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Soggetti	Economic policy Political economy International relations Economic Policy International Political Economy Middle Eastern Politics Foreign Policy Middle East Politics and government
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Part I: Society -- From Small Sheikhdome to Over-Population -- The Foreign Workers -- Minorities -- Christians in Jordan -- Circassians -- Part II: Economy and Environment -- Political Economy -- Environmental Challenges -- Sustainable Development -- Smoking -- Part III: Politics and Identity -- Citizenship -- Composite Nationalism Re-visited -- King Abdullah-I -- King Hussein (1935-99) -- The Arab Legion -- Muslim Brotherhood and Salafism -- The West Bank Under Jordan -- Jerusalem: Hashemite Quest for Legitimacy -- Jordan-Hamas Relations -- Political Reforms -- The Palestinians -- Part IV: Foreign Policy and Security -- Foreign Policy under King Hussein -- Foreign Policy Under King Abdullah II -- Relations with Saudi Arabia -- A Century of Israel-Jordan Relations -- Jordanian-Israeli Relations Under King Hussein -- Rabin and Hussein: From Enemies at War to Partners in Peace -- The ISIS -- National Security Priorities.
Sommario/riassunto	This Handbook presents a broad yet nuanced portrait of the Hashemite

Kingdom of Jordan, its socio-political rifts, economic challenges, foreign policy priorities and historical complexities. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has traditionally been an oasis of peace and stability in the ever-turbulent Middle East. The political ambitions of regional powers, often expressed in the form of territorial aggrandisement, have followed the Hashemites like an inseparable shadow. The scarcity of natural resources, especially water, has been compounded by the periodic influx of refugees from its neighbours. As a result, many—Arab and non-Arab alike—have questioned the longevity and survival of Jordan. These uncertainties were compounded when the founding ruler, King Abdullah I, became involved in the nascent Palestinian problem at the end of World War II. The annexation of the eastern part of Mandate Palestine or the West Bank in the wake of the 1948 War transformed the Jordanian demography and sowed the seeds of an uneasy relationship with the Palestinian component of its population, citizens, residents and refugees. Though better natural resources and stronger leaders have not ensured political stability in many Arab and non-Arab countries, Jordan has been an exception. Indeed, since its formation as an Emirate by the British in 1921, the Kingdom has seen only four rulers, a testimony to the sagacity and political foresight of the Hashemites. The Hashemites have managed to sustain the semi-rentier model primarily through international aid and assistance, which in turn inhibits Jordan from pursuing rapid political and economic reforms. Though a liberal, multi-religious and multicultural society, Jordan has been hampered by social cleavages especially between the tribal population and the forces of modernization.
