

# **Formação do Sistema Internacional DABHO1335- 15SB (4-0-4)**

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**UFABC - 2017.I**

**(Ano 2 do Golpe)**

**Aula 17**

**5ª-feira, 6 de abril**

## Para falar com o professor:

- São Bernardo, sala 322, Bloco Delta, **3as-feiras e 5as-feiras, das 14-16h** (é só chegar)
- Atendimentos fora desses horários, combinar por email com o professor:  
[demetrio.toledo@ufabc.edu.br](mailto:demetrio.toledo@ufabc.edu.br)



# A formação do Oriente Médio moderno

# Módulo III: Sistema internacional e capitalismo contemporâneos

## Aula 17 (5ª-feira, 6 de abril): A formação do Oriente Médio Moderno

### Textos base:

HOURANI, A. (2013) “O auge do poder europeu (1914-1939)”, p. 414-36; “O auge do arabismo (décadas de 1950 e 1960)”, p. 524-541.

### Texto complementar:

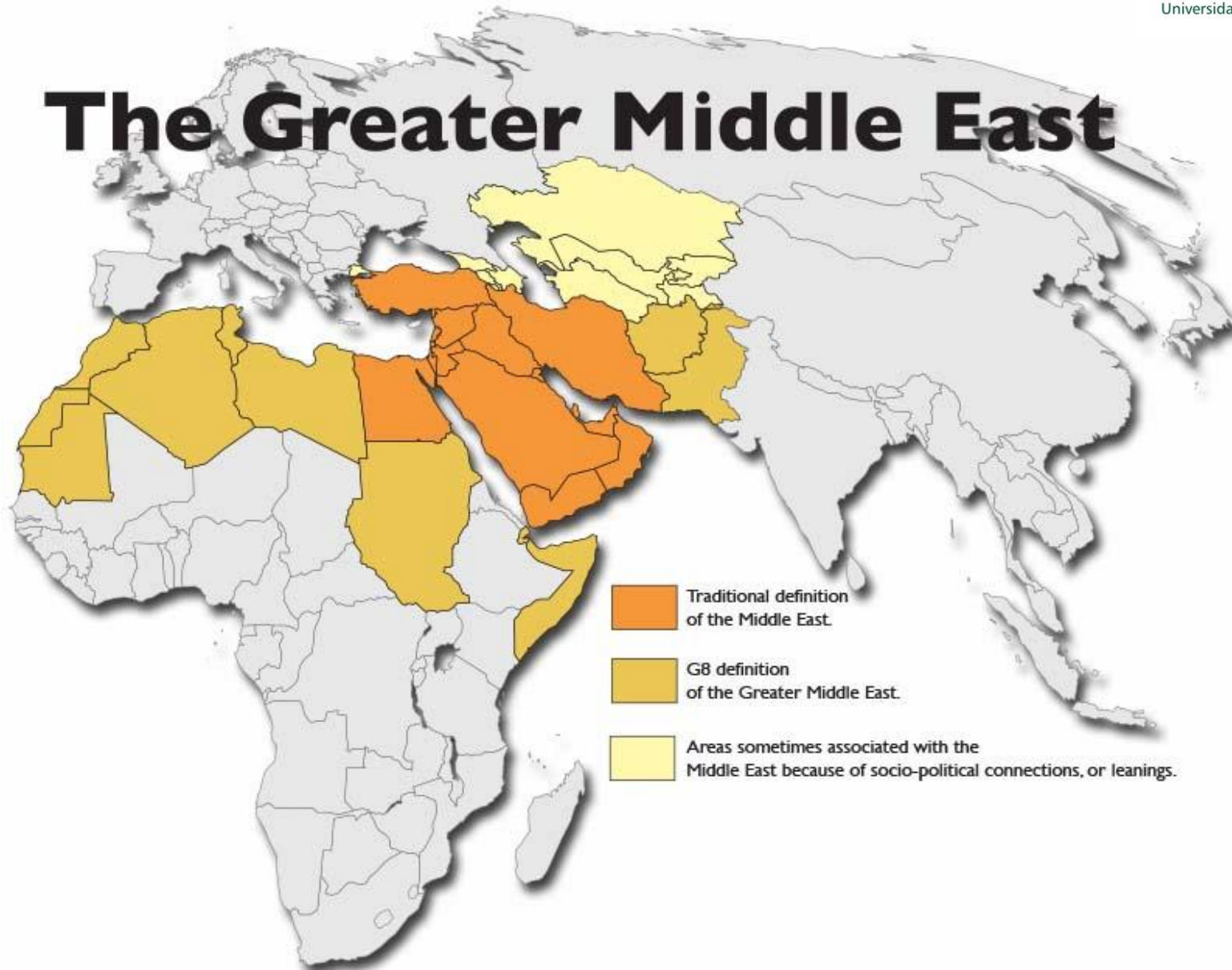
HOURANI, A. (2013) “União e desunião árabe (depois de 1967)”, p. 542-564; “Uma perturbação de espíritos (depois de 1967)”, p. 565-597.

# O que é mesmo o Oriente Médio?



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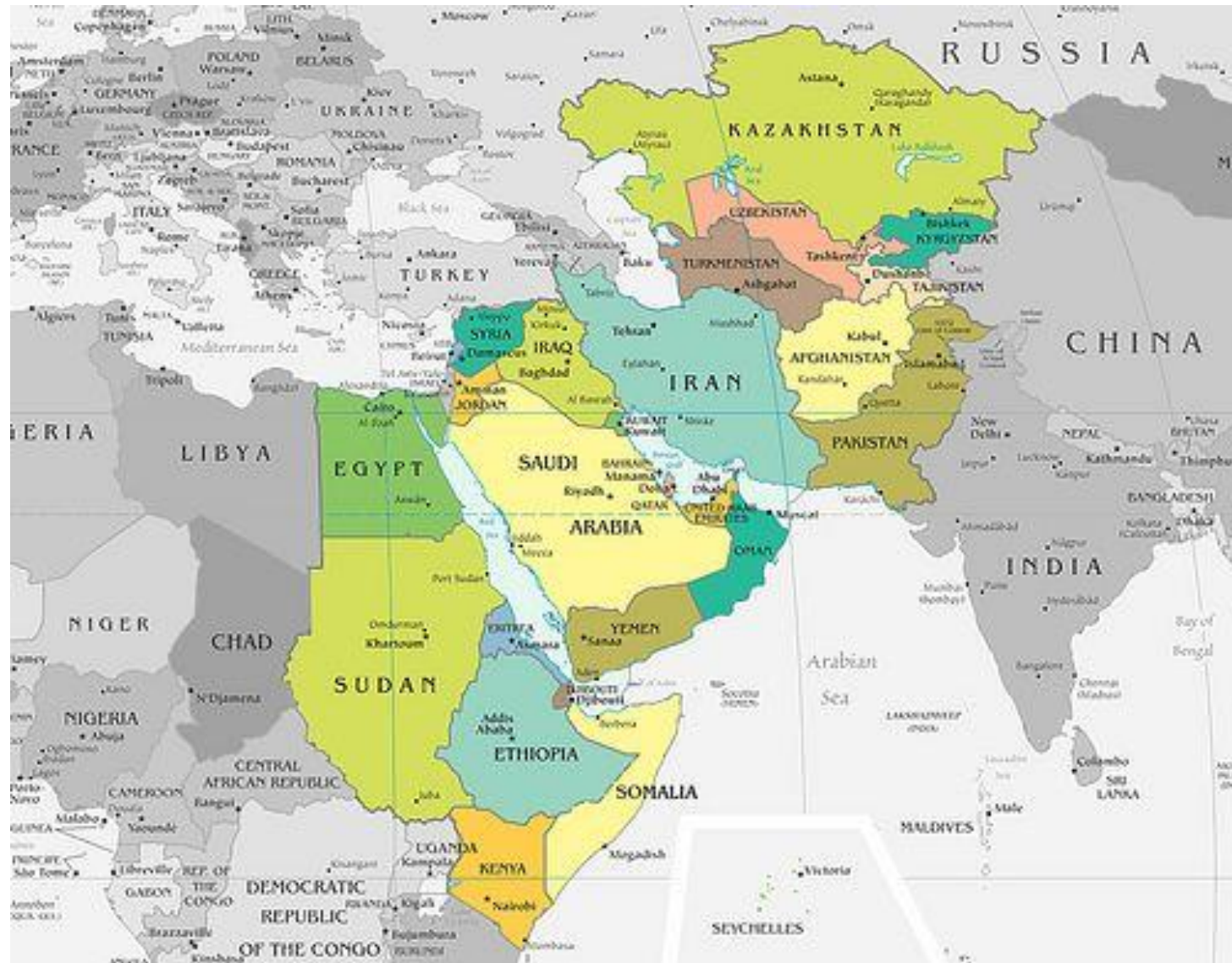
## The Greater Middle East



# O que é mesmo o Oriente Médio?



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## Formação do Oriente Médio Moderno

- Eventos centrais para entender a formação do Oriente Médio moderno:
  - Imperialismo europeu do século XIX;
  - Fim do Império Otomano (1299-1922) / Revolta Árabe (1916-18);
  - I Guerra Mundial e o Acordo Sykes-Picot;
  - Independência e formação dos Estados nacionais;
  - Fundação do Estado de Israel;
  - Guerra Fria;
  - Descobertas de petróleo e gás.

# Formação do Oriente Médio Moderno



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- Dimensões centrais para entender a formação do Oriente Médio moderno:
  - Territorial/formação dos Estados nacionais;
  - Cultural/religiosa;
  - Recursos naturais: petróleo e gás (P&G);
  - Rotas de transporte de P&G/logísticas;
  - Fluxos de pessoas/migrações.



# Imperialismo europeu do século XIX



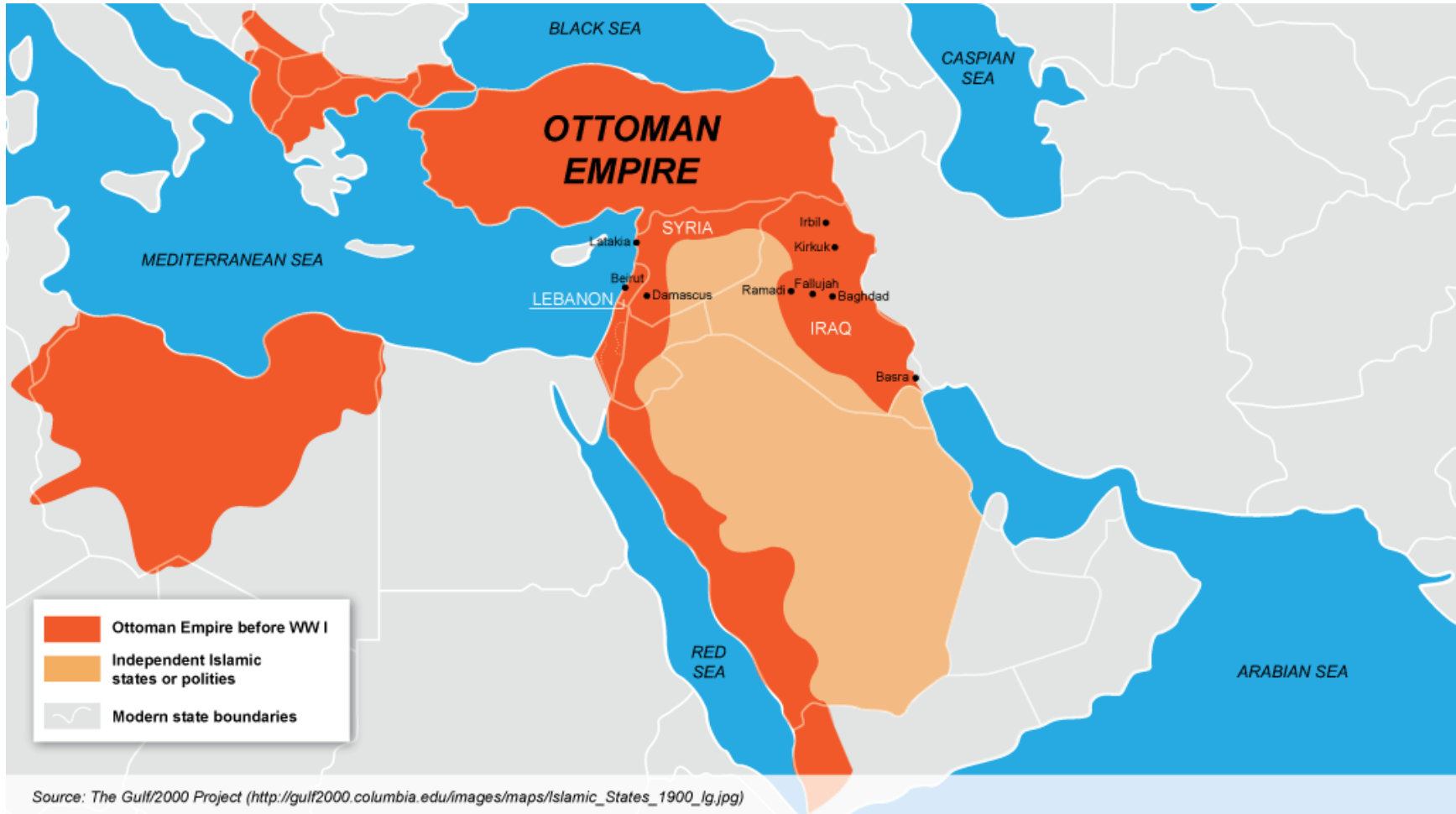
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# Fim do Império Otomano (1299-1922)



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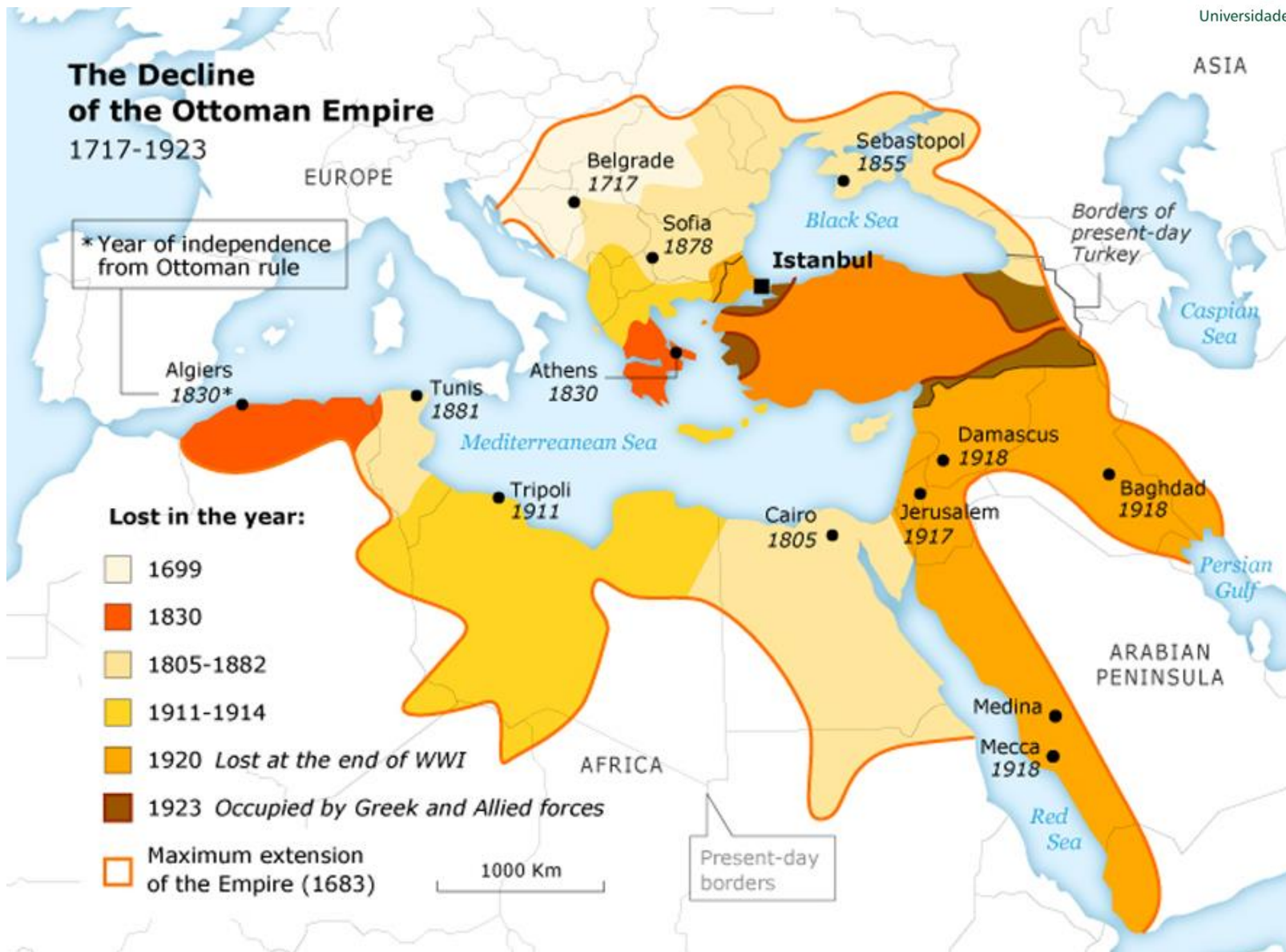


Source: The Gulf/2000 Project ([http://gulf2000.columbia.edu/images/maps/Islamic\\_States\\_1900\\_lg.jpg](http://gulf2000.columbia.edu/images/maps/Islamic_States_1900_lg.jpg))

# Fim do Império Otomano (1299-1922)



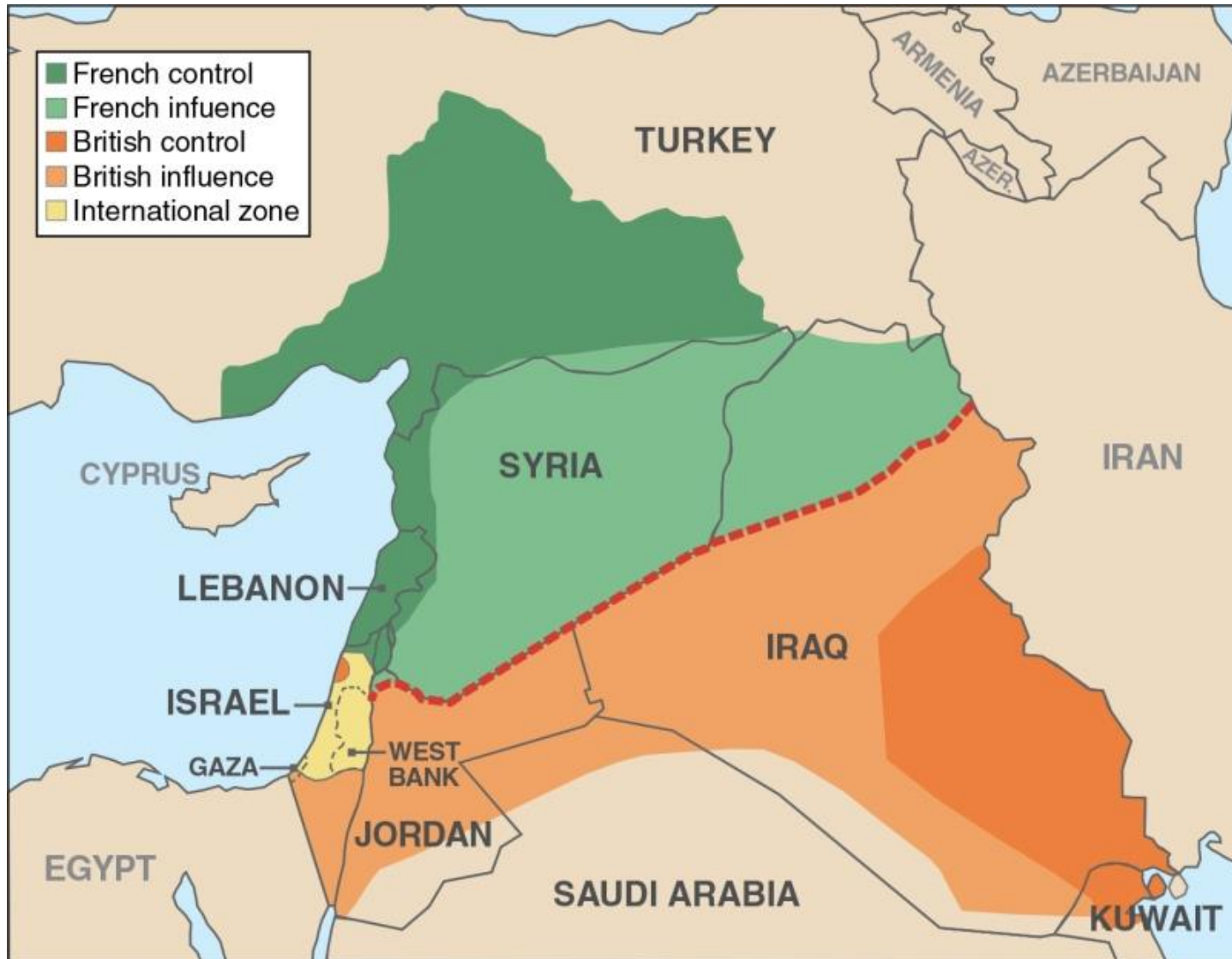
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# I Guerra Mundial e o Acordo Sykes-Picot (1916)



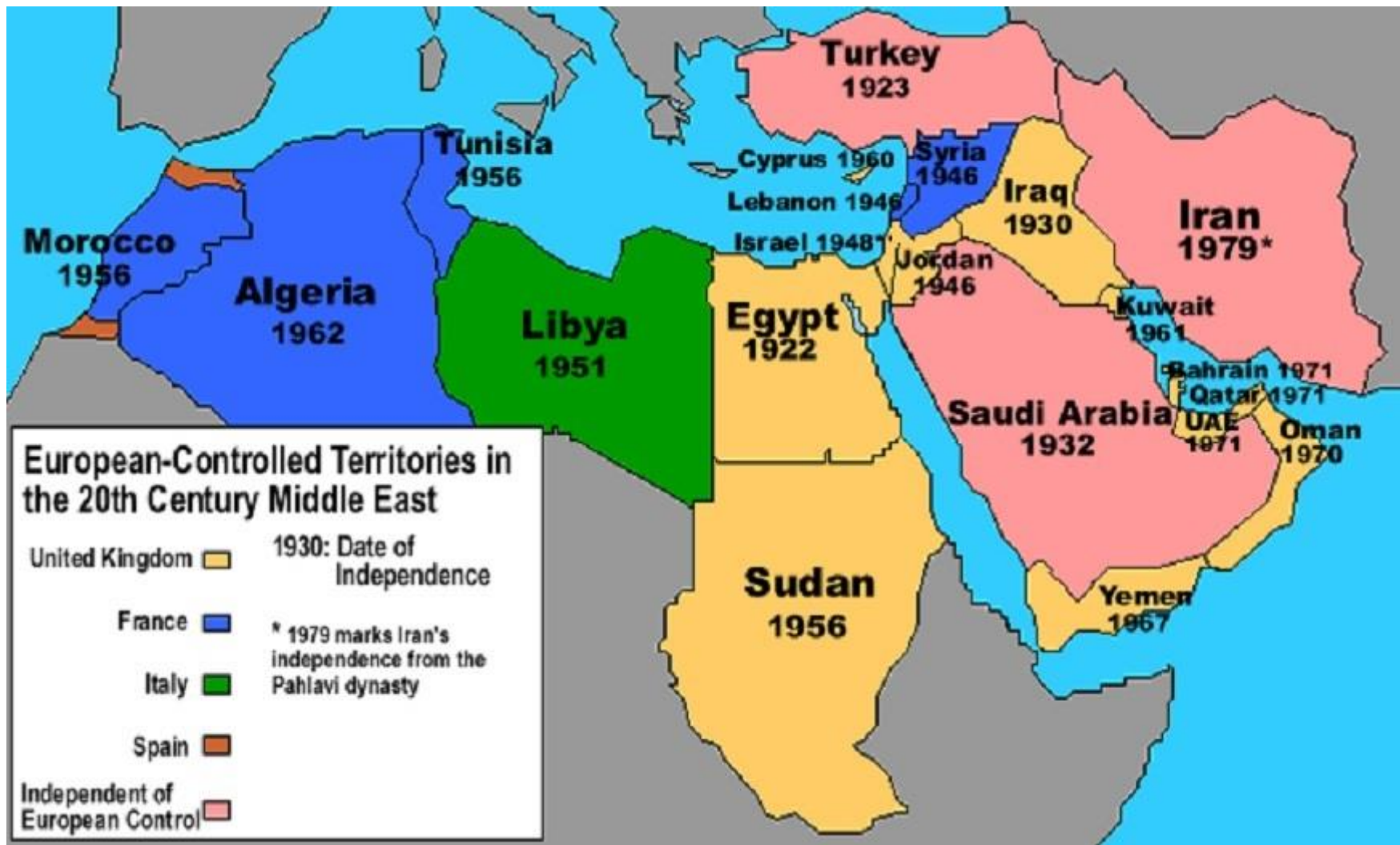
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# Independência e formação dos Estados nacionais



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## Formação do Estado de Israel

- Sionismo (final do século XIX);
- Declaração de Balfour (1917);
- Mandato britânico na Palestina (1920-1948);
- II Guerra Mundial e Holocausto;
- Plano de Partilha da ONU (1947);
- Guerra de Independência (1947-1949);
- Declaração de independência (1948);
- Armistício (1949).



## As guerras na formação do Estado de Israel

- Crise do Canal de Suez (1956)
- **Guerra dos Seis Dias (1967)**
- Guerra do Yom Kippur (1973)
- Guerra do Líbano (1982)
- Primeira Intifada (1987-1993)
- Segunda Intifada (2000-2005)
- Guerra do Líbano (2006)
- Guerra de Gaza (2009)

# Formação do Estado de Israel



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United Nations Partition Plan  
UN Resolution 181



Rhodes Armistice Line



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# Formação do Estado de Israel



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**UN Partition plan**  
UN General Assembly votes to partition British Mandate Palestine into Jewish and Arab sectors. Soon after the adoption of the resolution on 29 November 1947, fighting breaks out and civil war spreads.



**Declares independence**  
Independence declaration recognised internationally but conflict spreads and five Arab armies invade. By the 1949 armistice, Jordan has captured the West Bank, Egypt has Gaza and Jerusalem is divided.



**Six Day War**  
Israel in preemptive strike against three Arab states, capturing Gaza and Sinai peninsula from Egypt, the West Bank from Jordan, the Golan Heights from Syria and Arab East Jerusalem.

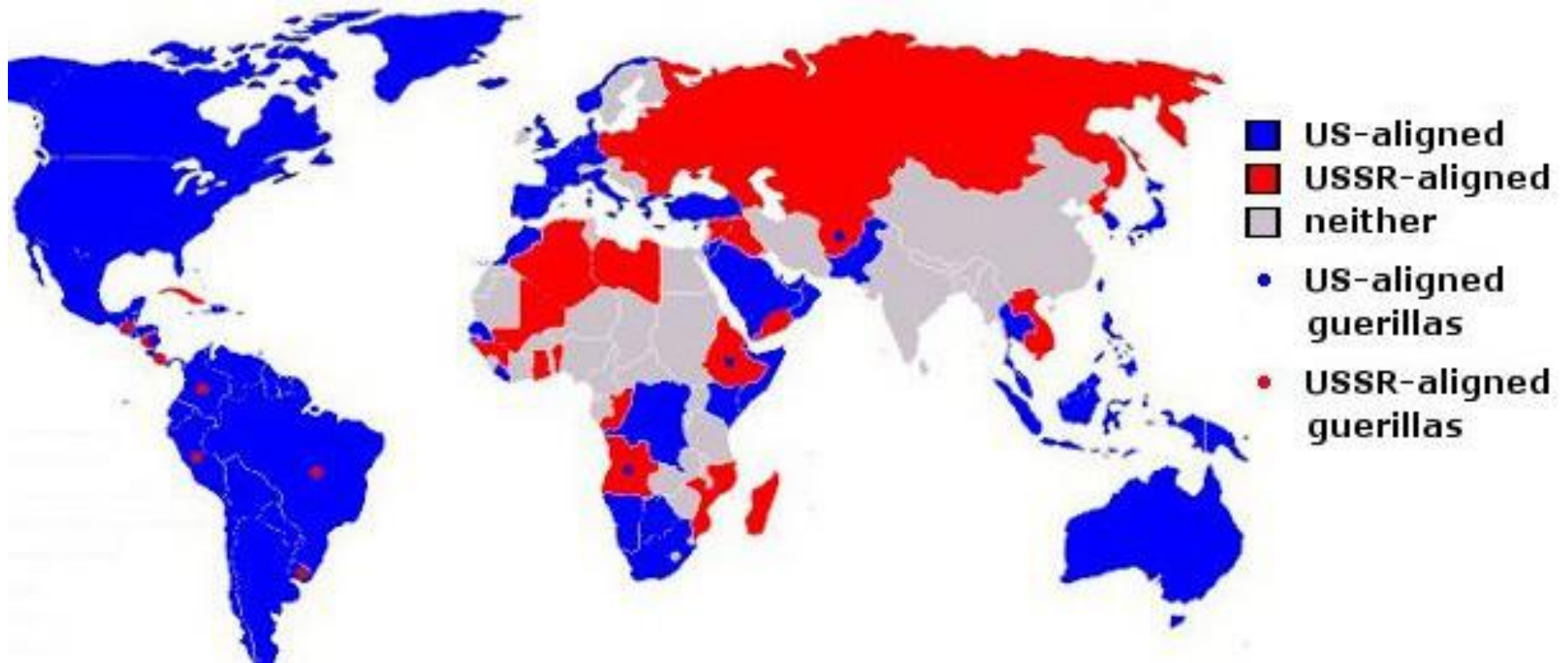


**Gaza withdrawal**  
Israel withdraws unilaterally from Gaza and part of the West Bank, but further withdrawals from Arab land tied to implementation of Annapolis peace plan, providing for two-state solution.

# Guerra Fria



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## Sunismo e xiismo no Oriente Médio



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- Cisma suni-shia: disputa sucessória iniciada logo após a morte do profeta Mohamed (632). Duas concepções para definir a liderança da comunidade islâmica:
  - Suni: seguidores de Abu Bakr e dos três califas seguintes. Liderança da comunidade aberta a qualquer homem.
  - Suni = costume, lei consuetudinária.
  - Shia: seguidores de Ali ibn Abi Talib, primo e genro do profeta Mohamed. Liderança baseada na descendência do profeta.
  - Shia = partidários de Ali (*shi'atu Ali*)

# Sunismo e xiismo no mundo islâmico



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# Sunismo e xiismo no Oriente Médio



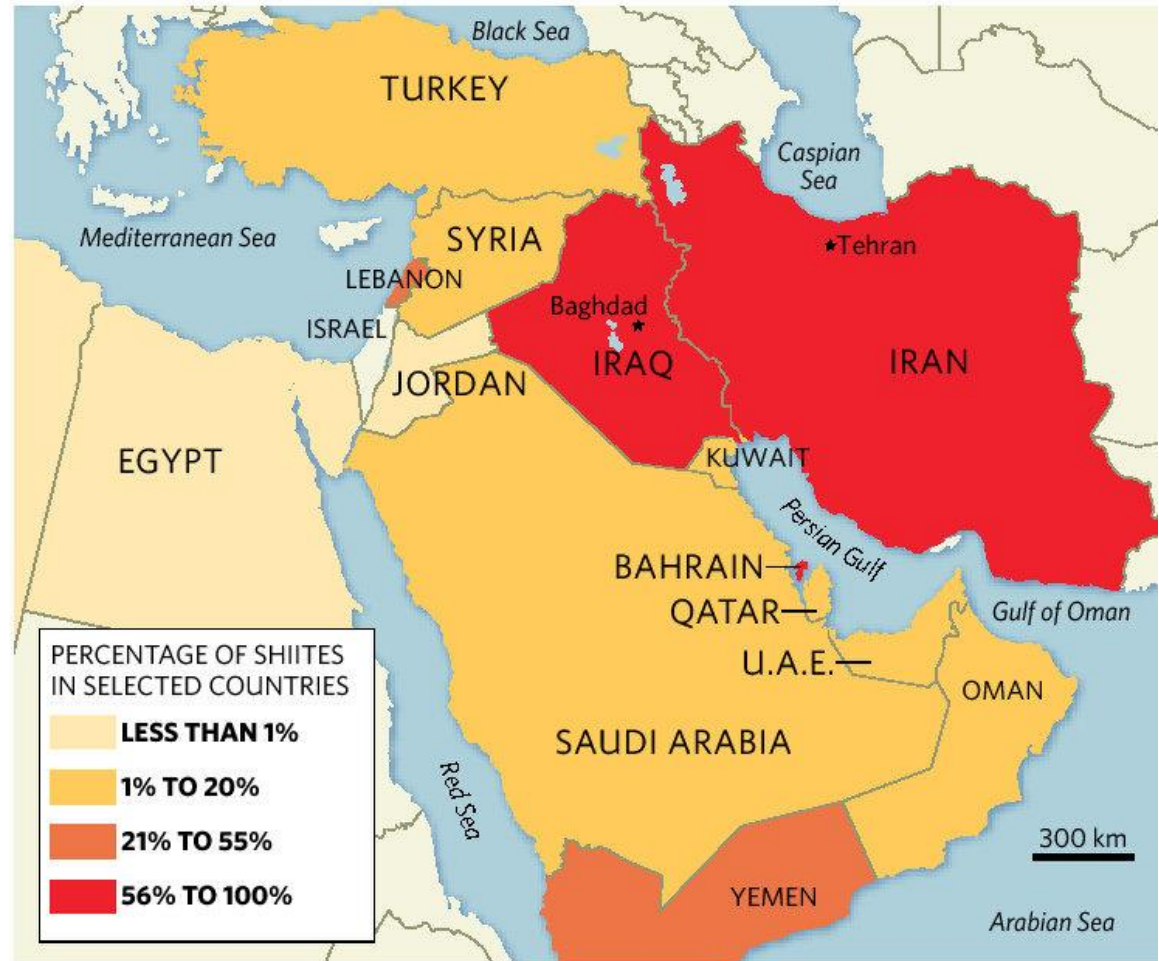
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## Muslims in the Mideast

Less than 15 per cent of the world's Muslims are Shi'ite, or Shia; most Muslims are Sunni.

	PER CENT OF POPULATION	
	SHIA MUSLIM	SUNNI MUSLIM
Bahrain	70%	30%
Egypt	-	90%
Iran	90%	9%
Iraq	63%	34%
Jordan	2%	92%
Lebanon	36%	22%
Qatar	14%	86%
Saudi Arabia	5%	95%
Syria	13%	74%
Turkey	15%	85%

SOURCE: Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life; CIA World Factbook; Adherents.com



MCT GRAPHIC

# Sunismo e xiismo no Oriente Médio



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## Lines in the Sand: Shiites as % of Muslim Population



# Sunismo e xiismo no Oriente Médio



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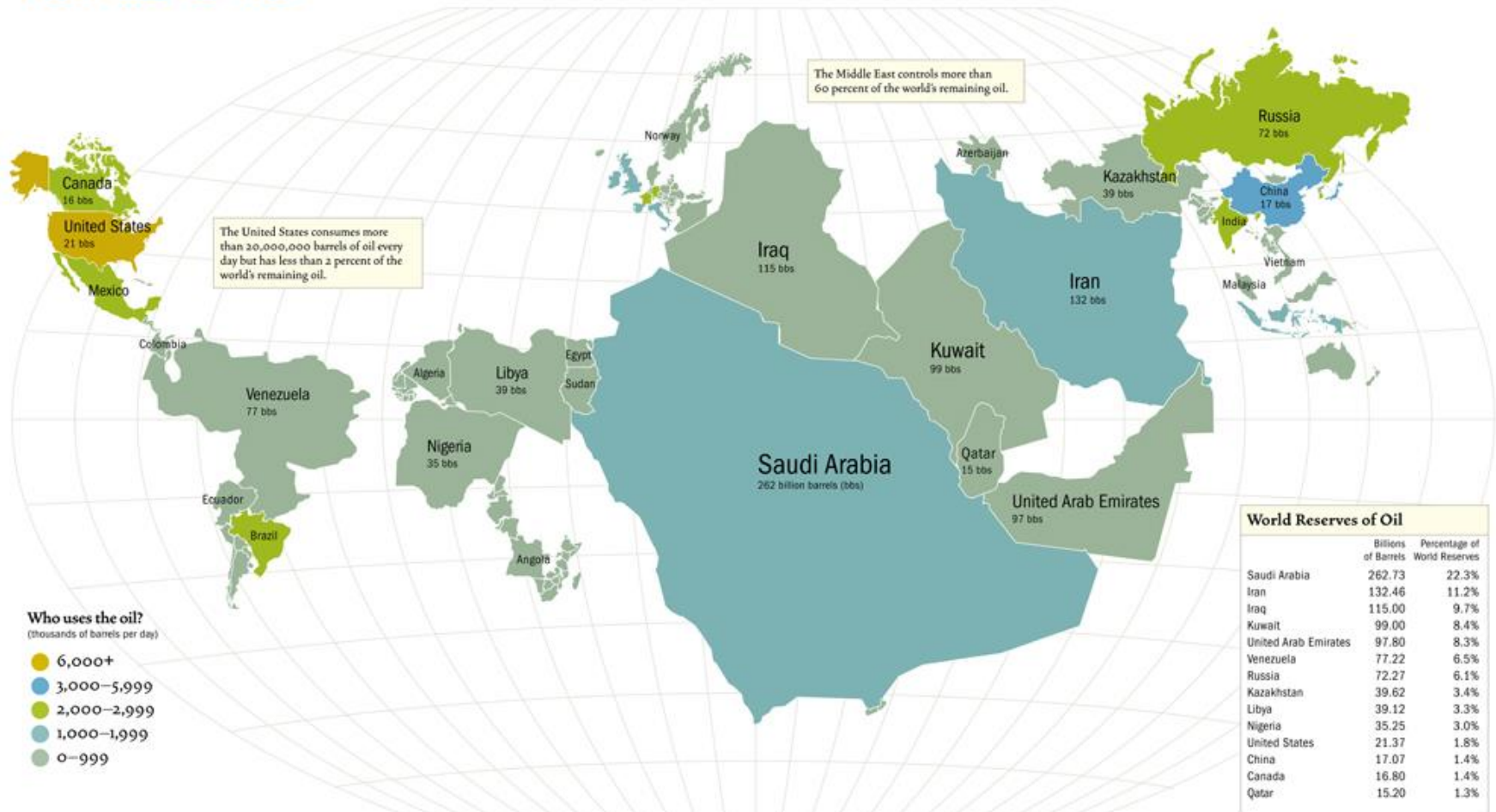


# Recursos naturais: petróleo e gás (P&G)



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## Who has the oil?



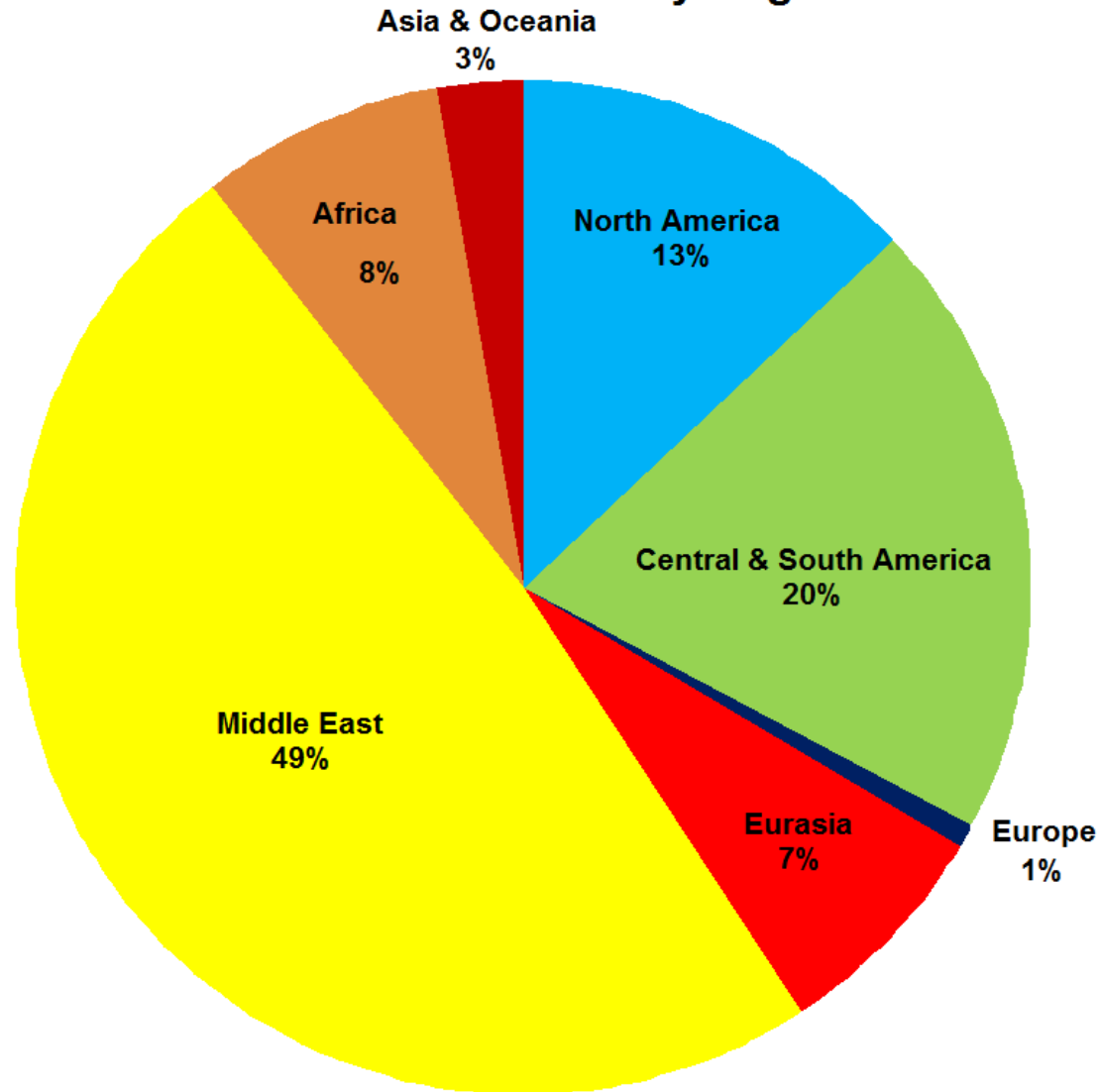
Each country's size is proportional to the amount of oil it contains (oil reserves); Source: BP Statistical Review Year-End 2004 & Energy Information Administration

# Recursos naturais: petróleo e gás (P&G)



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## World Oil Reserves by Region



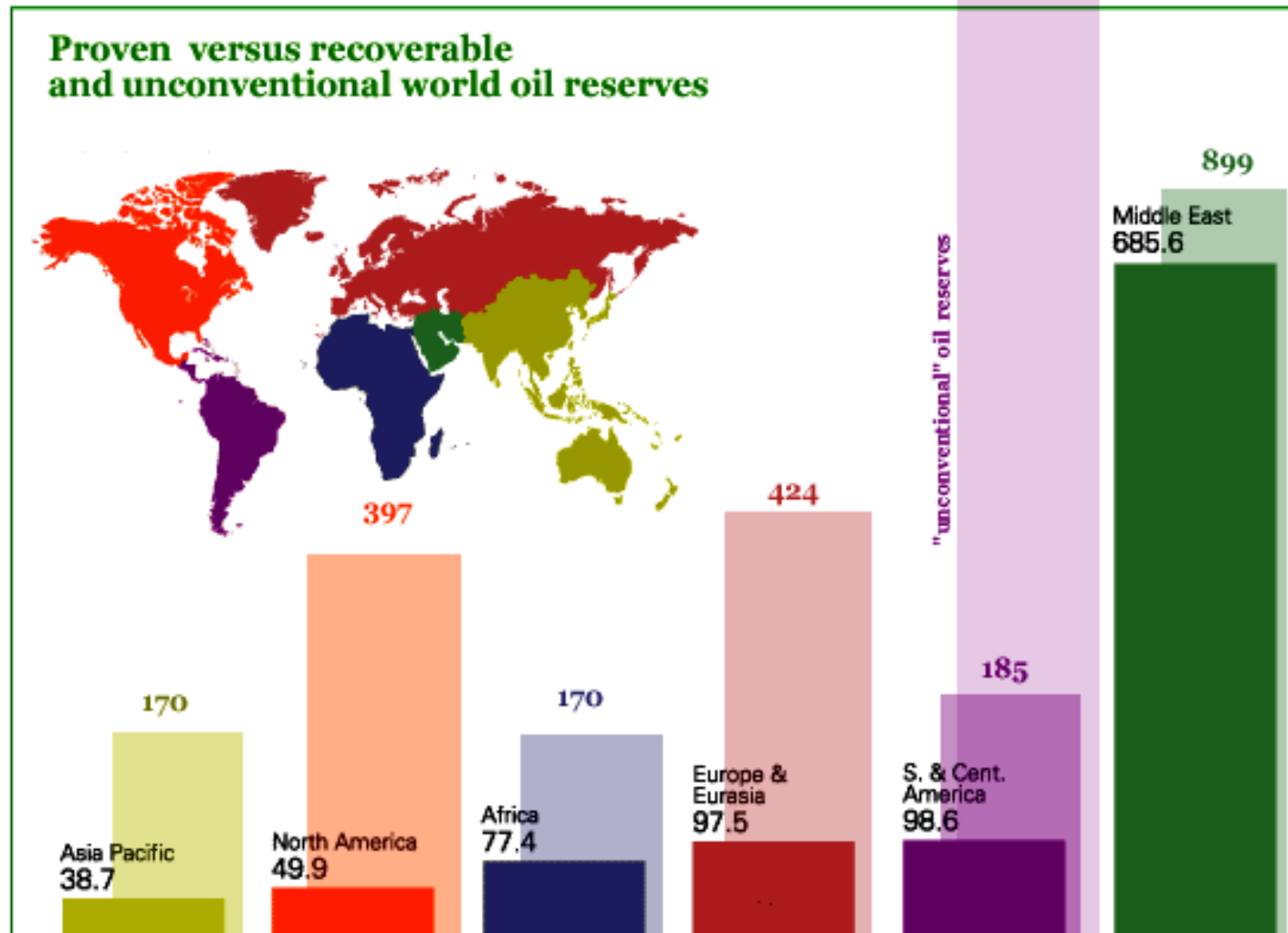
Data source: US Energy Information Administration (2013)

Reserves are the estimated quantities of crude oil, which are, with reasonable certainty to be recoverable

# Recursos naturais: petróleo e gás (P&G)



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# Recursos naturais: petróleo e gás (P&G)



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Crude Oil Price History Chart

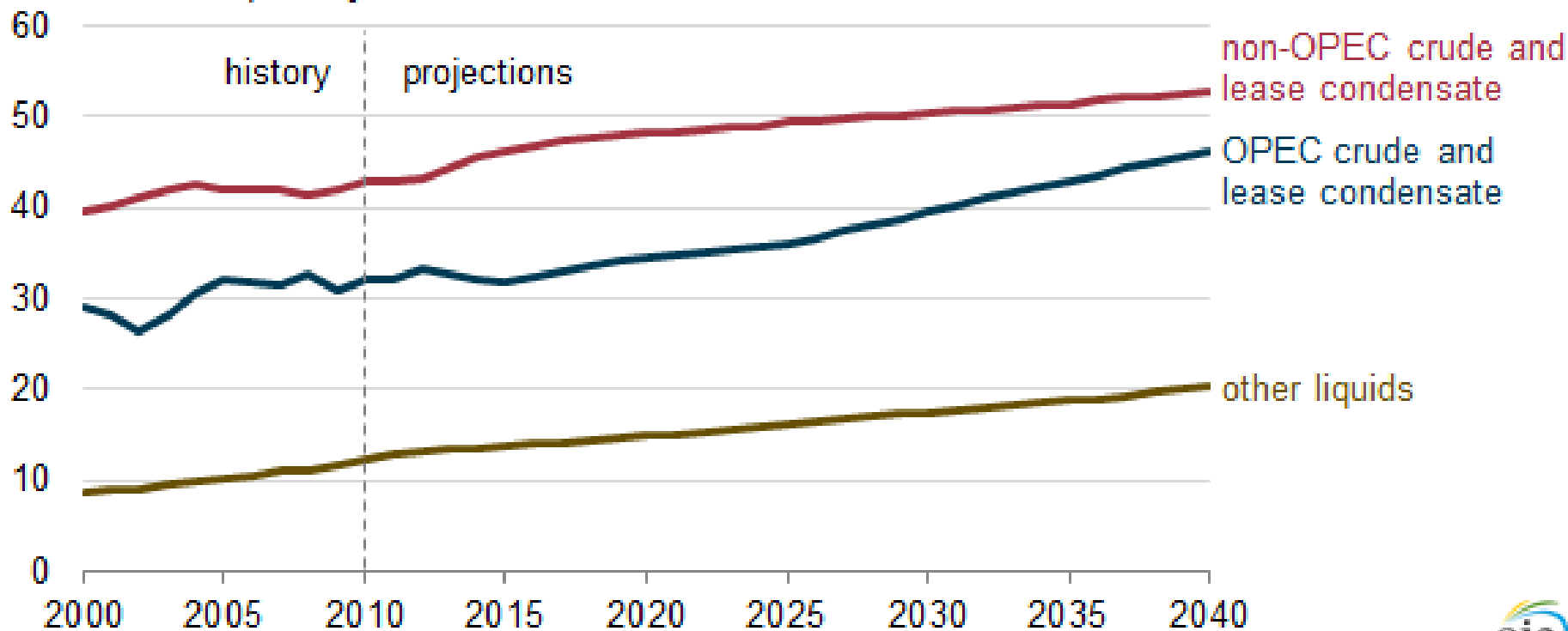
# Recursos naturais: petróleo e gás (P&G)



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## Petroleum and other liquids production by region and type in IEO2014 Reference case (2000-2040)

million barrels per day

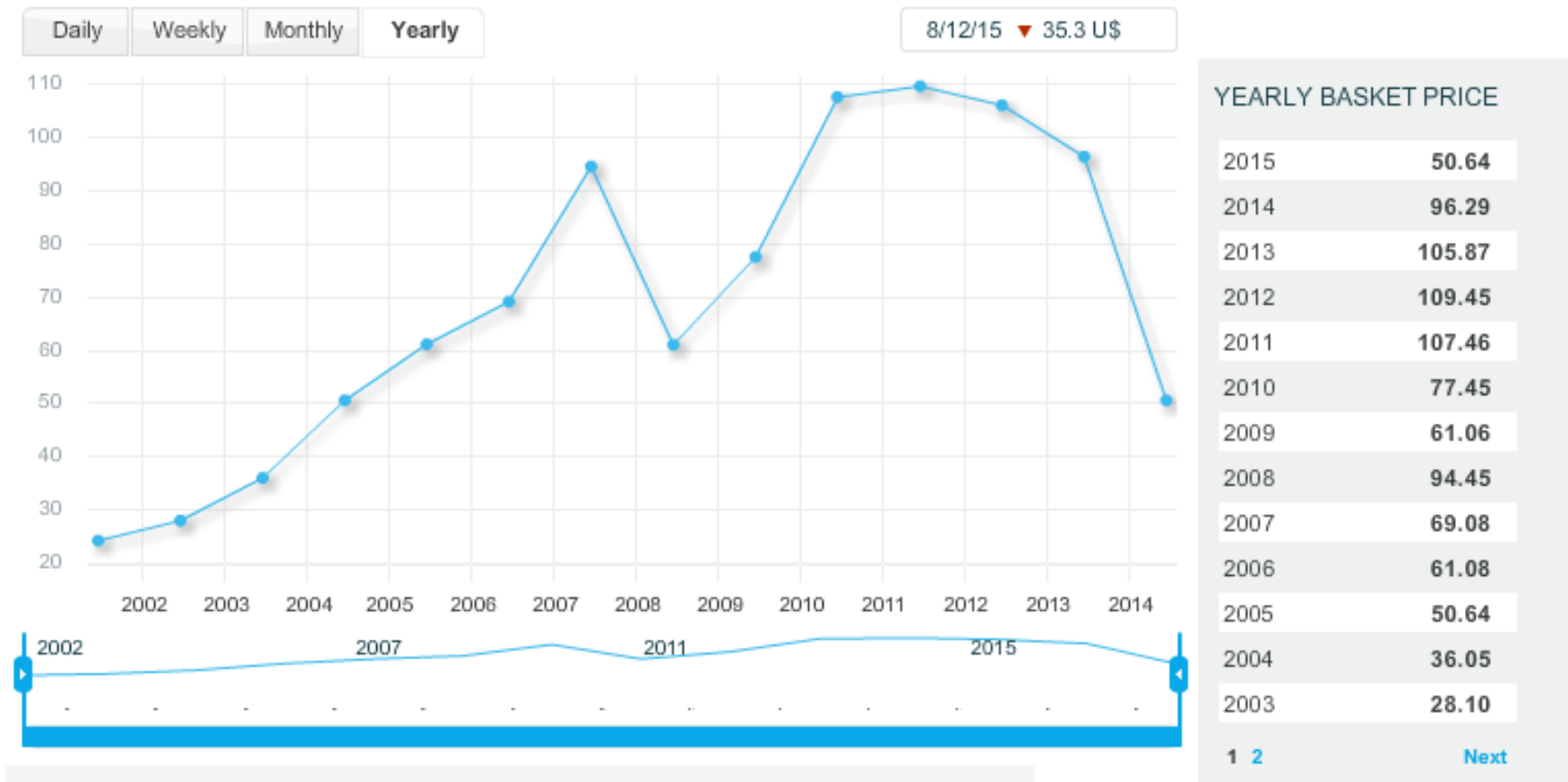


# Recursos naturais: petróleo e gás (P&G)



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## OPEC Basket Price

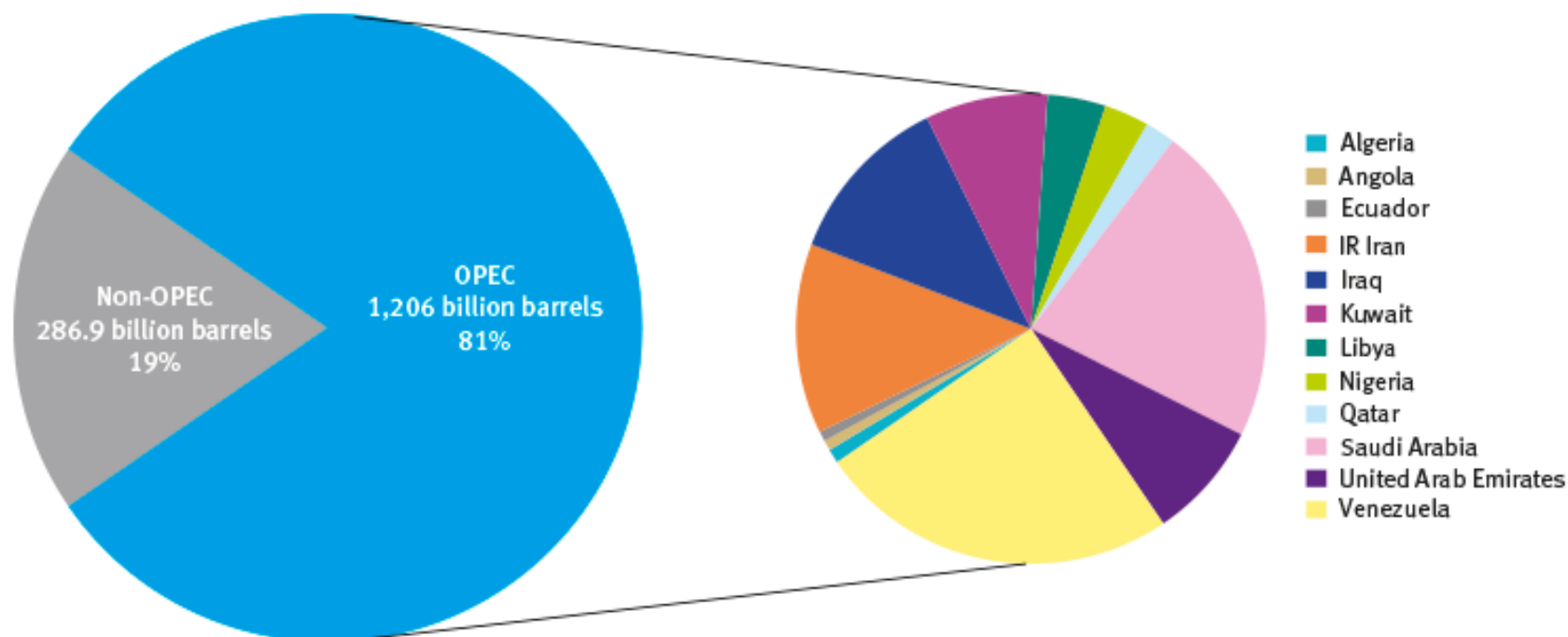


# Recursos naturais: petróleo e gás (P&G)



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## OPEC share of world crude oil reserves, 2014



OPEC proven crude oil reserves, at end of 2014 (*billion barrels, OPEC share*)

Venezuela	299.95	24.9%	Iraq	143.07	11.9%	Libya	48.36	4.0%	Algeria	12.20	1.0%
Saudi Arabia	266.58	22.1%	Kuwait	101.50	8.4%	Nigeria	37.07	3.1%	Angola	8.42	0.7%
IR Iran	157.53	13.1%	UAE	97.80	8.1%	Qatar	25.24	2.1%	Ecuador	8.27	0.7%

Source: OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2015.

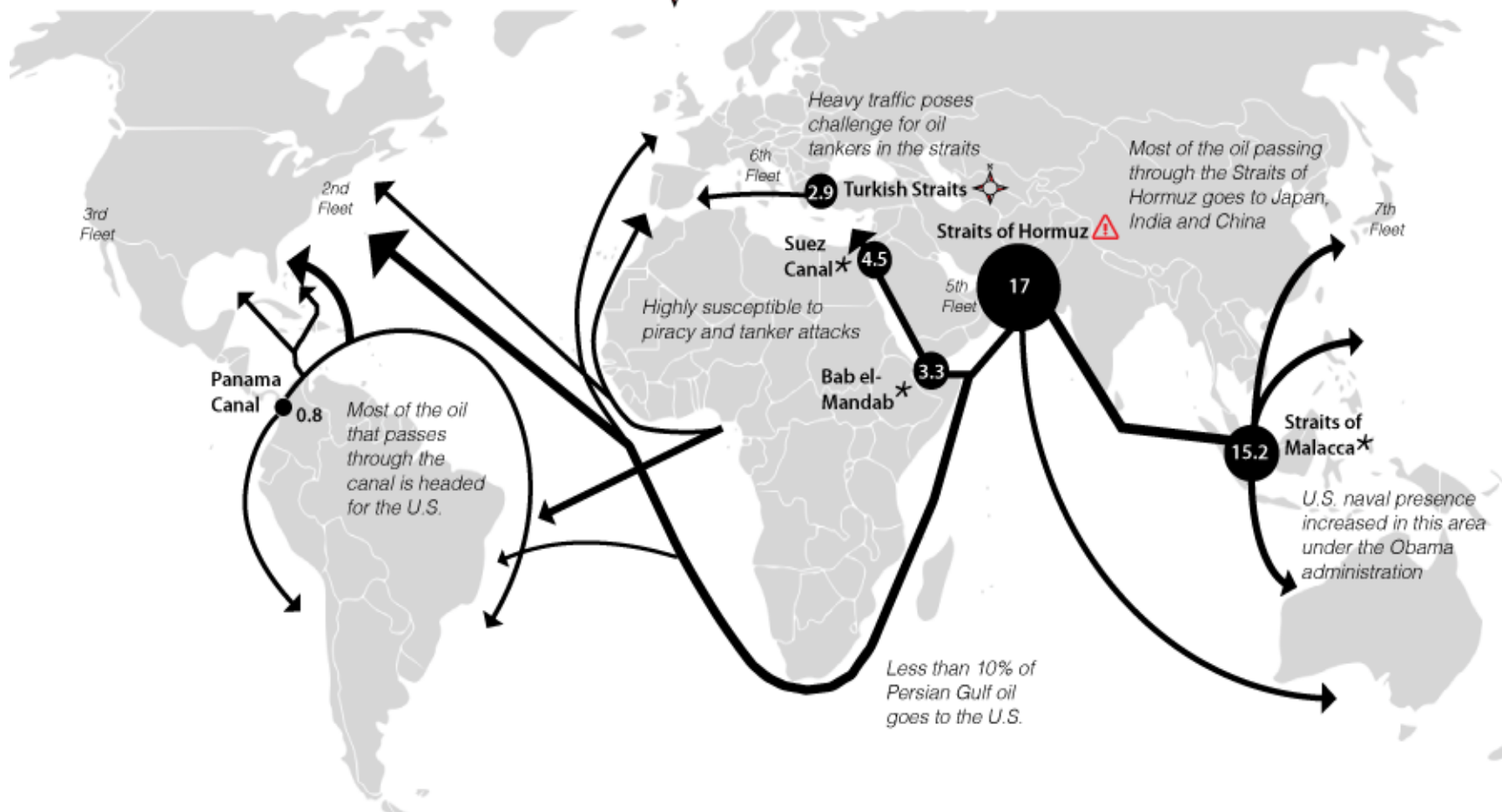
# Rotas de transporte de P&G/ logísticas



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## Global Chokepoints and Oil Routes

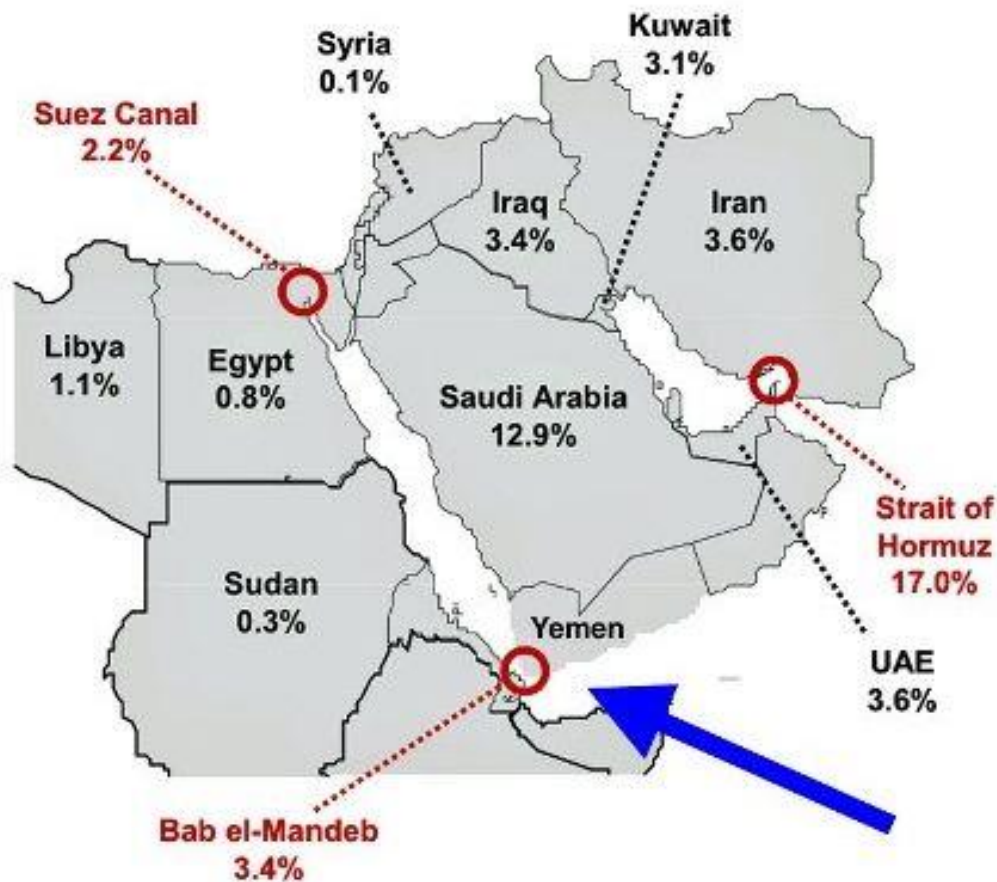
● millions of barrels per day ⚠ Risk of mines ⚓ Navigation Challenge ✳ Risk of piracy/attacks on oil tankers





## Middle East Energy Production & Chokepoints

Percent of global petroleum production, 2013\*



### Major Producers

Percent of global total, 2013

United States	14%	China	5%
Saudi Arabia	13%	Canada	5%
Russia	12%	Iran	4%

### Major Consumers

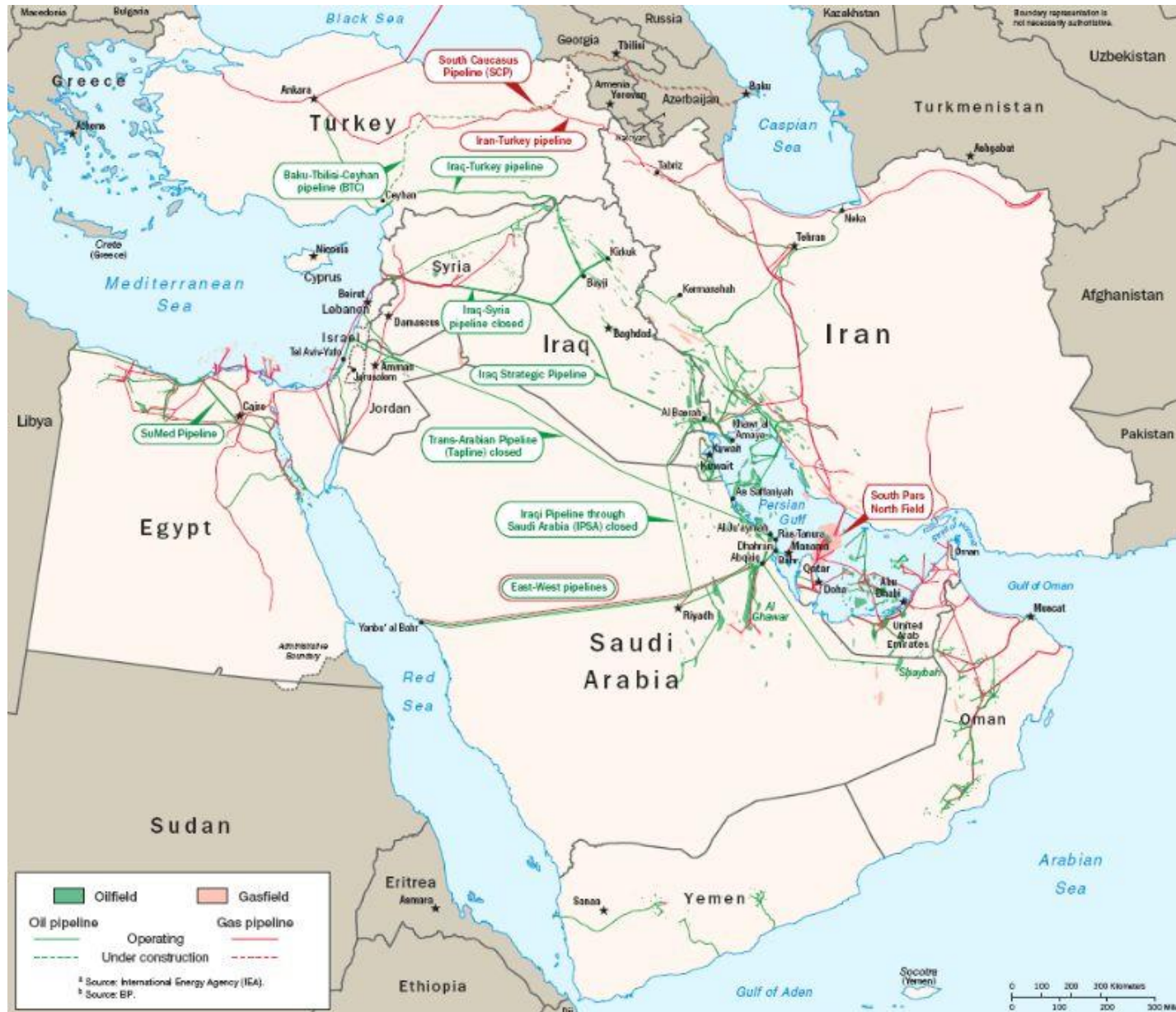
Percent of global total, 2013

United States	21%	India	4%
China	11%	Russia	4%
Japan	5%	Saudi Arabia	3%

# Rotas de transporte de P&G/ logísticas



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# Rotas de transporte de P&G/ logísticas



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# Fluxos de pessoas/migrações



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## Routes to a better life

Main migration routes into Europe from Africa and the Middle East.

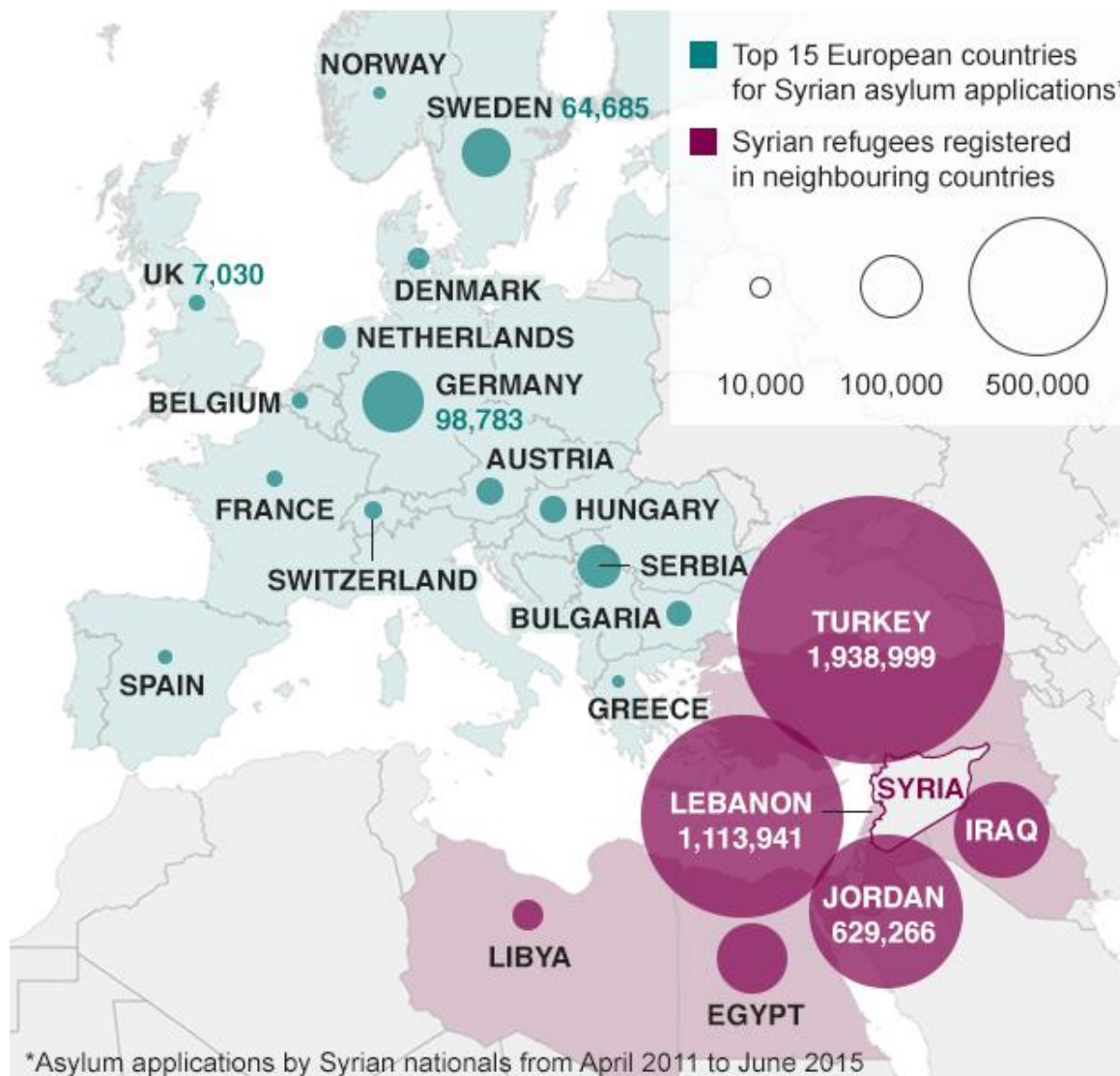


# Fluxos de pessoas/migrações



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## Syrians in neighbouring countries and Europe



Source: UNHCR

BBC



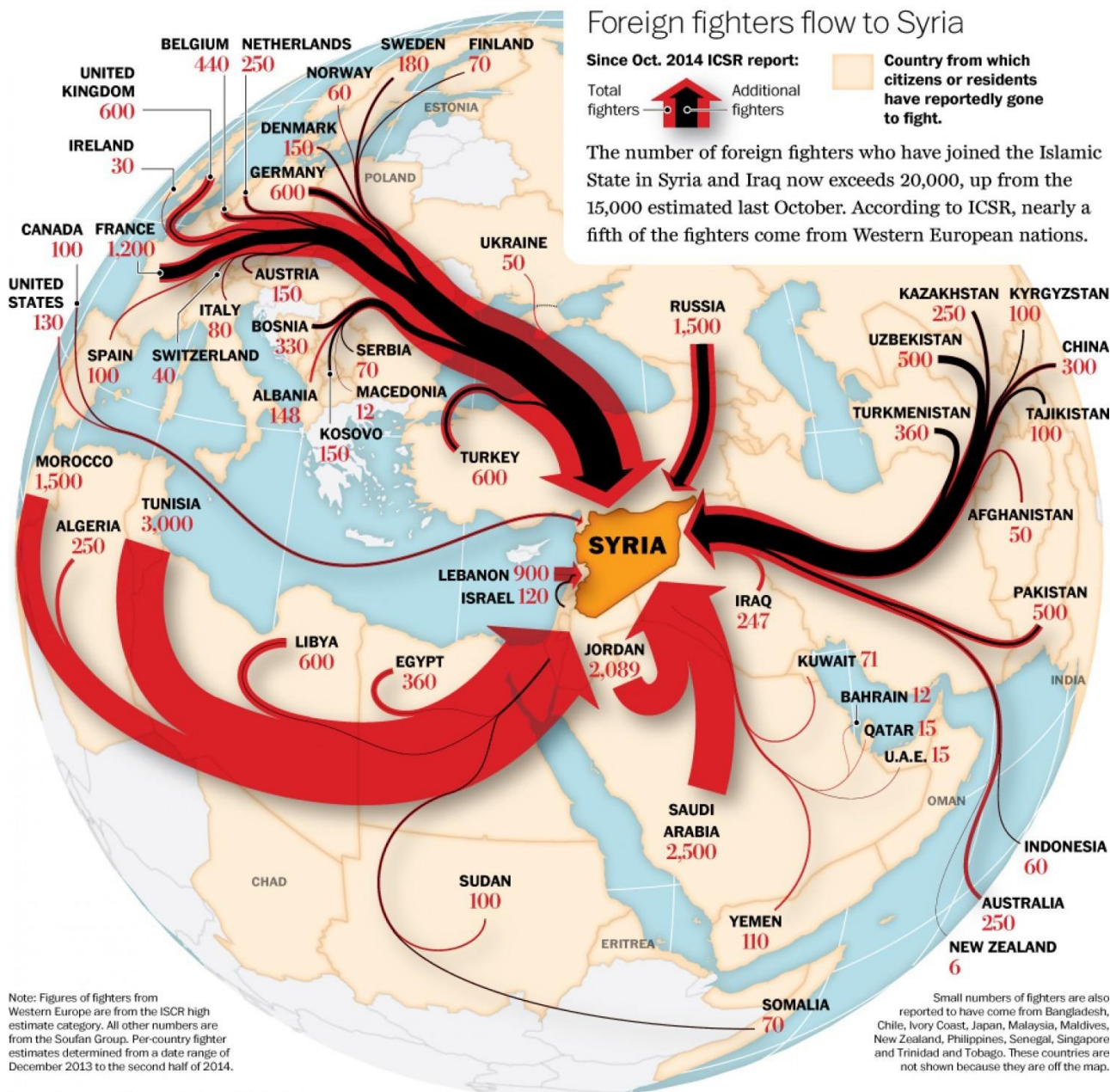
# Foreign fighters flow to Syria

Since Oct. 2014 ICSR report:



Country from which citizens or residents have reportedly gone to fight.

The number of foreign fighters who have joined the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq now exceeds 20,000, up from the 15,000 estimated last October. According to ICSR, nearly a fifth of the fighters come from Western European nations.



Note: Figures of fighters from Western Europe are from the ICSR high estimate category. All other numbers are from the Soufan Group. Per-country fighter estimates determined from a date range of December 2013 to the second half of 2014.

Small numbers of fighters are also reported to have come from Bangladesh, Chile, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore and Trinidad and Tobago. These countries are not shown because they are off the map.



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