RESEARCH ARTICLE

ARAB SPRING AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT.

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Abstract

The Arab Spring as waves of protests brought down several dictator regimes that some of them were a pro-Israeli government. Israel, even if they wanted to, they could not stay away from Arab neighbors, especially with the continuation of the historical conflict with the Arab world, because of the Palestinian issue and the consequent tensions and animosities. Pledge Israel and its leaders are aware that what was happening in the Arab neighbors have impact in various fields and levels, which is a historical issue has been to prepare for it by setting up scientific institutions aim to monitor development in the Arab world, analyze and understand the meanings of these reflections on Israel and the Arab-Israeli conflict. The fear of Israel was real, when the people were attacking of Israel’s embassy in Egypt, and the long peace treaty between Egypt and Israel has threatened. In opposite, signing an understanding deal between Fateh and Hamas, and re-opening of the Rafah crossing at the border between Egypt and the Gaza Strip that Israel has seen it as a threat to its national security. In addition, escalating Syrian civil war and growing terrorist groups in Syria has made the situation more complicated for Israel. The paper tries to evaluate the importance of the political uprising in the region on Israeli situation. Likewise, illustrate the impact of the Arab spring on the Arab-Israeli conflict, and then how their relation has an impact on the security stability in the Middle East.

Introduction:-

Mass demonstration and popular revolts have been an outbreak with began in Tunisia at the end of 2010, and in other countries in the earlier 2011. Thus, a great wave of the uprising has started in the Islamic world generally and Arabic countries, particularly. This wave of protest has to lead into bring a political upheaval and eliminating some authoritarian Arab regimes which four presidents ultimately lost their power in the region. Additionally, such upheaval has opened a door to Islamist parties to come to power and have been a major player in those countries.

However, Arab spring marks the end of the stability of secular authoritarian regimes in the Arab world. Those countries that have experienced revolution, have stepped toward democratic and elective government, warm and active participation by the public in political activities, peaceful rivalry among political parties and prevent electoral fraud such as double voting and so on.

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Furthermore, the elections in those countries have been proven that the Arab spring is also an Islamist spring, not only because of their results which they have gotten from the post-dictatorship election but also due to that role they have played in overthrowing secular dictatorship regimes. The initiated waves of change have affected every aspect of life in the region, including the Israel-Palestinian conflict; the primary reaction of Palestinians to the Arab spring was reconciliation between two major parties in Palestine both Hamas and Fatah.

The political changes in the Arab peninsula have definitely had a fundamental effect on Palestinian's and the Arab public way of thinking toward Israel. In the new Arabic world, public opinion is much more vital than the president or individual decision, and in the case of Arab-Israel conflict, it apparently seems public opinion will decide how the strife will be ended. And this is made a serious anxiety for Israel decision-makers about the future of their security and relations with the Arab world. Thereby, building security barriers on the borders by Israel with its neighbors such as Egypt and Jordan, enlarging the security budget and abstaining from any gesture toward Gaza Strip and West Bank have only been some of the steps taken by Israel in response to the Arab Spring as well.

This paper will discuss some questions such as, to what extent rising Islamic parties are creating an opportunity to minimized danger the conventional war between Arab-Israel? Or it might become escalating Arab-Israel conflict? Does Arab spring would inspire greater support for Palestinian conflict with Israel? I also discuss how the political upheaval in the Arab countries affects the Arab – Israeli conflict, and to what extend Israeli have concerned about the Arab spring? Here, there are some objectives, which are motivated to write this work, and those are clarifying what Arab spring is? How is it started? Similarly, an illustration of the impact of the Arab spring on the Arab-Israel conflict, and how their relation has an influence on the security stability in the Middle East will be discussed?

The Arab spring in the Middle East and North African countries has erupted in the result of existing of several internal factors, which became collapse some leadership who's had a strong relation with West and Israel, and they could keep the peace for a long time. Notwithstanding, shifting in some of those regimes have pushed the United States and Israel to rethink about their relations in such a way, which keep peace with Arab countries. In order to figure out the recent political upheaval in Arab peninsula and Arab-Israel conflict, we shall point out the background of this conflict and its roots, particularly the post-Cold war area.

Additionally, this work will be structured like this, first; point out the Arab spring as recent incidents and its factors. The next, impact of Arab spring on the current relations of Arab-Israel strife, through study Arab public version toward Israel and readiness of Israel to live peacefully with some new Arab regimes around its border. Subsequently, the discussion will be about implicating of Arab-Israel issues on the security conditions in the region.

**Political Upheaval and Its Causes in the Arab Worlds:**

Up to late 2010, the Arab world boasted a long list of some leaders, such as Qaddafi, who took charge of Libya in 1969; Saleh became president of Yemen in 1978; Mubarak took power of Egypt in 1981; Ben Ali rose to Tunisia’s presidency in 1987, and the Assad family has ruled Syria since 1970. (Gause III 2011) These leaders had controlled all aspects of life in their own countries and have banned all political activities rather torturing people under different reason in order to maintain power. (Gause III 2011)

Arab spring, however, has become a turning point in the history of the Arab countries, which was a revolutionary wave of protests and wars occurring that began on 18 December 2010, and characterized by civil uprisings in most of those countries and transferred to civil war later in some of them. Therefore, whether we like it or not the Arab peoples’ aspirations for dignity and voice are satisfied, and how smoothly transitions to democracy proceed, are not just great moral questions they will also determine the region’s stability and its economic forecasts for decades to come. (Dadush and Dunne 2011)

Since Bouazizi set himself on fire in Tunisian in December 2010, the flames that ended his life have spread across the entire Middle East. The protests and upheavals originally stimulated by his action have developed a variety of terms such as Arab spring, awakening or uprising, and they have defeated, threatened, or at least alarmed almost every ruling regime in the region. (Brym, Godbout et al.) The terms used to describe this event clearly indicate a sharp break from the decades of political stagnation and oppression there. (Brym, Godbout et al.) Political upheavals have also received by the US and EU when they express their support to the revolution in Tunisia and Egypt, Obama and European leaders have backed the protestors to overthrow of authoritarian leaders in favor of transitions to
The political upheaval in the region has not come from the vacuum but has derived from some reasons, for example, economic reason. The economic problem has played a key role in rising unrest situation such as the financial weakness, poverty, high level of joblessness, low wages and rising food costs; a great proportion of redundancy was mainly dominant among the rising numbers of young people in those countries have experienced Arab spring. (Goldstone 2011) Tunisia had very difficult economic and financial issues to deal with; GDP growth was at about 1.5% during the protest, and there was a blueprint for rising to nearer to 4% in 2012. (Taylor 2011) In addition, although neoliberal economic policies affected all states in the Arab world, Tunisia and Egypt hold a special place in the hearts of those advocating economic reform. Egypt was the site of the first test of neoliberalism in the region, and the president of the World Bank once hailed Tunisia as the "best student … in the region" when it came to economic restructuring. Both states, application of neoliberal policies exacerbated the divide between rich and poor, creating tensions that played out during the uprising. (Gelvin, J. L. 2015) These hard conditions have affected the Arab-Israel conflict as Israeli president referred poverty and oppression in the region have motivated resentment against Israel, he said, it better our neighbors will have it; we shall have better neighbors.(Press 2011)

Demography factor; according to the United Nations development program in 2009, the region’s population more than doubled between 1975 and 2005 to 314 million, and in 2010, over 50% of the population was under 25, with large numbers living in poverty. However, economic growth is not keeping pace with population growth and so does not provide sufficient jobs for those entering the labor market. Thus, regional youth unemployment stands at 23%, nearly double the world average of 13%. As an example, unofficial estimates say that young people make up 83% of Egypt’s unemployed. (Spring 2012) Furthermore, since 1990, the population aged between 15 and 29 has increased by 50% in Tunisia and Libya, 65% in Egypt and 125% in Yemen, making a substantial lack of employment opportunities and leading to mass dissatisfaction and disappointment toward their own government. (Goldstone 2011)

Moreover, corruption is another reason; both Egypt and Tunisia were enabled through the exclusion of the majority of the population from the economy. Family members of the ruling elite boasted their wealth in the streets of Tunis and Cairo as standards of living for the majority of the population stagnated. (Dodge 2011) Thus, there was an enormous proportion of corruption and lack of transparency, for instance, in Egypt Mubarak’s family seemingly built up a wealth of between $40 to $70 billion, and 39 officials and businessmen close to them are alleged to have made fortunes averaging more than $1 billion each.(Goldstone 2011)

Moreover, Arab spring has not expanded to all Arab countries, actuality; just six out of twenty-two Arab League member states have experienced genuine upheaval in the region, which are Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Bahrain, Yemen and Syria that have experienced various levels of serious unrest. (Say, East et al.) The political turmoil in some of those countries have has a direct impact on Israel, especially Egypt and Syria.

Israel Faces the New Reality:-
Israel’s relationship with the Arab world has taken a variety of forms ranging from the stated position between the executive and the policies that are trying to take advantage of the changes on the ground in the region to serve their interests. Altogether, it is possible to point out that the Israeli position of the Arab spring movement between the three stages: the stage of shock, at which point stunned by the Arab spring, Israel and there was an Israeli fear of serious changes in Egypt specifically. And the phase out of the shock, a stage that followed the outbreak of the Syrian revolution, and specifically where Israel graduated from the shock and to re-examine its strategic location in the region began and trying to understand what is going on around them. And phase adjustment, the current phase, which is trying to Israel, which benefits as much as possible from the preoccupation with the Arab world, the Interior for privacy and faltering Arab spring in order to achieve political and strategic interests were useful in the long run with this transition passage in the Arab world, and these interests the issue of Syria’s Weapons Mass Destruction, weakening Hamas and Hezbollah, situation of Sinai peninsula, Iran and a political settlement with the Palestinians. The following discussion will shed light on these issues.

The root of Arab-Israel conflict has returned to a time before waging World War one and weakness Osman Empire, since that time British has thought to establish Jewish state in the Arab peninsula, moreover, this process has started practically after 1918, and by 1929, enough population had gathered for that state. (Fraser 1995) Israeli state declared formally on 14 May 1948, and then the ending British mandate over era declared, conflict had started since that time, and the First Arab-Israeli War occurred in 1948. (Fraser 1995)
Successively, the second war happened when conflict increased as Egypt closed the Straits of Tiran for Israeli shipping, and then Syria, Jordan, and Iraq had based an enormous number of troops along the Israeli boundary. After diplomatic efforts to solve the crisis failed, Israel attacked in June 1967 and occupied the Gaza Strip; the Sinai Desert from Egypt, the Golan Heights from Syria and the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan, afterward; in 1973, and another war was an outbreak. (Conflict 2008)

The conflict was on going during the cold war, and after a collapse communist bloc, Israel has persisted on hostility against Palestinian. Apparently, since Hamas took control of Gaza in 2007, Israel has tried to surround and damage the Islamist movements with a mix of diplomatic isolation, economic pressure, and occasional military strikes, to terrorize Hamas, specifically, Israel also retains the threat of a more massive military response, such as the 2008-2009 "Cast Lead" operation, which generated more than 1,000 Palestinian deaths. (Byman 2011) Now we are moving on current relation between both side and impact of Arab spring on this relationship.

The positions of Israel on the Arab revolutions have divided into two separate tracks. The first is led by Israeli President Shimon Peres, who adopted a stand in favor of democratic change and called on decision makers in his country to understand what happened and understand it and maybe the initiative to take advantage of the atmosphere of openness to wave again its vision based on the call for the Middle Eastern economic and political market share of its population, according to the claim Peres, democratic values and openness that as long as Israel has claimed that it owned, unlike the Arab world. The second track, however, has the position adopted by Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's exciting suspicion of what is happening in the Arab world, considering what is going on around its country in preparation for the control of Islamist forces believed that the most important projects are to pounce on Israel and destroy. He, therefore, called for caution and urged the world to be alert to the danger coming after the Arab spring.

Binyamin Netanyahu has launched a scathing attack on the uprisings in the Middle East and North Africa, said that Arab countries moved not forward, but backward … the Arab spring was becoming an "Islamic, anti-western, anti-liberal, anti-Israeli, undemocratic wave". (Harriet Sherwood 2011) Israel’s preliminary reaction to the beginning of the Arab spring could be, frankly, depicted as one of the fears bordering on high anxiety, and some say such a response was not completely groundless. When popular protests were widespread all over the region, and probably with their inspiration, gatherings were held in the West Bank and Gaza Strip for putting an end to the split between Fatah and Hamas, which Fatah has controlled the West Bank, and the government led by Hamas, which controls Gaza since 2005. (Heller 2012) The political uprising in the region, particularly in Egypt, encourages Palestinians to avoid their leaders with the intention of end up the Israeli occupation and unification of the two parts of the country. The success of the revolution in Tunisia and Egypt in 2010 and 2011 respectively, led to breakdown the barrier among the public across the region. Even, the people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip did not resistant from this wave of people power flowing through the region, and demonstrated on the streets in solidarity people in their neighbors' countries. In Palestinian Authority the government tried to conquer the demonstrations dreading the effects of people power for their own governments. The most emphasis had given to the settlement and reconciliation between Hamas and Fatah. The Collapse of Mubarak in Egypt and public pressure on the street pushed the both party to enter in a negotiation talk.

Protesters were called to regulate relations between both parties and "national reconciliation" which was presented both as a national goal and a means of helping the end of Israeli rule in the West Bank. (Heller 2012) Because, after won parliamentary election in January 2006 by Hamas, with a good record of non-corruption in comparison to Fatah, with 74 seats. However, Israeli refused to accept a Hamas dominated government, as a result, became a split between both parties. (Winstone 2006) Nevertheless, initiating of reconciliation has made a real fear for Israel in the case of controlling West Bank by Hamas. These changes were making Israeli been concern about the political upheaval and following the developments in the Arab countries, because what was happening in the region directly related to their national security. The following graph shows the reaction of Israeli toward political upheaval in the region.
Graph (1): Mixed Reaction among Israelis toward the Arab Spring.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mixed Reaction Among Israelis</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Arab</th>
<th>Jew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did you follow news about the political demonstrations?</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Were you excited about the demonstrations?  
Very excited                      | 21    | 40   | 18  |
| Somewhat excited              | 37    | 33   | 38  |
| Not too excited/Not excited   | 41    | 26   | 44  |
| Don't know                    | 0     | 2    | 0   |
| Will the demonstrations lead to more democracy?  
Yes                             | 43    | 70   | 39  |
| No                            | 43    | 22   | 46  |
| Don't know                    | 14    | 8    | 15  |

*Asked of those who followed news about political demonstrations.

Source: Pew Research Center

As it can be noticed from the above graph, Israelis are evenly divided about the legacy of the popular uprisings: 43% think the political demonstrations will expand democracy in the region, while the same percentage disagrees. However, Israeli Arabs are much more optimistic, with fully 70% believing the protests will lead to more democracy. Just 39% of Israeli Jews share this view. This means that they have seen the Arab spring as a new dynamic that promote more instability and conflict between Arabs and Jew.

In addition, in regard, Israel's neighbors the civil war that has waged in Syria, and Assad’s rule have shaken and lost control in the country. Later, the Supreme Military Council that replaced Mubarak’s government has promised to defend its foothold in the Gaza Strip from Israeli attack. (Heller 2012) In these situations, Hamas agreed to sign a "reconciliation agreement" with Fatah, which drafted by Egypt in 2009 and deferred by the Hamas leadership under pressure from Syria and Iran. (Heller 2012) This is led to make the uncertain situation for Israel.

Furthermore, Israel is concerned about Hamas, because for Israel, reaching a deal with the Palestinians would mean making territorial concessions. Many here note that after Israel withdrew from Gaza in 2005, Hamas won Palestinian parliamentary elections in 2006, and then held control over Gaza in 2007. The Muslim Brotherhood also gained power in Egypt for the first time and experienced a very short rule in the country, observers also say, it may be a matter of time before Hamas takes over the West Bank, thus coming Islamists to power and possess an inclination to uphold Hamas has made Israel felt a hazard and expected an unstable security. (KERSHNER 2011)

Thus, the Arab spring played a role in the signing of the reconciliation pact, and the document asserted a willingness to hold elections for the presidency and Legislative Council. (Heller 2012) Therefore, the probability of exploding clashes between Palestinian and Israeli security forces as a result of outdoor condition still foreseeable. Hamas activists would try to place themselves at the forefront of the first fights since Arab spring. Furthermore, Hamas has repeatedly proven its capability to incentive a war against Israel, which would make Israel respond militarily action against the civilian. (Heller 2012)

New conflict via demonstration, if it started, will not be a direct product of the Arab spring, because Palestinian people would be conversant with the popular uprisings against Israel, but renewed conflict would erode the chance of the diplomatic process to settle the conflict, this development would be added to the other consequences of the turmoil in the region. (Heller 2012) Israel, for its part, will be cautious and worry of any new territorial deployment.
in the West Bank because of fears about elevated security threats as a result of what they called radicalization among the Palestinians and throughout the region. (Heller 2012)

Rising Islamist parties in Arab countries is another concern point for Israel, which it believes, they would limit the inclination of resumption of negotiations for promoting peace and stability, accordingly, all of these would reduce the capacity and the desire, of international players, chiefly the US and EU to put forward a new initiative for reopening of dialogue. Thus, elevating mass protest among the Palestinians, may lead into an all-out strife against the hostility of Israel. (Heller 2012) Thus, Israel alarmed both Palestinian parties should take seriously the peril of the lack of diplomatic dialogue for managing conflict.

This shows the probability that Israel will take hostility action against Hamas and jihadist organizations in Gaza as occurred in November 2012, when Israel tanks shelling the era in respond of Hamas operation, which generated four civilian casualties in Israel. (Ramadan 2012) In November, 14, 2012, the seven-day-long Gaza operation of Israel which called " Pillar of Defense" started; however, the changing balance in the region, the involvement of US administration and Islamic countries, including Egypt in the matter and the ability of Hamas to do damage in Tel Aviv due to its new missile’s ability have all prevented a great catastrophe and the casualties in the recent Israeli military operation have remained relatively limited by 145 deaths from Palestinian compared to the level of destruction and number of casualties in the Operation Cast Lead in 2008. (BILIC 2012)

This operation has some motivated, such as to influence US foreign policy after the re-election of Obama in 2012, an assessment of the Arab reaction after Arab spring and challenging Egyptian government, however, Egypt condemned the attack and withdrew its ambassador from Tel Aviv, and sent its foreign minister to Gaza. (Sayed 2012) Moreover, Israel considers the new political reality in Egypt as one of the most significant challenges facing Israel, due to the possibility of helping Hamas in Gaza. (Heller 2012) When the head of the Higher Military Council was vividly alarmed that "the threat against the Palestinian government has enraged Arab nations, which may augur disastrous results". (Levy 2012) Under Sisi authority also, regardless of its objective, any military operation in Gaza would inevitably prompt a harsh response in Egyptian public opinion and a demand to react against Israel. In anticipation of such a response, Israel will likely deny the relative freedom of action it enjoyed during Operation Cast Lead, instead, Israel will probably go to carry out a rapid campaign. (Heller 2012) Israel also put up security fences on the border with Egypt and Jordan, increasing the security budget and abstaining from any gesture toward the Palestinians have been only some of the steps taken. (Ravid 2011).

Furthermore, the Egypt-Israeli relationship could consider also in providing security of Sinai Peninsula and the Israeli-Egyptian border, recently despite an increased troop presence there; the Egyptian government apparently seems unable to control the area, and jihadist organizations are increasingly free to operate there. (Heller 2012) Islamist militants frequently attacking Egyptian military in North Sinai province and wounding more in an attack on a security checkpoint and military bases, and the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) group’s Egyptian branch in the Sinai Peninsula claimed responsibility for the most incidents in the area. (Al Jazeera 2017). Apparently, this is a sever concern for the Israeli national security. The Islamic State-linked terrorist groups in the Peninsula have threatened Israel and Jews among its belligerent messages, as mentioned "Oh Jews, wait for us. The punishment [we have prepared for you] is severe and soon you will pay a high price.” (JPOST 2016) Therefore, security officials in Israel have kept a close eye on their border with Egypt, concerned about possible attacks from Sinai Province. As the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) mentioned that "the enemy is Daesh … we believe that these terror cells will try to hit our forces in order to prove themselves." (Derek Stoffel 2016)

The Islamic state from Sinai Province has launched several rocket attacks against Israeli territory in 2016. IDF declared that terrorist cell attacked an army patrol along the security fence that marks the Israeli-Egyptian border; the force was able to respond and to hit back at those who tried to infiltrate the border into Israel. (Derek Stoffel 2016)

Consequently, the situation along the Egyptian border, which includes the southern border with Gaza, is even more sensitive. Post-Mubarak period there were serious incidents along the Sinai border, leading to a crisis in relations. Gunmen regularly crossed the Sinai border into Israel and killed several Israelis. Israeli security forces then gave chase and killed some of the gunmen and also, Israel blamed Egypt for failing to control the Sinai. (Taylor 2011) Therefore, Israel believed that shifting of power in Egypt and instability in Jordan could have profound consequences for Israel, which depends on the peace accords, they were only two Arab countries, which regarded as
Moreover, in Jordan, there is discontent on the Jordanian street, thus, Israel has worried about its border with Jordan, which thinks that it is largely unsecured. Therefore, Israel has trying to prepare for reaction; because it has already a peace agreement with Jordan so breaking that treaty will make Israel take aggressive action. (Heller 2012) Similarly, "The Daily Beast" America magazine reported that the US sources have confirmed the keenness of "Israel" for military intervention in Jordan, the event that a military attack by the fighters of ISIS. (Eli Lake 2014)

In addition, The Golan Heights security, it is vague where the unrest in Syria will end, but the current situation is likely to end at some point in political change. Assad also has supported Hamas and Hezbollah which they rejected peace or at least has not embraced negotiations and is a close friend of Iran. (Byman 2011) Still, Israel's artillery has fired back at Syria after gunfire hit an Israeli military vehicle in the Golan Heights. The incident comes amid high tensions in the region as Israel is waging an offensive against Gaza while civil war continues in Syria. Moreover, International community is really a concern about Syrian military use of chemical weapons against civilian and which they are waiting for final orders from Assad, as the US has officials reported. And Netanyahu says Israel, and the international community is watchfully observing developments in Syria regarding its stores of chemical weapons. (Benari 2012)

Furthermore, after rising the Islamic States in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in Syria, the security threats of this terrorist group have increased to Israeli. The Islamic States has released a video which threatens the Israeli occupation forces, and it appeared fighters, speaking in Hebrew, directed a message to "the Jews." The broadcast terrorist organization video under the name "break boundaries and slaughter the Jews" began to talk about the Jews and how they arrived in Palestine, and how they had occupied, and initiated some of the verses and the hadith related to the presence of Jews in the land of the Arabian Peninsula, as well as in the Levant.

Therefore, Arab uprising targeted Bin Ali in Tunisia and Mubarak in Egypt were the central pillars of a regime holding a critically important Arab state to a political course that completed Israel's vital security interests. (Heller 2012) Mubarak was scarcely the Zionist supporter, for instance; he did not allow anti-Israel and American movements and even propaganda in Egypt; Egyptian media were not only prohibited to critics Israel's hostility but also to speculate about the state of the President's health. (Heller 2012) Thus, from US standpoint, what Roosevelt said about Anastasio Somoza, could have said with equal validity about Mubarak: "He may be a son of a bitch, but he's our son of a bitch," because his significance service to Israeli and American, his overthrow in the American circle necessarily augured badly for the US and Israel's interests. (Heller 2012) Mubarak has been a fixture of Israel's geostrategic landscape for three decades. Israel elected eight prime ministers, conducted several wars and engaged in peace talks with multiple partners, and Mubarak was always there. He personified regional stability. (Benn 2011)

Under Mubarak's rule, Egypt also kept the Rafah crossing point between Egypt and Gaza closed, helping Israel restrict the flow of goods and people into and out of Gaza. (Byman 2011) Therefore, his policy was based consistently on interpreting Egypt's national interest necessity for maintenance of the Israeli-Egyptian Peace Treaty, fight off Islamist movements, active suppression of what he called extremists, and close coordination with the U.S. (Heller 2012) However, Israel treaties with Egypt in 1979 and Jordan in 1994 remain unpopular among public, particularly during the Arab spring and in post-Mubarak era, while Israel was relied on the strength of Mubarak's regime and the Jordanian monarchy to keep them intact, but collapsing Mubarak increased the possibility of rising protest in Jordan led to Israeli disappointed. (Zacharia 2011) In consequence, Netanyahu expressed his anxious and asked the international community to oblige "any Egyptian government preserves the peace accord with Israel" .(Zacharia 2011 ) Due to; a political leader of Egypt’s Muslim Brotherhood had called on any government that replaces Mubarak’s regime to withdraw from the 32-year-old peace treaty with Israel. (Lake 2011)

Nevertheless, Dan Gillerman, a former Israeli ambassador to the UN in respond to some threat by Muslim Brotherhood said, "if they do it, it will be a very unfortunate development for Egypt and Israel, both countries have enjoyed a peace for thirty years, undoubtedly not a very warm peace, but a cold peace is better than a hot war". (Lake 2011) Moreover, the revolution in Egypt and unrest elsewhere in the Arab world has shaken Arab leader loyalty for Israel, nevertheless, sympathy for Hamas in Egypt is getting high, and Hamas’ resistance to Israel is also popular, already the new Egyptian government declared it will open Rafah and no longer collaborate with the
economic isolation of Gaza.(Byman 2011) Likewise, Cairo (Under Muslim Brotherhood Rules) had declared opening Rafah for putting an end to Palestinian suffering and breaking long term siege. Egyptian Foreign Minister has also added that "Egyptian national security and Palestinian security are one".(Levy 2012) Subsequently; the Muslim Brotherhood also called on the government to prevent the continuing supply of gas to Israel out of "solidarity with the Palestinian people besieged in the West Bank and Gaza".(Levy 2012)

Afterwards, the experienced of Arab spring by Libya, Yemen and Syria seemed uncomfortable for Israel because of weakening and overthrowing those regimes were hospitable to Israeli interests, thus, Israeli concerns were further intensified when it began to appear as though the forces most likely to benefit from and exploit the fall of established regimes were not the secular.(Heller 2012) Netanyahu also warned, "if extreme elements are allowed to exploit democratic processes to attain power and promote anti-democratic goals, as happened in Iran and Egypt under Morsi and elsewhere, the result will be harm to peace, and harm to democracy".(Zacharia 2011 )

For that reason, the real fears among Israel's are that a new Arab government has might be dominated by Islamists, would it break the peace treaty between them and Israel? Would it seek to go to war again?(Miller 2011) In response, the spokesman for the Brotherhood asserted that they "would respect the peace treaty with Israel as long as Israel shows real progress on improving a lot of the Palestinians." (Lake 2011) However, the Israeli government regards its main approach to the Arab Spring is that Israel must prepare itself to deal with and respond whatever the upshots might be. Additionally, the US has illustrated its compulsion of the Israeli security and asked Israel to work for peace with new actors in the region, when US administration said, "as for Israel, our friendship is rooted deeply in a shared history and shared values; our commitment to Israel’s security is unshakeable…It’s important that we tell the truth: The status quo is unsustainable and Israel too must act boldly to advance a lasting peace."(President Barack Obama speech, Washington, D.C., May 19, 2011) Therefore, supporting Israel’s security and pursuing Arab-Israeli peace by the US, require the US efforts to reshape the structure of the region in order to fulfill its own interests there.(Terrill 2011 )

Also, the former US peace negotiator A. D. Miller contends "the irony is that the challenges a new Egypt would pose to America, and Israel would not come from the worst-case scenarios imagined by frantic policymakers and intelligence analysts an extremist Muslim takeover, an abrogation of peace treaties, the closing of the Suez Canal, nevertheless, from the very values of participatory government and free speech that free societies so cherish."(Byman 2011) Because, there's no doubt, a new Egyptian government and president, more responsive to public opinion, indeed, legitimized by the public in free elections, will be, by necessity or inclination, far more critical of Israeli actions and policies and far less likely to give Israel the benefit of any doubts.(Miller 2011) Moreover, Netanyahu has highlighted his fears in public, particularly the threat of Egypt turning into a new Iran. Nonetheless, yet a more optimistic analysis suggests that the Israeli government could be leverage the Egyptian crisis to seek new opportunities, a window to restart the peace process with the Palestinians and try to support the spread of democracy in the region.(Benn 2011) Seemingly, the current government would not want to withdraw from the peace treaty with Israel; nobody in Egypt wants war with Israel and there is every sign right now that the military will still play a strong role in the next. (Miller2011) In sum, the Arab Spring has not only shaken some dictator regimes in the region, but also threatened Israeli security. The consequences of the political uprising have made the situation much complicated, particularly after rising jihadist terrorists and hijacking the demands of people.

Conclusion:-
The Arab Spring has changed the structure of the regime and pushed Arab world toward semi - democracy, human dignity, transparency and so on. Several factors have played the role in such political and social upheaval such as economic, demography. Furthermore, political upheaval has brought Islamist to power (even for a short period), that creates concern for Israel and pushed Tel Aviv to test the first operation on Gaza after Arab spring, which made a real concern for the regional and international security. The Arab Spring also has strengthened the conflict between Israel and some other Arab countries, when the peace treaty between those countries and Israel threatened. However, the question is remains is that whether future war between Arab and Israel will be limited between Israeli and Palestinian or will engage other Arab countries and (jihadist groups like ISIS), specifically those countries that have experienced the Arab Spring?
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