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PERBEDAAN KEBIJAKAN PEMERINTAHAN BARRACK OBAMA DAN DONALD TRUMP TERKAIT YERUSALEM SEBAGAI IBUKOTA ISRAEL

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Abstract: This research aims to explain the differences in policy between Barack Obama and Donald Trump regarding the recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. This is an explanatory study using secondary data obtained through Library Research. The theory applied is the foreign policy decision-making theory by William D. Coplin. The results of the study indicate that there are several reasons for the differing policies of Obama and Trump. These differences can be categorized into three factors: domestic political conditions, economic and military capabilities, and the international context. Obama and Trump faced different situations and considerations, leading to different decisions regarding the recognition of Jerusalem as the capital. Obama suspended the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995, while Trump implemented it. Regarding domestic political factors, Obama received support from pro-Palestinian groups and the Democratic Party to delay the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995, in line with his efforts to introduce a new leadership style. Obama also aimed to maintain economic and security stability, avoiding risks and potential provocations from extremist groups by not enacting the legislation. On the international level, Obama was active in garnering support for Israel-Palestine peace, especially in the Middle East and Muslim countries, and upheld the principles of the UN Partition Plan of 1947. Trump, unlike Obama, sought the support of pro-Israel voters as part of his efforts to win the Presidential election. He was determined to maintain close relations with Israel, which he considered a crucial U.S. ally in the Middle East, to enhance military and economic cooperation. Trump took into account the geopolitical changes in the region, which he believed supported the implementation of the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995. Internationally, Trump perceived the changing geopolitics in the Middle East as favorable for implementing the Jerusalem Embassy Act.

Key Words: Foreign Policy, Yerusalem, United States, Israel, foreign policy decision-making.

Pendahuluan

Konflik Israel-Palestina adalah salah satu konflik terpanjang dan paling rumit dalam sejarah kontemporer, yang telah mengakibatkan dampak yang mendalam di kawasan Timur Tengah dan dunia secara luas. Konflik ini memiliki akar yang sangat dalam, dimulai dari pertentangan historis antara komunitas Yahudi dan Arab di wilayah Palestina. Sejak awal abad ke-20, gerakan Zionisme yang didorong oleh keinginan untuk mendirikan Negara Yahudi di wilayah Palestina mulai mendapatkan momentum. Hal ini terwujud dalam Deklarasi Balfour yang dikeluarkan oleh Inggris pada tahun 1917, yang mendukung pembentukan "tanah air nasional" bagi orang Yahudi di Palestina (Morris, 2008). Namun, keputusan ini menuai protes dan perlawanan dari masyarakat Arab Palestina, yang merasa terancam oleh migrasi besar-besaran orang Yahudi ke wilayah tersebut.