

Chapter 1 : The Israeli-Palestinian conflict explained | SBS News

The history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict began with the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948. This conflict came from the intercommunal violence in Mandatory Palestine between Israelis and Arabs from 1945 and erupted into full-scale hostilities in the civil war.

A peace movement poster: Israeli and Palestinian flags and the words peace in Arabic and Hebrew. In 1993, Israeli officials led by Yitzhak Rabin and Palestinian leaders from the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Yasser Arafat strove to find a peaceful solution through what became known as the Oslo peace process. In 1995, the Oslo Accords were finalized as a framework for future Israeli-Palestinian relations. The crux of the Oslo agreement was that Israel would gradually cede control of the Palestinian territories over to the Palestinians in exchange for peace. The Oslo process was delicate and progressed in fits and starts, the process took a turning point at the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin and finally unraveled when Arafat and Ehud Barak failed to reach agreement at Camp David in July 2001. Former Israeli Foreign Minister Shlomo Ben Ami who kept a diary of the negotiations said in an interview in 2002, when asked whether the Palestinians made a counterproposal: And that is the heart of the matter. Never, in the negotiations between us and the Palestinians, was there a Palestinian counterproposal. Clinton has long blamed Arafat for the collapse of the summit. Mitchell to lead a fact-finding committee aiming to identify strategies for restoring the peace process. The Clinton Parameters Following the failed summit Palestinian and Israeli negotiators continued to meet in small groups through August and September to try to bridge the gaps between their respective positions. The United States prepared its own plan to resolve the outstanding issues. On Jerusalem the plan stated that, "the general principle is that Arab areas are Palestinian and that Jewish areas are Israeli. On refugees the plan suggested a number of proposals including financial compensation, the right of return to the Palestinian state, and Israeli acknowledgement of suffering caused to the Palestinians in 1948. Security proposals referred to a "non-militarized" Palestinian state, and an international force for border security. The proposition removed the "temporarily Israeli controlled" areas, and the Palestinian side accepted this as a basis for further negotiation. With Israeli elections looming the talks ended without an agreement but the two sides issued a joint statement attesting to the progress they had made: This plan did not attempt to resolve difficult questions such as the fate of Jerusalem or Israeli settlements, but left that to be negotiated in later phases of the process. The proposal never made it beyond the first phase, whose goals called for a halt to both Israeli settlement construction and Israeli-Palestinian violence. Neither goal has been achieved as of November 2002. The peace initiative is a proposed solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole, and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in particular. It offered full normalization of relations with Israel, in exchange for the withdrawal of its forces from all the occupied territories, including the Golan Heights, to recognize "an independent Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital" in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as well as a "just solution" for the Palestinian refugees. Daniel Abraham, an American entrepreneur and founder of the Center for Middle East Peace in Washington, US, published on the website of the Atlantic magazine in March 2002, cited the following statistics: At the moment, a shade under 50 percent of the population is Jewish. Britain said that the move was a breach of Israeli commitments under the road map to freeze all settlement expansion in the land captured since 1967. The British Foreign Minister stated that the "Systematic, illegal Israeli settlement activity poses the most significant and live threat to the viability of the two state solution". The last of which was the thousands of settler march in East Jerusalem which included slogans inciting to kill, hate and supports violence". Besides the numerous fatalities, Amnesty said at least 67 Palestinians, including 67 children, had been gravely injured by Israeli use of live ammunition. In this same period, 45 Palestinians, including 6 children had been killed. At the same time, over 8,000 Palestinians suffered serious injuries from other means, including rubber-coated metal bullets. The soldier was demoted and given a 1-year sentence with a five-month suspension. The IDF answered the charges stating that its army held itself "to the highest of professional standards," adding that when there was suspicion of wrongdoing, it investigated and took action "where appropriate".

Chapter 2 : History of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict - Wikipedia

A Synopsis of the Israel/Palestine Conflict. The following is a very short synopsis of the history of this conflict. We recommend that you also read the much more detailed account, "The Origin of the Palestine-Israel Conflict."

Jordan and Syria were drawn into the conflict as well. The details of this war are complex and hotly-disputed. The UN Security Council passed Resolution 242, which called for peace between Israel and its neighbors in exchange for Israel giving back the land it had acquired during the Six Day War. Negotiations about how to implement it went nowhere. The Sinai was returned to Egypt under a separate peace deal in 1982, but the Golan Heights and the Palestinian territories remain under occupation. The Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza were not given citizenship in Israel or equal protection or benefits under the law. The Israeli government also violated the Geneva Conventions by confiscating Palestinian land and water resources and building settlements on the West Bank and Gaza. For twenty years, the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza were a traumatized, defeated, docile population, routinely humiliated by soldiers and used as cheap labor in the Israeli economy. The uprising, which became known as the first Intifada, was characterized by mass civil disobedience, general strikes, boycotts, refusals to pay taxes, and Palestinian youths throwing stones at Israeli tanks and soldiers. More than 1,000 Palestinians and Israelis were killed in the ensuing five years, and tens of thousands more Palestinians were injured or arrested. The conflict was a public relations disaster for Israel. Videos were shown around the world of Palestinians armed only with flags and slingshots facing down tanks, and of Israeli soldiers beating terrified Palestinian children. Israel began to lose its cherished image as the David against the Arab Goliath. Instead it began to be seen as the Goliath against the Palestinian David. Israelis also began to realize that the occupation could not be maintained indefinitely without cost. Many on the Israeli left began to oppose the occupation. Founded in 1964, it was admitted to the UN with observer status in 1975 and was regarded as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It initially operated out of Jordan and Lebanon, engaging in guerrilla tactics in an attempt to regain Palestine by force of arms. It was expelled from Jordan in 1970 by King Hussein, then expelled from Lebanon in 1982 by Israel, at which point it fled to Tunisia. By the time the Intifada broke out, the PLO was largely out of touch with life in the Palestinian territories. It had played no part in leading or organizing the Intifada. In 1993, in order to gain recognition for the PLO and save himself from irrelevance, Arafat agreed to recognize Israel and renounce terrorism. It was a historic compromise. Five years later, in 1995, Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin signed the Oslo Accords, hailed as a blueprint for peace between the two peoples. It was the first time Israelis and Palestinians publicly recognized each other as partners for negotiations toward peace rather than enemies who might be defeated by force of arms. In October 1997, Israel signed a peace treaty with Jordan, leaving Syria and Lebanon the only countries bordering Israel still in a state of conflict with it. It had limited administrative and security duties in the West Bank and Gaza while Israel retained control of water, airspace, borders, imports, exports, residency, travel, taxation, currency, etc. This arrangement was supposed to last for a five-year period during which Israel and the PA would engage in trust-building measures and negotiate final-status issues such as East Jerusalem, refugees, borders, and settlements. It was hoped that an independent Palestinian state -- and peace -- would follow. Two years later, Rabin was assassinated by a right-wing Israeli who opposed the Oslo Accords. Netanyahu opposed the Accords, rejected the idea of a Palestinian state, and intensified settlement building in the occupied territories. But Israelis were wary because Hamas and Islamic Jihad had committed fourteen suicide bombings during the Oslo years. And Palestinians felt betrayed because instead of retreating from the occupation as promised, the Israelis had only intensified it. The talks failed spectacularly. For a fairly centrist explanation of what went wrong in the negotiations, see: In any case, each side blamed the other, and trust broke down completely. The explosive atmosphere reached a flashpoint in September of 2000, when the second Intifada erupted. The unrest spiraled from Palestinian protests and deadly Israeli repression into riots, assassinations, suicide bombings, and massive Israeli military incursions. The conflict became known as the second Intifada.

Chapter 3 : A New History of the Israel-Palestinian Conflict Is a Study in Distortion Â» Mosaic

The conflict between Israel and the Palestinians reached a new level of intensity and complexity on December 31, , with the first al-Fatah raid into Israel from Lebanon. al-Fatah is a Palestinian political and military group formed in the late s with the aim of retaking Palestinian land from Israel.

From about to , the Ottoman Empire ruled much of the region. The League of Nations issued a British mandate for Palestineâ€”a document that gave Britain the responsibility of establishing a Jewish national homeland in Palestineâ€”which went into effect in . Jewish leaders accepted the plan, but many Palestinian Arabs vehemently opposed it. Arab groups argued that they represented the majority of the population in certain regions and should be granted more territory. They began to form volunteer armies throughout Palestine. Israel Becomes a State In May , less than a year after the Partition of Palestine was introduced, Britain withdrew from Palestine and Israel became an independent state. Estimates suggest between , and , Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes. Almost immediately, war broke out between Jews and Arabs in the region. This conflict marked the beginning of years of violent conflict between Arabs and Israelis. In the years after its inception, the PLO became associated with extremism and violence. This brief conflict, which became known as The Six-Day War , resulted in major land gains for Israel. The outcome of this war led to more fighting that continued for decades. This conflict was fueled by Israeli occupation of Gaza and the West Bank. Palestinian militia groups revolted, and hundreds of people were killed. A subsequent peace process, known as the Oslo Peace Accords, was proposed to end the ongoing violence. Arafat returned to Gaza in after being exiled for 27 years. He headed up the newly-formed Palestinian Authority. It also set a schedule for Palestinian Legislative Council elections. Many Palestinians felt this was an offensive move, and they protested. Riots, suicide bombings and other attacks subsequently broke out, putting an end to the promising peace process. This period of violence between Palestinians and Israelis lasted nearly five years. In , the Israeli army withdrew from Gaza. That same year, fighting between Hamas and Fatah, the political group that controlled the PLO, ensued. In , Hamas defeated Fatah in a battle for Gaza. Many countries consider Hamas to be a terrorist organization. The group has carried out suicide bombings and repeatedly called for the destruction of Israel. In April , Hamas and Fatah agreed to a deal that would form a unified national Palestinian government. Although Palestinians occupy key areas of land, including the West Bank and the Gaza strip, large populations of Israelis continue to settle in these locations. In May , leaders of Hamas presented a document that proposed the formation of a Palestinian state using the defined borders, with Jerusalem as its capital. However, the group refused to recognize Israel as a state, and the Israeli government promptly rejected the plan. What is Palestine and Palestinians? Israel Science and Technology Directory. Everything you need to know about Israel-Palestine. The countries that recognize Palestine as a state. The Palestinian Liberation Organisation. The History Learning Site. History of a Revolution. Hamas accepts Palestinian state with borders.

Chapter 4 : The Israel-Palestine conflict – years of history - The Hindu

Palestinian refugees leave Jewish Israel and settle in Gaza. In the aftermath of the war, scholars estimate that more than , Palestinians left or were forced to flee their homes in the newly.

The ongoing conflict between Israel and the Palestinians is both simple to understand, yet deeply complex. At the heart of this conflict is a basic idea that both sides believe: The Israelis believe that they are entitled to the land now known as Israel, while the Palestinians believe that they are entitled to the land they call Palestine. Unfortunately, both sides claim the same land; they simply call the land by different names. For religious Jewish Israelis and religious Muslim Palestinians, the belief is deeper still, for both sides believe that God called Jehovah by the Jews and Allah by the Muslims , gave them the land, and that to give it away or to give it up to another people is an insult to God and a sin. The history of the conflict is much more complex than that simple explanation, but the religious and historical differences are very important to this story. On another level, the reasons for the continual fighting is easy to understand. They have been fighting for over 60 years, and each war, each death, each act of terrorism, only deepens the hatred and the reluctance to give in to the other side. Modern Jews, and quite a few Christians, believe that in the days of the Bible and the Torah, God gave this land to the ancient Jews also known as Hebrews , led by men such as Abraham, Moses, David, and others. About 2, years ago, the Roman Empire ruled this area, and in suppressing several Jewish rebellions, the Romans destroyed the Jewish temple in the city of Jerusalem, killed large numbers of Jews, and forced many others to leave their homeland in an exodus called "The Diaspora. This is where the real trouble began between the Jews, who began calling themselves "Israelis" after their old name for their ancient homeland of Israel, and the Arab population of the area who came to be known as "Palestinians," after the old Roman and Greek name for the area. In the two thousand years after most of the Jewish population was killed off by the Romans or forced to leave, Arabic-speaking Muslims became the dominant ethnic group. While many Arabs were willing to sell land to the incoming Jews, many other Palestinian Arabs were worried about becoming a minority in a country they considered their own. The Arab Revolt was directed at both the British and the growing Jewish population. It should be noted that while large numbers of Jews moved to Palestine in the s, a movement called "Zionism" began in the late s, which influenced many Jews from around the world to move to Palestine to reclaim their ancient "homeland" of Israel. Thus, by the s, the numbers of Jews had risen to a point that alarmed many Palestinian Arab leaders. The British put down the revolt with the help of Jewish militias, but the fighting and hostility never really ended between the Jews and Arabs. From that point on, both the Jews and the Palestinians formed militias and other military units to fight each other and to prepare for the day when the British would leave. The Arabs lost that war see Arab-Israeli Wars , and the Palestinian diaspora began, as hundreds of thousands of Arabs fled the new nation of Israel and moved to neighboring Arab nations to live as refugees, awaiting the day when they could return to their homeland. This loss and the exile of these Palestinians is known in the Arabic world as "al-Nakba," or "The Cataclysm. The Arab nation of Jordan sits on the east side, or bank, of that river. In the s and s, Palestinians conducted cross-border raids into Israel, often with the aid of Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. These attacks prompted Israeli military reactions, and the entire border area, especially around Gaza and the West Bank, was often the scene of violent warfare. The conflict between Israel and the Palestinians reached a new level of intensity and complexity on December 31, , with the first al-Fatah raid into Israel from Lebanon. Video of the Munich Massacre of Israeli Athletes by Palestinian Terrorists For information on the ongoing conflict between Israel and the Palestinian group called Hamas, go to Gaza War , which is regularly updated to reflect the ongoing battles in and around Gaza. Related conflicts occurring at the same time Arab-Israeli War

Chapter 5 : The History Guy: The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

A Brief History of Israel, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Israeli-Palestinian Conflict) from ancient times to the current events of the peace process and Intifada.

Zionism , Arab nationalism , and Palestinian nationalism Before World War I , the Middle East region, including the Ottoman Syria the southern part of which are regarded as Palestine , was under the control of the Ottoman Empire for nearly years. The roots of the conflict can be traced to the late 19th century, with the rise of national movements, including Zionism and Arab nationalism. Though the Jewish aspiration to return to Zion had been part of Jewish religious thought for more than a millennium, the Jewish population of Europe and to some degree Middle East began to more actively discuss immigration back to the Land of Israel, and the re-establishment of the Jewish Nation, only during to the s, largely as a solution to the widespread persecution of Jews, and antisemitism in Russia and Europe. As a result, the Zionist movement, the modern movement for the creation of a homeland for the Jewish people, was established as a political movement in . The Zionist movement called for the establishment of a nation state for the Jewish people in Palestine, which would serve as a haven for the Jews of the world and in which they would have the right for self-determination. According to Benny Morris , among the first recorded violent incidents between Arabs and the newly immigrated Jews in Palestine was the accidental shooting death of an Arab man in Safed , during a wedding in December , by a Jewish guard of the newly formed Rosh Pinna. On March 28, a Jewish settler crossing this land was attacked and robbed of his horse by Yahudiya Arabs, while the settlers confiscated nine mules found grazing in their fields, though it is not clear which incident came first and which was the retaliation. The Jewish settlers refused to return the mules, a decision viewed as a provocation. Four Jews were injured and a fifth, an elderly woman with a heart condition, died four days later. In the next five years twelve Jewish settlement guards were killed by Arabs. Settlers began to speak more and more of Arab "hatred" and "nationalism" lurking behind the increasing depredations, rather than mere "banditry". Ottoman policy makers in the late 19th century were apprehensive of the increased Russian and European influence in the region, partly as a result of a large immigration wave from the Russian Empire. The Ottoman authorities feared the loyalty of the new immigrants not so much because of their Jewishness but because of concern that their loyalty was primarily to their country of origin, Russia, with whom the Ottoman Empire had a long history of conflicts: This concern was fomented by the example seen in the dismantling of Ottoman authority in the Balkan region. European immigration was also considered by local residents to be a threat to the cultural make-up of the region. As a result, in the Ottoman authorities banned land sales to foreigners. By the Jewish population in Palestine had risen to over 60., with around 33, of these being recent settlers. The Balfour Declaration which supported the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine and protected the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities. In , the McMahonâ€™Hussein Correspondence was formed as an agreement with Arab leaders to grant sovereignty to Arab lands under Ottoman control to form an Arab state in exchange for the Great Arab Revolt against the Ottomans. However, the Balfour Declaration in proposed to "favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, but that nothing should be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine. The Balfour Declaration was seen by Jewish nationalists as the cornerstone of a future Jewish homeland on both sides of the Jordan River, but increased the concerns of the Arab population in the Palestine region. In , the British succeeded in defeating the Ottoman Turkish forces and occupied the Palestine region. The land remained under British military administration for the remainder of the war. On January 3, , future president of the World Zionist Organization Chaim Weizmann and the future King Faisal I of Iraq signed the Faisal-Weizmann Agreement in which Faisal provisionally accepted the Balfour Declaration conditional on the fulfillment of British wartime promises of Palestine being included in the area of Arab independence. Intercommunal violence in Mandatory Palestine See also: Both Zionist and Arab representatives attended the conference, where they met and signed an agreement [17] to cooperate. The agreement was never implemented. The borders and terms under which the mandate was to be held were not finalized until

September Article 25 of the mandate specified that the eastern area then known as Transjordan or Transjordania did not have to be subject to all parts of the Mandate, notably the provisions regarding a Jewish national home. This was used by the British as one rationale to establish an autonomous Arab state under the mandate, which it saw as at least partially fulfilling the undertakings in the Hussein-McMahon Correspondence. On April 11, 1920, the British passed administration of the eastern region of the British Mandate to the Hashemite Arab dynasty from the Hejaz region a region located in present-day Saudi Arabia and on May 15, 1921, recognized it as an autonomous state, thereby eliminating Jewish national aspirations on that part of the Mandatory Palestine. The mandate over Transjordan ended on May 22, 1946, when the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan later Jordan gained independence. Palestinian nationalism was marked by a reaction to the Zionist movement and to Jewish settlement in Palestine as well as by a desire for self-determination by the Arab population in the region. Between 1919 and 1924, 90,000 immigrants arrived in Palestine because of the anti-Semitic manifestations, such as the pogroms in Ukraine in which 100,000 Jews were killed. In some cases, a large acquisition of lands, from absentee landlords, led to the replacement of the fellahin tenant farmers with European Jewish settlers, causing Palestinian Arabs to feel dispossessed. Jewish immigration to Palestine was especially significant after the rise of the Nazis to power in Germany in 1933, following which the Jewish population in Palestine doubled. From 1935, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem Haj Mohammad Amin al-Husayni became the leader of the Palestinian Arab movement and played a key role in inciting religious riots against the Jewish population in Palestine. As a result of the Jaffa riots, the Haganah was founded as a defense force for the Jewish population of the British Mandate for Palestine. Religious tension over the Kotel and the escalation of the tensions between the Arab and Jewish populations led to the Palestine riots. In these religious-nationalist riots, Jews were massacred in Hebron. Devastation also took place in Safed and Jerusalem. In 1938, as Europe was preparing for war, the Supreme Muslim Council in Palestine, led by Amin al-Husayni, instigated the 1939 Arab revolt in Palestine in which Palestinian Arabs rioted and murdered Jews in various cities. The Peel Commission of 1937 was the first to propose a two-state solution to the conflict, whereby Palestine would be divided into two states: The 2 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. The Woodhead Commission considered three different plans, one of which was based on the Peel plan. Reporting in 1938, the Commission rejected the Peel plan primarily on the grounds that it could not be implemented without a massive forced transfer of Arabs an option that the British government had already ruled out. The quota also placed restrictions on the rights of Jews to buy land from Arabs, in an attempt to limit the socio-political damage. These restrictions remained until the end of the mandate period, a period which occurred in parallel with World War II and the Holocaust, during which many Jewish refugees tried to escape from Europe. Ben-Gurion said he wanted to "concentrate the masses of our people in this country [Palestine] and its environs. It will consolidate in Palestine, within the shortest possible time, the real Jewish force, which will lead us to our historic goal". In 1938 during a meeting with Adolf Hitler Amin al-Husayni asked Germany to oppose, as part of the Arab struggle for independence, the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. These factors caused a deterioration in the relations between the Palestinian leadership and the British, which turned to collaborate with the Yeshuv during the period known as the days of dread. Following the King David Hotel bombing in which the Irgun blew up the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, the headquarters of the British administration, which shocked the public because of the deaths of many innocent civilians, the Jewish Resistance Movement was disassembled in 1941. About 70,000 Jews were brought to Palestine in this way in 1941. Details of the Holocaust had a major effect on the situation in Palestine and propelled large support for the Zionist movement. Palestinian Arab fighters, Haganah fighters, partition On May 15, 1948, the General Assembly of the newly formed United Nations resolved that a committee, United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, be created "to prepare for consideration at the next regular session of the Assembly a report on the question of Palestine". Neither state would be contiguous. Jerusalem and Bethlehem were to be put under the control of the United Nations. The Jews disliked losing Jerusalem which had a majority Jewish population at that time and worried about the tenability of a noncontiguous state. However, most of the Jews in Palestine accepted the plan, and the Jewish Agency the de facto government of the Yishuv

campaigns fervently for its approval. The more extreme Jewish groups, such as the Irgun, rejected the plan. Every major Arab leader objected in principle to the right of the Jews to an independent state in Palestine, reflecting the policies of the Arab League. On November 29, 1947, the General Assembly adopted a resolution recommending "to the United Kingdom, as the mandatory Power for Palestine, and to all other Members of the United Nations the adoption and implementation, with regard to the future government of Palestine, of the Plan of Partition with Economic Union", a slightly amended version of the plan in Chapter VI of the report of September 3, 1947, as Resolution II. Thirty-three states voted in favor of the resolution, while 13 countries opposed it. Ten countries abstained from the vote. The Arab countries all of which had opposed the plan proposed to query the International Court of Justice on the competence of the General Assembly to partition a country against the wishes of the majority of its inhabitants, but were again defeated. Yishuv versus Palestinian Arabs and volunteers Tel Aviv civilians trying to hide from Arab snipers shooting at the Carmel market from Hassan Beck mosque on, 25 February The approval of the plan sparked attacks carried out by Arab irregulars against the Jewish population in Palestine. Shooting, stoning, and rioting continued apace in the following days. The consulates of Poland and Sweden, both of whose governments had voted for partition, were attacked. Bombs were thrown into cafes, Molotov cocktails were hurled at shops, and a synagogue was set on fire. The sanguinary impasse persisted as no force intervened to put a stop to the escalating cycles of violence. During the first two months of the war, about 1,000 people were killed and 2,000 injured. The declaration was stated to be "by virtue of our natural and historic right and on the strength of the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly". The Declaration stated that the State of Israel would "ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or sex; it will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, language, education and culture; it will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions; and it will be faithful to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations". Israel and the Arab states Palestinian refugees in The termination of the British mandate over Palestine and the Israeli Declaration of Independence sparked a full-scale war Arab-Israeli War which erupted after May 14, 1948. Now that the Mandate over Palestine has come to an end, leaving no legally constituted authority behind in order to administer law and order in the country and afford the necessary and adequate protection to life and property, the Arab States declare as follows: The Green Line borders While Arab commanders ordered villagers to evacuate for military purposes in isolated areas, [47] there is no evidence that the Arab leadership made a blanket call for evacuation and in fact most urged Palestinians to stay in their homes. The war resulted in an Israeli victory, with Israel annexing territory beyond the partition borders for a proposed Jewish state and into the borders for a proposed Palestinian Arab state. In 1950, the West Bank was unilaterally incorporated into Jordan. In 1956, Israel offered to allow some members of families that had been separated during the war to return, to release refugee accounts frozen in Israeli banks, and to repatriate 100,000 refugees. As of today, most of them still live in refugee camps and the question of how their situation should be resolved remains one of the main issues of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Due to the Arab-Israeli war, about 850,000 Jews fled or were expelled from their homes in Arab countries and most were forced to abandon their property. A variety of legal measures facilitated the transfer of land abandoned by Arabs to state ownership. In 1950, security restrictions placed on Arab citizens of Israel were lifted completely, the government set about dismantling most of the discriminatory laws, and Arab citizens of Israel were granted the same rights as Jewish citizens. After the war, some of the Palestinian refugees who lived in camps in the West Bank within Jordanian controlled territory, the Gaza Strip Egyptian controlled territory and Syria tried to return by infiltration into Israeli territory, and some of those Palestinians who had remained in Israel were declared infiltrators by Israel and were deported. Ben-Gurion emphatically rejected the return of refugees in the Israeli Cabinet decision of June 1950 reiterated in a letter to the UN of August 2, 1950, containing the text of a statement made by Moshe Sharett on August 1, 1950, where the basic attitude of the Israeli Government was that a solution must be sought, not through the return of the refugees to Israel, but through the resettlement of the Palestinian Arab refugee population in other states. List of attacks against Israeli civilians before and Six-Day War Violence was ongoing during almost the entire period from 1947 through 1967. The Lavon Affair led to a deeper distrust of Jews in Egypt, from whose community key agents in the operation had been recruited, and as a result Egypt retaliated against its Jewish community. The strike and the operations that followed became

known as the Six-Day War. Shortly after Israel seized control over Jerusalem, Israel asserted sovereignty over the entire city of Jerusalem and the Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem were given a permanent resident status in Israel. This meant that Israel controlled the entire former British mandate of Palestine that under the Balfour Declaration was supposed to allow a Jewish state within its borders. Its goal was the liberation of Palestine through armed struggle. From the start, the organization used armed violence against civilian and military targets in the conflict with Israel. This led to retaliations from Israel. In the late s, tensions between Palestinians and the Jordanian government increased greatly. In September a bloody military struggle was held between Jordan and the Palestinian armed organizations. King Hussein of Jordan was able to quell the Palestinian revolt. During the armed conflict, thousands of people were killed, the vast majority of whom were Palestinians. A large number of Palestinians immigrated to Lebanon after Black September and joined the tens of thousands of Palestinian refugees already there.

Chapter 6 : Guide: Why are Israel and the Palestinians fighting over Gaza? - CBBC Newsround

The conflict is really only years old. Subscribe to our channel! calendrierdelascience.com Read more about the Israel-Palestine conflict at: calendrierdelascience.com

October 31, The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has its roots in the late 19th century when Jews fleeing anti-Semitism in Russia and central Europe began emigrating to Palestine. Here is a timeline: Opposition from the Palestinians first emerges at a congress in Jerusalem in 1919. In 1920, the League of Nations sets out the obligations of a British mandate in Palestine, including securing "establishment of the Jewish national home", the future Israel. Britain crushes the great Arab revolt in Palestine of 1936-39. Jerusalem is put under international control. The state of Israel is finally created on May 14, 1948, provoking an eight-month war with Arab states. More than 700,000 Palestinian villages are razed by Israeli forces and around 700,000 Palestinian refugees flee to the West Bank, Gaza and neighbouring Arab countries. Jewish settlement of the occupied territories starts shortly afterwards and continues in the West Bank, east Jerusalem and the Golan Heights today. Israel repels the attack. Israel invades civil war-wracked Lebanon on June 6, 1982, to attack Palestinian militants after initially sending in its forces in 1982. Israeli-backed Lebanese militias kill hundreds in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. Israeli troops remain in southern Lebanon until May 1983. The first intifada, or Palestinian uprising against Israeli rule, rages from 1987 to 1993. Abortive peace process In 1993, Israel and the PLO sign a declaration on principles for Palestinian autonomy after six months of secret negotiations in Oslo, launching an abortive peace process. In September 2000, right-wing Israeli opposition leader and future prime minister Ariel Sharon visits the Al-Aqsa mosque compound in east Jerusalem, a site holy to Muslims and Jews, who refer to it as the Temple Mount, sparking the first clashes of the second intifada. Responding to a wave of suicide bombings, Israel invades the West Bank in its largest operation there since the war. Moderate Mahmud Abbas takes over the leadership of the Palestinian Authority in January 2004, after the death of Arafat. The last Israeli forces leave Gaza after a year occupation in September 2005. Palestinian factions In June 2007, Islamist movement Hamas seizes control of the Gaza Strip after ferocious fighting with its rivals in the Fatah faction led by Abbas, who remains in power in the West Bank. In 2008, Israel launches a new operation against Gaza in an attempt to stop rocket fire and to destroy tunnels from the Palestinian territory. Hamas and Fatah sign a reconciliation accord in October aimed at ending a decade of discord.

Chapter 7 : The Origin of the Palestine-Israel Conflict

The Origin of the Palestine-Israel Conflict. By Jews for Justice in the Middle East Published in Berkeley, CA, Jews for Justice has made this excellent resource available to people around the world.

For centuries there was no such conflict. In the 19th century the land of Palestine was inhabited by a multicultural population – approximately 86 percent Muslim, 10 percent Christian, and 4 percent Jewish – living in peace. Known as Zionists, they represented an extremist minority of the Jewish population. Their goal was to create a Jewish homeland, and they considered locations in Africa and the Americas, before settling on Palestine. However, as more and more Zionists immigrated to Palestine – many with the express wish of taking over the land for a Jewish state – the indigenous population became increasingly alarmed. Eventually, fighting broke out, with escalating waves of violence. Moreover, Arab armies did not invade Israel – virtually all battles were fought on land that was to have been the Palestinian state. Finally, it is significant to note that Arab armies entered the conflict only after Zionist forces had committed 16 massacres, including the grisly massacre of over men, women, and children at Deir Yassin. God, God, Thou has chosen us for conquest. Since, according to international law it is inadmissible to acquire territory by war, these are occupied territories and do not belong to Israel. It also occupied parts of Egypt since returned and Syria which remain under occupation. First, there is the inevitably destabilizing effect of trying to maintain an ethnically preferential state, particularly when it is largely of foreign origin. Israeli forces invade almost daily, injuring, kidnapping, and sometimes killing inhabitants. However, after years of Israel continuing to confiscate land and conditions steadily worsening, the Palestinian population rebelled. The Barak offer, widely reputed to be generous, was anything but. Involvement Largely due to special-interest lobbying, U. Order now or download the PDF and print them yourself. Human Rights and the Israeli-Palestinian Struggle, includes a number of population tables in this book, which are available in his booklet, Palestinian Refugees Right to Return and Repatriation [http: Deshon, , Sami Hadawi, Bitter Harvest, p.](http://Deshon.com) This was done by seeing to it that Western countries did not open their doors, widely and immediately, to the inmates of the DP. It is incredible, that so grave and grim a campaign has received so little attention in accounts of the Palestine struggle – it was a campaign that literally shaped all subsequent history. It was done by sabotaging specific Western schemes to admit Jewish DPs. He describes this in greater detail in his book: How the Haganah and the Mossad Eliminated Jews: Ball, The Passionate Attachment, on p. Convey my regards to all the commanders and soldiers. We shake your hands. We are all proud of the excellent leadership and the fighting spirit in this great attack. We stand to attention in memory of the slain. We lovingly shake the hands of the wounded. Continue thus until victory. As in Deir Yassin, so everywhere, we will attack and smite the enemy. Many analysts believe that the fact that there were no consequences for this attack led Israeli leaders to conclude that they could commit any act of aggression without US complaint. Additional information can be found at:

Chapter 8 : Historical Timeline: Present - Israeli-Palestinian Conflict - calendrierdelascience.com

- Zionism and Early Jewish Immigration to Israel "The conflict has been going on since the early s, when the mostly-Arab, mostly-Muslim region was part of the Ottoman Empire and, starting in , a 'mandate' run by the British Empire.

The city is holy not just to Jews but also to Muslims and Christians, and it is a major flashpoint in Israeli-Palestinian territorial disputes. How did the conflict begin? Getty The roots of the conflict go back to Biblical times, but from a modern historical perspective, the late s and early s were central to the situation that exists now. Between and a series of Aliyahs large-scale movements of Jews from around the world to what was then Palestine took place. The push for a Jewish state intensified after the Holocaust. The Auschwitz concentration camp. Getty Images In , Britain - the then colonial power in Palestine - issued the Balfour Declaration which declared the intention to create a Jewish homeland in Palestine. The Palestinians rejected the move but history was not in their favour. The Arab-Israeli wars In the United Nations voted to split the contested territory into two parts, one for Jews and one for Arabs. The Arabs did not accept the deal, saying the UN had no right to give away their land. The Palestinian narrative says Zionists those who support the re-establishment of a Jewish homeland in Israel then began forcing people from their homes. The Israeli version points out there were Arab leaders who encouraged the people to leave. A prisoner-of-war camp outside Jerusalem built to house Arab prisoners during the Arab-Israeli conflict. And the descendants of those , Palestinians, who have spent generations living in refugee camps, now number around 4. Israel sees it differently. After years of violent conflict, the two sides reached a deal in , in which the Palestinians would recognise the state of Israel and the Israelis would recognise the Palestinian Liberation Organisation the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Called the Oslo Accords, the deal also created a Palestinian Authority which had some limited self-governance powers in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Over the next five years, there were around 3, Palestinian and 1, Israeli casualties, among the latter many civilians killed in suicide bombings. The victims of an attack during the second Intifada are remembered in a ceremony at the Victims of Terror memorial in Jerusalem. Getty Images The consequences were profound. Baby mourned as Palestinians bury their dead Accordingly, Gaza was put under Israeli military blockade which limited supplies of food, water and energy for its 1. Israel became an undeclared nuclear power by the mids and, with the backing of the US, built up one of the most formidable defence forces in the world. The Palestinians have never been offered a viable, contiguous, fully sovereign state.

Chapter 9 : A Brief History of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a huge issue in the region. Israel has fought multiple wars with each of its four neighbors, all of whom nominally support the Palestinian national cause. Today.

We have been receiving many requests from our readers to create an easy-to-understand article covering all the issues related with Israel-Palestine. Despite repeated attempts to end the conflict between the two countries, there is no peace settlement in sight. The History of Israel-Palestine Conflict Jews have been persecuted throughout the history due to their religious beliefs and foreign culture. The World Zionist Organisation was created to advocate for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. As a result, a large number of Jews started flowing into Palestine and they bought land and started settling down there. Later through Balfour declaration, the British foreign secretary James Balfour agreed to the establishment of a Jewish homeland. After Nazis gained power in Germany in 1933, the Jews influx to Palestine took a major turn with hundreds of thousands of them resettled from Europe to Palestine. Arabs saw this as a threat to their homeland and they fought bitterly with them. As the British Government remained as a mute spectator, violence reached its peak. In 1947, the British Government referred the question of the future of Palestine to the United Nations. UN voted to split the land into two countries. Jewish people accepted the agreement and declared independence of Israel. But India recognized Israel in 1947. Moreover, it could increase its territory to a larger extent and it marked the beginning of the expansionist policy of Israel. It was the beginning of Palestine refugee crisis which ultimately led to the creation of a terrorist organization PLO Palestine Liberation Organization in 1964. Golan Heights from Syria. West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan. Sinai Peninsula and Gaza Strip from Egypt. UN Charter and return of the Sinai Peninsula Under the UN Charter, there can lawfully be no territorial gains from war, even by a state acting in self-defense. Egypt became the first Arab nation to officially recognize Israel as a state. It refused to recognize Israel as a country. It has received support from Iran and Syria. Intifada uprising against Israel occupancy First Intifada: Palestine and Israel signed the Declaration of Principles in 1993 in which both nations seek recognition as autonomous governing bodies. However, territories remained under Israel possession. Camp David Summit It aimed to help the two sides finally agree on a settlement, but the talks eventually failed. The violence led to the Second Intifada. In 2000, a more violent Palestine Uprising started and a large number of civilians died on both sides. This is known as the second intifada. But this led to disputes between Hamas and Fatah for political power. Hamas do not accept the Oslo peace accord or 2 state peace resolution. They want the whole state. Hamas is supported by Iran. Fatah accept the Oslo peace accord and negotiates for peace. They control West Bank. In 2006, Hamas won Palestine election and it intensified the tensions between Fatah and Hamas for power. Currently, Gaza is controlled by Hamas and Palestine West bank region by Fatah with known presence of Israeli settlements. By Israel to punish Hamas for abducting and killing Israeli settlers. However, its credibility as a mediator had long been questioned by Palestinians. Jews have significance control over US media and economy. On the other side, United States has been vocal about its intention to veto any Palestinian bid for statehood. However, the second term of Obama administration saw a degrading US-Israel relationship. Iran Nuclear deal of irritated Israel and it criticized the US for the deal. Until that vote, the Obama administration had blocked resolutions criticizing Israel by using its veto power in the UN Security Council. With the new presidency regime under Trump, who is more inclined to Israel, the illegal settlements by the Israel in West Bank and Gaza may see a rise. What does Palestine want? They want Israeli to withdraw to pre borders and establish independent Palestine state in West Bank and Gaza. Israel should stop all expansion of settlements before coming to peace talks. Palestine wants Palestine refugees who lost their homes in be able to come back. Palestine wants East Jerusalem as the capital of Independent Palestine state. What does Israel want? Recognition of Israel as a Jewish State. Israel is the only country in the world created for a religious community. The right of return of Palestine refugees only to Palestine and not to Israel. What is so special with Jerusalem? Jerusalem is a city that straddles the border between Israel and the West Bank. Though the two-state plan is clear in theory, the two sides are still deeply divided over how to make it work in practice. One state solution only Palestine or

only Israel is not a viable option. Road Map for Peace: The need of the hour is to treat this conflict as Israeli-Arab conflict rather Israel-Palestine. As we have seen, conflict is not only between Israel and Palestine but also with other Arab countries such as Egypt, Jordan, Iran, Syria etc. All of them should participate in the negotiations and the final agreement should be recognized formally by each one of them along with UN general assembly and security council.