

**Chapter 1 : World War II | The Times of Israel**

*The events of World War II had a major impact on the future State of Israel. From an Israeli perspective, the most significant event of World War II was the Holocaust. Just prior to the Holocaust, many Jews tried to escape from Germany.*

Turkey then waged the Balkan Wars and began a genocide of millions of Armenians, Assyrians, Greeks, and other minorities in their plan of "Ottomanization"--creating a centralized, homogeneous nation of one race, one language, and one religion--Islam. In 1914, World War I began, involving more than 70 million military personnel and resulting in over 38 million casualties. The chemist was Dr. His Jewish family had immigrated from Russia after Anti-Jewish pogroms of 1903-04, the stories of which were the basis for the famous musical Fiddler on the Roof. In gratitude for Dr. In his autobiography, Trial and Error, Dr. Balfour, supposing I was to offer you Paris instead of London, would you take it? Weizmann, we have London. To this he said: That was the fount and origin of the famous declaration about the National Home for the Jews in Palestine Lord Balfour addressed a Jewish gathering, February 7, It is up to them now; we have given them their great opportunity. Lawrence, had been sent off to assess if undisciplined Arab tribes were capable of helping the British fight the Ottoman Turks. Instead of simply reporting back, T. Lawrence took it upon himself to persuade Arabs to fight the Turks in exchange for an unauthorized promises of land. Wise described Woodrow Wilson: Supreme Court, told Reform Rabbis in April He stated in That the country is for its original sons, for all their differences, a sacred and beloved homeland. Supreme Court by Franklin D. We Arabs, especially the educated among us look with the deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement We will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome home With the chiefs of your movement, especially with Dr. He has been a great helper of our cause, and I hope the Arabs may soon be in a position to make the Jews some return for their kindness Our two movements complete one another. The Jewish movement is national and not imperialist. Our movement is national and not imperialist, and there is room in Syria for us both Those of us who come from the United States have already been gratified by the friendly relations We knew that the aspirations of the Arab and the Jewish peoples were parallel, that each aspired to re-establish its nationality in its own homeland, each making its own distinctive contribution to civilization, each seeking its own peaceful mode of life The Arabs and Jews are neighbors in territory; we cannot but live side by side as friends. France immediately invaded and expelled Faisal, leaving him King only of Iraq. It was named "Transjordan" as it was on the other side of the Jordan River. After World War I, in an abrupt about-face against the Jews, Britain issued White Papers in deterring further Jewish resettlement of their homeland. Zionism was in his view a purely East European movement It was never borne in on him that men like Balfour, Churchill, Lloyd George, were deeply religious, and believed in the Bible, that to them the return of the Jewish people to Palestine was a reality, so that we Zionists represented to them a great tradition for which they had enormous respect I have decided to please your group because you stand for a great idea. This ended the Hashemite rule in Arabia, and discontinued the tradition of their relatively moderate descendants being the "Sharif of Mecca"-- a role they had held since the 10th century. In 1812, John D. With his new found wealth, he began to spread the fundamentalist Wahhabi Salafi Sharia version of Islam, which has the goal of establishing global Caliphate of Islamic Sharia domination. Meanwhile, World War II began in 1939, involving more than 30 countries and over million people. Fatalities are estimated as high as 85 million, making it the deadliest war in human history. Hitler initially expelled Jews from Europe, from where many found a way to their ancient homeland. Roosevelt explained that the goal of this new organization included protecting Jews, March 24, In one of the blackest crimes of all history -- begun by the Nazis Hundreds of thousands of Jews The United Nations have made it clear that they will pursue the guilty All who knowingly take part in the deportation of Jews to their death In cooperation with Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant scholars The King Abdul Aziz slaughtered a goat on deck for their meal, then blindsided Roosevelt, pressuring him to abandon his planned support of a Jewish homeland. Saudi King Abdul Aziz then persuaded the ailing Roosevelt to make a secret oil-for-security agreement, where the United States would supply military assistance, training and built a military base in Arabia in exchange for secure access to

Saudi oil. The Saudi King followed up with a letter to Roosevelt, who wrote back, April 5, , promising that the United States would not to recognize a Jewish State. One week later, Roosevelt was dead of his illnesses. The United Nations Charter was signed June 26, , by 51 member nations. One of its first acts was the recognition of the State of Israel in Chaim Weizmann, the first President of Israel: I agree fully with your estimate of the importance of the area to Israel, and I deplore any attempt to take it away from Israel. I had thought that my position would have been clear to all the world, particularly in the light of the specific wording of the Democratic Party platform. We pledge full recognition to the State of Israel. We affirm our pride that the United States under the leadership of President Truman played a leading role in the adoption of the resolution of November 29, , by the United Nations General Assembly for the creation of a Jewish State. We approve the claims of the State of Israel to the boundaries set forth in the United Nations resolution of November 29th and consider that modifications thereof should be made only if fully acceptable to the State of Israel. We look forward to the admission of the State of Israel to the United Nations and its full participation in the international community of nations. We pledge appropriate aid to the State of Israel in developing its economy and resources. We favor the revision of the arms embargo to accord to the State of Israel the right of self-defense. Years of Trial and Hope, , of a note he had written to an assistant: Paul, and the Sons of Ishmael a peep at the Golden Rule. Chaim Weizmann, November 29, In closing, I want to tell you how happy and impressed I have been at the remarkable progress made by the new State of Israel. Chaim Weizmann had stated:

## Chapter 2 : The Holocaust - HISTORY

*Meanwhile, World War II began in , involving more than 30 countries and over million people. Fatalities are estimated as high as 85 million, making it the deadliest war in human history. During the war, millions of Jews were persecuted and killed in Europe by Hitler's National Socialist Workers Party.*

From to , the British Empire had a mandate over Palestine. The increasing number of Jewish people immigrating to the Holy Land increased tensions in the region. European geopolitics in the earlier half of the 20th century in the wider Middle East region contributed to a lot of instability overall. The British Empire, especially, played a major role in the region. In return, the British government would support the establishment of an independent Arab state in the region, including Palestine. Yet, in contradiction to this, and to also get support of Jewish people, in , Lord Arthur Balfour, then British Foreign Minister, issued a declaration the Balfour Declaration. As a further complication, there was a deal between Imperial Britain and France to carve up the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire and divide control of the region. The spoils of war were to be shared. As with the Berlin Conference where Africa was carved up amongst the various European empires, parts of the Middle East were also to be carved up, which would require artificial borders, support of monarchies, dictators and other leaders that could be regarded as puppets

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Post World War II to After World War II, the newly formed United Nations which then had less developing countries as members recommended the partition of Palestine into two states and the internationalization of Jerusalem. The minority Jewish people received the majority of the land. The two states were to be joined in an economic union, and Jerusalem would be administered by the United Nations. The Arabs would get 43 percent of the land, the Jews 57 percent. The proposed apportionment should be assessed in light of the following facts: The Jewish portion was better land; by the end of the percentage of Palestine purchased by Jews was less than 7 percent; Jewish land purchases accounted for only 10 percent of the proposed Jewish state; and Jews made up less than one-third of the population of Palestine. The United States not only accepted the UN plan, it aggressively promoted it among the other members of the United Nations. That response and his earlier studies of the Bible made him open to the argument that emigration to Palestine was the proper remedy for the surviving Jews of Europe. He, like his predecessor, had promised he would take no action without fully consulting the Arabs, and he reneged. Henderson warned that partition would not only create anti-Americanism but would also require U. But Truman was concerned about the domestic political implications as well as the foreign policy implications of the partition issue. As he himself put it during a meeting with U. I do not have hundreds of thousands of Arabs among my constituents. Later, in a article in the American Zionist, Emmanuel Neumann, president of the Zionist Organization of America, conceded that Truman would not have worked so hard for the creation of Israel but for the prospect of wholesale defections from the Democratic Party. Niles, and Clark Clifford, all members of his staff, and Eddie Jacobson, his close friend and former business partner. The White House, too, was subjected to a constant barrage. I do not think I ever had as much pressure and propaganda aimed at the White House as I had in this instance. The persistence of a few of the extreme Zionist leadersâ€”actuated by political motives and engaging in political threatsâ€”disturbed and annoyed me. Pressure on Truman also came from non-Jewish fundamentalists and politicians. In some cases, support for Jewish admission to and statehood in Palestine may have had another domestic political angle. That support sidestepped the sensitive issue of U. In other words, support for Zionism may have been a convenient way for people who did not want Jews to come to the United States to avoid appearing anti-Semitic. American classical liberals and others, including the American Council for Judaism, opposed the quotas, and it is probable that many of the refugees, given the option, would have preferred to come to the United States. By mid-November the Truman administration was firmly in the Zionist camp. When the State Department and the U. The United States also voted against a UN resolution calling on member states to accept Jewish refugees who could not be repatriated. Senior Editor Sheldon L. The State of Israel was proclaimed on May 14 , but the Arab states rejected the partition of Palestine and the existence of Israel. While the Jewish people were successful in creating their homeland, there was no Palestine and no

internationalization of Jerusalem, either. In for example, Palestinians were driven out of the new Israel into refugee camps in Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon and other regions. At least , people are said to have been driven out or ethnically cleansed, as some have described it. It should be noted that many Jews were also expelled from surrounding Arab countries. Zionist organizations and even some Arab nations also encouraged many Jews to immigrate to Israel. In , Britain, France and Israel invaded the Sinai peninsula after Egypt nationalized the Suez canal because these waning empires feared further loss of power, this time of a major economic trading route entry point for the West to the rest of the Middle East. While Egypt was defeated, international US, really pressure forced their withdrawal. In , Israel simultaneously attacked Egypt, Syria and Jordan in a pre-emptive strike against the Arab troops along its borders. Israel captured key pieces of land, such as the strategic Golan Heights to the north on the border with Syria, to the West Bank from Jordan and the Gaza strip from Egypt. In fact, Israel more than doubled its size in the six days that this war took place. Since then, negotiations have been around returning land to pre states, as required by international law and UN resolutions. In , Egypt and Syria attacked Israel on the Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur to attempt to regain their lost land, but failed. To many in the Arab world, Egypt had sold out to US pressure. To the US and Israel, this was a great achievement; Egypt was obviously not to be underestimated in its capabilities, so the best thing would be to ensure it is an ally, not an adversary. In , due to rising Hezbollah attacks from South Lebanon, where many Palestinian refugees still were, Israel attacked and invaded Lebanon. In , Israel declared a strip of South Lebanon to be a Security Zone never recognized by the UN, and hence Israel was always occupying this other nation. Many civilians were killed on both sides. Israeli forces were accused of massacres on many occasions. After 22 years, Israel withdrew in May In the late s came the Palestinian uprisingâ€”the Intifada. While there was much of a non-violence movement initially, the mainstream media concentrated on the violence. Young Palestinians confronted Israeli troops with nothing more than sling shots and stones. Thousands were killed by the Israeli military. Many suicide activists killed Israeli soldiers and caused other damage. Many innocent civilians were killed on both sides. This has been largely criticized as a one-sided accord, that benefits only Israel, not the Palestinian people. It resulted in Israeli control of land, water, roads and other resources. In , Israel withdrew from the Gaza Strip and Jericho, ending twenty seven years of occupation. A Palestinian police force replaced them. In , then Israeli Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, who had been involved in the latest peace processes, was assassinated by a Jewish extremist. In April , Israeli forces bombed Lebanon for 17 days, with Hezbollah retaliating by firing upon populated areas of Northern Israel. Israel also shelled a UN shelter killing about out of civilians sheltering there. The UN claimed it was intentional. October saw the Wye River Memorandum outlining some Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank but Israel suspended it in January due to internal disagreements on its implementation. Back to top to Present Further attempts through to the beginning of were made at continuing the Wye River accord, but kept breaking down due to Palestinian protests of continued new Israeli settlements. The Camp David summit in also failed to come up with solutions on Jerusalem. Sharon has long been accused of massacres in his military days was seen as generally being against the peace process at that time. This proclamation infuriated Palestinians, and led to a series of protests and violence and another major uprising , or intifada. The Palestinian National Authority, which Arafat headed with a police force armed by the Israelis was itself criticized for not serving the full interests of the Palestinian people. In all this time then, the Palestinian people have been without any nation, and have had limited rights, while suffering from poverty. Israel continued to increase and expand their settlements into occupied territories, giving up less and less land compared to what was promised. Many Palestinians that are not Israeli Arabs since living in Israel do not have the right to vote, or have limited rights, while paying full taxes. For over 3 decades, the Palestinian people have been living under a military occupation. Palestinian frustration has spilled into extremism in some cases as well. Many militant groups from Palestine and other areas of the Middle East have therefore sprung up in recent years as well as past decades, performing acts of what the West and Israel describe as terrorism and what the groups themselves justify as freedom fighting though achieving freedom through terrorist actions could arguably still be called terrorist organizations, despite claimed motives. Suicide bombings, and past acts of terrorism have terrorized Israeli civilians, making peace harder and harder to imagine, yet it has been easy to influence and recruit the

young, impressionable and angry into extremist causes. As violence continues, it seems that it will remain easy to find recruits to violent causes. In , Israel started construction of a large defensive security fence in the West Bank supposedly to stop terrorists from making their way in to Israeli cities and settlements. While it mostly seems to have worked, those large fences have drawn international criticism for going quite far into Palestinian land not Israeli land. Israel also continued controversial settlement programs in disputed areas. In June, US President George Bush stated in a speech, I call upon the Palestinian people to elect new leaders and for Israel, I challenge Israel to take concrete steps to support the emergence of a viable, credible Palestinian state. This was widely criticized for amounting to an open call for regime change. In , Israel stepped up its campaign against Hamas, the chief organization behind the suicide attacks of recent years. Arafat himself and his ruling fatah party are also being seen increasingly as corrupt and ineffective by Palestinians themselves. While Palestinian militants announced a ceasefire, Israel continued to assassinate militant leaders. Relative calm only lasted a few weeks, after more targetted assassination and suicide bombings. Abbas resigned soon after, seemingly frustrated by the internal politics. Ahmed Qurei replaced him, seen as more friendly to Arafat. In , Sharon announced a withdrawal of troops and settlements from the Gaza Strip, but a commitment to the largest settlements in the West Bank. On the West Bank, the security fence construction continued, despite continuing protests. The International Criminal Court said the barrier was illegal, but Israel is not bound to it, so ignored it. Turmoil within Palestine increased as Hamas, Fatah, Islamic Jihad and others turned on each other, amid disputes on how to reform the security forces. Despite growing criticism of his leadership in recent years, the outpouring of sorrow and people coming to mourn his death is enormous.

### Chapter 3 : Mandatory Palestine - Wikipedia

*At the end of World War II, in , the United States took up the Zionist cause. Britain, unable to find a practical solution, referred the problem to the United Nations, which in November*

Instead of instilling fear into his classmates, however, the uniform had the opposite effect – his non-German peers gently teased him. Shapiro, now 87, lives in New York. Countless Jews have harrowing stories of growing up under the terror of Nazi rule, but Shapiro has a different tale of growing up under the Axis – he was one of the few Jews living in Japan at the time. He was born in , the year Japan invaded Manchuria, and was living there when the United States dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in . The title is a term that refers to someone born and raised in Tokyo. Shapiro wanted the US to win. He survived American bombings in Japan. But he also has fond recollections of his Japanese neighbors and his wartime childhood friends. We got the same food rations the Japanese got. They were very fair. His parents, both Russian Jewish musicians, met and married in Berlin. They sensed danger early, immigrating to what was then Palestine via Paris in to escape the prospect of Nazi rule. When they found life difficult there, they moved to Harbin, a city in northeastern China with a large Russian Jewish immigrant population. In , the year Shapiro was born, his father took a job at a music conservatory in Tokyo. The Shapiro family in Yokohama, Courtesy Shapiro was born in Japan but lived back in Japanese-occupied Harbin from to because his parents had separated. While there, his family got a traumatic taste of the Japanese police state. One day in , while he was at home with his brothers, the Japanese military helped a gang kidnap his mother and a family friend, Simon Kaspe. His mother was released in a matter of hours, but Kaspe was killed. The incident was scary enough to prompt his parents to reunite the family in Japan. His family needed to obtain permission whenever they wanted to leave Yokohama, the coastal city where they lived and received all their news from a heavily censored English newspaper. They would call on us every now and then. We felt we were under surveillance. At home, he and his family would talk about their hopes for an American victory and a defeat of Germany, which Shapiro wrote about privately in his diary. His father played a role in helping Chiune Sugihara, the Japanese diplomat who saved thousands of Lithuanian Jews. The family also managed to maintain some private Jewish practices while living within a Nazi ally. They would eat Shabbat dinners at home on Friday night, and his father wore a kippah at those meals. They avoided pork, and on Passover they imported matzah from Harbin. Privately, we were hopeful that Japan would lose the war. A Russian immigrant friend of his was killed in a bombing. When the atomic bomb hit Hiroshima, Shapiro recalls it being covered as a small item in the paper so as not to scare readers. When the war ended, Shapiro met an American Army officer who was seeking English speakers. He signed on with the Army, at age 14, to be a translator – but ended up translating for the US Navy in Japan after the war. Shapiro attended high school there, then went on to college and law school at Columbia University, and a long career at the law firms of Milbank Tweed and Skadden Arps. In , he served in the Korean War, sweeping for mines and interrogating Koreans in Japanese. When we went down to Hiroshima, it was unrecognizable.

## Chapter 4 : Holocaust and Israel

*To what extent did the events in World War II help the creation of the State of Israel? On November 29th, , the United Nations passed Resolution in favour of the partition of Palestine for the creation of an Israeli state.*

For the remnant in Palestine, there followed subjugation and suffering under the oppressive yoke of successive conquerors: Byzantine, Arab, Crusader, Mameluke and Ottoman. The Jewish remnant was a spent force, militarily and politically, but it nevertheless maintained a physical and spiritual continuity in and with the Land. Until the eighteenth century, the Jewish people in the Diaspora were seen both as a religion and as a nation. As a nation they made attempts to return to the Land but were frustrated by conflicts from emanating from without. As a religious group, they were compared to Christians and Muslims and as a nation, they could be compared to Turks or Frenchmen. However, civic unity in Christianity and in Islam especially, was based on uniformity of belief, within neither of which could Jewish destiny be fulfilled. This made it absolutely impossible for a Jewish group to be anything other than second-class subjects. It needed the sixteenth century reformation in Christianity and the rise of the nation state in the eighteenth, for Jewish religious imperatives to be redirected and asserted towards the possibility of reviving the notion of a Jewish State in Palestine. However, religious motivation from within was insufficient to meet the economic and political challenge. It required the addition of European anti-Semitism later in the nineteenth century to motivate secular and emancipated Jews to organise politically – in a decentralised movement, meeting centrally at its annual congresses – to advance their political objective for matters. As central power became less effective, so burgeoned the demand for self-determination and the illegitimacy of colonialism backed by American democratic ideals. In the political restructuring of Europe and the Middle East following the conclusion of WWI, the articulated voice of the Jewish people made itself heard among the nations as did the voices of the Arabs. Although both Zionists and some Arab leaders saw the possibility of working together in regional co-operation, the Great Powers had their own interests in the Middle East to consider: America wanted political stability in the region, secure access to oil and to replace Britain as the Great Power; France sought to protect what was left of her commercial and cultural interests despite the fact that she played no significant part in the war for control of the Middle East; Britain maintained her belief in a continuing need to be able to control – a little or no cost to herself – the Suez Canal to ensure a secure passage to India, access to the Iranian and Syrian oil fields and her commercial interests in the Far East. Co-incidentally she also had an interest in containing the expansion of French influence in the region. For the Allies, an independent and unified Arab Middle East did not bode well if they were to achieve these diverse and conflicting objectives. To the extent that Jewish interests coincided with those of the Great Powers generally, and of Great Britain in particular, they were accommodated, but in so doing they were played off against Arab tribal sensibilities and Islamic religious principles. The Treaty of Sevres , under which Turkey ceded its sovereignty over Palestine and accepted the Balfour declaration with its incorporation into the Mandate as an international agreement. This formed a constituent part of the Middle East post war settlement between the Allied and Central Powers in which Turkey, Britain and the United States participated and in which both Jews and Arab expressed their interests. Notwithstanding attempts by the British mandatory power to frustrate the clear objectives of the Mandate, and despite the fomentation of Islamic religious opposition against the establishment of a Jewish homeland, the Jewish people succeeded in creating a viable political and economic entity. However, the economic advances in Palestine attracted Arab immigration from outside of its borders. Rather than regulating such Arab migration, the British Administration, contrary to the terms of the Mandate, placed restrictions on Jewish immigration to Palestine which prevented the creation of a Jewish majority in cis-Jordan – Palestine; Arab violence fomented by anti-Zionist elements in the British Administration, and the continued demographic Jewish imbalance made more favourable to the Arabs by British immigration policy ultimately led to violence between Arab and Jew. The Mandatory found its solution in a proposal to partition the territory lying to the west of the Jordan River between Arab and Jew while retaining certain strategic locations to itself. World War II intervened, creating the Holocaust. Although this tragedy gave a big impetus towards partition,

British policy remained steadfastly against any change in its Palestinian immigration policy, with the result that Jews became actively obstructive to continued British rule, both civilly and militarily: Britain, unable to control the violence directed against her Administration, referred the matter to the United Nations General Assembly; The Assembly recommended in Resolution , passed on November 29, , the partition of Palestine into two states, one Jewish and one Arab. Again the Jews accepted the proposal, but the Arabs rejected it. Britain decided to surrender its mandate. In the process of the British military withdrawal, armed conflict broke out between Jews and Arabs with the British Administration publicly taking a more or less neutral stand while surreptitiously assisting the Arabs. On the day following the final British withdrawal on May 14, The Jewish population of Palestine declared themselves as the self governing state of Israel in accordance with the UNGA Resolution and the major powers excluding Britain accorded her international recognition. The Arab Palestine failed to follow the same course. Instead, contrary to international law, five Arab armies invaded the nascent Jewish State but failed to eliminate her; Jordan became an occupying power of the West Bank Judea and Samaria including Jerusalem and Egypt took control of the Gaza strip. In the process, between , and , Arab Palestinians left or abandoned their homes on the advice of the Arab leadership, or for fear of Jewish brutality which failed to emerge, while a number Palestinians were driven out in the military confrontation between Jewish forces and the Arab armies; the Jewish population living in East Jerusalem, the West Bank Etzion Block and Gaza were killed or evicted; and the surrounding Arab states evicted, without compensation, their Jewish population which numbered over , in consequence of the establishment of the Jewish state. A humanitarian problem was thus created: Apart from Jordan, Palestinian Arab refugees were neither offered citizenship nor otherwise absorbed by their host states. The United Nations ultimately arranged a cease fire between the belligerents: Israel organised itself as a civic society within the cease fire-lines as determined in Armistice Agreements made between herself and the invading states- Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Egypt respectively, while reserving her claims over the territory held by Jordan and Egypt. As part of the withdrawal arrangements, UN peace-keeping troops were stationed along the Egyptian border with Israel while the maritime nations gave their undertaking to support Israel should Egypt seek to re-impose its blockade. In , Egypt re-imposed its maritime blockade in the Straits of Tiran and closed the Canal to Israel shipping; the maritime nations failed to implement their guarantee, the UN removed its peace-keeping force; and the armies of Egypt, Syria and Jordan were poised in offensive mode against Israel which was threatened with annihilation. Unfortunately the terms of the Resolution have been interpreted differently by the parties. A slightly warmer peace pertains with Jordan which relinquished in favour of the Palestinians all its claims to the territory lying to the west of the Jordan River. In taking military control of the West Bank and Gaza, over which no state has exercised legitimate sovereignty since the Ottoman defeat in , Israel has the best claim to title based on the Treaty of Sevres , Article 95; Palestine Mandate , Article 8 and on the UN Charter, Article Based on the above international agreements and also consistent with the laws of belligerent occupation Israel, has also erected a number of military outposts in the West Bank territory to maintain the peace as well as establishing a number of civilian settlement blocks in the West Bank. Some of these have been erected on land owned by Jews prior to and others on undeveloped and unoccupied public or waste land owned by the Ottoman government in While not illegal, a significant number of settlements have created a political obstacle to peace. The Accords provided for and resulted in: Neither has there been a cessation of Palestinian violence. To counteract these attacks Israel has: The barrier has dramatically reduced Israeli civilian casualties but its erection has brought international condemnation and an adverse advisory non-binding opinion issued by the International Court of Justice ICJ. The opinion has, however, been subjected to serious professional criticism as being politically motivated and based on incorrect factual information. The ICJ opinion is inconsistent with a number of rulings made by the Israel Supreme Court based on detailed and actual facts on the ground. Thus far, the initiative has failed to produce any concrete results towards a rapprochement between Israel and the Palestinians. In order to reduce continuing military confrontation between Israel and Palestinian militants, Israel took unilateral action and withdrew her military occupation and civilian settlements completely from the Gaza Strip in , leaving the physical infrastructure and economic assets in the form of extensive greenhouses available for Palestinian use. Palestinian elections held in brought victory to the Hamas party, whose declared

political and military objectives are the elimination of Israel as an independent Jewish State. Since then an internecine conflict has been carried on between Hamas and Fatah for control over the Palestinian Authority, its assets and political largesse funded from abroad. Introduction Comments Off Pages.

Chapter 5 : History of Israel - Wikipedia

*Large numbers of Jewish immigrants, many of them World War II veterans and Holocaust survivors, now began arriving in the new state of Israel, and many joined the IDF. [].*

The embargo went into effect in December – just a few weeks after the UN General Assembly adopted the plan to partition Palestine into a Jewish and Arab state. Israel had no tanks, no air force, and only a meager amount of weapons. Together they agreed to support the Jews, even if it meant defying U. A new documentary, released a few months ago and airing on PBS stations and community events nationwide, recounts the exploits of these amazing American flyboys and their secret mission to save the Jewish state from assured destruction. Below I discuss who these remarkable Americans were, and review the new film that documents their heroism. Exclusive footage and images for Legal Insurrection are also included. Navy raid on Tokyo in February In subsequent raids he helped sink a Japanese cruiser and protected his squadron commander, whose plane had been badly damaged. Leon Frankel Frankel explained his motivation to help in a letter published last year in the Minneapolis Star Tribune: Other members of this courageous band of brothers have also passed in recent years. Very few are left. Eddie Styrak died in after living for some time in a California nursing home. Styrak was a Christian radio operator during WWII who broke out of a British prison in Palestine where he was serving time for illegally transporting Holocaust survivors to the country. He also decided to join the group of volunteer aviators. Schwimmer, who worked for TWA after the war, had been a flight engineer for the U. There, he saw no combat. Back in the U. This included decommissioned U. Schwimmer and his team also recruited most of the trained pilots for the embryonic Israeli Air Force, which celebrated its 65th anniversary this past May. There can be no doubt that Schwimmer and his men helped to turn the tide of the war and reshaped history. Exclusive interviews are filmed in the U. When Israel Stood Alone On May 14, David Ben-Gurion and his colleagues announced the Declaration of Independence of the State of Israel, which was to be open to all Jews and which pledged to ensure the rights of all its citizens regardless of race or religion. The new state was proclaimed at 6: Many people assume that because Truman issued an immediate recognition of the Jewish state that the U. As noted by Prof. Before then, and especially during the run up to the war, the fledgling state faced opposition from nearly every arm of the U. America enforced an international arms embargo and also revived its Neutrality Act. American Jews could legally donate funds to the Jews of Palestine through the Jewish Agency, but all weapons shipments destined for Palestine were routinely confiscated at the N. But back in , Israel was viewed as a security liability. Practically speaking, what this meant was that most of the rifles and other Nazi-surplus weapons, including ammunition and fighter planes, that Jews ended up using came from German war factories behind the Iron Curtain. Everything had to be transported to Israel from Czechoslovakia, which was miles away. To airlift the weapons, Jewish and Christian aviators from around the world primarily from the U. These ruses included creating a bogus Panamanian airline, complete with brochures and a fake office. A lot of bribing along the way also enabled them to hopscotch their planes and smuggled weapons from airstrips in Burbank, CA, Miami, and Melville, New Jersey around the planet en route to Israel. Panama Airlines Plane Spoiler alert: There, a couple of Jewish American high-flying twenty-year olds and a prominent Italian mafia boss had a brief run-in, which worked out well: This story, recounted by a bunch of still cocky nonagenarians, is simply priceless. The team never lost a single dog fight. Early on, they were instrumental in driving away Egyptian Spitfires and bombers that were wreaking havoc on Tel Aviv. As it happened, the FBI never did manage to catch up to Schwimmer and his team. At the end of the war, the group turned themselves in. Branded as communists and traitors to their country, they sat in a Los Angeles jail for two days awaiting trial but never served any additional time the story of how they managed to get themselves out of stiff prison sentences is the epitome of coincidences, although believers will no doubt see it as divine intervention. The only one who went to prison was Charlie Winters, a non-Jewish Miami resident who sold Schwimmer two of the B bombers that he smuggled out of Florida. Winters was sentenced to 18 months in a federal penitentiary for violating the U. Schwimmer ended up a convicted felon and lost his civil rights. Told that he could regain his rights only if he admitted to



**Chapter 6 : The formation of the state of Israel after World War II by Abby Montgomery on Prezi**

*At the end of World War II, the British persisted in their immigration restrictions and Jewish survivors of the Holocaust were violently turned away from the shores of Palestine. The Jewish Agency and the Haganah continued to smuggle Jews into Palestine.*

Visit Website Did you know? Even in the early 21st century, the legacy of the Holocaust endures. Swiss government and banking institutions have in recent years acknowledged their complicity with the Nazis and established funds to aid Holocaust survivors and other victims of human rights abuses, genocide or other catastrophes. On January 20, 1933, he was named chancellor of Germany. At first, the Nazis reserved their harshest persecution for political opponents such as Communists or Social Democrats. The first official concentration camp opened at Dachau near Munich in March 1933, and many of the first prisoners sent there were Communists. Like the network of concentration camps that followed, becoming the killing grounds of the Holocaust, Dachau was under the control of Heinrich Himmler, head of the elite Nazi guard, the Schutzstaffel SS, and later chief of the German police. In 1933, Jews in Germany numbered around 1.5 million, or only 1 percent of the total German population. Under the Nuremberg Laws of 1935, anyone with three or four Jewish grandparents was considered a Jew, while those with two Jewish grandparents were designated Mischlinge half-breeds. Under the Nuremberg Laws, Jews became routine targets for stigmatization and persecution. From 1933 to 1945, hundreds of thousands of Jews who were able to leave Germany did, while those who remained lived in a constant state of uncertainty and fear. German police soon forced tens of thousands of Polish Jews from their homes and into ghettos, giving their confiscated properties to ethnic Germans non-Jews outside Germany who identified as German, Germans from the Reich or Polish gentiles. Surrounded by high walls and barbed wire, the Jewish ghettos in Poland functioned like captive city-states, governed by Jewish Councils. In addition to widespread unemployment, poverty and hunger, overpopulation made the ghettos breeding grounds for disease such as typhus. Meanwhile, beginning in the fall of 1941, Nazi officials selected around 70,000 Germans institutionalized for mental illness or disabilities to be gassed to death in the so-called Euthanasia Program. After prominent German religious leaders protested, Hitler put an end to the program in August 1941, though killings of the disabled continued in secrecy, and by some estimates, people deemed handicapped from all over Europe had been killed. In hindsight, it seems clear that the Euthanasia Program functioned as a pilot for the Holocaust. Beginning in 1942, Jews from all over the continent, as well as hundreds of thousands of European Gypsies, were transported to the Polish ghettos. The German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941 marked a new level of brutality in warfare. Mobile killing units called Einsatzgruppen would murder more than 3 million Soviet Jews and others usually by shooting over the course of the German occupation. Since June 1941, experiments with mass killing methods had been ongoing at the concentration camp of Auschwitz, near Krakow. The SS soon placed a huge order for the gas with a German pest-control firm, an ominous indicator of the coming Holocaust. Holocaust Death Camps, Beginning in late 1941, the Germans began mass transports from the ghettos in Poland to the concentration camps, starting with those people viewed as the least useful: The first mass gassings began at the camp of Belzec, near Lublin, on March 17, 1942. Five more mass killing centers were built at camps in occupied Poland, including Chelmno, Sobibor, Treblinka, Majdanek and the largest of all, Auschwitz-Birkenau. From 1942 to 1945, Jews were deported to the camps from all over Europe, including German-controlled territory as well as those countries allied with Germany. The heaviest deportations took place during the summer and fall of 1942, when more than 1 million people were deported from the Warsaw ghetto alone. Though the Nazis tried to keep operation of camps secret, the scale of the killing made this virtually impossible. Eyewitnesses brought reports of Nazi atrocities in Poland to the Allied governments, who were harshly criticized after the war for their failure to respond, or to publicize news of the mass slaughter. This lack of action was likely mostly due to the Allied focus on winning the war at hand, but was also a result of the general incomprehension with which news of the Holocaust was met and the denial and disbelief that such atrocities could be occurring on such a scale. At Auschwitz alone, more than 2 million people were murdered in a process resembling a large-scale industrial operation. A large population of Jewish and non-Jewish

inmates worked in the labor camp there; though only Jews were gassed, thousands of others died of starvation or disease. Nazi Rule Comes to an End, as Holocaust Continues to Claim Lives, By the spring of , German leadership was dissolving amid internal dissent, with Goering and Himmler both seeking to distance themselves from Hitler and take power. The following day, he committed suicide. The last trace of civilization had vanished around and inside us. The work of bestial degradation, begun by the victorious Germans, had been carried to conclusion by the Germans in defeat. Survivors of the camps found it nearly impossible to return home, as in many cases they had lost their families and been denounced by their non-Jewish neighbors. As a result, the late s saw an unprecedented number of refugees, POWs and other displaced populations moving across Europe. In an effort to punish the villains of the Holocaust, the Allies held the Nuremberg Trials of , which brought Nazi atrocities to horrifying light. Increasing pressure on the Allied powers to create a homeland for Jewish survivors of the Holocaust would lead to a mandate for the creation of Israel in

Chapter 7 : Milestones: " - Office of the Historian

After World War II, many Holocaust survivors fled as refugees to the "land of Israel" and the UN decided to partition Palestine into two states. This is a preview of View Full Answer.

List of Abbreviations 1. The journey to independence - From Biblical times and Zionism till the end of British mandate Multicultural Promise Land 11 5. Introduction From the start of 20th century Middle East region has been a politically unstable area. After the fall of the Ottoman empire in Middle East, Egypt, Yemen, Iraq and Saudi Arabia successfully set the new borders and declared their independence. As the outcome of World War II, as in many other parts of the world, new countries have emerged and the new order had to be established instantly. However, it was not till 14th of May that the Jews proclaimed the creation of the Israeli state. After more than years with no country, the Biblical nation of the Chosen by God managed to regain their freedom and find a new home on 14 km<sup>2</sup> land ONZ between Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and the Mediterranean Sea. The main objective of this essay is to examine the circumstances and motives of the creation of modern Israel as well as the interest of its existence to the superpowers of the times USA and Soviet Union. This paper will present the genesis and the development of the Zionism movement, which gave beginning to the idea of the old-new country in Middle East. Next it will briefly discuss the period of World War I till the beginning of World War II during which the key figures and future statesmen started to spread the awareness of possibility of finally returning to the Promised Land. After that I will move to describe in detail the circumstances of establishing British mandate of Palestine in and the eventual proclamation of independence, the first Israel " Arab fights for keeping the newly established territories. While giving the outline of the historical events I will try to answer the questions concerning the international influence on the Israeli state, examining its motivation, concentrating on the following issues: The Israel journey to independence - From Biblical times and Zionism till the end of British mandate 2. In the Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel we read: Here their spiritual, religious and political identity was shaped. Here they first attained to statehood, created cultural values of national and universal significance and gave to the world the eternal Book of Books. After being forcibly exiled from their land, the people kept faith with it throughout their Dispersion and never ceased to pray and hope for their return to it and 2 for the restoration in it of their political freedom. From the above passage one can easily see the great value of religion in a modern Israeli state. Iran, Israel, and the United States: With the publications of his first pamphlets and books Judenstaat In The World Zionist Organization was found, on a congress in Basel Switzerland. It is Herzl that spread the idea of coming back to the biblical territories of Israel. Though the movement did not gain popularity at first, because the preferred emigration direction was US, WWI and the fall of the Ottoman empire gave hope for a new beginning. Since the beginning of the 20th century Zionism became an ideology strategic for the renewal of modern Israel. In my opinion it is the turning point in the year old journey to a free state. Policy toward the Arab-Israeli Conflict, p. During the interwar years various groups tried to organize themselves and though there was no country yet, Jews started to come back to the Holy Land. It is worth to mention those, from which the later leaders of the post-war Israel emerged, ready to steer the society in the right direction: Those organizations were not only essential in achieving the dream of the independent Israel, they also became formal parts of the state after The death of Moyne may seem as an unnecessary and cruel act, but in my opinion the frustration of the yishuv<sup>15</sup>, the Jew settlers that resided in Palestine 8 General Federation of Jewish Workers 9 Or Hagana, in Heb. The Assassination of Lord Moyne, p. The control of the emigration movement by the British government in accordance with the White Paper limiting the number of immigrants to 75, over the period of five years<sup>16</sup>, during the time of Holocaust, was an unfortunate barrier that hindered the people to escape from the Nazis. It was a restriction strongly opposed by the American President Harry S. Truman, who later became known as a great supporter of the Jewish case. Even though those decisions may seem drastic, it was exactly those drastic measures of the Jews that forced

the British to withdraw from the Palestine territory. The British-Israel conflict escalated because of the concerns of the unstable British " Arab relations, or rather, the access to the oil sources, and it could be assumed that the British would do everything to protect their influence. However, the problems caused by the yishuv, proved to be too great. If we look once again at the assassination of Lord Moyne, it is clear that the action was planned carefully. The aim of the Stern gang was to strike the symbol, and Walter Guinness was a better target to fulfill this aim. Pedahzur, Ami , Jewish Terrorism in Israel, p. Even though France declared Lebanon independent and Great Britain did the same with Transjordan since Jordan , the territory was under the British control. In a short time Israel became a case of concern to the US. The decision of US to support the creation of the Israeli state was not influenced by one or two factors. There were numerous consequences of this move, both in internal and external affairs. The external issues were: I would like to analyze how important those factors in reality were and which issues were just a propaganda highlighted in order to subdue the masses. Truman The Jews would not be able to proclaim their state in without Harry S. Even with Chaim Weizman and David Ben-Gurion, with all its charismatic leaders and determination, the yishuv would not have been able to create a country, being too few in number and faced with the opposition of the Arabs. It is one of the few points in an academic and political discussion that most the scholars agree with. Since the situation was not easy; Truman had to struggle between appeasing two groups: Torn between those two powerful influences, Truman sometimes stalled for time, trying to make good decisions for his country, being pressured by the Jewish lobby in the US, to the point of becoming overwhelmed and annoyed with them My argument can be supported by the entry from a personal diary of Harry Truman, on July 21st The Jews, I find are very, very selfish. They care not how many Estonians, Latvians, Finns, Poles, Yugoslavs or Greeks get murdered or mistreated as D[isplaced] P[ersons] as long as the Jews get special treatment. Yet when they have power, physical, financial or political neither Hitler nor Stalin has anything on them for cruelty or mistreatment to the underdog. Put an underdog on top and it makes no difference whether his name is Russian, Jewish, Negro, Management, Labor, Mormon, Baptist he goes haywire. The personal conflict with Rabbi Abba Silver did not make Truman more aggressive toward the Jews; his friendship with a Jew wartime friend Eddie Jacobson did not encourage him to instantly push Great Britain into ending the White Paper decisions, instead taking more diplomatic route. Truman Diary, entry July 21 , www. I believe that domestic political reasons and humanitarian reasons were very two important factors. The American public opinion was very sympathetic for the Jewish cause; by , Americans favoured the future Jewish state 2: It was also the time of the well-known , demand<sup>24</sup>; Truman admitted that it is not possible yet to create new Israel with a strong British and Arab opposition. It would instantly lead to war and later in this premonition came true and Truman estimates he would need , soldiers as a constant presence in Israel to maintain piece and prevent bloodshed, with the angry British and Arabs in the way. With this move he hoped to secure the sympathy of the American voters, and the financial support. Ironically, the Soviet Union aided him in this lobbying, sending food and weapons to Israel, wishing to cut the British ties with Middle East, and not foreseeing that in a few years the Cold War would escalate the international relations with the US and the Western world. With the creation of the Israeli state, after 1, years of banishment, the open borders caused a mass immigration. Though Hebrew became an official language Of course, the creation of the Israel did not end the problems in the region; the Israel " Arab conflict escalated in , with the invasion of Iraq, Transjordan, Egypt and Syria. Even though the American analysts predicted the fall of Israel in years after gaining their independence, Israel prevailed. The UN borders changed after the first Israeli Arab war, which was only the beginning of the conflict which lasts till this day. Israel gained more territory, claimed the land that considered theirs since the Biblical times and today is considered an independent state with considerate political and military power. It seems as Harry Truman is the most important, if not only, actor behind the creation of the Israeli state if we take into consideration the international influence. After a careful analysis it can be taken into consideration that Israel began as a completely artificial state, which could only last, against all odds, with the help of the American diaspora and careful international support after A surprising transfer of power from British to U. The Wall between Jerusalem and Bethlehem still stands; though the Jews won their home, it seems that now the Arab community pays the price, and till today both sides are wary, though Israel, which started with nothing, now

has a quite remarkable control over the situation in the region, considering the fact it has not even existed for a century yet, after a long year break. The Rise of Israel: English standard version bible, www. Caught in the Middle East: The History of Zionism, I. A history, Brandeis University Press, Lebanon.

**Chapter 8 : How did World War 2 lead to the founding of the nation of Israel**

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Es Skhul cave Between 2. The oldest evidence of early humans in the territory of modern Israel, dating to 1. Other groups include 1. The oldest fossils of anatomically modern humans found outside Africa are the Skhul and Qafzeh hominids , who lived in northern Israel , years ago. While alternative translations exist, the majority of biblical archaeologists translate a set of hieroglyphs as "Israel," representing the first instance of the name in the historical record. Dever sees this "Israel" in the central highlands as a cultural and probably political entity, more an ethnic group rather than an organized state. This evolved into the Phoenician alphabet from which all modern alphabetical writing systems are descended. The Paleo-Hebrew alphabet was one of the first to develop and evidence of its use exists from about BCE [22] see the Gezer calendar , the language spoken was probably Biblical Hebrew. Monotheism , the belief in a single all-powerful law-giving God is thought to have evolved among the Hebrew speakers gradually, over the next few centuries, from a number of separate cults, [23] leading to the first versions of the religion now known as Judaism. The Bible states that King David founded a dynasty of kings and that his son Solomon built a temple. Standard Biblical chronology suggests that around BCE, following the death of Solomon, the kingdom split into a southern Kingdom of Judah and a northern Kingdom of Israel. Jehu , son of Omri, is referenced by Assyrian records now in the British Museum. This is not included in the Bible which describes conflict between Ahab and Ben Hadad. The Assyrians sent most of the population of the northern Israelite kingdom into exile , thus creating the " Lost Tribes of Israel ". The Samaritans claim to be descended from survivors of the Assyrian conquest. Modern scholars believe that refugees from the destruction of Israel moved to Judah, massively expanding Jerusalem and leading to construction of the Siloam Tunnel during the rule of King Hezekiah ruled 6 BCE. Assyrian records say that Sennacherib levelled 46 walled cities and besieged Jerusalem , leaving after receiving extensive tribute. The Bible also refers to tribute, [31] and suggests that Hezekiah was also aided by Taharqa , king of Kush Nubia , in repulsing the Assyrians. The Book of Joshua and the accounts of the kingship of David and Solomon in the book of Kings are believed to have the same author. The books are known as Deuteronomist and considered to be a key step in the emergence of Monotheism in Judah. They emerged at a time that Assyria was weakened by the emergence of Babylon and may be a committing to text of pre-writing verbal traditions. The defeat was also recorded by the Babylonians [34] [35] see the Babylonian Chronicles. The exiled Jews may have been restricted to the elite. Jehoiachin was eventually released by the Babylonians. According to both the Bible and the Talmud, the Judean royal family the Davidic line continued as head of Babylonian Jewry, called the "Rosh Galut" head of exile. Arab and Jewish sources show that the Rosh Galut continued to exist in what is now Iraq for another 1, years, ending in the eleventh century. Cyrus issued a proclamation granting subjugated nations including the people of Judah religious freedom for the original text see the Cyrus Cylinder. According to the Hebrew Bible 50, Judeans, led by Zerubabel , returned to Judah and rebuilt the temple. Modern scholars believe that the final Hebrew versions of the Torah and Books of Kings date from this period , that the returning Israelites adopted an Aramaic script also known as the Ashuri alphabet , which they brought back from Babylon; this is the current Hebrew script. The Hebrew Calendar closely resembles the Babylonian calendar and probably dates from this period. Sometime thereafter, the first translation of the Hebrew Bible, the Septuagint , was begun in Alexandria. The Books of the Maccabees describe the uprising and the end of Greek rule. A Jewish party called the Hasideans opposed both Hellenism and the revolt, but eventually gave their support to the Maccabees. Modern interpretations see the initial stages of the uprising as a civil war between Hellenised and orthodox forms of Judaism. As part of the struggle against Hellenistic civilisation , the Pharisee leader Simeon ben Shetach established the first schools based around meeting houses. Justice was administered by the Sanhedrin , which was a Rabbinical assembly and law court whose leader was known as the Nasi. Despite its fame, it was in this period that Rabbinical Judaism , led by Hillel the Elder , began to assume popular prominence over the Temple priesthood. The Jewish Temple in

Jerusalem was granted special permission not to display an effigy of the emperor, becoming the only religious structure in the Roman Empire that did not do so. Special dispensation was granted for Jewish citizens of the Roman Empire to pay a tax to the temple. There was a small revolt against Roman taxation led by Judas of Galilee and over the next decades tensions grew between the Greco-Roman and Judean population centered on attempts to place effigies of the Emperor Caligula in Synagogues and in the Jewish temple. In the year 50 CE, the Council of Jerusalem led by Paul, decided to abandon the Jewish requirement of circumcision and the Torah, creating a form of Judaism highly accessible to non-Jews and with a more universal notion of God. Another Jewish follower, Peter is believed to have become the first Pope. Over the next few hundred years this requirement became steadily more ingrained in Jewish tradition. Josephus estimated that over a million people died in the siege of Jerusalem. The Temple and most of Jerusalem was destroyed. During the Jewish revolt, most Christians, at this time a sub-sect of Judaism, removed themselves from Judea. After the war Jews continued to be taxed in the Fiscus Judaicus, which was used to fund a temple to Jupiter. A victory arch erected in Rome can still be seen today. Tensions and attacks on Jews around the Roman Empire led to a massive Jewish uprising against Rome from 66 to 73. This conflict was accompanied by large-scale massacres of both sides. Cyprus was so severely depopulated that new settlers were imported and Jews banned from living there. Jews were banned from living in Jerusalem itself a ban that persisted until the Arab conquest, and the Roman province, until then known as Iudaea Province, was renamed Palaestina, no other revolt led to a province being renamed. From 132 to 136, the Jewish leader Simon Bar Kokhba led another major revolt against the Romans, again renaming the country "Israel" [51] see Bar Kochba Revolt coinage. The Bar-Kochba revolt probably caused more trouble for the Romans than the better documented revolt of 66-73. During the Bar Kokhba revolt a rabbinical assembly decided which books could be regarded as part of the Hebrew Bible: A rabbi of this period, Simeon bar Yochai, is regarded as the author of the Zohar, the foundational text for Kabbalistic thought. However, modern scholars believe it was written in Medieval Spain. The most famous of these was Judah haNasi who is credited with compiling the final version of the Mishnah a massive body of Jewish religious texts interpreting the Bible and with strengthening the educational demands of Judaism by requiring that illiterate Jews be treated as outcasts. As a result, many illiterate Jews may have converted to Christianity. However, persecution and the economic crisis that affected the Roman empire in the 3rd century led to further Jewish migration from Syria Palaestina to the more tolerant Persian Sassanid Empire, where a prosperous Jewish community with extensive seminaries existed in the area of Babylon. Rome adopts Christianity Early in the 4th century, the Emperor Constantine made Constantinople the capital of the East Roman Empire and made Christianity the official religion. His mother, Helena made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and led the construction of the Church of the Nativity Bethlehem, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre Jerusalem and other key churches that still exist. The name Jerusalem was restored to Aelia Capitolina and it became a Christian city. Jews were still banned from living in Jerusalem, but were allowed to visit, and it is in this period that the surviving Western Wall of the Temple became sacred to Judaism. He died while fighting the Persians in 338 and the project was discontinued. Byzantine period Further information: Byzantine Christianity was dominated by the Greek Eastern Orthodox Church whose massive land ownership has extended into the present. In the 5th century, the Western Roman Empire collapsed leading to Christian migration into the Roman province of Palaestina Prima and development of a Christian majority. Judaism was the only non-Christian religion tolerated, but restrictions on Jews slowly increased to include a ban on building new places of worship, holding public office or owning slaves. In 425, following the death of the last Nasi, Gamliel VI, the Sanhedrin was officially abolished and the title of Nasi banned. Several Samaritan Revolts erupted in this period, [61] resulting in the decrease of Samaritan community from about a million to a near extinction. The Jewish Menorah, which the Romans took when the temple was destroyed, was reportedly taken to Carthage by the Vandals after the sacking of Rome in 455. According to the Byzantine historian, Procopius, the Byzantine army recovered it in 527 and brought it to Constantinople. Jews briefly governed Jerusalem when the Persians took over. The Byzantine Emperor, Heraclius, promised to restore Jewish rights and received Jewish help in defeating the Persians, but reneged on the agreement after reconquering Palaestina Prima, massacring the Jews in Palestine, [63] and issuing an edict banning Judaism from the Byzantine Empire. Egyptian Coptic

Christians took responsibility for this broken pledge and fasted in penance. Jund Filastin and Jund al-Urdunn According to Muslim tradition, in Muhammed was taken on spiritual journey from Mecca to the "farthest mosque", whose location many consider to be the Temple Mount , returning the same night. Over the next few centuries, Islam replaced Christianity as the dominant religion of the region. Jews consider it to contain the Foundation Stone see also Holy of Holies , which is the holiest site in Judaism. Between the 7th and 11th centuries, Jewish scribes, called the Masoretes and located in Galilee and Jerusalem, established the Masoretic Text , the final text of the Hebrew Bible. During the conquest, both Muslims and Jews were indiscriminately massacred or sold into slavery. Maimonides was buried in Tiberias. A Crusader state centred round Acre survived in weakened form for another century. From to the area became the frontier between Mongol invaders occasional Crusader allies and the Mamluks of Egypt. The conflict impoverished the country and severely reduced the population. The fall of the last one, the Kingdom of Acre , in ended the Crusades period in the region. Mamluk period " Further information: Mamluk Sultanate Cairo Egyptian Mamluk sultan, Baibars " , conquered much of the Holy Land, ultimately leading to the end of Crusader rule in The Mamluks ruled Palestine until , regarding it as part of Syria. In Hebron , Baibars banned Jews from worshipping at the Cave of the Patriarchs the second-holiest site in Judaism ; the ban remained in place until its conquest by Israel years later. Ports were destroyed and various materials were dumped to make them inoperable. The goal was to prevent attacks from the sea, given the fear of the return of the crusaders. This had a long-term effect on those areas, which remained sparsely populated for centuries. The activity in that time concentrated more inland. Expulsions began in England and were followed by France During the Black Death , many Jews were murdered after being accused of poisoning wells. The completion of the Christian reconquest of Spain led to expulsion of the Jews of Spain in and Portugal in These were the wealthiest and most integrated Jewish communities in Europe. Many Jews converted to Christianity, however many secretly practised Judaism and prejudice against converts regardless of their sincerity persisted, leading many former Jews to move to the New World see History of the Jews in Latin America.

**Chapter 9 : World War II Veterans | Israel's War of Independence |**

*News from Israel, the Middle East and the Jewish World. Moritz Hochschild, who was Jewish, managed to transport 10, refugees away from Nazi-controlled Europe during World War II.*

In July a civilian administration headed by a High Commissioner replaced the military administration. Following the arrival of the British, the inhabitants established Muslim-Christian Associations in all the major towns. A native priest reads the proclamation from the steps of the Tower of David. The arrival of Sir Herbert Samuel. From left to right: An Arab "protest gathering" in session, in the Rawdat el Maaref hall, On 19 April , elections took place for the Assembly of Representatives of the Palestinian Jewish community. Rutenberg soon established an electric company whose shareholders were Zionist organisations, investors, and philanthropists. Palestinian-Arabs saw it as proof that the British intended to favour Zionism. The British administration claimed that electrification would enhance the economic development of the country as a whole, while at the same time securing their commitment to facilitate a Jewish National Home through economicâ€”rather than politicalâ€”means. Amin al-Husseini, a member of the al-Husayni clan of Jerusalem, was an Arab nationalist and Muslim leader. As Grand Mufti, as well as in the other influential positions that he held during this period, al-Husseini played a key role in violent opposition to Zionism. Among other functions, these courts had the power to appoint teachers and preachers. The Palestine Order in Council [16] established a Legislative Council, which was to consist of 23 members: He recruited and arranged military training for peasants and by he had enlisted between and men. The cells were equipped with bombs and firearms, which they used to kill Zionist settlers in the area, as well as engaging in a campaign of vandalism of the settlers-planted trees and British constructed rail-lines. In the ensuing battle, al-Qassam was killed. A few months later, in April , the Arab national general strike broke out. During the summer of that year, thousands of Jewish-farmed acres and orchards were destroyed, Jewish civilians were attacked and killed, and some Jewish communities, such as those in Beisan and Acre , fled to safer areas. Gilbert , p. Khalidi , pp. Over the next 18 months, the British lost control of Nablus and Hebron. British forces, supported by 6, armed Jewish auxiliary police, [22] suppressed the widespread riots with overwhelming force. Shapira , pp. By the time the revolt concluded in March , more than 5, Arabs, Jews, and British had been killed and at least 15, Arabs were wounded. Khalidi , p. First, they led to the formation and development of Jewish underground militias, primarily the Haganah, which were to prove decisive in Secondly, it became clear that the two communities could not be reconciled, and the idea of partition was born. Thirdly, the British responded to Arab opposition with the White Paper of , which severely restricted Jewish land purchase and immigration. However, with the advent of World War II, even this reduced immigration quota was not reached. The White Paper policy also radicalised segments of the Jewish population, who after the war would no longer cooperate with the British. The revolt had a negative effect on Palestinian Arab leadership, social cohesion, and military capabilities and contributed to the outcome of the War because "when the Palestinians faced their most fateful challenge in â€”49, they were still suffering from the British repression of â€”39, and were in effect without a unified leadership. Indeed, it might be argued that they were virtually without any leadership at all". The proposal was rejected outright by the Arabs. The two main Jewish leaders, Chaim Weizmann and David Ben-Gurion , had convinced the Zionist Congress to approve equivocally the Peel recommendations as a basis for more negotiation. This was seen by the Yishuv as betrayal of the mandatory terms, especially in light of the increasing persecution of Jews in Europe. In response, Zionists organised Aliyah Bet , a program of illegal immigration into Palestine. Lehi , a small group of extremist Zionists, staged armed attacks on British authorities in Palestine. However, the Jewish Agency , which represented the mainstream Zionist leadership, still hoped to persuade Britain to allow resumed Jewish immigration, and cooperated with Britain in World War II. Within a month, the Italians attacked Palestine from the air , bombing Tel Aviv and Haifa , [38] inflicting multiple casualties. In , there was a period of great concern for the Yishuv , when the forces of German General Erwin Rommel advanced east across North Africa towards the Suez Canal and there was fear that they would conquer Palestine. This period was referred to as the " days of dread ". This event was the

direct cause for the founding, with British support, of the Palmach [39] – a highly trained regular unit belonging to Haganah a paramilitary group which was mostly made up of reserve troops. As in most of the Arab world, there was no unanimity amongst the Palestinian Arabs as to their position regarding the belligerents in World War II. A number of leaders and public figures saw an Axis victory as the likely outcome and a way of securing Palestine back from the Zionists and the British. Even though Arabs were not highly regarded by Nazi racial theory, the Nazis encouraged Arab support as a counter to British hegemony. To the Grand Mufti: The National Socialist movement of Greater Germany has, since its inception, inscribed upon its flag the fight against the world Jewry. It has therefore followed with particular sympathy the struggle of freedom-loving Arabs, especially in Palestine, against Jewish interlopers. In the recognition of this enemy and of the common struggle against it lies the firm foundation of the natural alliance that exists between the National Socialist Greater Germany and the freedom-loving Muslims of the whole world. In this spirit I am sending you on the anniversary of the infamous Balfour declaration my hearty greetings and wishes for the successful pursuit of your struggle until the final victory – Reichsfuehrer S. On 3 July, the British government consented to the establishment of a Jewish Brigade, with hand-picked Jewish and also non-Jewish senior officers. Among its projects was the education and care of the Selvino children. From Palestine Regiment, two platoons, one Jewish, under the command of Brigadier Ernest Benjamin, and another Arab were sent to join allied forces on the Italian Front, having taken part of final offensive there. Besides Jews and Arabs from Palestine, in total by mid the British had assembled a multiethnic force consisting of volunteer European Jewish refugees from German-occupied countries, Yemenite Jews and Abyssinian Jews. World War II and the Holocaust started shortly thereafter and once the 15, annual quota was exceeded, Jews fleeing Nazi persecution were interned in detention camps or deported to places such as Mauritius. Tens of thousands of European Jews escaped the Nazis in boats and small ships headed for Palestine. The motor schooner Struma was torpedoed and sunk in the Black Sea by a Soviet submarine in February with the loss of nearly lives. After the war, Jewish refugees were stranded in displaced persons DP camps in Europe. Truman and the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry that, Jews be immediately granted entry to Palestine, the British maintained the ban on immigration. After the assassination of Lord Moyne, the Haganah kidnapped, interrogated, and turned over to the British many members of the Irgun "The Hunting Season", and the Jewish Agency Executive decided on a series of measures against "terrorist organisations" in Palestine. After World War II: In, the Irgun blew up the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, the headquarters of the British administration, killing 92 people. Following the bombing, the British Government began interning illegal Jewish immigrants in Cyprus. Yitzak Shamir, future prime minister of Israel was one of the conspirators. The negative publicity resulting from the situation in Palestine caused the Mandate to become widely unpopular in Britain, and caused the United States Congress to delay granting the British vital loans for reconstruction. The British Labour party had promised before its election to allow mass Jewish migration into Palestine but reneged on this promise once in office. Anti-British Jewish militancy increased and the situation required the presence of over, British troops in the country. Following the Acre Prison Break and the retaliatory hanging of British Sergeants by the Irgun, the British announced their desire to terminate the mandate and to withdraw by no later than the beginning of August. In April, the Committee reported that its members had arrived at a unanimous decision. The Committee approved the American recommendation of the immediate acceptance of, Jewish refugees from Europe into Palestine. It also recommended that there be no Arab, and no Jewish State. The Committee stated that "in order to dispose, once and for all, of the exclusive claims of Jews and Arabs to Palestine, we regard it as essential that a clear statement of principle should be made that Jew shall not dominate Arab and Arab shall not dominate Jew in Palestine. Britain had asked for U. S assistance in implementing the recommendations. War Department had said earlier that to assist Britain in maintaining order against an Arab revolt, an open-ended U. The immediate admission of, new Jewish immigrants would almost certainly have provoked an Arab uprising. Seven members Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, and Uruguay recommended the creation of independent Arab and Jewish states, with Jerusalem to be placed under international administration. Three members India, Iran, and Yugoslavia supported the creation of a single federal state containing both Jewish and Arab constituent states.

The division was to take effect on the date of British withdrawal. The partition plan required that the proposed states grant full civil rights to all people within their borders, regardless of race, religion or gender. Haiti , Liberia, and the Philippines changed their votes at the last moment after concerted pressure from the U. The Jewish Agency, which was the Jewish state-in-formation, accepted the plan, and nearly all the Jews in Palestine rejoiced at the news. The partition plan was rejected out of hand by Palestinian Arab leadership and by most of the Arab population. Britain announced that it would accept the partition plan, but refused to enforce it, arguing it was not accepted by the Arabs. Britain also refused to share the administration of Palestine with the UN Palestine Commission during the transitional period. In September , the British government announced that the Mandate for Palestine would end at midnight on 14 May Irgun leader Menachem Begin announced, "The partition of the Homeland is illegal. It will never be recognised. The signature by institutions and individuals of the partition agreement is invalid. It will not bind the Jewish people. Jerusalem was and will forever be our capital. Eretz Israel will be restored to the people of Israel. On 16 December , the Palestine Police Force withdrew from the Tel Aviv area, home to more than half the Jewish population, and turned over responsibility for the maintenance of law and order to Jewish police. As they withdrew, they handed over control to local authorities and locally raised police forces were charged with maintaining law and order. The areas they withdrew from often quickly became war zones. The British maintained strong presences in Jerusalem and Haifa , even as Jerusalem came under siege by Arab forces and became the scene of fierce fighting, though the British occasionally intervened in the fighting, largely to secure their evacuation routes, including by proclaiming martial law and enforcing truces. The Palestine Police Force was largely inoperative, and government services such as social welfare, control of water supplies, and postal services were withdrawn. In April , the British withdrew from most of Haifa but retained an enclave in the port area to be used in the evacuation of British forces, and temporarily retained RAF Ramat David airbase to cover their retreat, leaving behind a volunteer police force to maintain order.