

- **Abstract**

The land has always been considered one of the basic determinants of the development of countries, depending on the geographical location, with its material or non-material geopolitical components, but the end of the Cold War and the emergence of the United States of America as a global hegemon stimulated globalization supporters by saying the end of history “Francis Fukayama” and the end of geography, and thus Cancel the role of geopolitical analysis with its traditional premises in understanding international politics.

That is why contemporary geopolitics have worked to modify the meaning of geopolitics by expanding its scope and taking it out of the narrow geographical area, mainly by land, sea and air, to adopting a perspective that includes new geopolitical spaces such as economic competition, cyberspace, international organizations, identity, economic competition, as vital areas that constitute the different dimensions of geopolitical competition between forces. The dominant and emerging major.

Despite this expansion in the areas of geopolitics of interest, the emphasis on classifying the countries (the Middle East and Southern Europe) as attractive areas for classic and contemporary competition between the major powers throughout the periods of history still exists, as George Linkowsky says "No foreign policy can ignore The Middle East region and its impact on the rest of the world, and this stems from the geopolitical importance of the region."

The United States of America and the Russian Federation are among the most important and largest global powers involved in international competition in the form of direct friction around global strategic attractions. The events of September 11 represented the ideal pretext for America to justify extending its influence to these areas by adopting a policy of geostrategic redeployment. This is through expanding the security umbrella of NATO in eastern and southern Europe, and its war on Afghanistan and Iraq under the pretext of fighting terrorism. In addition to Russia, which is seeking to seize a position presented to it as a major player in the international arena at the beginning of the twenty-first century, with Putin imposing the reins of power and the emergence of indicators of economic recovery, and translating its ambitions by military intervention in Georgia and Ukraine, and then Syria.

The latter represented a fertile field for the geopolitical competition of the two powers.

Therefore, we will try in our study this research on the subject of US-Russian competition around the countries of strategic attraction by answering the following question: (What are the paths, images and mechanisms of US-Russian competition around strategic attractions since 2000?).

In order to answer this question, the topic was divided into five chapters that included basic topics, in addition to the introduction, conclusion and conclusions.