabiq>)
- *Foreign Affairs*, The ISIS Crisis (March 2015)
- R. Coolsaet, "Facing the Fourth Foreign Fighters. What Drives Europeans to Syria, and to Islamic State? Insights from the Belgian Case", Egmond Paper 81, Royal Institute for International Relations (March 2016)
- A. Speckhard, A. S. Yayla, "Eyewitness Accounts from Recent Defectors from Islamic State: Why They Joined, What They Saw, Why They Quit", *Perspectives on Terrorism*, Vol. 9 No 6 (December 2015)
- J. Kaplan, C. P. Costa, "The Islamic State and the New Tribalism", *Terrorism and Political Violence*, Vol. 27 No 5 (2015) 926-969

MOVIE OF THE WEEK: *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*, United States, 2012 (24/1, h. 15.00)

Lesson 11: IN CLASS ROLE-PLAY: THE UN-SPONSORED CONFERENCE: FOR A PEACEFUL AND STABLE MIDDLE EAST (25/1)

Students will attempt to negotiate a regional agreement that would bring peace and stability to the region. Each student will play the role of a relevant actor; one student will act as the United Nation. The instructor will act as facilitator.

Lesson 12: THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE MIDDLE EAST: STRUCTURAL FEATURES AND CONTEMPORARY CHANGE (26/1)

The final class wraps up the course, and reviews the main points discussed, by focusing on the dynamics of the role-play activity and highlighting processes of structural regional resilience and change.

Required Reading:

- B. Korany, "The Middle East since the Cold War: Initiating the Fifth Wave of Democratization?", L. Fawcett, ed., *International Relations of the Middle East*, New York: Oxford University Press 2013, 77-100
- B. Aras, R. Falk "Authoritarian 'geopolitics' of survival in the Arab Spring", *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 3 No 2 (2015) 322-336
- L. Anderson, "'Creative destruction': States, identities and legitimacy in the Arab world", *Philosophy and Social Criticism*, Vol. 40(4-5) (2014) 369-379
- Y. Guzansky and Benedetta Berti, "Is the New Middle East Stuck in Its Sectarian Past? The Unspoken Dimension of the "Arab Spring", *Orbis*, Vol. 57 No. 1 (Winter 2013) 135-151



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Recommended Reading:

- B. F. Salloukh, "Sects Supreme. The End of Realist Politics in the Middle East", *Foreign Affairs* (14/07/2014). Available on line at <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/141637/bassel-f-salloukh/sect-supreme>
- F. Volpi and E. Stein, "Islamism and the state after the Arab uprisings: Between people power and state power", *Democratization* No 18 (2015) 276-293
- S. Kronenfeld and Y. Guzansky, "Yemen: A Mirror to the Future of the Arab Spring", *Military and Strategic Affairs*, Vol. 6 No. 3 (December 2014). Available at http://www.inss.org.il/uploadImages/systemFiles/05_Kronenfeld_Guzansky.pdf
- H. Malmvig, "Power, Identity and Securitization in Middle East: Regional Order after the Arab Uprisings", *Mediterranean Politics*, Vol. 19 No. 1 (2014) 145-148
- R. Hinnebusch, "Introduction: understanding the consequences of the Arab uprisings – starting points and divergent trajectories", *Democratization*, Vol. 22 No 2 (2015) 205-217
- I. Salamey, "Post-Arab Spring: changes and challenges", *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 36 No 1 (2015) 111-129
- A. Quarenghi, "The European Union and its Values: How to Cooperate with Islamists? ", in B. Neuss and A. Noetzold (eds.) *Challenges for the European Foreign and Security Policy in the South – Perspectives from both shores of the Mediterranean*, Nomos 2015
- O. Roy, "The Transformation of the Arab World", *Journal of Democracy*, Vol. 23 No 3 (July 2012)

FINAL EXAM (27/1)

INSTRUCTOR BIO

Alessandro Quarenghi is a Lecturer in International Politics at the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, where he teaches on International Relations and International Relations of the Middle East. He holds a degree in Law, a PhD in International Relations, a Specialization in International Economics and Politics, and Masters Degrees in Postcolonial Politics and Cross-cultural Mediation. His work focuses on Middle Eastern Order, regional security issues, Democratization processes, and regional cooperation.

@: alessandro.quarenghi@unicatt.it