This thesis offers a microcosmic insight into Britain's transition toward a world system without an Empire by exploring the life of the Anglo-Jordan Treaty (1946-57) via the prism of the British financed Jordanian Army, also known as the Arab Legion, and its British commander, Glubb Pasha. In so doing it puts the state of the relationship down to a system of mutual dependence. Britain's withdrawal from Jordan has primarily been linked either to the success of Arab nationalism or the los... Glubb and other British officers dismissed; Arab Legion becomes 'The Jordan Arab Army'. To name but a handful, had fought with the greatest distinction in the Second World War, and several went on to become majors in our own service. Sukhna was destined to be the last action fought by the Legion in the Second World War; despite persistent efforts by Clubb and the Amil' Abdallah to persuade the British to employ the Legion in an active role, the years till 1945 were spent in furnishing guard companies for installations throughout the East theatre. Although the presence of the Legion in Jerusalem stifled Arab resistance it was clearly not enough, and on 19 Lash was ordered to break into the city from the north with whatever troops he could muster. During the 1950s, John Glubb and the Arab Legion became the cornerstone of Britain's imperial presence in the Middle East. Based on unprecedented access to the unofficial archive of the Arab Legion, including a major accession of Glubb's private papers, Graham Jevon examines and revises Britain's post-1945 retreat from empire in the Middle East. Jevon details how Glubb's command of the Arab Legion secured British and Jordanian interests during the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, answering questions that have dogged historians of this conflict for decades. He reveals how the...
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