

# China And The Middle East By Muhamad Olimat

Thank you for downloading China And The Middle East By Muhamad Olimat Maybe you have knowledge that, people have search numerous times for their chosen readings like this China And The Middle East By Muhamad Olimat, but end up in harmful downloads.

Rather than enjoying a good book with a cup of coffee in the afternoon, instead they cope with some harmful virus inside their desktop computer.

China And The Middle East By Muhamad Olimat is available in our book collection an online access to it is set as public so you can download it instantly.

Our digital library spans in multiple locations, allowing you to get the most less latency time to download any of our books like this one.

Merely said, the China And The Middle East By Muhamad Olimat is universally compatible with any devices to read

Central Asia in World History Peter B. Golden 2011-01-14 A vast region stretching roughly from the Volga River to Manchuria and the northern Chinese borderlands, Central Asia has been called the "pivot of history," a land where nomadic invaders and Silk Road traders changed the destinies of states that ringed its borders, including pre-modern Europe, the Middle East, and China. In *Central Asia in World History*, Peter B. Golden provides an engaging account of this important region, ranging from prehistory to the present, focusing largely on the unique melting pot of cultures that this region has produced over millennia. Golden describes the traders who braved the heat and cold along caravan routes to link East Asia and Europe; the Mongol Empire of Chinggis Khan and his successors, the largest contiguous land empire in history; the invention of gunpowder, which allowed the great sedentary empires to overcome the horse-based nomads; the power struggles of Russia and China, and later Russia and Britain, for control of the area. Finally, he discusses the region today, a key area that neighbors such geopolitical hot spots as Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and China.

Casino Capitalism Susmit Kumar 2012-04 The Arab Spring continues to spread throughout the Middle East, and it will end up transforming Islamic countries just as much as the two World Wars changed Europe. The Great Recession that began in 2008, along with defects in the global economic system, played a large role in the unrest. During the 2000s, the economic prosperity of the United States and much of the world was based on borrowed money-and, as it turns out, borrowed time. Hedge funds and economic policies of the United States complicated matters further. In this scholarly book, author Dr. Susmit Kumar examines how financial blunders have led to political upheavals in Islamic countries, as well as exploring the history of Islam and Islamic empires; the modernization of Islam; the state of the world economy, and where it's headed; and the present situation in Islamic countries. The immediate future promises bloodshed and grandstanding, but in the end, the majority of Islamic countries will become secular and democratic. As with the two World Wars, a cataclysmic turn of events will ultimately unify the world as Islamic countries deal with the fallout from "Casino Capitalism."

China and the Middle East Muhamad Olimat 2013 This manuscript examines relations between China and the Middle East in historical context. It highlights some of the most important events that characterize the ties between China and the Middle East, and examines their relationship in key areas that include energy, trade, arms sales, culture and politics. The centre of China's relations with Israel is arms sales and advanced technology, while the core of Sino-Saudi relations is oil. Iran and China are tied with deep historical, civilizational, cultural and political relations, but China's current interests in Iran centre on oil. Relations between China and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) centre on trade. The UAE serve as a primary hub for Chinese business corporations not only in the Gulf or the wider Middle East, but also in Africa and the world. China's relations with Algeria have been based on political co-ordination since the early days of the Algerian War of Independence and the early days of the People's Republic of China. China provided Algeria with political, diplomatic and military support to accomplish its national liberation from France. Since then, their partnership has developed. Finally, the book develops a tridimensional

approach in which China's ties with Middle Eastern countries are viewed as an outcome of interaction between three actors in each situation. The book reaches the conclusion that China's national interests in the Middle East are only increasing, and it is anticipated that Sino-Middle Eastern relations and strategic partnerships will be enhanced in the near future, provided that China is not perceived as undermining the Arab Spring. Key Features Offers an in-depth analysis of Chinese-Middle Eastern relations Assists students and scholars in understanding the uniqueness of the Chinese model of engagement in the Middle East Explains why most Middle Easterners prefer China's engagement to Western engagement Explores the future of Sino-Middle Eastern relations

Chinese Foreign Policy Toward the Middle East Kadir Temiz 2021-09-30 This book examines how the rise of China has influenced its cross-regional foreign policy toward non-Arab countries in the Middle East between 2001 and 2011. Analyzing contemporary international crises in the Middle East such as the Iran nuclear crisis, the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, and the Cyprus question, the volume draws on daily newspapers published in Chinese, Turkish, and English and official documents as primary sources. The examined period is critical to understand China's aggressive and more attractive foreign policy dynamism in the following years. All the bilateral relations China has developed in the Middle East during these years was a preparation for the next big step toward China's rising influence in the region and the world. Utilizing the framework of debates on the rise of China in international relations literature, the volume focuses on political, economic, and military aspects of the power transition. Claiming that China's foreign policy toward the Middle East can be defined as "active pragmatism," the "non-Arab" conceptualization provides a new understanding of China's traditional Middle Eastern foreign policies. The study assesses fieldwork carried out in Beijing and Shanghai, and Chinese sources that are critical in understanding both official and academic perspectives. The book is a key resource for students, academics and analysts interested in China and the Middle East relations, foreign policy, and politics, as well as for contemporary political historians.

China's Bilateral Relations with Its Principal Oil Suppliers George G. Eberling 2017-10-23 This book examines China's bilateral relations with its established suppliers of crude petroleum and on occasion, petroleum gas products including liquefied natural gas (LNG) based on a five-dimensional framework: political-diplomatic relations, economic-trade relations, military-security relations, cultural relations, and petroleum-energy relations. A five-dimensional approach is comprehensive in nature and offers a complete understanding of China's complex relationships rather than looking solely on more typical perspectives like bilateral trade, security relationships, or energy ties. More often than not, social science literature focuses on one or more aspects of China's bilateral relations, which does not provide a complete picture of the complex nature of its interstate ties. This book endeavors to bridge this gap and look more substantially at China's bilateral relationships with energy-petroleum relations being the key aspect linking each one of them. The specific bilateral relationships examined are China's relations with Angola, Brazil, Republic of the Congo, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Oman, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. These countries matter because their crude petroleum and petroleum gas product exports account for over 50 percent of China's annual oil consumption.

China and the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries Muhamad S. Olimat 2016-09-21 This book examines China's relations with member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council. It highlights the depth of China's ties with the region bilaterally and multilaterally on a five-dimensional approach: political relations, trade relations, energy security, security cooperation, and cultural relations.

Confucius and Muhammad Raphael Israeli In the 19th century, the scramble for colonies in Asia and Africa by Western nations produced international power competition. This generated different forms of reactions by the colonized civilizations to the Western impact on their cultures. This volume, *Confucius and Muhammad: Contrasting Responses of China and Islam to Western Intrusion*, is based on original historical archival materials. It exemplifies the differential conduct of France and the United Kingdom in China and Morocco, representing Confucian and Islamic responses to the West in terms of modernization.

China's Rise in the Global South Dawn C. Murphy 2022-01-11 As China and the U.S. increasingly compete for power in key areas of U.S. influence, great power conflict looms. Yet few studies have looked to the Middle East and Africa, regions of major political, economic, and military importance for both China and the U.S., to theorize how China competes in a changing world system. *China's Rise in the Global South* examines China's behavior as a rising power in two key Global South regions, the Middle East and sub-

Saharan Africa. Dawn C. Murphy, drawing on extensive fieldwork and hundreds of interviews, compares and analyzes thirty years of China's interactions with these regions across a range of functional areas: political, economic, foreign aid, and military. From the Belt and Road initiative to the founding of new cooperation forums and special envoys, *China's Rise in the Global South* offers an in-depth look at China's foreign policy approach to the countries it considers its partners in South-South cooperation. Intervening in the emerging debate between liberals and realists about China's future as a great power, Murphy contends that China is constructing an alternate international order to interact with these regions, and this book provides policymakers and scholars of international relations with the tools to analyze it.

*China and North Africa Since World War II* Muhammad S. Olimat 2016-06-02 This is a comprehensive work exploring Sino-North African relations based on a five-dimensional approach in terms of political relations, trade ties, cultural relations, security coordination, and energy cooperation. It is a quality addition to studies examining the increasing Chinese involvement in North Africa.

*China and the Middle East* James M. Dorsey 2018-07-19 This book explores China's significant economic and security interests in the Middle East and South Asia. To protect its economic and security interests, China is increasingly forced to compromise its long-held foreign policy and defence principles, which include insistence on non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, refusal to envision a foreign military presence, and focus on the development of mutually beneficial economic and commercial relations. The volume shows that China's need to redefine requirements for the safeguarding of its national interests positioned the country as a regional player in competitive cooperation with the United States and the dominant external actor in the region. The project would be ideal for scholarly audiences interested in Regional Politics, China, South Asia, the Middle East, and economic and security studies.

*China's Relations with the Gulf Monarchies* Jonathan Fulton 2018-08-06 As China's international political role grows, its relations with states outside of its traditional sphere of interests is evolving. This is certainly the case of the Arab Gulf monarchies of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, which together comprise the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). China's levels of interdependence with these states has increased dramatically in recent years, spanning a wide range of interests. What motivating factors explain the Chinese leadership's decision to forge closer ties to the GCC? Why have GCC leaders developed closer ties to China, and what kind of role can China be expected to play in the region as levels of interdependence intensify? This book uses neoclassical realism to analyse the evolution of Sino-GCC relations. Examining the pressures that shaped China's policy toward the Arab Gulf monarchies, it demonstrates that systemic considerations have been predominant since 1949, yet domestic political considerations were also always an important consideration. Relations are examined across diplomatic and political interactions, trade and investment, infrastructure and construction projects, people-to-people exchanges, and military and security cooperation. This book will appeal to scholars in the fields of International Relations and International Political Economy, as well as area specialists on China, the Persian Gulf, the Arab Gulf Monarchies, and those working on foreign policy issues.

*Dancing with the Dragon* Dennis Hickey 2010-04-30 This co-edited book focuses on China's increasing engagement with many of the less developed countries-particularly those in Africa, Latin America, Southeast Asia, Central Asia and the Middle East-and explores the current and future trends in Beijing's foreign relations.

*USA Russia & China in the Middle East* Iakovos Alhadeff 2016-02-15 There is a rumor that it is very difficult to understand the Middle East. However this is not true. It is difficult to understand the Middle East only when the emphasis is not on oil and natural gas. If oil and natural gas are taken into account it is very easy to analyze the Middle East. Because the Middle East is simply a region where the local players are fighting to sell their oil and natural gas, and the foreign players are fighting to buy this oil and natural gas. It might sound naive, but that's what the Middle East is about. It is only academics and specialists that need to know more about the Middle East. For the general reader who simply wants to understand the Middle East wars, oil and natural gas will do the trick. And that's what this booklet is about. It clearly explains how the US, Russia and China are trying to control the oil and natural gas of the Middle East, and how Saudi Arabia, Iran, Qatar and Iraq are trying to sell their oil and natural gas. After reading the booklet, the reader will know the exact causes of the wars in Syria, Iraq and Libya. No prior knowledge is required.

*China and Central Asia in the Post-Soviet Era* Muhammad S. Olimat 2015-08-27 This comprehensive work addresses China's increasing reliance on Central Asian energy resources and its pivoting in, and the

United States' pivoting out of Central Asia. It examines Sino-Central Asian relations on a five-dimensional approach: political relations, trade ties, cultural relations, security coordination, and energy cooperation.

China's Relations with Arabia and the Gulf 1949-1999 Mohamed Mousa Mohamed Ali Bin Huwaidin 2003-09-02 This book provides a detailed analysis of China's foreign policy towards the Gulf and Arabian peninsula region from the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949 to the end of the 20th century. Based on extensive original research, it looks at the relations between China and each of the countries of the region over the entire period. It demonstrates that two key factors have shaped China's foreign policy with the region - China's relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, and China's drive to increase its economic ties with the countries of the region, especially after becoming a net importer of oil in the early 1990s.

Fellah and Townsman in the Middle East Gabriel Baer 1982 This volume deals with the history of the "common people" in the Middle East, both villagers and urban dwellers. It investigates some of the characteristic traits of the structure and development of urban and rural society in pre-modern and modern Middle Eastern history.

Salman's Legacy Madawi Al-Rasheed 2018-06-01 King Salman of Saudi Arabia began his rule in 2015 confronted with a series of unprecedented challenges. The dilemmas he has faced are new and significant, from leadership shuffles and falling oil prices to regional and international upheaval. Salman's Legacy interrogates this era and assesses its multiple social, political, regional and international challenges. Whether Salman's policies have saved the kingdom from serious upheaval is yet to be seen, but no doubt a new kingdom is emerging. This book offers historical and contemporary insights into the various problems that persist in haunting the Saudi state. Madawi Al-Rasheed brings together well-established historians and social scientists with deep knowledge of Saudi Arabia--its history, culture and contemporary politics--to reflect on Salman's kingdom. They trace both policy continuities and recent ruptures that have perplexed observers of Saudi Arabia. This lucid and nuanced analysis invites serious reflection on the Saudi leadership's capacity to withstand the recent challenges, especially those that came with the Arab uprisings. At stake is the future of a country that remains vital to regional stability, international security, and the global economy.

Mauritania and Newly Emerging Economies in Africa Turkey and China Fouad Farhaoui 2013-07-01 We are delighted to introduce the latest USAK Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies report, "Mauritania and Newly Emerging Economies in Africa; Turkey and China", which evaluates Mauritanian relations with Turkey and China, two increasingly dominant actors in this country. After laying out the country's profile from various perspectives, the report chronicles the overall progress of economic and political relations between Turkey and Mauritania, as well as making a review of relations in the areas of military and national security. The question of how economic relations with Turkey can be further developed is also discussed separately. The report which lays out the various economic resources of the country that trigger the interests of emerging powers has also a separate section on China, which has continually extended its political, cultural and economic spheres of influence in all over Africa. In this sense, the report also provides a brief and valuable analysis of Mauritania's relations with China. This section is important in the sense of providing a yardstick to see in a comparative manner how much Turkey's relations with Mauritania have in fact developed.

Modernization in the Middle East Cyril Edwin Black 1992 "Written under the auspices of the Center of International Studies and the Program in Near Eastern Studies, Princeton University."

China and Iran Edward Burman 2009-08-03 China and Iran have featured heavily in the news in recent years. China is both a military and an economic superpower with 20% of the world's population; Iran is suspected of developing nuclear weapons and arming terrorists, and sits on the world's second-largest oil and gas reserves. They are also surprisingly close geographically: Iran is only 700 miles across Afghanistan from China's extreme western border. A 25-year, \$100 billion deal to supply China with oil and gas and the large number of Chinese companies operating in Iran shows that the two are moving increasingly close in both political and economic terms. But what does this mean for the rest of the world, and especially for 'the West?' Edward Burman examines how the strikingly similar histories of these two ancient civilisations can inform what the likely consequences for the world of an alliance between them might be.

The Dao of Muhammad Zvi Ben-Dor Benite 2005 Documenting the Islamic-Confucian school of scholarship that flourished, mostly in the Yangzi Delta, in the 17th and 18th centuries, this text reconstructs the network of Muslim scholars responsible for the creation and circulation of a large

corpus of Chinese Islamic material - the so-called Han Kitab.

The Red Star and the Crescent James Reardon-Anderson 2018-04-01 The Red Star and the Crescent provides an in-depth and multi-disciplinary analysis of the evolving relationship between China and the Middle East. Despite its increasing importance, very few studies have examined this dynamic, deepening, and multi-faceted nexus. James Reardon- Anderson has sought to fill this critical gap. The volume examines the "big picture" of international relations, then zooms in on case studies and probes the underlying domestic factors on each side. Reardon- Anderson tackles topics as diverse as China's security strategy in the Middle East, its military relations with the states of the region, its role in the Iran nuclear negotiations, the Uyghur question, and the significance and consequences of the Silk Road strategy. A comprehensive study of the changing forces driving one of the world's most important strategic, economic and cultural relationships

Islam and China's Hong Kong Wai-Yip Ho 2013-06-07 Hong Kong is a global city-state under the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China, and is home to around 250,000 Muslims practicing Islam. However existing studies of the Muslim-majority communities in Asia and the Northwest China largely ignore the Muslim community in Hong Kong. Islam and China's Hong Kong skillfully fills this gap, and investigates how ethnic and Chinese-speaking Muslims negotiate their identities and the increasing public attention to Islam in Hong Kong. Examining a range of issues and challenges facing Muslims in Hong Kong, this book focuses on the three different diasporic Muslim communities and reveals the city-state's triple Islamic heritage and distinctive Islamic culture. It begins with the transition from the colonial to the post-colonial era, and explores how this has impacted on the experiences of the Muslim diaspora, and the ways this shift has compelled the community to adapt to Chinese nationalism whilst forging greater links with the Gulf. Then with reference to the rise of new media and technology, the book examines the heightened presence of Islam in the Chinese public sphere, alongside the emergence of Chinese Islamic websites which have sought to balance transnational Muslim solidarity and sensitivity towards Chinese government's concern of external extremism. Finally, it concludes by investigating Hong Kong's growing awareness of the Muslim minorities' demands for Islamic religious education, and how this links with the city-state's aspiration to become the new gateway for Islamic finance. Indeed, Wai Yip Ho posits that Hong Kong is now shifting from its role as the broker that bridged East and West during the Cold War, to that of a new mediator between China and the Middle East. Drawing on extensive ethnographic research, this book thoughtfully charts a new area of inquiry, and as such will be welcomed by students and scholars of Chinese studies, Islamic studies, Asian studies and ethnicity studies.

China's Maritime Silk Road Initiative, Africa, and the Middle East Jean-Marc F. Blanchard 2020-11-30 This book analyzes the progress of the MSRI, highlights the political and economic factors affecting its realization, and offers insights into the political and economic implications of China's endeavor. It focuses specifically on countries within Africa and the Middle East to provide a basis for a substantive examination of these issues in a manner sensitive to the milieu in individual countries and relevant regions. It represents the final volume in a well-received series on China's Maritime Silk Road Initiative (MSRI), which, so far, includes books covering China's MSRI and South Asia (Palgrave, 2018) and China's MSRI and Southeast Asia (Palgrave, 2019). This book will interest scholars of China, international relations, and the relevant regions, journalists, and policymakers.

One Century of Vain Missionary Work among Muslims in China Raphael Israeli 2018-10-23 Christian missionaries in China have been toiling since the 16th century, with little success. Only after the Opium War were the Western powers which invaded China able to enforce their gunboat policy, under which their missionaries could penetrate all parts of China and extend their activities to a larger part of the population, which needed welfare assistance and western protection, and therefore resorted to evangelization as a way to obtain both. However, relative to the huge Chinese population and to the optimistic expectations of the missionaries, little was achieved on the ground. Therefore, at some point since the beginning of the 20th century, a decision was made by the missionaries to shift their emphasis to the Muslim population of China, realizing that, unlike the Godless Chinese, who had no knowledge, nor approach to the Bible, the Muslims would be more amenable, due to their Holy Book which knew One God and drew from the Judeo-Christian tradition many of their narratives. The attempt was valiant and lasted for almost a century, with many efforts made to extend educational and medical aid to the Muslim population, but it also ended in frustration, on the whole, due to the unexpected tenacity and resistance of the Hui and Uighur Muslims to the missionaries' endeavour.

ISIS, the Heart of Terror Eugene Bach 2015-03-02 The jihadist group ISIS (the Islamic State of Iraq and

Syria) has been wreaking havoc in northern Iraq and Syria. But its reign of terror is not confined to the Middle East. Its 2014 beheadings of American journalist James Foley and Israeli-American journalist Steven Sotloff have shocked the world and instilled fear in the hearts of many Westerners. ISIS is the wealthiest, most technologically advanced, and most powerful terrorist organization in history. Its members are extremely diverse, having been recruited from countries all over the globe, including Canada, Britain, and the U.S. Now that ISIS has the world's attention, what's next? Governments around the world have spent billions of dollars employing military strategies, and they are still convinced that ISIS is mainly a political problem that requires a political solution. But what if the answer isn't political or military? What if the real solution is spiritual in nature? Missionaries from the underground church of China are launching a spiritual offensive. They are not armed with a sentence of death but with a message of life, and ISIS jihadists are in their crosshairs. In *ISIS, the Heart of Terror*, you will learn about the missionary vision "Back to Jerusalem" and the underground church's unique method of responding to ISIS by evangelizing Muslim militants. Discover how Chinese missionaries are fulfilling the Great Commission by sharing the gospel with some of the most unreachable people groups in the world, and find out how Christians everywhere can take part in a powerful evangelization of the Middle East.

China and the Middle East Since World War II Muhammad S. Olimat 2014-10-27 This is a comprehensive work on China and the Middle East, addressing the increasing Chinese involvement in the Middle East and China's strategic interests in the region. It examines Sino-Middle Eastern relations based on a five-dimensional approach: political relations, trade ties, cultural relations, security coordination, and energy cooperation.

When Worlds Collide Gene W. Heck 2007 Heck challenges the conventional wisdom that the Wahhabi movement or classic Islamic doctrines are the root causes of terrorism in the Middle East. Instead, he argues that modern Middle Eastern terrorism stems from aborted efforts by Western intelligence agencies to co-opt political Islam as an opposing force against other emerging global ideologies deemed more politically dangerous at the time. The greatest chance to neutralize these fringe elements lies not through the imposition of Anglo-American democracy but in the creation of constructive economic development programs that ensure the distribution of wealth to the economically disenfranchised.

North African Politics Yahia H. Zoubir 2015-09-16 In the aftermath of the turmoil that shook North Africa in late 2010 and early 2011, commentators and analysts have sought explanations to the factors that triggered the uprisings and to understand why a region, seemingly characterized by relative stability for decades, would suddenly erupt in convulsions. Had an underlying dynamism in the region overwhelmed what were ostensibly stable authoritarian regimes? What were the connections to events and dynamics beyond the region, such as countries in the Middle East, international commodity markets, and environmental factors, amongst others? Why had allies abetted authoritarianism for so long, and what were the implications for such alliances? *North African Politics: Change and continuity* brings together experts to explore these questions, providing in-depth analyses of important developments in the region, which build upon and complement the 2008 companion volume, *North Africa: Politics, Region and the Limits of Transformation*. This 21-chapter volume is a key contribution that responds to the need in the Anglo-American sphere for sustained, critical studies on North Africa and examines political, economic, security, social and military aspects of the region. Focused studies on individual countries allow detailed discussion of regional factors. The book also examines extrinsic, trans-regional dynamics, such as North Africa's influential interdependencies with the Levant and the Gulf, Europe, Sahelian and sub-Saharan Africa, and North America. Its innovative approach provides new perspectives on North Africa, extending its research scope to include Egypt and exploring China's evolving role in the region. Providing an important contribution in the assessment of the ever-shifting political and social tectonics within and beyond North Africa, *North African Politics* is an essential resource for students, scholars and policy makers in Middle Eastern and North African Studies, and beyond.

Mizan 1970

The Oxford History of Islam John L. Esposito 2000-04-06 Lavishly illustrated with over 300 pictures, including more than 200 in full color, *The Oxford History of Islam* offers the most wide-ranging and authoritative account available of the second largest--and fastest growing--religion in the world. John L. Esposito, Editor-in-Chief of the four-volume *Oxford Encyclopedia of the Modern Islamic World*, has gathered together sixteen leading scholars, both Muslim and non-Muslim, to examine the origins and historical development of Islam--its faith, community, institutions, sciences, and arts. Beginning in the pre-Islamic Arab world, the chapters range from the story of Muhammad and his Companions, to the

development of Islamic religion and culture and the empires that grew from it, to the influence that Islam has on today's world. The book covers a wide array of subjects, casting light on topics such as the historical encounter of Islam and Christianity, the role of Islam in the Mughal and Ottoman empires, the growth of Islam in Southeast Asia, China, and Africa, the political, economic, and religious challenges of European imperialism in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and Islamic communities in the modern Western world. In addition, the book offers excellent articles on Islamic religion, art and architecture, and sciences as well as bibliographies. Events in the contemporary world have led to an explosion of interest and scholarly work on Islam. Written for the general reader but also appealing to specialists, *The Oxford History of Islam* offers the best of that recent scholarship, presented in a readable style and complemented by a rich variety of illustrations.

*Routledge Handbook on China-Middle East Relations* Jonathan Fulton 2021-12-28 This handbook brings together a mix of established and emerging international scholars to provide valuable analytical insights into how China's growing Middle East presence affects intra-regional development, trade, security, and diplomacy. As the largest extra-regional economic actor in the Middle East, China is the biggest source of foreign direct investment into the region and the largest trading partner for most Middle Eastern states. This portends a larger role in political and security affairs, as the value of Chinese assets combined with a growing expatriate population in the region demands a more proactive role in contributing to regional order. Exploring the effect of these developments, the expert contributors also consider the reverberations in great power politics, as the United States, Russia, India, Japan, and the European Union also have considerable interests in the region. The book is divided into four sections: • Historical and policy context • State and regional case studies • Trade and development • International relations, security, and diplomacy. This volume is an essential reference for scholars and policy-makers in the fields of international relations, political sociology, international political economy, and foreign policy analysis. Area studies specialists in Middle Eastern Studies, China Studies, and East Asian Studies will also find it an invaluable resource.

*The Sound of Salvation* Guangtian Ha 2022-02-22 The Jahriyya Sufis—a primarily Sinophone order of Naqshbandiyya Sufism in northwestern China—inhabit a unique religious soundscape. The hallmark of their spiritual practice is the “loud” (jahr) remembrance of God in liturgical rituals featuring distinctive melodic vocal chants. The first ethnography of this order in any language, *The Sound of Salvation* draws on nearly a decade of fieldwork to reveal the intricacies and importance of Jahriyya vocal recitation. Guangtian Ha examines how the use of voice in liturgy helps the Jahriyya to sustain their faith and the ways it has enabled them to endure political persecution over the past two and a half centuries. He situates the Jahriyya in a global multilingual network of Sufis and shows how their characteristic soundscapes result from transcultural interactions among Middle Eastern, Central Asian, and Chinese Muslim communities. Ha argues that the resilience of Jahriyya Sufism stems from the diversity and multiplicity of liturgical practice, which he shows to be rooted in notions of Sufi sainthood. He considers the movement of Jahriyya vocal recitation to new media forms and foregrounds the gendered opposition of male voices and female silence that structures the group's rituals. Spanning diverse disciplines—including anthropology, ethnomusicology, Islamic studies, sound studies, and media studies—and using Arabic, Persian, and Chinese sources, *The Sound of Salvation* offers new perspectives on the importance of sound to religious practice, the role of gender in Chinese Islam, and the links connecting Chinese Muslims to the broader Islamic world.

[A Phoenix Rising](#) Ron Duncan Hart 2007 This timely book examines the resurgence of the major civilizations of the Middle East, India, and China as they claim their historic places of power and prestige. This book explores the history, culture, religion, ethnic composition, and experience with the West of each of these world regions.

[China and North Africa since World War II](#) Muhammad S. Olimat 2014-12-11 This is a comprehensive work exploring Sino-North African relations based on a five-dimensional approach in terms of political relations, trade ties, cultural relations, security coordination, and energy cooperation. It is a quality addition to studies examining the increasing Chinese involvement in North Africa.

[Toward Well-Oiled Relations?](#) Niv Horesh 2016-03-19 With China replacing the United States as the world's leading energy user and net oil importer, its relations with the Middle East is becoming a major issue with global implications. Horesh and his contributors set out to analyse the implications of China's growing presence in the Middle East.

[The Rise of Islamists in the Middle East and Chinese Interests in the Region](#) Mohamed Kamal Ali Ahmed

Elhomosany 2013

Routledge Handbook of International Relations in the Middle East Shahram Akbarzadeh 2019-03-26 This handbook examines the regional and international dynamics of the Middle East. It challenges the state society dichotomy to make sense of decision-making and behavior by ruling regimes. The 33 chapter authors include the world's leading scholars of the Middle East and International Relations (IR) in order to make sense of the region. This synthesis of area studies expertise and IR theory provides a unique and rigorous account of the region's current dynamics, which have reached a crisis point since the beginning of the Arab Spring. The Middle East has been characterized by volatility for more than a century. Although the region attracts significant scholarly interest, IR theory has rarely been used as a tool to understand events. The constructivist approach in IR highlights the significance of state identity, shaped by history and culture, in making sense of international relations. The authors of this volume consider how IR theory can elucidate the patterns and principles that shape the region, in order to provide a rigorous account of the contemporary challenges of the Middle East. The Routledge Handbook of International Relations in the Middle East provides comprehensive coverage of International Relations issues in the region. Thus, it offers key resources for researchers and students interested in International Relations and the Middle East.

ISLAMIC ARABS CONQUER THE MIDDLE EAST Baby Professor 2017-02-15 The early Islamic conquests began when in the 7th century and the rise of Prophet Muhammad. It was a century of rapid expansion from the borders of India and China, the Middle East, North Africa, Central Asia and the Iberian Peninsula to the Pyrenees. Read more about how the Islamic Arabs Conquered the Middle East in this highly informative Children's Middle Eastern History Book.

Foreign Relations of the Prophet Muhammad with the Countries of Middle-East, India, Turkistan & China Etc Muhammad Hamidullah 1985