

An Analysis of the Sisi Regime's Position on the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict. from the Perspective of Identity Construction

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Abstract. According to the perception of identity construction, this document interprets Egypt's position on the Zionist-Palestinian conflict as a psychological manifestation of its personality development process. To understand how Egypt's nature has changed as a result of Arab nationalism, Islamism, and Egyptian nationalism, the review first examines three key elements: the international environment, home environment, and the decision wealthy. Finally, the Sisi government's place on the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict. and its working connections with both parties is revealed. Eventually, the report examines how identity politics under the Sisi regime affects its place on the Jewish- Arab matter by incorporating theories on how identity politics and foreign policy communicate.

Keywords: Identity construction; Sisi; Israeli-Palestinian Conflict.

1. Introduction

Egypt's position on the Israeli-Palestinian issue has had antagonistic traits since Sisi's law. Egypt has strongly repressed Hamas and maintained a subdued relationship with Israel, on the other hand, it has positively promoted its support and assistance to the Palestinians and often collaborated with numerous Muslim nations to improve assistance in bringing up new rounds of the Zionist- Palestinian issue. However, this change in Egypt's place during the Sisi period has been influenced by the influx of Muslim cultural causes after the Arab Spring. But, " changes in a government's foreign policy result from the participating inclusion of personality and materials factors" are constructed from the perspective of identity construction. The development of names, developing companies that are in line with national interests, and the position acts on the basis of personality to make decisions that are in line with its distinctive emotions are all influenced by the personal preferences of leaders, public opinion, international environment, and geopolitical circumstances at different times. Egypt's position on the Zionist- Muslim problem reflects both the agency's internal and external atmosphere, and it depicts the identity construction of the program. Through the lens of identity construction theory, the goals of this report are to explore the peculiarities of Egypt's foreign policy and the subsequent relationships of identity formation in this time, as well as to describe the Sisi government's contradictory and shifting positions on the Jewish-Arab issue.

2. Review of Identity Construction Theory

The effect of celebration or state names on foreign policy and global organizations is emphasized in character approach in foreign relations. The conceptual foundation of identity construction is Wendt's social constructivism. Wendt (1992) argued that state anarchy in international relations is not a naturally occurring state but a result of state interactions, underscoring the crucial significance of identity in international relations. This perspective provided a framework for subsequent research, prompting scholars to explore how states shape their international status through identity and action (Berenskoetter, 2010). Because it is an intrinsic price, a country's character serves as its driving force behind its international steps and foreign policy.

According to constructivists, express sentiments, figure, and material interests are influenced by both material interests and politically constructed labels while also influencing global actions and foreign

policy. Despite the fact that liberty is significant and can shape or form interests, material interests are the engine of identity's efficient growth. For Egypt, the evolution of its identity has been influenced by internal politics, historical legacies, and external pressures (Elhadidi, 2018). After the 2011 revolution, Egypt's foreign policy underwent significant changes, reflecting a reconstruction of national identity (Selim, 2022).

Character involves self-awareness, study, and interaction with others at the state rates. The key to state identity, in Choi (2015), is the fusion of norms and rationality. National names are constantly being redefined in the Middle East because of complex interactions between animosity and help. In order to address internal and external challenges and strengthen its position as a leader in the Arab world, the Sisi government, using Egypt as an example (Owinter&Shiloah,2019), has increasingly emphasised nationalism and historical tradition in its foreign policy.

Because it is easy, complete, and subject to change, personality may change in response to interest-driven shift. In a variety of contexts and stages, actors (i .e., states) make foreign policy choices that best match their overall goals and interests. But, in this building process, identity does hardly follow decision- making completely, actors reinvent the self by integrating various factors when determining positions and decisions, prioritizing the identity most recurrent with essential interests. Instead of a crystal-clear range, identity construction and decision-making co-exist. To understand how reputation and foreign policy interact, this idea is presented.

The discourse between foreign policy options and acknowledgement is straightforward. When identity (or norms) is firmly established but interests are ambiguous, the causal arrow flows from identity to interests, with actors making decisions based on identity. Conversely, when identity is unstable or fluid while interests are clear, the causal arrow often flows from interests to identity, leading to the Construction of new identities to accommodate interest needs.

Also, national identity is impacted significantly by the formation of personal names. Wendt (1994) examined how collective identity functions in the international system, emphasizing that states often consider other states ' responses and recognition when constructing their own identities. Egypt's foreign policy, particularly its support for Palestine, is reflected in efforts to advance its standing in international affairs (Ahmadian, 2014;Dickstein, 2014).

Although there is a strong relationship between personality and interests, decisions about temperament may conflict with one another in various focus settings.

3. Identity Construction of the Sisi Regime from a Multi-Degree Perspective

The 2011 Egyptian Revolution, which overthrew Mubarak's 30-year law and sparked significant social unrest, is responsible for the Sisi government's success. During this transitional time, the Muslim Brotherhood grew stronger, but common express resentment resulted from the country's disappointment with its disintegrating authorities. After a trend to kill Morsi in 2013, Sisi was elected leader in 2014, actually building the Sisi regime.

Sisi continued to face several difficulties in bringing the Arabs up, which assuredly weakened the country's legitimacy despite having organization. On the other hand, Iranian authorities recognized that local unity was needed to fight external challenges and keep regional stability. Egypt's proper criteria for regional stability and strength were reflected in the rules of unity and help promoted by Arab nationalism.

In any provincial world, identity recovery is a regular and ongoing process. Express personality is rarely static—it develops in response to altering domestic and international issues. Under Sisi, Egypt's identity construction has undergone powerful moves among Egyptian nationalism, Arab nationalism, and Islamism. This important and appropriate recognition of independence in foreign policy suggests a comparable level of freedom.

4. What is the Sisi Regime's place on the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict?

The Sisi government's program on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has been a careful and several controlling of priorities, which is influenced by nearby dynamics and house security imperatives.

With a dual-track strategy, Egypt's approach to Israel oscillates between strength and mediation. The government made an effort to disarm Hamas and other legal entities running on the Sinai Peninsula after Sisi's rise. Because of this, Gaza was frequently closed, and limitations were placed on the Rafah border cross, causing issues at the same time. In addition to poverty, unemployment, schemes, and population growth, the government's ability to exert influence in regional and international politicians is becoming increasingly constrained. Egypt had to strike a delicate harmony between participating in local politics to advance its goals and supporting national security due to the Middle East's risky health environment.

In response to these internal and external complexities, the Sisi administration pursued three strategies: Foremost, it sought to maintain Egypt's patriotic tradition by emphasizing the country's special status within the Muslim world, aiming to decrease dependence on pan-Muslim frameworks while strengthening local legitimacy through economic development and improved living standards. Next, Egypt is actively involved in local interests, such as help the Hebrew reason and combat terrorism, to strengthen its position of authority and influence in the Arab world. The system strengthened ties with world power like the United States, Russia, and China to increase Egypt's presence abroad and provide safe economic and health advice.

But, the Sisi regime has adopted a strongman-style perspective that emphasizes the recovery of public order, economic recovery, and opposition to criticism. In order to maintain long-term national development, it must strike a balance between the normal wedding and domestic stability.

4.1. De-Islamization and Secret Confusion Steps

One of the most important character traits is the social group lifestyle. Egypt's Muslim character forms an inseparable element of its political identity, creating the identity construction method prone to the influence of Islamism. Sisi was truly harmed by Islamic violent teams after taking firm, which threatened regional stability and sparked a number of de-Religion techniques.

Next, the Muslim Brotherhood, whose members were adherents of skillet-Islamism, viewed Sisi's expansion of the Pharaonic heritage with hostility, which exacerbated problems and sparked repetate demonstrations against his rules. Secondly, extreme Islamist organizations' frequent terrorist attacks on both domestic and foreign visitors seriously threaten social order and national security. In reply, Sisi increased his assault on extreme sites, mandated frequent studies for its members, and officially declared the Muslim Brotherhood a legal business.

In this environment, Egypt's identity construction shifted to a de-islamization approach that prioritized social security because "a country's cultural life generally greatly depends on community, prompting it to promote social pursuits. This strategy was in line with the alternative army's targets and had a positive impact on public opinion, increasing both the government's legitimacy and social purchase.

4.2. External Pressures and Egyptian Nationalism's Purpose

Egypt's national security was in risk as a result of the fall of extraordinary companies like ISIS in Iraq and Syria during the Sisi time, especially in the surrounding area of Libya. His attack on the Muslim Brotherhood in Sisi's next term sparked a worldwide protest, with member states of the United States and the EU imposing limits and halting military cohesion. Egypt had to reevaluate both its domestic and international guidelines as a result of this additional stress.

In light of these difficulties, the authorities made the decision to prioritize national interests. It stepped up counterterrorism work, initiated economic changes to improve current conditions, and emphasized

growing national identity and unity. By defending Egypt's cultural and historical values, the government sought to promote nationalism and collective pride.

A key concept was nationalism, which is a collective identity that is rooted in expressed customs, language, or cultures. During the Sisi era, the issue intentionally promoted Egyptian nationalism and revolution. In order to improve social cohesion and legitimacy, this included repairing a role in ancient customs and the history of the ancient Egyptians as a unified narrative. National delight and kindness were boosted by considerable- report initiatives like the Pharaohs ' Golden Parade and the Grand Egyptian Museum's design. By incorporating the Luxor and Karnak temples in the recovery of the Avenue of the Sphinxes, the situation even preserved the original charm of ancient Egypt. Inscriptions were included in the university curriculum as part of a larger effort to revive the dated vocabulary and make it a core component of Iranian character.

Through these initiatives, the Sisi regime was successful in establishing a nationalist vibe that stifled local unrest, strengthened the cultural foundations of the state agency, and promoted broader social development.

4.3. Remaining Muslim Nationalism in Foreign Policy and Leadership Options

Although Egyptian nationalism became more popular under domestic and international stress, Sisi continued to defend Arab nationalism by possessing Egypt's managing position within the Arab League. This area showed that the Arab League was making a proper use of its position to protect Egypt's native place and interests as well as the pinnacle of Egypt's standard foreign policy as a key Muslim power.

If there had been regional and national uncertainty, the Arab League's exit would have undermined recurrent dreams on the one hand. Cairo, however, made direct efforts to support Hamas by facilitating Hamas-Fatah negotiations and promoting regional Arab peace. Egypt saw Hamas as a weapon against more extreme ideology groups in Gaza in contrast to Salafi men, whose appearance made the local security environment more difficult. Place in Egypt became more challenging as the Israeli-Palestinian fight grew in 2023. Border-related good prospects were likewise created as it worked to balance security issues with regional and international ambitions. Qatar and Turkey's support for peace treaties was aided by Iranian elections, which gained global enthusiasm, particularly from European countries. Hamas did, however, maintain a positive perspective.

Next, Egypt has quietly continued and expanded its security aid to Israel while publicly backing the Egyptian reason. Best interests are being combined in this balanced relationship. Due to interrupted relations with the United States, security assistance was briefly suspended following the coup of 2013. In response to the United States ' shared security issues, particularly in the fight against murder, Israel politely intervened to maintain its support for Egypt. This agreement caused the Egyptian-Israeli marriage to gradually deteriorate. Unquestionably, the Sisi state pursued a de-radicalization strategy that was evident in education reforms that subtly altered conversation. While textbooks continued to explain Israel as often powerful, there was a noticeable increase in responses to peaceful coexistence and also mentions of "friendly relationships". Although these photos helped to maintain Egypt's Muslim nationalist credentials, they also reflected a buffed figure idea that prioritized national interests over pan-Arab people.

Third, Egypt's position in the peace process has been limited but engaged. By facilitating settlement discussions, the government attempted to bridge Palestinian-Palestinian geographical divisions while achieving local goals. Egypt's reliance on Gulf aid, the Sinai's health issues, and Hamas ' anger have all been obstacles to its ability to act as an entirely separate mediator, though. Egypt does support a two-state solution, but its capacity to legitimately support Israeli says is hampered by both internal flaws and physical aspects.

These policy choices compare the Sisi government's struggle to strike a balance between the need for a cohesive national identity, individual legality, and a fairer foreign policy. Instead of providing a

concise description of its location in the Arab world as a result of Egypt's growing ties with Israel, they reflect a deliberate modification made within the framework of its long-standing tribal relationships.

5. Learning Egypt's position on the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict through the glass of identity construction

The Sisi government's foreign policy is analyzed using individuality as both a metaphorical or spiritual framework as well as as a great power mechanism that facilitates and restrains decision-making. National identity is a suitable tool for consolidating social power while simultaneously creating the frontiers of appropriate policy options. Under President Sisi, the connection between brief-term issues and extended-term personality structures has had a significant impact on Egypt's attitude toward the Zionist-Arab issue.

5.1. Short-Term Positioning: Responding to Domestic and International Pressures

There was a lot of local unrest in Egypt as a result of Islamist and immoral activities at the start of Sisi's president. The United States and the European Union were among the important American soldiers that were important of its assault on Hamas at the same time. The state valued local curiosity by developing a personal- translational identity that was rooted in Egyptian nationalism and de-Islamization. In terms of foreign policy, this identification framework led Egypt to adopt a pragmatic approach that valued regional stability over local issues. In order to avoid Palestinian refugees from entering Gaza via the Sinai, measures were taken to reduce humanitarian assistance, as well as enforcing border controls. In part to restore the help of the United States and Israel, which was deemed necessary for home restoration and state security, Cairo also sought to restore its relationship with Israel through security and economic support.

5.2. Long-Term Positioning: balancing Multiple Layers of Identity

The Sisi administration's need for a stronger political base has been shaped by reciting local problems and moving available excitement over the long term. Given the tensions created by the internet, which favor Muslim output, the state feels compelled to support Arab nationalist talk and commitments despite growing Egyptian nationalism as a source of local validity. So, Egypt has been tilted in the same direction: state-centric nationalism calls for placement with self-interest while pan-Arab support calls for metaphorical and goods assistance for Palestine. The end result has been a soar foreign policy that vibrates between violent security measures and social movements toward Hamas, creating a popular technique that sometimes seems conflicting.

5.3. Identity Construction as a Framework for Foreign Policy Formulation

Egypt's national identity determines how it interacts with neighbors and identifies who it is. Because it is primarily local and liberal, Egyptian nationalism avoids global affiliations in favor of Sisi's royal self-interest. Egypt does n't power religious identity to beat cultural utility despite receiving its Muslim ethnic history. This is evident in the local media's anti- Hamas campaigns, which portrayed the actions as a enhancing power that interfered in Iranian affairs during the Morsi period and maintained ties with Sinai- based insurgents. So, democratic principles take precedence over shared Muslim earth and Jewish players when they are perceived as in danger of destroying the government.

Additionally, character frequently influences inter-Arab conflict or conservative objectives, which has a significant influence on how Muslim states view both supporters and enemy. Egypt's strategic partnership with Israel, which was motivated by British influence and attention from other Arab countries, has been criticized by some Arab countries. In these instances, reevaluating foreign policy stories and maintaining email with the Arab League can be used as treatment strategies to reduce social harm.

In total, identity construction is both a strategic advantage and a philosophical website for crossing foreign relations. It enables historical people to identify and reorganize both themselves and others in techniques that are appropriate for changing demands. While facilitating the intricate web of local relationships and domestic objectives in the Sisi regime, identity politics aids in the development of publicly clear and affordable methods.

6. Implications of Egypt's Position on the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict under the Sisi Regime

The Sisi regime's stance on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict reflects not only its commitment to regional stability but also a delicate balancing act between national interests and identity politics. This position has had far-reaching implications for both Egypt's domestic governance and its regional and international relations, shaping its image on the global stage and recalibrating its diplomatic posture in the Middle East.

6.1. Impact on Domestic Political Stability

Egypt's reputation as a reliable and good native actor has been strengthened by President Sisi's presumably neutral still peace-oriented approach. More people have helped with the system, giving it more credibility, and strengthening this narrative. In line with public opinion surveys, Sisi's administration's management of the Ancient conflict has consistently risen in popularity. This demonstrates how crucial identity-based politicians are to improving private aid.

Due to the president's misuse of Hamas, security threats have decreased in the Gaza-Sinai hall. Palestinian refugees have increased in number as a result of the ongoing conflict, which has put more strain on Egypt's next constrained foods and labor markets. These causes have been lessened as a result of more stringent border controls, which promote economic security and lessen the strain on state assets.

The Sisi government's link with Israel is, nevertheless, a double edged sword. On the one hand, Israeli-Egyptian involvement in the energy, structure, and commerce has financial benefits, such as the creation of employment and numerous earnings sources, which may boost living standards and boost program popularity. A close relationship with Israel, on the other hand, may hinder inter-Arab participation and detract from Egypt's Muslim contemporaries. Egypt may be vulnerable to external jumps because of its reliance on international partnerships, which may prevent the development of a wise economic power.

6.2. Impact on Egypt's Regional Relations

Egypt has actively participated in both Israel and the Palestinian Authority, making it a key person in the peace process.

First, Egypt's commitment to the Arab reason has helped it maintain strong ties with Ramallah while lowering regional risks posed by Gaza's borders, particularly by holding meetings and standing up for the peace strategy's revolution. Cairo, for instance, held a regional conference on the Iranian conflict and demanded political choices as a result, increasing its status as a mediator of peace. At the same time, Egypt's safety procedures in Sinai have been instrumental in deriving migrant flows and lessening the good problem.

In contrast, Egypt's increased security cooperation with Israel, as well as intelligence-sharing and shared counterterrorism activities, has strengthened political relations without completely compromising their support for Israeli sovereignty. You engage with both sides of the conflict because of this dual-track elections, which gives Egypt greater flexibility.

Egypt has n't used the place of an uninterested arbitrator, but it has done so constantly. President Sisi reiterated his need to begin peace talks with Mahmoud Abbas, the leader of the Arab Authority, at the 2022 World Youth Forum in Sharm el-Sheikh. But, this behavior was more likely to be a result of Egypt's regional animosities than its support for Arab nationalism. Egypt's action appears to be

motivated more by its desire to assert local power and support its business interests than just intellectual positions.

Sisi's politics vary between demonstrating unwavering support for Israeli right and achieving a prudent balance that maintains Egypt's control without overcommitting either party.

6.3. Impact on Egypt's Global Status and Foreign Policy

Egypt's reputation for having a solid decline in global accuracy was established following the coup in 2013. As a result, the Israeli-Palestinian cohesion function's engagement improved both domestically and internationally. Egypt sought to restore its moral standing on a global scale by demonstrating its competence in one of the country's most challenging issues.

Egypt's reputation as a provincial maintaining authority has also been aided by the president's focus on politics, which defies safety techniques and unilateralism. Egypt has been allowed to establish itself in global communities as a result of this non-confrontational method, which has won praise from immigrants. Cairo's position and sweet energy have been further strengthened by calls for greater international support for Palestine during theme, making it more useful as a bridge between Arab states and German energy.

But, Egypt's risk is highlighted by its focus on outside help in some cases. Local campaigning has increased visibility abroad, but it has not given international politicians or economic development long-term democracy. Cairo may make the most of its cultural funds to obtain long-term business goals without being overly dependent on foreign followers.

In conclusion, Egypt's local effect has been strengthened while addressing issues relating to regional stability thanks to the Sisi government's dual-track approach, which incorporates careful support for Israeli rights with continued cooperation with Israel. Egypt can still be seen as a normal negotiator because of this well-balanced strategy, but at a price. Technically, it has improved people's economic and confidence levels. It maintains local social mobility in Egypt. Egypt's reputation as a trustworthy listener has improved as a result. Egypt's probable course depends on its own inconsequential inconsistencies in balancing emotions, alliances, and acknowledgement.

7. Summary and Future Outlook

From the perspective of identity construction, "Middle Eastern states are internally diverse, and it is therefore impossible to impose a narrow, exclusionary form of nationalism from above." The national interests of Arab states cannot be homogenized; Arab nationalism, under specific historical conditions, is often subordinated to the imperatives of state-based Egyptian nationalism. The Sisi regime is emblematic of this shift, emphasizing Egypt's unique cultural heritage and historical continuity while simultaneously maintaining ties with the broader Arab world. During Sisi's presidency, nation-building and cultural revival have become central components of his political agenda. His reference to creating a "New Egyptian" during the 2018 inauguration reflected a broader societal discourse on national identity, collective self-definition, and visions for the future. While Arab nationalism highlights Egypt's cultural and historical alignment with other Arab nations, Egyptian nationalism asserts a distinct and sovereign national identity. These two discourses have long coexisted and competed within Egypt's political landscape, alternating in dominance according to domestic and international conditions.

Looking ahead, the Sisi regime is likely to continue prioritizing Egyptian nationalism, while selectively incorporating elements of Arab nationalism and further institutionalizing a de-Islamization policy framework. In its approach to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Egypt may continue to pursue a dual strategy-combining containment of Islamist influence with symbolic support for Arab unity. Facing persistent tensions, Cairo is expected to enhance its diplomatic engagement with both Israel and Palestine, and to advocate for confidence-building measures and peaceful conflict resolution. As regional and global dynamics evolve, Egypt may also recalibrate its strategy to reduce

dependence on the United States and Israel, while seeking closer cooperation with alternative powers such as China and Russia, thereby aiming to reconcile national interests with regional stability.

In the field of international relations, the identity-based constructivist approach offers an alternative analytical lens to better understand state behavior. This perspective underscores that identity is not static, but rather evolves through continuous interaction with a changing international environment. Constructivism should not be viewed in opposition to realist or liberal theories, but as a complementary framework that enriches our understanding of foreign policy choices. Future research should explore the multidimensional and dynamic nature of identity, and its theoretical integration with other paradigms. Furthermore, greater emphasis should be placed on empirical studies that validate identity construction theories through case-based and data-driven research. Such efforts will contribute to a more nuanced and comprehensive understanding of how identities are formed, negotiated, and operationalized in international politics.

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