

Abstract

The study of political Islam movements in the Arab world in general, and the society of the Muslim brotherhood in Egypt and its relations with the United States of America in precise is parlous. Moreover, going into the details of this study and searching it page by page is a risky subject because of the numerous relations and secrets of its personnel, groups, organizations, rulers, general intelligence and politicians, where each has a role in this matter.

As such, the paradox of this study is based on a broad reading of the mechanisms used by the United States of America to promote Muslim brotherhood in Egypt, and whether this was one of the main reasons behind having the society of the Muslim brotherhood in the political fronts. This study will deal with a period starting from the beginning of the Cold War until the rise of Muslim brotherhood to power.

This Study aims to analyze the emergence of Muslim brotherhood in Egypt and to inspect the mechanisms of the growing role of Muslim brotherhood in political life. Moreover, the study will address the nature and secrets of the United States' relationship with Muslim brotherhood and the society of Muslim brotherhood in precise. The researcher followed a number of scientific research techniques in this study of which were the descriptive analytical method and the historical methodology as tools to measure the phenomenon.

The researcher concludes that political Islam theoreticians' did not agree on one clear definition for it, as some of them defined political Islam as a political term used to describe Islamic movements which aims to apply the teachings of the Holy Qur'an and the Islamic Shari'a in the political domain by taking part in the government, whereas others said that the group members are the Arab world's capitalists because they are merchants and work to accumulate wealth and money in addition to their independence on the duty-free market besides being movements that aims for authority.

Furthermore, after observing the historical development of the society of the Muslim brotherhood, the researcher deduces that each phase of development had its secrets. For example, during the reign of King Farouk, the group proclaimed him as Amir al Mu'minin (Leader of the Faithfull), which indicates that this phase was characterized with a union between the two parties and the good relation continued even after the assassination of Hassan al-Banna.

However, when the Egyptian Revolution of 1952 started with American and British advocacy in their desire to dethrone the king, the group supported the revolution and issued a statement that the revolution is going to grant Egyptian people social, economic and moral reforms. It is also known that during that period al-Banna visited the United Kingdom of Saudi Arabia regularly, in order to collect money to help the group's activities.

Yet the regime of president Gamal Abdel Nasser started positively between the system and the group until the latter attempted to assassinate the president. This phase witnessed a good relationship between the group and the American administration through Saudi Arabia in order to get money and meet American personalities in Cairo. The connections between the group and America grew

stronger during Abdel Nasser's regime in pursuit of the American administration to fight Nasser's soviet socialism.

Many transformations between the Muslim brotherhood and the system took place in president Anwar al-Sadat's regime. At the beginning, both the group and the president converged in cooperation with the Saudi general intelligence, in order to open up to Islamic movements and establish connections with the American administration in an effort to fight the regime of the former president. However, this phase came to an afflictive end when the group assassinated al-Sadat. This phase formed a growth in the American-Muslim Brotherhood relationship.

At the beginning of President Hosni Mubarak's regime the relationship with the group was good, until the beginning of the nineties and the end of the cold war, when the conflict between both parties started owing to the growing official connections between the society of the Muslim brotherhood and the American administration through the American ambassadors in Cairo. The incidents of 11 September played a role in planning a new strategy for the relationship between the American administration and the group, which was based on differentiating between moderate Islamic currents and radical Islamic currents.

Complementing the observation of historical development, the researcher concluded that the relationship was somehow similar between the society of the Muslim brotherhood and the ruler in Egypt beginning with King Farouk and ending with three consecutive presidents. This is evident through the convergence in the beginning of each relationship, whereas the ending in most cases is tragic to the ruler. It is also clear that each phase has its own secrets and mysteries regarding the relationship between the group and the American administration.

The Revolution of 25/January/2011 was the most definitive event to the society of the Muslim brotherhood. It was noticed that during that period the Muslim brotherhood changed the direction of their official discourse toward the United States of America and vice versa. This happened upon the acceptance of both sides for each other according to a common wisdom of achieving the interest of each party.

In conclusion, the fact that the relationship between the United States of America and the Middle Eastern countries is tied to its own interests in the region is inevitable, in addition to establishing governments in the Middle East to fulfill the American interests. Also, we notice that all tools of American influence on those countries are part of an American strategy that makes the currents of political Islam the strongest political factor in the Middle East. Moreover, this strategy aims to make those currents lead the political arena in the region whether being pro governments or in opposition, which makes it imperative for those countries either to unite with those currents or classify them as an irreducible enemy or foe.