

## Abstract

We have addressed many different aspects of researchers from the date of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, the region is still in need of serious and solid studies, dealing with various issues, especially including the contemporary. But Kuwait has a number of researchers and historians, to write a lot of research on different aspects, but no one has a study highlighting the seriousness of the role played by Kuwait to the issues of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, although the importance of this role in the crystallization and the formation of some political entities in the region. Nor was there a study of the existing links and cooperation relations between Kuwait and the UAE and the region, which had links with Kuwait as part of the close ties and different positions on the issues.

Clearly, most researchers did not mention or focus on the role of Kuwait, whether official or popular issues to the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, and they eat the generality of the subject, away from the details of what was done by Kuwait to the issues of the region, especially the educational, cultural, health, economic, and did not focus on situation of the people of Kuwait, which was his former positions associated with the Kuwaiti government was the protection of the Treaty with Britain, forced to move away somewhat from the focus on issues of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula in particular the political, in order not to clash with Britain in control of the region then. If this case had been continued until 1961, the Kuwait independence from Britain so far has adopted a foreign policy to some extent on the impact of other countries. It is also clear that the discovery of oil and the increase in Kuwait's finance, it has created the possibility of the role of mediator in the conflict area of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, with a view to reducing tension in the region on the one hand, and to enable them to gain political influence in the policy area on the other.

In this study, the researcher is trying to learn the role and positions of the issues of the Gulf of Kuwait and the Arabian Peninsula, and highlight, through the study situation of the people and government of Kuwait. On this basis, has been chosen as the theme (and the issues of Kuwait Gulf and Arab Peninsula 1950 - 1971) was set the first date, because it represents the year as Sheikh Abdullah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, the rule of the Emirate of Kuwait, which saw the beginning of his awareness of the actual shape to the issues of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula and the increased capacity due to the discovery of the Kuwaiti financial and export of oil, which enabled them to voice their views more than ever before, becoming a very important economic power, enabling it to play a political role in the region, and the subsequent obtaining of Kuwait's independence, and visibility of economic power lacking in the prior rule of Abdullah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, who is - gradually reflect the positions of Kuwait - not as much as possible and in contravention of its relations with Britain. The second date represents the year when Britain withdrew from the Gulf region Arab, and the independence of Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the UAE include the formation of the coast of Oman under the name of the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and was a great role in the development of the entities as one of the parties concerned.

We have included research on the Introduction and six chapters, which deal with the pre stages during which the emergence of the Emirate of Kuwait, focusing on the importance of geographical location, and the advent of the morning and stability, and their relationship with the Ottomans, British and other forces surrounding them, and competition between the time of the morning and the good and the Saud, Kuwait as well as the importance for the major states, and the impact of World War The first and the relations in Britain and the Ottoman Empire, leading to Ashrenyat the last century, which Witnessed the beginning of the first reform movement calls for the participation of the people of Kuwait by virtue of the country, following the principle of consultation in the selection of Governor for the administration of the country on the basis of justice and fairness, in addition to the events of the Legislative Council in 1938, and the subsequent persecution of the movement affected the Kuwaiti national governance in Iraq. Also included the introduction, the emergence of the importance of Kuwait after the discovery of oil, and the advent of Abdullah Al-Salem Al-Sabah ruling, and their independence from Britain in 1961, as well as highlighting some of the intellectual, economic, and development of Kuwait. Has been addressed in the preface section II, the position of Kuwait issues of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula during the period prior to 1950, which began to take form in ascending order, as the focus was on issues of neighboring Kuwait, but with the beginning of the last century, began to cross the Kuwaiti more on these issues, particularly issues relating to Iraq, given the vulnerability of Kuwaiti society, as well as attention to issues of the Arab Gulf.

Chapter I, handled the position of the issues of Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, and focused their attention span through the issues of Iraq in Kuwait during the monarchy, and the Kuwaiti public opinion of the Baghdad Pact and the 1958 revolution, and the subsequent events, as well as the position of Kuwait in 1963 coup, The issue of the execution of Iraqi spies, and bad relations, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran at that time, the chapter also focused attention on the issues that Kuwait and Saudi Arabia face, of the conflict over North Yemen and its implications on the situation in the area, and the position of the coalition, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia - Iran's non-declared power-sharing in the Arabian Gulf region.

The focus of chapter II, for the assistance provided by Kuwait to the Arab Gulf, especially to the coast of Oman, the UAE since the beginning of the last century Khmsenja, which is almost restricted to educational and health assistance, such as building schools and financial supervision and management, most schools in the coast of Oman, and the establishment of some health centers, as well as other assistance, and some loans and grants to the Gulf emirates, and the importance of such assistance and loans in progress and the development of some aspects of life In the UAE.

The third chapter, the issue of Arab - British - Iran in the Gulf Emirates, Kuwait and the position of this competition, and the Egypt of the time trying to extend its influence to the region under the guise of aid and development in these poor then Emirates, Kuwait and the extent to welcome the idea of Aid collectively, under the pretext of defending the Arab identity of the Arabian



Gulf, and the face of allegations of Iran. The chapter also, the seriousness of Kuwait to provide assistance to the coast of Oman, the UAE under the cover of the Arab League, as well as the position of the intransigence of Britain and Saudi Arabia, and refusing an extension to the influence of the Arab League Gulf Arab emirates, as well as its position of isolation and Ruler of Sharjah, and seriousness to continue to provide individual assistance to the UAE coast of Oman. The chapter dealing with an issue Kuwait to foreign immigration to the Gulf Emirates and Kuwaiti public opinion on this issue.

The focus of chapter IV, on the issues that faced the Emirate of Bahrain, and then the escalation of the national movement, particularly in 1956, and the uprising of 1965, and the extent of support for different categories of Kuwaiti society of the National Movement of Bahrain. The chapter is also Kuwait's position on the issue of Britain's withdrawal from the Arabian Gulf, and the problems of this kind of withdrawal, in particular the allegations of Iran, Bahrain. It also discussed the chapter, the role of Kuwait in the resolution of the conflict of Iran - Bahrain, and composition of the delegation of high-level mission to mediate between the parties, demonstrates the seriousness of Kuwait and its eagerness to end the conflict of Iran - Bahrain, and the successes achieved in this field.

Chapter V, the continued emergence of the idea of the Union of the nine Arab Gulf (Bahrain, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras Al Khaimah, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain and Fujairah), Kuwait and the continuing call for the Union, particularly Britain, following the announcement of its intention to withdraw from the region by the end of 1971, also included efforts by Kuwait to the success of the Union of the Arab Gulf, and the visits by officials to achieve this, and offer to mediate in order to overcome the difficulties in front of the Union, followed by the formation of a Kuwaiti delegation and mediation - a joint Saudi-UAE visited the Arabian Gulf. The chapter also, the point of view of Kuwait for the cause of the failure of the Union Nona, and compensation for the Federation of the UAE coast of Oman and Kuwait's position that, in addition to the issue of allegations of Iranian islands in the three Arab, and the reaction to Iran's occupation of Kuwait to the islands.

Focused sixth and final chapter, on the issues of Yemen and Oman through to identify the extent of Kuwait's interest in the issues of Yemen, and then the idea of the Union of South Yemen Arab Emirates, Kuwait and the position of currents British colonization of South Yemen. The chapter focused on the Yemeni revolution and competition on the Arab Yemen and Kuwait's position on this issue, and other contentious issues between the Alimanyen themselves, and border issues with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait as well as the assistance provided to Yemen and then the construction of schools, hospitals and others, as well as loans granted to Yemen, Kuwait, both North and South. As Chapter, the extent of Kuwait's interest in issues of Oman, the developments of the time between the Sultanate and Imamate, and the revolution in the province of Dhofar and the support it received in particular from the Arab Nationalist Movement in Kuwait, as well as the position of Kuwait to take Sultan Qaboos Bin Said, governance, and support for the independence of Oman.

Adopted the notion of a variety of sources, chief among them the documents which formed the basic material in the writing of the subject of the study, as reported by many of the important information that have not previously been the focus of other researchers, and perhaps the most important documents in the record of the Arab world of the research and publishing house in Beirut , which is several volumes, each containing a large number of documents and brochures, embassies, and articles in newspapers and magazines, and newsletters for news agencies and the Arab world and elsewhere, and the importance of this record stems from the fact that the article following the event, date him almost as a daily point of issuance. Furthermore, the thesis has adopted a number of notes have been highlighted notes Khaled Bader Al-Bader, entitled (with a convoy of life). Also adopted by a large number of books in Arabic, Arabic and foreign books and other messages from the university, which is about the value of research to make their great effort and time in order to provide sound scientific manner. As well as a large number of Arabic periodicals. Not to mention the sources of international information network (Internet), an important tributary to give historical article, and you come in the forefront of newspapers and magazines, and published article of important historical issues concerning the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula.

Has been shown through research, that of Kuwait was a strong and effective role in relation to the issues of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, although this role or interest may take the form of upward in the expression of attitudes, and this, of course, the result of the stages of the development of Kuwaiti society on the one hand, and the dominance of Britain's official position Kuwaiti Protection Convention signed in 1899 between them, and their consequences. It made the official position of Kuwait is unable to give his opinion of the overall issues of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, so the burden of the situation has occurred with the people of Kuwait, which was expressed through the hair on the first place there is no other way, but that the development of awareness of the Kuwaiti particularly in the period between the two, so that society began to express his opinion, not only issues of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, but for different issues of Arab, Islamic and Third World issues. However, as can be seen, is that the development of institutions of Kuwait and I mean here specifically clubs, newspapers and magazines, has been slow, starting with the solutions that actually held the fifties of the last century, so we can say that most of the People's attitudes and, in particular, has not been recorded, but this situation has changed since the fifties of the last century, some started to magazines and newspapers, criticizing the conditions then prevailing in the Arab world, including the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula.

It is clear also that, since Sheikh Abdullah Al-Salem Al-rule the Emirate of Kuwait in 1950, until 1971, devastated the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula important and serious events, some of which were on Kuwait and some other countries and the UAE region. Has been to Kuwait since the start positions, one of the people is the most mature and the interest and awareness of, and the other official, or government, which was a way to deal with issues of political will of States in the world, to wish that these issues do not affect the internal situation of

Kuwait and the durability of a particular type of governance.

That the most important point is that of Kuwait and after the discovery of oil and the subsequent increase in financial capacity, has contributed greatly to the interest in the cause of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, and the varied positions of importance, as it accounted for the issues of Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Arab Emirates the most important issues, followed by most important issues of Yemen and Oman. The reason that Kuwait was affected by developments taking place then the situation in Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Emirates, Kuwait and its implications for more of those developments that have taken place in Yemen and Oman.