

E-ISSN : 2790-2404  
P- ISSN 2070-9250  
Qadaya siyasiyyat

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
جامعة النهريين  
كلية العلوم السياسية

Ministry of Higher Education  
& Scientific Research  
Al-Nahrain University  
College of Political Science



# قضايا سياسية Political Issues

مجلة فصلية محكمة

العدد ٨٤  
Issue 84

كانون الثاني - شباط - آذار / ٢٠٢٦  
Jan. - Feb. - Mar. / 2026

قضايا سياسية

العدد ٨٤

٢٠٢٦





# قضايا سياسية Political Issues

جامعة النهرين  
كلية العلوم السياسية

E-ISSN 2790-2404  
P- ISSN 2070-9250  
DOI prefix: 10.58298

مجلة فصلية محكمة تعنى بنشر الأبحاث والدراسات السياسية العراقية والعربية والدولية  
<http://pissue.iq>

## مدير التحرير

م.د محمد محي محمد  
كلية العلوم السياسية - جامعة النهرين

## رئيس هيئة التحرير

أ.د. احمد غالب محي  
كلية العلوم السياسية - جامعة النهرين

## هيئة التحرير

- أ.متمرس د. رياض عزيز هادي  
أ.متمرس د. فكرت نامق عبد الفتاح  
أ.متمرس د. صالح عباس محمد  
أ.متمرس د. عبد الصمد سعدون عبد الكريم  
أ.د. ياسين سعد محمد  
أ.د. كاظم علي مهدي  
أ.د. محمد كريم كاظم  
أ.د. لبنى خميس مهدي  
أ.د. وليد سالم محمد  
أ.د. اباد عبد الكريم زنكنة  
أ.د. ياسر عبد الزهراء عثمان  
أ.د. مرتضى ساهي شنشول  
أ.د. احمد عبد السلام وليد  
أ.د. عبد الحسين شعبان
- المساعد السابق لرئيس جامعة بغداد للشؤون العلمية .  
جامعة النهرين - كلية العلوم السياسية  
جامعة النهرين - كلية العلوم السياسية  
جامعة النهرين - كلية العلوم السياسية  
جامعة النهرين - كلية العلوم السياسية.  
جامعة النهرين - كلية العلوم السياسية.  
جامعة النهرين - كلية العلوم السياسية.  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي.  
جامعة الموصل - كلية العلوم السياسية.  
جامعة كركوك - قسم العلوم السياسية .  
جامعة البصرة - كلية القانون  
جامعة ميسان - كلية العلوم السياسية.  
جامعة الاسكندرية - مصر  
الكلية الجامعية للاعنف وحقوق الانسان (لبنان).

## الفريق الفني والاداري

م.برمج . رؤى عبد الحسين  
أدارة الموقع الالكتروني  
مدير . فرح سهيل  
الشؤون الادارية والمالية  
د. زهراء كريم جاسم  
متابعة الابحاث

م.د محمد مجيد حسين  
ابحاث طلبة الدراسات العليا  
م.د. مصطفى صادق عواد  
ادارة صفحات التواصل  
أ.د. حذام بدر  
تدقيق اللغة العربية

البحوث المنشورة تعبر عن آراء أصحابها وليس بالضرورة عن رأي المجلة

## قواعد النشر

- لغة المجلة هي اللغة العربية والانكليزية على أن يراعى الوضوح وسلامة النص.
- ترحب المجلة بنشر البحوث والدراسات السياسية النظرية والتطبيقية ولا سيما التي تجعل من قضايا المنطقة والعالم محط اهتمامها، ماضياً وحاضراً ومستقبلاً، وعلى وفق الآتي:
  1. أن لا يزيد عدد صفحات البحث أو الدراسة عن (15) صفحة مطبوعة بحجم خط (14) والتباعد (1,15) ونوع الخط Simplified Arabic تقدم عبر المنصة الاليكترونية للمجلة على الرابط :  
<https://pissue.iq/index.php/pissue/about/submissions>
  2. أن تتصف البحوث والدراسات بالموضوعية والدقة العلمية.
  3. أن تعتمد الترتيم العشري للعناوين الأساسية والفرعية او التصنيف المعياري العام.
  4. يرفق مع كل بحث او دراسة ملخصين (احدهما باللغة العربية والآخر باللغة الانكليزية/ يتضمن اهداف البحث ، المنهج والمعالجة ، ابرز النتائج واهم الاستنتاجات والمقترحات) مع ضرورة مراعاة ان الملخص مختلف اختلافا جذريا عن المقدمة وليس تكرارا لها .
  5. تخضع جميع البحوث المقبولة للنشر الى نظام الاستلال الالكتروني في كلية العلوم السياسية -جامعة النهريين.
  6. يرفق مع كل بحث ودراسة سيرة ذاتية مختصرة للباحث وتعهده .
- تقوم المجلة بإخطار الباحثين بإجازة بحوثهم أو دراساتهم من عدمها بعد عرضها على محكمين تختارهم على نحو سري من بين أصحاب الاختصاص.

## مجلة قضايا سياسية

pissue.iq

- يجوز للمجلة أن تطلب إجراء تعديلات شكلية أو شاملة على البحث أو الدراسة قبل إجازتها للنشر بما يتماشى مع أهدافها.
- البحوث المنشورة تعبر عن آراء أصحابها ، ولا تعبر عن رأي المجلة .
- ترحب المجلة بالمناقشات الموضوعية لما ينشر فيها أو في غيرها من الدوريات وبأية ردود فكرية أو تصويب، وكذلك ترحب بنشر التقارير عن المؤتمرات والندوات ذات العلاقة ومراجعات الكتب وملخصات الرسائل الجامعية التي تتم إجازتها على أن تكون من إعداد أصحابها.

توجه جميع المراسلات إلى هيئة التحرير على العنوان الآتي  
مجلة قضايا سياسية، كلية العلوم السياسية، جامعة النهرين-بغداد – الجادرية.

E.mail: [pirj@nahrainuniv.edu.iq](mailto:pirj@nahrainuniv.edu.iq)

الموقع الإلكتروني

<https://pissue.iq/index.php/pissue>

E-ISSN 2790-2404

P- ISSN 2070-9250

DOI prefix: 10.58298

---

مجلة علمية سياسية فصلية محكمة تصدرها كلية العلوم السياسية – جامعة النهرين

<https://pissue.iq/index.php/pissue>

## Table of Contents

No.	Search name	Page number
<b>1</b>	<b>The Genocide Economy: Mechanisms of Transnational Corporate Support for the Israeli Government in the Gaza War</b>  <b>Dr. Dhahir Abdullah Alwa</b> <b>Prof. Dr. Emad Salah Al-Sheikh Dawood</b>	<b>1_16</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Energy Security, Geopolitical Competition and The Reshaping Role of Renewables</b>  <b>Prof. Dr.Nisreen Riad Shansul</b>	<b>17_39</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Employing smart power in US foreign policy towards the Middle East after 2011</b>  <b>Prof. Dr. Abbas Saadoun Rif'at</b> <b>Prof. Dr. Salman Ali Hussein</b>	<b>40_56</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Entropy: An Analytical Framework in Strategic Studies (From Thermodynamic Principles to National Security Applications)</b>  <b>Professor Dr. Ali Hussein Hameed</b> <b>Dr. Safaa Subhi Hamodi</b>	<b>57_81</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>The Geopolitical Determinants of Arminia's Location in Its Impact on Formulating the Russian Strategy Concerning the South Caucasus: A Geopolitical Critical Study</b>  <b>Asst. Prof.dr. Mustafa Jaber Fayyadh</b>	<b>82_97</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>The World Bank's Impact on Political Systems in the Middle East</b>  <b>Dr. Asaad Ghali Hamzha</b>	<b>98_114</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>The impact of Iraqi-Turkish political relations on trade between the two countries: an analytical study for the period (2004-2022)</b>  <b>Dr. ZAINALABDEEN MOHAMMED ABDuLHussen</b>	<b>115_129</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>From Primacy to Fragmented Multipolarity: Systemic Change through Power-Conversion Channels</b>  <b>Mohamed Ibrahim Hassan Farag</b>	<b>130_156</b>

<b>9</b>	<b>The United States' approach to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict under the Donald Trump administration</b>  <b>Surad Hassan Rahim</b> <b>Nashwan Jabbar Kadhim</b>	<b>157_177</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Ways to Combat Cyber Terrorism at the International Level: Iraq as a Case Study</b>  <b>Asst. Lecturer. Shahad Qasim Mohammed</b>	<b>178_193</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>The Digital Media and the Construction of the Violent Narratives: An Analytical Study of Media Coverage (Tawafan Al-Aqsa as a Case Study)</b>  <b>Assitant lecturer Sarah Adeeb Rasheed</b> <b>Assitant lecturer Shatha Lateef Abdul Rassul</b> <b>Assitant lecturer Zainab Hassan Kate</b>	<b>194_205</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>The Status of Sanctions in US Foreign Policy: A Study on the Magnitsky Act</b>  <b>Assistant Lecturer Zainab Hassan Khalaf</b>	<b>206_221</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Subject Review</b>  <b>Dr. Faisal Ghazi Nasser</b>	<b>222_226</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Subject Review</b>  <b>Dr. Omar Saadi Salim Al-Musawi</b>	<b>227_233</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Subject Review</b>  <b>Ali Diyaa Rabee</b>	<b>234_242</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Subject Review</b>  <b>Walaa Ali Farhan</b>	<b>243_248</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Subject Review</b>  <b>Asst. Lecturer. Omar Salman Jasim</b>	<b>249_253</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Subject Review</b>  <b>Asst. Prof. dr. Majid Hameed Khdair</b>	<b>254_256</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Book presentation</b>  <b>Presentation: Prof. Shaima Adel Fadel</b> <b>Translation of presentation: Prof. Edhah Numan Khazaal</b>	<b>257_262</b>

## The United States' approach to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict under the Donald Trump administration<sup>∇</sup>

Surad Hassan Rahim<sup>(1)</sup>

Nashwan Jabbar Kadhim<sup>(2)</sup>

### Abstract

This research sheds light on US policies toward the Israeli-Palestinian conflict under the administration of President Donald Trump, who served as the 45th President of the United States from 2017 to 2021 and is currently serving as the 47th President, assuming office on January 20, 2025, following his victory in the 2024 presidential election.

The study concludes that the Trump administration adopted a different approach from the traditional US policy toward the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This shift was embodied in Trump's adoption of a series of decisions, measures, and initiatives that reshaped the conflict, based on a clear and explicit bias in favor of Israel, disregarding the principles of international law, the international community, and legitimate international resolutions, and at the expense of the rights of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination.

**Keywords: Donald Trump administration, Israeli-Palestinian conflict, US foreign policy, continued support for Israel.**

### Introduction

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict represents one of the most complex and persistent conflicts in international politics due to its political, historical and religious dimensions, which made it a permanent focus of attention for the major powers, foremost of which is the United States of America, which played an active and important role in managing this conflict since its inception, which ranged from its role as a political mediator on the one hand and providing the necessary and continuous support to Israel on the other hand, and in a way that contributes to protecting Israel's regional and international interests and trends in the Middle East region.

And with Donald Trump's assumption of the presidency of the United States of America, the American approach to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has witnessed fundamental and unprecedented shifts represented in adopting more pro-Israel policies, as Trump began during his first term from (2017 to 2021) to implement his policies in a number of resolutions and measures that targeted issues that represent the essence of the Palestinian issue, foremost of which is the

تاريخ النشر: 2026 /3/31

تاريخ القبول: 2026/ 3/ 18

∇ تاريخ التقديم : 2026/ 1/13

( 1 ) جامعة القادسية , كلية التربية , [Surad.hassan@qu.edu.iq](mailto:Surad.hassan@qu.edu.iq)

( 2 ) جامعة القادسية , كلية الإدارة والاقتصاد , [Nashwan.j.kadhim@qu.edu.iq](mailto:Nashwan.j.kadhim@qu.edu.iq)

This is an open access article under the CCBY license CC BY 4.0 Deed | Attribution 4.0 International / | Creative Common" : <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

recognition of Jerusalem as a unified and eternal capital of Israel, considering this decision the beginning of a new approach to the conflict, the transfer of the American embassy to Jerusalem, and the suspension of financial and humanitarian aid provided to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), as well as the closure of the PLO office in Washington, but the most dangerous aspect of Trump's policy is the presentation of what was known as the US peace plan or the deal of the century at the end of December 2020, where it represents an American attempt to redefine and manage the conflict according to a special security and economic vision, which was developed in full coordination with the agreements, in full, which Trump contributed to the signing of the agreements the Brahimi agreement which enabled Israel to normalise relations with four Arab countries without requiring that the Palestinian issue be resolved first.

And with his inauguration as president of the United States for the second time at the beginning of 2025, and in the midst of the Israeli war on Gaza, the American foreign policy witnessed a deep strategic shift towards more comprehensive support for Israel diplomatically, militarily and politically. In light of the ongoing Israeli war in Gaza, Trump proposed the 2025 plan, which was considered one of the most prominent American political initiatives, which reflected the shift in Washington's approach to the conflict from the traditional mediation policy to the approach of conflict management, as well as the imposition of settlements.

**Search objective :**

The research aims to study the approach and policy of the President (Donald Trump) towards the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by identifying and analysing the content of this policy and revealing the set of decisions and measures adopted by Trump under his first and second terms.

**Importance of research :**

1- The importance of this research lies in the central position occupied by the Israeli-Palestinian conflict on the international scene, and the importance of the study increases with the fundamental shifts that took place in the US foreign policy towards this conflict during the Trump presidency, which represented a departure from the traditional role of the United States.

2- Trying to understand and highlight the unilateral decisions adopted by President Trump under his first and second terms and understanding the repercussions of these decisions, which harmed the interests of the Palestinians and fully adopted the preservation of Israeli interests.

**The research problem :**

The research problem lies in the following questions: What is the nature of the decisions and actions adopted by the Trump administration during its first and second terms regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict? Did these decisions represent a break from the approach of previous U.S. administrations, or did they extend those policies?

This is an open access article under the CCBY license CC BY 4.0 Deed | Attribution 4.0 International / | Creative Common" : <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

### **The research hypothesis :**

This research is based on the following hypothesis: Donald Trump was a milestone among the presidents of the United States of America and is considered the most supportive of Israel and sympathetic to its Zionist project by following a racist impulsive policy and adopting a set of decisions and measures aimed at providing the necessary and explicit support to Israel politically, diplomatically and militarily, ignoring the rights of the Palestinian people and marginalising their role.

### **Research methodology**

The analytical descriptive approach was used, as this approach is suitable for the research topic, as it helps monitor the most prominent decisions and measures taken by Trump towards the issue of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Structure of research:

Since the US president is the one who determines the general orientations and principles of foreign policy, the research was divided so that it deals with the first topic: Trump's policy towards the Israeli-Palestinian conflict under his first term (2017-2021), and the second topic dealt with President Donald Trump's policy under his second term, starting from 2025.

## **Section I :**

### **President Donald Trump's policy towards the Israeli-Palestinian conflict during his first term (2017-2021)**

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is one of the most complex conflicts in international relations in general and in the Middle East in particular, due to the multitude of variables that influence it, giving it a distinctive character compared to other international conflicts. However, the policy of the United States of America has been clearly biased towards Israel, through proposals and initiatives that seek to achieve Israeli interests on the one hand and undermine and marginalise the rights of the Palestinian people on the other. It is worth noting that the fundamental characteristics of US policy towards the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, pursued by both Democratic and Republican presidents, show little variation in their positions towards this conflict, with a clear bias towards Israel being the main common feature among them. Israel has remained the cornerstone of US foreign policy towards the Middle East. Successive US administrations have therefore dealt with this conflict from the perspective of Israeli interests and from the standpoint of managing the conflict rather than resolving it, thereby ignoring the Palestinians' right to self-determination. These administrations continued their unconditional and full support for Israel with the same content and approach until US President Donald Trump adopted the extreme right-wing agenda in its entirety (Abdul Qader, 2022, p. 56).

Trump had previously expressed both sides of the argument during his election campaign, promising himself as the person qualified to achieve peace between the Palestinians and Israelis. In March 2015, he claimed that he would be neutral

This is an open access article under the CCBY license CC BY 4.0 Deed | Attribution 4.0 International / | Creative Common" : <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

between the two sides and said that achieving peace depended on whether Israel wanted to reach a deal or make concessions, which angered American Jews. However, he quickly changed his views and adopted the extreme right-wing Israeli agenda when he gave a speech at the annual conference of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, in which he affirmed that once he became president, Israelis would no longer be treated as second-class citizens. He also pledged to move the US embassy to Jerusalem and said he would oppose any attempt to impose the will of the United Nations on Israel, accusing the international organisation of not being a friend to Tel Aviv (Zaytuna Centre for Studies and Consultancy, 2022, p. 6-7).

Trump told the Daily Mail newspaper in 2016 that neutrality is not possible and that Israel must continue building settlements in the West Bank. He sharply criticised former President Barack Obama for not using his veto against a UN Security Council resolution condemning Israeli settlements. However, what is more dangerous than Trump's statements are his campaign officials, aides, and candidates for key positions in his administration, many of whom are staunch supporters of Israel and its extreme right-wing policies, including Gingrich, former Speaker of the US House of Representatives, who said that the Palestinian people are a dysfunctional people, as well as John Bolton and Rod Lattan, who are known for their blind support for Israel, in addition to his deputy, Mike Pence, who rivals even the most extreme Israelis in his extremism (Al-Masry, 2016).

Through this, it can be said that Trump does not want the United Nations to have a specific role in determining the form of settlement between the two parties. This means that the issues of Jerusalem, borders and refugees are left to negotiation between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, i.e. to the bilateral balance of power, which gave the initial impression that the decision was to grant Israel what it wants and to exert pressure on the Palestinian side to achieve the greatest possible gains for the Israeli side. Through analysing Trump's positions during his election campaign, we found that they changed radically from talk of neutrality to a complete reversal, represented by the transfer of the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and absolute support for Israel. His support did not change after his victory and assumption of the presidency of the United States of America. In his first presidential speech, Trump ignored the Palestinian issue, giving the initial impression that he was giving his full support to Israel, enabling it to achieve its goals regarding settlements, recognising Jerusalem as the capital of the Jewish state, and marginalising Palestinian rights while holding them responsible for the failure of the peace process (Ismail, 2025, p. 429).

However, this disregard did not last long, as Trump quickly stated that Israel is our great friend and the only true model of democracy in the Middle East. Trump has repeatedly declared that previous policies did not sufficiently support Israel, and it appears from his speech that he values military strength as an

important asset for American security policy. American security. On the other hand, Trump emphasised in his election programme that a two-state solution is the easiest way to achieve peace between the Palestinians and Israelis. He believes that the United States should limit its role in the negotiations to that of a facilitator. In this context, he criticised the role of the United Nations, its weakness and inefficiency, and stressed that the solution must come through negotiations between the two parties, rejecting the idea of imposing a solution through the United Nations and affirming that he would use his veto against any solution adopted by the Security Council. However, he later reversed his previous position and affirmed that his administration is not bound by the two-state solution as the basis for resolving the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis, and that he is open to other options if they lead to peace (Dekhakhena, 2018: p. 172).

The Trump administration has made many decisions that have harmed the Palestinian cause, including the following:

First: Moving the embassy to Jerusalem

The issue of Jerusalem is one of the most complex issues in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, given the historical and religious symbolism of the city, which is not limited to Islam but also includes Judaism and Christianity. Israel has consistently insisted that a united Jerusalem is the eternal capital of the Jewish people, and this issue has occupied most of its diplomatic activity. Israel has been keen to obstruct the reaching of a final solution to this issue since the signing of the Oslo Accords in 1993 (Hakurabi Centre for Contemporary Studies, 2017, p. 2).

During the election campaign, Trump delivered a speech before AIPAC, one of the most powerful lobby groups in the US Congress, pledging to move the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. He also emphasised that the United States would provide the necessary support to the State of Israel and criticised Barack Obama's policies of pressuring US allies and the Palestinians to sit down at the negotiating table, saying that the relationship between us and Israel will not be broken, and that everyone must accept Israel as a state that will remain forever (Abu Amasha, 2020, p. 274).

Immediately after his inauguration as President of the United States on 6 December 2017, and on the centenary of the Balfour Declaration, Trump announced his recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and instructed the US State Department to begin the process of moving the US embassy to Jerusalem (Mahmoud, 2019, p. 163).

Trump gave three reasons to justify his decision: first, that Israel is a sovereign state and has the right to determine its capital like any other sovereign state; second, that his decision to recognise Jerusalem is in fact a necessary and fundamental condition for achieving peace between the Palestinians and Israelis;

This is an open access article under the CCBY license CC BY 4.0 Deed | Attribution 4.0 International / | Creative Common" : <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

The third reason is that 70 years ago, under President Harry Truman, the United States recognised the State of Israel, and since then Israel has made Jerusalem the capital of the Jewish people (Qasim, 2018, p. 1).

Trump's recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel embodies a political stance that represents a break with and violation of six decades of US policy towards Jerusalem. On 23 October 1995, Congress, with a majority of members from both parties, adopted the Jerusalem Embassy Act, which stipulated that the US embassy be moved from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem by 31 May 1999. not later than 31 May 1999. However, this law contains a provision allowing the US president to sign a six-month exemption if he deems it necessary to protect US security and national interests.

Most candidates for the US presidency have declared their commitment to moving the embassy to Jerusalem during their election campaigns, but once elected, they have avoided fulfilling this promise, recognising that it is a decision that violates international law and legitimacy and that it will ignite the Middle East (Jouida, 2020, p. 86).

#### *Second:*

On 2 August 2018, the US administration cut all aid to the Palestinian people, including direct and indirect aid. On 3 August 2018, Washington cut all aid to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees UNRWA, amounting to approximately \$365 million, after freezing approximately \$300 million in January of the same year, which caused a major financial crisis for the agency and halted support for hospitals in Jerusalem. On 7 September, the US State Department announced that it would withhold \$25 million that was supposed to be provided as aid to six Palestinian hospitals in Jerusalem. On 11 October, the US administration closed the PLO office in Washington after Washington issued an official notification to the Palestinian leadership on 10 September of the same year (Kamel, 2024, p. 8). It also closed all PLO bank accounts. On 16 September, the US administration expelled the Palestinian ambassador, Husam Zomlot, and his family from the country. On 18 October, the Trump administration merged its consulate in Jerusalem (considered the channel of communication with the Palestinians) with its embassy in the city (considered the channel of communication with the Israelis) (Al Jazeera, 2020).

#### *Third: The Deal of the Century*

US President Donald Trump and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announced the Trump Deal, or what is known as the Deal of the Century, at the end of January 2020 in the absence of the Palestinian side. It included his vision for peace and a solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The deal consists of 181 pages addressing the most prominent issues in the Palestinian-Israeli

conflict, such as Jerusalem, security, refugees, settlements, the Palestinian economy, borders and sovereignty.

### **The political aspect of the deal:**

The political aspect of the proposed deal includes the following:

1: The proposed Palestinian state, which is characterised by the following:

A. The establishment of a Palestinian state comprising parts of the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

B. The deal calls for a four-year timeframe for the establishment of a demilitarised Palestinian state (Werfelli, 2022, p. 10) and the prevention of any armed organisations from existing.

C. The capital of the Palestinian state will be in the suburbs of East Jerusalem, where the United States will establish its embassy, while Jerusalem will be a unified city and the capital of Israel.

C. There will be no return to the 1967 borders, and the Palestinian state will remain without borders, on condition that: (Zaytuna Centre for Studies and Consultancy, 2022, p. 22).

- The Jewishness of the Jewish state is recognised and efforts are made to combat terrorism.

- Israel will assume full responsibility for the external security of the Palestinian state, including border crossings.

- Israel will retain the right to enter Palestinian territory to ensure that it does not pose a threat to their existence.

- Israel will retain the right to control the airspace and electromagnetic spectrum of the Palestinian state.

- Recognition of Israel's sovereignty over the Jordan Valley, which constitutes 30% of the West Bank.

- The State of Palestine shall not have the right to establish an airport or seaport, and territorial waters shall remain under Israeli control.

- The promised Palestinian state shall resist the Iranian threat, Hamas and the Islamic State.

- The Palestinian state must commit to not joining any international institution without the approval of the State of Israel and to not filing any legal action against Israel in the International Court of Justice or the International Criminal Court (Abdullah, 2023, pp. 136-137).

### **2-Security**

The Deal of the Century stipulates Israeli security control over all border crossings, as well as demanding the complete disarmament of the Palestinian state so that it does not have an army, enabling Israel to continue its war against terrorism and incitement against it. In addition, it makes the Gaza Strip a demilitarised zone, which eliminates one of the most important elements for the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian state. The Deal of the Century also

This is an open access article under the CCBY license CC BY 4.0 Deed | Attribution 4.0 International  
/ | Creative Common" : <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

considers the Jordan Valley to be an area of great importance to Israel and therefore must remain under Israeli sovereignty as an area of utmost strategic importance to Israel (Shir, 2020, p. 7).

### 3- Refugees:

The issue of Palestinian refugees has been linked to that of Jewish refugees, with reference to Israel's so-called right to compensation for the property of its emigrants. The solution proposed by the Deal of the Century with regard to Palestinian refugees is as follows:

- Some of the refugees will be absorbed by the Palestinian state.
- Some of them will be integrated into the countries where they currently reside.
- The rest will be resettled in a number of Islamic countries that are members of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation.
- The Gaza Strip will be expanded to improve living conditions by annexing neighbouring areas in the Negev and establishing industrial projects and facilities to absorb part of the population density in the Gaza Strip (Abdul Hay, 2019).

### 4-Israeli sovereignty over settlements

The most important and dangerous elements included in the Deal of the Century are Israel's continued control over the northern Dead Sea and the Jordan Valley, which it considers part of the Greater Israel project, in addition to any part or area where Israel has built settlements, including the occupied East Jerusalem. Jared Kushner, the US adviser responsible for the Deal of the Century, has stated that the US administration hopes the settlements in the West Bank will be annexed after the Israeli elections scheduled for March 2020, as an agreement has been reached with the Israeli government to establish a committee specialised in preparing maps showing the geographical territory of the State of Israel, especially since the deal included areas that were under Jordanian control in 1949 and which Israel retained for military reasons. The Deal of the Century also included redrawing Israel's borders to make the Triangle communities part of Israeli territory, reflecting the settlement and expansion policy adopted by the authors of the Deal of the Century (Al-Eid and Qanfouz, 2021, p. 437).

### 4-Israeli sovereignty over settlements

The economic aspect of the deal of the century:

The main gateway through which the United States can push through Israeli projects is political money, as confirmed by Jared Kushner, advisor to President Trump, who stated that the real terms of the agreement are between Palestine and Israel, but that this economic deal includes a series of huge investments that also involve the Egyptian and Jordanian peoples. He emphasised that the United States, through its economic proposal, seeks to create a political climate, sometimes through enticement and sometimes through threats, to push Arab and Palestinian countries to accept its measures and policies, ultimately leading to a political settlement that would be the last resort for the Palestinians to end the conflict with Israel (Salah, 2020, p. 26).

This is an open access article under the CCBY license CC BY 4.0 Deed | Attribution 4.0 International  
/ | Creative Common" : <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

We can summarise the economic aspects of the Deal of the Century in the following points:

- Making peace and accepting its plans a way to attract investment and money to the region.
- At the Manama conference, Jared Kushner offered an estimated \$25 billion to the Palestinians and a similar amount to Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt over a period of ten years to cover the expenses of the countries hosting Palestinian refugees for their resettlement and to prevent their return.
- Supported improvement of economic resources in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.
- The establishment of a \$5 billion travel corridor connecting the Gaza Strip and the West Bank via Israel, with the construction of a railway line and a main road.
- Working to secure trade opportunities, increase exports and grow foreign investment in the West Bank, Gaza, Egypt and Jordan (Amroush and Taleb, 2021, p. 781).

Fourth: Normalisation of relations between Israel and Arab countries:

Trump pursued a new approach to establishing relations between Arab countries and Israel in order to maintain peace and security in the Middle East. He attempted to normalise relations between the two sides by concluding a series of agreements that previous US administrations had been unable to reach. Trump was able to mediate the normalisation of relations between Israel and the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain. This is considered the first agreement between an Arab country and Israel since the peace treaty signed between Israel and Jordan on 26 November 1994, which laid the foundation for achieving and strengthening regional peace and was considered a historic achievement in maintaining peace in the Middle East for 25 years. According to the American vision, this agreement will establish diplomatic relations between the two sides and open new horizons for cooperation in various sectors, such as education and health, and more importantly, finance and business, thereby improving and enhancing economic growth for both countries and the Middle East region as a whole. Trump expressed his enthusiasm for this agreement and considered it an important step towards achieving peace and security between Israel and Palestine (Ahmed, 2025, p. 627).

On 23 October 2020, the Republic of Sudan became the third country to normalise relations with Israel under the auspices of the Trump administration. What made this peace agreement practical and unique was its economic nature, with the US Secretary of State saying, 'The Sudanese people have the right to build their economy and establish democratic institutions.' In a related context, the United States mediated a peace agreement between Morocco and Israel on 11 December 2020, in which the two parties agreed to normalise diplomatic

This is an open access article under the CCBY license CC BY 4.0 Deed | Attribution 4.0 International  
/ | Creative Common" : <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

relations between them. This agreement highlighted the mutual economic benefits, taking into account Israeli security, and that expanding the Abraham Accords to include other countries will enhance Israel's security while deepening economic relations and improving the lives of the peoples of the region. This agreement will enable Morocco to strengthen its relations with the Moroccan Jewish community in Israel. On 10 December 2020, the United States recognised Morocco's sovereignty over the disputed territory of Western Sahara. In short, the economic factor plays an important and decisive role in the normalisation of relations between Israel and Arab countries, as promoted by Trump B (Kaiaa, 2021, p. 62).

It can be said that Trump's policy towards the Palestinian-Israeli conflict has gone through two stages: The first phase consisted of a series of decisions aimed at putting pressure on the Palestinians at the official and popular levels with the intention of blackmailing and pressuring them on issues that cannot be compromised, such as the Palestinian state, Jerusalem, and the legalisation of settlements that are considered illegal under international law, as well as imposing a policy of *fait accompli*. Trump also rejected any solution to the Palestinian issue based on UN resolutions, exploiting the internal division among Palestinians, the fragmentation of the Arab world, and the lack of consensus on many issues, such as normalising relations with Israel. In contrast, Trump avoids exerting any pressure on Israel to abandon its policies towards the Palestinian people, such as building the separation wall, expanding settlements, and imposing a blockade on Palestine. At this stage, he has attempted to prepare Arab and Palestinian countries for the second stage, which was represented by Trump's announcement of the deal of the century. This deal showed Trump's abandonment of the management of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, as his predecessors did, and his move towards ending this conflict comprehensively at the expense of the rights of the Palestinian people and their legitimate demands. This represented, in essence, a withdrawal from any commitment to the peace talks and the Oslo Accords, as his decisions and principles were formulated in a way that met all of Israel's political and security demands, thereby liquidating the Palestinian cause (Al-Sardi, 2025, p. 5).

And the Trump administration has moved away from the common approach adopted by previous administrations in three basic aspects, first: halting its commitment to the Oslo agreement, and this is clearly evident in Washington's recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, despite the US State Department's signing of the Oslo agreement, which considered the city of Jerusalem as an area of international status, The second aspect is the US administration's support for a political solution in accordance with the Israeli vision by starting the process of normalising relations between Israel and the Arab countries as a gateway to resolving the conflict between Palestine and Israel. The third aspect is waging an economic war on Palestine by cutting off humanitarian and financial aid to it, which led to the deterioration of the

economic conditions of the Palestinian people in an unprecedented way. It is clear that the Trump administration was heavily biased towards Israel, which lost the role of the United States as a neutral mediator in the peace process, .

## Section II: President Donald Trump's Policy Towards the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict During His Second Term Starting in 2025

Trump did not try to change the general approach of American foreign policy that he followed in his first term during his second term, where his foreign policy still echoes the slogan "America First." But the difference lies in the fact that reality has changed, as Trump has turned this slogan into a tangible reality that the world experiences with all its arrogance, superiority, marginalisation of others, and a return to imperialistic tendencies, albeit with modern methods and more dangerous and complex tools. The Trump administration, under his second term, sought to impose a unilateral narrative, marginalise the role of international institutions and allies, and reshape interests based on the logic of power rather than legitimacy and independence. The foreign policy of Trump's second administration is based on three pillars: First: The slogan "America First" has become a comprehensive perspective that sees the United States standing against the entire world. Second: America is being exploited by both adversaries and allies alike, and therefore, this matter must be corrected by signing new agreements that are more beneficial to the United States. Third: Using escalation as a tool for negotiation (Abdeljawad, 2025).

During his election campaign, Trump confirmed his intention to achieve a strategic partnership with Israel, viewing it as a revival of his Middle East policy from his first term. Trump made comprehensive promises during his election campaign at the press conference of the Republican Jewish Coalition, stating, "I will work with Israel to ensure its survival with us for thousands of years." He also announced necessary measures to combat anti-Semitism in all American universities and took a clear stance on the war in Gaza (Rimmel, 2025, p.9).

Since taking office for his second term in 2025, Trump has expressed his strong support for Israel, describing himself as Israel's best friend. He stated during his speech before the Israeli Council in Washington on December 19, 2024, that he would make Israel great again and that he would be a defender and protector of the Israelis. He regularly pointed out that he is the best friend American Jews have, noting that this election is the most important in Israel's history, and if he does not win, Israel will be in trouble and wiped off the map (Katoulis & Masthoff, 2025, p. 464).

From this perspective, Trump shaped his foreign policy towards the Al-Aqsa

This is an open access article under the CCBY license CC BY 4.0 Deed | Attribution 4.0 International  
/ | Creative Common" : <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

flood and the Israeli aggression on Gaza. The Trump administration adopted a contradictory approach, especially in dealing with the Gaza and West Bank issues. Initially, Trump attempted to broker a truce between Hamas and the Israelis, but the Trump administration soon abandoned this approach, granting Israel near-absolute freedom to continue its military operations. This contradiction led to the administration's failure to achieve its goals of defeating Hamas and recovering the hostages. On the other hand, the Trump administration clearly reinforced its supportive stance towards Israel by lifting sanctions on settlers and removing the ban on military weapon shipments, ignoring international legitimacy decisions. Additionally, Trump threatened to seize Gaza and turn it into the "Riviera of the Middle East" by displacing its residents (Abdel Jawad, 2025).

The policy of the United States during the second term of President Donald Trump witnessed a profound strategic shift, characterised by more comprehensive American support for Israel politically, diplomatically, and militarily compared to the approach adopted by the previous president, Joe Biden. The Trump administration not only enhanced Israel's defensive capabilities but also attempted to legitimise Israel's expansionist policies and reshape the regional landscape in a way that serves Israel's interests at the expense of the Palestinians (Abdel-Aati, 2025, p. 76). 76). Additionally, one of the most prominent statements and decisions that Trump adopted during his second presidency was his attempt to promote his achievements in the Abraham Accords, claiming that the agreements reached during his first term in 2020 to normalise relations between Israel and the Maghreb, Bahrain, Sudan, and the United Arab Emirates would be expanded to include other countries. Trump confirmed in an interview with Al Arabiya on October 20, 2025, that true and lasting peace would happen soon and asserted that the war between Hamas and Israel would not have started if he had been president. He reiterated that concluding the Abraham Accords and involving everyone was one of his priorities in this term (Katoulis & Masthoff, 2025, p. 466).

### **Among the most prominent features and directions of American policy under the second Trump administration:**

1- The continuation of absolute support for Israel is clearly evident through Trump's appointment of former Arkansas Governor (Mike Huckabee) as ambassador to Tel Aviv. He is a conservative politician and a close friend of Israel, known for his explicit and clear support for Israeli settlement in the West Bank and the two-state solution. This appointment represents a clear embodiment of Trump's vision aimed at resolving, liquidating, and ending the Palestinian issue, as well as eliminating hopes for the establishment of a Palestinian state. It appears that through this appointment, the United States will

This is an open access article under the CCBY license CC BY 4.0 Deed | Attribution 4.0 International  
/ | Creative Common" : <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

not only provide diplomatic support but will also enhance its economic and military support for Israel (Saad, 2024, p.2).

Moreover, Trump's second term has seen the appointment of officials who strongly support extreme right-wing Israeli policies, reinforcing an American approach aligned with the ideological trends of Netanyahu's government. These officials endorse Israel's sovereignty over the occupied territories and reject the idea of a Palestinian state. For example, Trump appointed Republican Senator Marco Rubio as Secretary of State, a strong supporter of Israel who opposes the idea of ending the war on Gaza until Israel can eliminate all of Hamas, stating, "These people are savage animals." Trump also chose (Pete Hegseth) for the position of Secretary of Defence, who is one of the officers of the Iraq occupation, where his positions are confirmed by the tattoos on his chest, including his belief that God granted Israel this land. Even more extreme than him is (Steve Witkoff), Trump's envoy to the Middle East. Trump also chose Republican Representative (Elise Stefanik) to be the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, who described the UN as a "swamp of anti-Semitism" due to the organization's condemnation of the killings in Gaza (Al-Hazil, undated).

2-Militarily: During Trump's second administration, the security and military alliance between Israel and the United States witnessed an exceptional and qualitative development, which was manifested in providing military support to Israel in its war against Iran, which lasted 12 days. This involvement was highlighted by Washington supplying Tel Aviv with intelligence information, logistical support, accelerating the transfer of weapons, ammunition, and spare parts for the air defence system, and ensuring Israel's military superiority in the Middle East. President Trump also ordered extensive airstrikes against three Iranian nuclear facilities: Natanz, Fordow, and Isfahan (Abdel-Aty, 2025, p. 76). On February 7, 2025, the administration of U.S. President Donald Trump announced that the U.S. Congress approved new military aid to Israel just days after Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's visit to Washington. The aid package, worth \$7.4 billion, included GBU-39/B bombs valued at \$6.75 billion, MK-82 bombs, and JDAM guidance kits. The U.S. State Department also approved a \$660 million deal to sell approximately 2,000 AGM-114 Hellfire air-to-ground missiles to Israel. Trump announced that his administration released a shipment of MK-84 bombs that had been held up by the Biden administration. Netanyahu, alongside Trump, stated, "Thanks to our alliance and your support, we are stronger than ever before" (Szuba, 2025).

And also, a \$7 million arms sale deal was approved, and according to the senior Democrat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Representative Gregory Meeks, this deal was made without congressional approval (Liebermann, Bertrand, 2025).

3- Trump also revealed during a press conference held on February 4, 2025, with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, the United States' intention to occupy the Gaza Strip as part of a comprehensive plan to transform Gaza into the "Riviera" of the Middle East for extensive reconstruction. The United States will be responsible for removing all unexploded bombs and other weapons, clearing tens of millions of tonnes of rubble, demolishing destroyed buildings, and relocating and displacing Palestinians to other countries, with the assurance that Jordan and Egypt will eventually agree to this, which was welcomed by Netanyahu, And this plan proposed by Trump did not come out of nowhere; it is the natural result of American policies and the policies of his predecessor (Biden) that laid the foundation for this plan due to his disregard for all Israeli transgressions and his neglect of the Palestinian people's demands. This plan also aligns with the inclinations of Israeli leaders who have repeatedly pledged to flatten Gaza and turn it into a tent city. This scene of agreement reflects the United States' strongly pro-Israel policy (Shaheen, 2025, p. 2).

In statements made by Jared Kushner, Trump's son-in-law and the U.S. policy official towards the Middle East during Trump's first administration, he said that Gaza's waterfront could be of great value and did not hesitate to call for the expulsion and displacement of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip to the Negev Desert and Egypt, followed by its cleansing. The greatest danger in Kushner's statements, who has significant influence and impact on Trump, is his assertion that Gaza was historically uninhabited as it resulted from a war. This was echoed by Trump when he was a presidential candidate in a radio interview conducted in October 2024, stating that the Gaza Strip could be one of the best places in the world, but the Palestinians failed to exploit its coastal location on the Mediterranean Sea. He added that Gaza could be better than Monaco due to its strategic location in the Middle East , It is noteworthy that both Trump and his son-in-law Kushner, as well as his envoy to the Middle East (Steve Witkoff), work in the field of business and real estate. Therefore, they view Gaza as a real estate deal, with the aim of investing in it not for the sake of the people of Palestine but for other clients, as the residents of Gaza will not return to it but will be resettled outside their homeland (Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, 2025, p. 201). 201).

All parliamentary blocs and Israeli parties welcomed Trump's plans to displace the Palestinians and control Gaza, which Netanyahu described as wonderful plans that should be studied and implemented. He left Washington after obtaining Trump's approval for all the demands of the far-right in his government, who strongly advocate and support the collective displacement of Palestinians from Gaza. Meanwhile, the Israeli Finance Minister (Bezael Smotrich) stated that we will work and will be able to bury the idea of a Palestinian state permanently. On the Palestinian side, (Mahmoud Abbas) rejected Trump's statements calling for the seizure of Gaza, affirming that the

land of Palestine belongs to the Palestinians and that the Palestinian people will not give up their land, homeland, and rights (Aql, 2025).

On June 4, 2025, the United States exercised its veto power against a UN Security Council draft resolution calling for an immediate, permanent, and unconditional ceasefire between Hamas and Israel in Gaza, as well as the lifting of the blockade and ensuring the unhindered delivery of aid to Gaza. This draft was approved by the 14 other member states of the Security Council, but the United States was the only opposing member. The reason stated by Washington, through the acting U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, was, "We will not support any resolution or action that does not condemn Hamas's crimes or demand its disarmament and departure from Gaza. This resolution will also undermine the diplomatic efforts made by the United States to achieve a ceasefire" (Nichols, Al Mughrabi, & Crispin, 2025).

5- Lifting sanctions on Jewish settlers Among the set of executive orders and decisions issued by U.S. President Donald Trump following his inauguration on January 20, 2025, was the lifting of sanctions on 30 extremist Israeli groups and an Israeli settlement entity, which had been imposed by the previous administration of President Joe Biden on some settlers. This step was welcomed by the Israeli far-right, as Ben Gvir wrote on social media that we welcome the historic decision made by President Donald Trump to lift the sanctions on the settlers of Samaria and Judea. The Israeli finance minister described these sanctions as a clear and severe interference in Israel's internal affairs (Al Jazeera, 2025).

6- The stance on humanitarian aid On March 20, 2025, Israel completely cut off all humanitarian aid to the Gaza Strip, including all emergency supplies such as water, food, medicine, gas, and fuel. This blockade continued until May 19, 2025. However, under international pressure, Israel allowed the resumption of humanitarian aid distribution on a limited scale. This was managed by the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation (GHF), an organization supported by the United States and Israel to manage aid distribution centers in Gaza. The operations of the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation sparked widespread controversy due to disturbances, casualties, and the use of firearms and sound bombs against Palestinians seeking aid near these distribution centers. Many humanitarian and rights organisations described the activities of this foundation as militarising aid and attempting to politicise humanitarian work (Kosiorek, 2025, p. 153).

7- As for Trump's stance on Israel's war on Gaza The administration of President Donald Trump proposed a new plan as a tool to reshape the "Deal of the Century" project. This plan was introduced amidst Israel's ongoing war on Gaza and is considered one of the most prominent political initiatives of the United

This is an open access article under the CCBY license CC BY 4.0 Deed | Attribution 4.0 International  
/ | Creative Common" : <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

States, reflecting a shift in Washington's approach to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict from traditional mediation to conflict management and imposing settlements.

This plan was proposed in October 2025 after months of stalled ceasefire negotiations between the occupation and Hamas, and the escalation of international criticism against Israeli crimes. Accompanying this was a media campaign that focused on the ceasefire and the release of prisoners by the Palestinian resistance as a starting point to end the war, while simultaneously ignoring the rights of the Palestinians (Palestinian Media Center, 2025).

The White House announced on September 29, 2025, the details of Trump's plan regarding Gaza and ending the war. The plan stipulates the initiation of dialogue between the Palestinians and Israel to reach a political horizon that ensures peaceful and prosperous coexistence, emphasizing that Israel will not occupy Gaza or annex it to its territory, and no party will be forced to leave (Al-Zaytouna Center for Studies and Consultations, 2025, p. 5).

The plan includes halting all military operations within 72 hours from the date Israel accepts this agreement, and all living hostages as well as the remains of the deceased will be released. Hamas will also release the remains of an Israeli prisoner in exchange for the remains of 15 deceased individuals from Gaza. Additionally, Israel will release 250 prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment, along with 1,700 residents of Gaza who were detained after October 7, 2023 (The White House, 2025, p. 1).

The plan also commits to delivering all humanitarian aid to the Gaza Strip, including the reconstruction of infrastructure, upon acceptance of the agreement. Subsequently, members of Hamas who wish to coexist peacefully will be granted amnesty. Additionally, the plan stipulates, according to the White House, the provision of a safe passage for Hamas members to leave for other countries. The administration of Gaza will be overseen by a Palestinian committee composed of a group of qualified Palestinians without any political affiliation, along with international experts. This committee will be under the supervision of an international body named the "Peace Council," personally chaired by Trump, with the participation of former British Prime Minister Tony Blair. Hamas will not be part of it (Owais, 2025, p.3).

As for the motivations that led President Trump, who is considered one of the most pro-Israel presidents in America, to propose such a plan, they include the increasing international isolation of Israel and the sympathy of global public opinion, including within the United States, which has also extended to both the Democratic and Republican camps with the Palestinians for the first time, And the increase in protests and demonstrations in various cities around the world

This is an open access article under the CCBY license CC BY 4.0 Deed | Attribution 4.0 International  
/ | Creative Common" : <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

demanding an end to the genocide committed by Israel, as well as the growing calls to treat Israel as a state committing crimes against humanity and genocide, and to treat Israeli leaders as wanted by international justice. Additionally, the changing positions of several Western countries, known for their support of Israel, towards recognising the Palestinian state, have increased the American embarrassment over Israel's policies and Netanyahu's desire to continue the war and occupy the Gaza Strip. All these combined transformations prompted Trump to announce that the time has come to end the war in Gaza and put a plan to stop the war (Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, 2025, p. 5).

It is noteworthy that what is called the peace plan proposed by President Trump is, in fact, an attempt to achieve what Israel failed to accomplish through the United States. The plan aligns with Israel's goals of releasing Israeli hostages, excluding Hamas and the Palestinian Authority from any role, and establishing a military presence in the Gaza Strip (C. Abrumi, Bourekba, 2025, p. 5).

Donald Trump stated in a joint press conference with Benjamin Netanyahu, "Islamic and Arab countries will be responsible for dealing with Hamas, and this moment also includes the disarmament of Hamas and the destruction of its military infrastructure." He emphasised that if Hamas rejects this agreement, Israel will have our full support to do what is necessary, adding that most Palestinians want to live in peace and they have our support. He noted that Israelis were very generous in giving up Gaza, and that Netanyahu is a warrior and Israel is lucky to have him. Trump considered that the Abraham Accords have brought prosperity to the countries that built relationships with Israel, unlike those that wanted to erase it. (Al-Zaytouna Center for Studies and Consultations, 2025, p. 5)

Despite the announcement by the United States of America on January 14, 2026, about the start of the second phase of President Donald Trump's plan to end the war, there are many obstacles on the ground that may hinder the achievement of the project and the desired goal. The United States assumes that success in implementing the plan and its three phases will not only lead to a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue but will also reshape the entire Middle East in a way that serves American interests, including the principle of restoring America's great power status, which Trump often reiterates., and despite the Trump administration's determination to start the second phase, there are still significant challenges hindering its implementation, especially since Gaza's future is not solely in the hands of Trump and his administration but also depends on the positions of the other three parties involved in the war-ending plan, namely Hamas, Israel, and the three mediators in the Gaza file: Qatar, Turkey, and Egypt (Al-Mustaqbal for Advanced Research and Studies, 2026).

It can be said, finally, that although successive American policies have openly supported Israel since its establishment in 1948, the Palestinians consider President Trump to be the worst of all time due to his many unjust decisions, actions, and initiatives against the Palestinian people without regard for international law, society, and international legitimacy, disregarding signed agreements, and ignoring the rights of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination.

### **Conclusion:**

The research concluded with a set of results reached through the review and interpretation of the study (The United States' Approach to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict under President Donald Trump's Administration):

1- The research results show that previous U.S. administrations were not biased in the same way, through decisions and actions, as the administration of Donald Trump, which is clearly and explicitly biased towards Israel. This has undermined the role of the United States as a neutral mediator in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

2- Recognising Jerusalem as the unified capital of the State of Israel and moving the American embassy there embodies a political stance that represents a break and a deviation from previous American policies or from the administrations of past American presidents who avoided recognising Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, aware that it contradicts international law and would escalate the conflict in the region.

3- More dangerous than Trump's policy is that his administration and aides in his first and second terms consist of individuals who strongly support Israel's sovereignty over the occupied territories and reject the establishment of a Palestinian state.

4- Trump waged an economic war against the Palestinians by cutting humanitarian and financial aid to the Palestinian Authority, UNRWA, and hospitals in Jerusalem, using them as leverage and blackmail to push through and approve his policies and decisions, which led to an unprecedented deterioration of the economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

5- The Trump administration adopted a more lenient stance towards Israeli settlements compared to previous administrations by legitimising Israeli control over Jerusalem and the settlements and practically nullifying the right of return for Palestinian refugees.

6- Moreover, Trump supports the political solution according to the Israeli vision, as the Deal of the Century was prepared under American-Israeli sponsorship, while the Palestinian side was absent from it, which confirms that the deal came as an expression of Israeli interests at the expense of the rights of the Palestinian people, Then, the Trump administration, during its second term in 2025, returned to propose a new plan, considering it a rephrasing of the "Deal of the Century" project, which involves the United States managing the Gaza

This is an open access article under the CCBY license CC BY 4.0 Deed | Attribution 4.0 International  
/ | Creative Common" : <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

Strip and transforming it into the "Riviera of the Middle East," displacing its residents through security arrangements that impose the disarmament of resistance. This aligns with the inclinations of Israeli leaders who strongly support the displacement of Palestinians from Gaza. Therefore, Trump's plan is not a traditional peace initiative but a plan to reshape the conflict with the aim of creating a new political reality that guarantees Israel's interests. This scene of consensus reflects the United States' strong support for Israel.

We can formulate a set of recommendations related to the study's findings and the analysis of Trump's policies towards the Israeli-Palestinian conflict:

- 1- The necessity of enhancing commitment to international law and international legitimacy resolutions, as well as the need to activate international monitoring mechanisms to ensure that no American administration unilaterally sets the foundations for settlement.
- 2- The study recommends the necessity of formulating a unified Arab position to limit double standards towards Palestine.
- 3- Strengthening the role of multilateral diplomacy by involving other parties such as China, Russia, and the European Union within a collective international framework to limit the American party's dominance over the negotiation process in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

## References:

1. Abu Amsha, Rwaid Adel. Abu Amsha, Rwaid Adel. (2020). The United States' Policy Towards the City of Jerusalem. *Islamic University Journal of Human Studies*, 28(1).
2. Ahmed, Nourhan Tousson. (2025) Continuity and Change in U.S. Foreign Policy Toward the Middle East During the Trump and Biden Administrations from 2008 to 2024, *Journal of the Faculty of Economic and Political Science*, Volume 10, Issue 19.
3. Ismail, Hazar. Ismail, Hazar. (2025). Continuity and change in the determinants of American foreign policy regarding the Palestinian issue. *Derna University Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3(5).
4. Al Jazeera Net. Al Jazeera Net. (2020) In 14 points... This is Trump's heavy legacy on the Palestinian issue. The retrieval date is January 17, 2026, from <https://www.aljazeera.net/politics/2020/11/9/>.
5. Jawida, Hamzawi. (2020). The American recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel: Distorting the past and complicating the future. *Journal of Legal and Political Studies*, 2(2).
6. Al-Sarradi, Ali Fahad. (2025). President Biden's Policy Towards the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: Opportunities for Change and Limits of Influence. *Studies Journal for Humanities and Social Sciences*, (Issue 3).
7. Saad, Mohamed Hassan. (2024). Features of the Foreign Policy of Trump's Second Administration: Escalatory Trends and Strategic Shifts. *Hammurabi Center for Strategic Research and Studies*.
8. Shahin, Safa Mahdi. (2023). The implications of Trump's plan for Gaza on the global stage (Translation). *Hammurabi Center for Research and Strategic Studies*.
9. Sheer, Giliad. (2020). *The Deal of the Century: A Comparative Perspective*. Institute for Palestine Studies.
10. Salah, Aql Muhammad. (2020). The American administration as the sponsor of the

- Palestinian-Israeli negotiations: from Camp David to the Deal of the Century. *The Critic Journal of Political Studies*, 4(1).
11. Abdeljawad, Yara. (2025). Trump's second administration and the new American policy towards the flood and aggression. Center for Civilisation Studies and Research.
12. Abdul Hai, Walid. (2019). The Deal of the Century is setting the stage for upcoming storms in the region. *Al-Zaytouna Center for Studies*.
13. Abdel Aati, Amr. (2025). Balancing Donald Trump's Policies Towards Israel Between Unlimited American Support and Pressure on Netanyahu. *Strategic Horizons*, (Issue 10), Information and Decision Support Center, Cabinet.
14. Abdul Qader, Hussein. (2022). The American foreign policy of the Trump administration. *The Thinker Journal of Legal and Political Studies*, 4(4).
15. Abdullah, Mahdi Saleh Ali. (2024). "The Impact of Trump's Administration Policies on U.S. Foreign Policy Towards the Palestinian Issue," published Master's thesis, An-Najah National University, Graduate School, Palestine.
16. Aql, Salah. (2025). Trump's Line: A Second Nakba. The Arab Democratic Center.
17. Amrouch, Abdelwahab, and Taleb, Hafida. (2021). The Deal of the Century 2020: Resolving the Palestinian Issue or Liquidating It. *The Algerian Journal of Social and Human Sciences*, 9(1).
18. Owais, Mohamed. (2025). Trump's Peace Plan for Gaza: The Twenty Points (Translation). *Global Newspapers*, (Issue 834), General Authority for Information.
19. Eid, Safai, and Qanfoud, Ramadan. (2021). The Palestinian issue and the repercussions of the current situation: The Deal of the Century as a model. *Journal of Legal Studies*, Yahia Fares University of Medea, 7(2).
20. Qassem, Anis Fawzi. (2018). The American recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel: Challenges of international law. The Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies.
21. Katoulis, Brian, and Masthoff, Athena. (2025). The foreign policy of President Donald Trump with the Middle East in 2025 (translated by Sajjad Issam Al-Aili). *Journal of the Faculty of Law and Political Science*, (Issue 7).
22. Kamel, Mustafa. (2024). Trump's Foreign Policy: An Extrapolation Between the Previous and Expected Term. *Al-Bayan Center for Studies and Planning*, Iraq.
23. Mohammed, Abdullah Misbah. (No date) The Palestinian situation between the Trump and Biden administrations. *Researcher Center for Studies*. Available at the link <https://www.bahethcenter.net>, retrieval date 2026/2/3.
24. Mahmoud, Dhamir Abdul Razzaq. Mahmoud, Dhamir Abdul Razzaq. (2019). The American vision for resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict during the Trump administration. *Tikrit Journal of Political Science*, (Issue 16).
25. Al-Zaytouna Center for Studies and Consultations. (2022). The American behaviour towards the Palestinian issue during the Trump era. *Lebanon*.
26. Al-Zaytouna Center for Studies and Consultations. (2025). Trump announces details of his plan regarding Gaza. *Palestine Today*, (Issue 6840).
27. The Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies. (2025). Ceasefire Agreement in Gaza: Its Features, Motivations, and the Challenges It Faces. *Qatar*.
28. The Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies. (2025). Situation Assessment: Trump's Plan to Displace the Residents of Gaza Strip – The Origin of the Idea, Its Prospects, and Consequences.
29. The Palestinian Media Center. (2025). Features of Trump's 2025 plan in light of the war on Gaza. Available at the link <https://palinfo.com/news>, retrieval date 2026/1/17.
30. Hammurabi Center for Contemporary Studies. (2017). The American decision on Jerusalem: timing and implications. *Qatar*.
31. Future for Research and Advanced Studies. *Al-Mustaqbal for Advanced Research and*

- Studies. (2026). Challenges in implementing the second phase of Trump's plan in Gaza in 2026. Available at the link <https://futureuae.com>, retrieval date 2026/2/2.
32. Al-Masri, Hani. (2016). Trump's earthquake and the Palestinian issue. The Palestinian Center for Political and Strategic Studies.
33. Al-Hazil, Amer. (No date.). Trumpism and its popular base - the Christian Zionist movement. The Palestinian Forum. Available at the link <https://www.palestineforum.com>, retrieval date 2026/2/2.
34. Abrumi, S. C., & Bourekba, M. (2025). Peace through strength? What Trump plan means for Palestine and global politics. CODOB Opinion..
35. Al Jazeera. (2025). Why has US president Trump removed sanctions on Israel settlers? Retrieved from <https://www.aljazeera.com/news> , Date of return 26/1/2026.
36. Dekhakhena, A. K. (2018). Fuelling disdain: President Trump policy toward the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Journal of Islamic Studies, 2.
37. Kosiorek, D. (2025). Humanitarian Aid as an instrument of warfare: The role of the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation in strategy of control and deportation of Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip. Wschodni Rocznik Humanitarny, 22(4).
38. Kriaa, B. (2021). Trump legacy in the Middle East: Strategic shift and the geopolitics of American foreign policy in the region (Doctoral dissertation, Portland State University). PDXScholar..
39. Lieberman, O., & Bertrand, N.(2025). State Department announces \$7 billion arms sales to Israel, circumventing review process. CNN. Retrieved January 27, , from <https://www.cnn.com>., Date of return 27/1/2026.
40. Nichols, M., Al Mughrabi, N., & Crispin, (2025). US vetoes UN Security Council demands for Gaza ceasefire. Reuters. Retrieved from <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east> , Date of return 16/1/2026 .
41. Rommel, M. (2025). Israel view of Trump. Konrad-Adenauer Stiftung, International Reporter..
42. Szuba, J. (2025). Trump administration notifies Congress of \$7.46 billion in arms sales to Israel. Al-Monitor. Retrieved from <https://shorturl.at/ed14w>, Date of return 26/1/2026 .
43. The White House. (2025). President Donald Trump comprehensive plan to end the Gaza conflict. Washington, D.C.
44. Werfelli, W. (2022). Trump peace plan. RUDN Journal of World History, 14(2).