Lecturer: Israel Me’eman

Intro

1948 Israel built

**Lecture 1 - The National Memory**

What is the land of the Israel?

What connects the Israeli to the land?

Holy/ promised land

state of Israel (political)

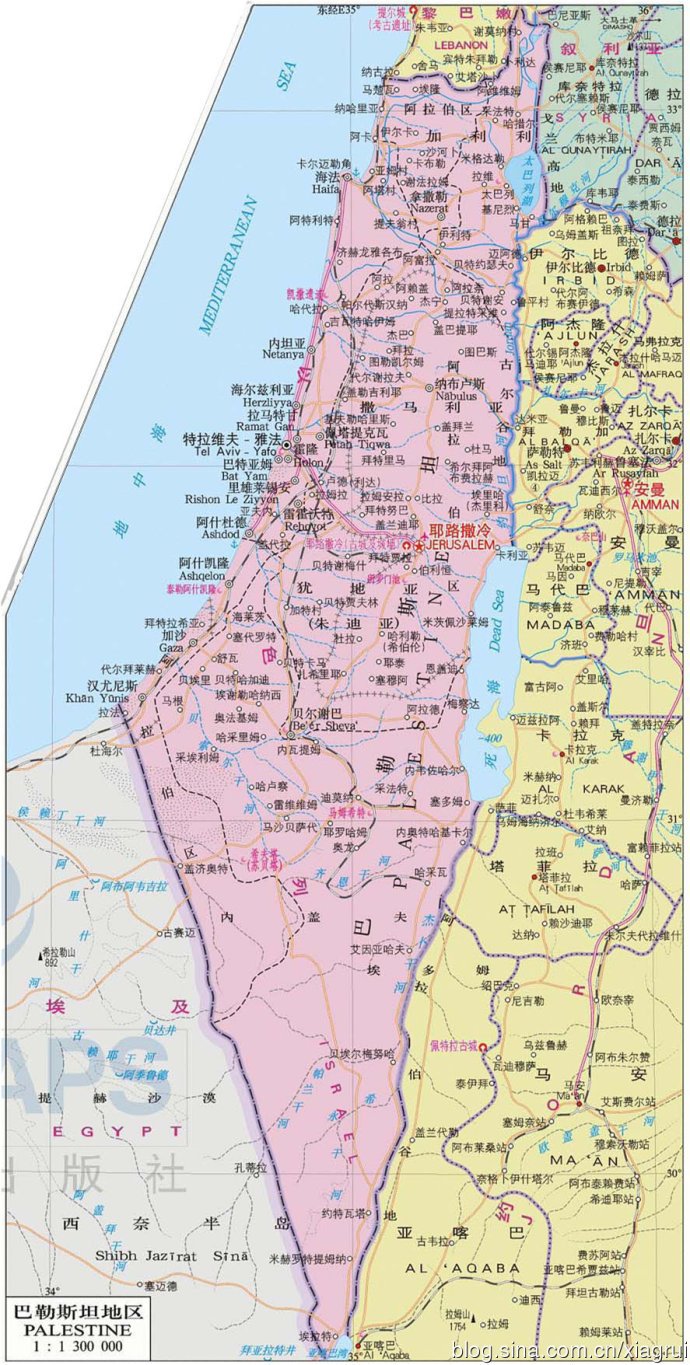
land of Israel

old testament (bible) 旧约全书

(preferred) TANAKH (no new testament塔纳赫; 希伯来圣经; 犹太圣经; 旧约圣经)

Abraham - father of the **Covenant**

12 tribes of Israel



Jordan river (on the right)

Meaiteranean?

12 sons of Jacob Israel（雅各伯以色列）

go to Egypt for water; hundreds years later became slaves

Moses convinced the king of Egypt that he should let the man go by ten plagues（瘟疫）

EXODUS

God: the creator in the heaven

What is the Covenant?

keep to the laws, or the God would not allow them to stay in the Instarl

Covenant: KEEP GOD’S LAWS + LAND OF ISRAEL IS YOURS

Moses could not get into the land

MOSES + EXODUS = arrive in land 1250 BCE

12 tribes may not survive -> unite? who would be the leader? king? -> war

1000 BCE

KING DAVID - unified all the tribes

captical? Jerusalum

build a temple to communicate with the God

David could not build the temple because he is a warrior战士 (blood in the hand)

-> Solomon（所罗门）, his son, build the temple for sacrifices

---------- 80 years past --------

around 925 BCE

the tribe broke into two groups

JUDAH in the south: has a lot of desert; but Jerusalem is in the JUDAH

----- back to today ---

in the middle east, Turkey and Syria（叙利亚） want to be the leader

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ASSYRIA（亚述）亞述（亞拉姆語：ܐܬܘܪ ；英语：Assyria）是興起於美索不達米亞（即兩河流域，今伊拉克境內幼發拉底河和底格里斯河一帶）的國家，使用的語言有阿拉米語，阿卡德語等

INVASLON（侵略）

732 - 721 BCE

to Iraq

10 lost tribes

701 BCE

destroy most of the JUDAH but do **not** capture（占领） Jerusalem (temple still exist)

failed

end up leaving

------

where we get believe? faith?

586 BCE

Babylonians（巴比伦） destroyed temple and Jerusalem

exile Judeans（流亡，犹大） to Babylonia

(what they would regard as the reason of the disaster? because the people did not follow the law of the God)

How to overcome this? keep faith

then a miracle happened

Persia（波斯） defeat the Babylonians

“you can go home, build your temples, but you need to pay taxes, and if we need soldiers, you send”

516 BCE BUILD SECOND TEMPLE

332 BCE Greeks defeat Persians

167 BCE war (there are also economic reasons, taxes, etc)

Hanukkah

142 BCE - 63 INDEPENDENCE

ROME -> KING HEROD (of JUDEA)

builds 2nd second temple (20 BCE) (because the first second temple was not destroyed)

66 CE - 70 CE Rebelion against Rome (failed)

(if you are good to me, I will be good to you)

(Romans like the loyality of the local people)

70 CE second temple and Jerusalem also destroyed

-----

SACRED(神圣)

texts

memories

land

-----

Jewish people in exile

how to survive? how to keep the identity?

Messiah – savior(弥赛亚 - 救世主)

200 - 220 MISHNA (write down laws)

Persia - Babylonia jewry

GEMARA -> TALMUD

324

BYZANTINE(拜占庭) Empire

eastern Rome - Christian

antisemitic (anti Jews)

not equal

Christian Europe in middeld-ages

accused of killing Jesus (deicide)

Economic (Jews lend money)

Violence against Jews

POGRAM

Jew -> devil

demonization

ENLIGHTMENT (启蒙运动)

ASSIMILATION

Majority of religion here in the middle east: Islam

Jews - Christians

DHIMMI（**齐米**（阿拉伯语：ذمي, dhimmi‎ 阿拉伯语发音： [/ˈðɪmːiː/](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:%E9%98%BF%E6%8B%89%E4%BC%AF%E8%AA%9E%E5%9C%8B%E9%9A%9B%E9%9F%B3%E6%A8%99)，被保护的），伊斯兰教称“（被）保护民”的术语，是指在以[沙里亚法规](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%B2%99%E9%87%8C%E4%BA%9A%E6%B3%95%E8%A7%84)为基础的[伊斯兰国家](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%BC%8A%E6%96%AF%E5%85%B0%E5%9B%BD%E5%AE%B6)中信仰其他[一神教](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%B8%80%E7%A5%9E%E6%95%99)的人（[有经者](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%9C%89%E7%B6%93%E8%80%85)），而[多神教](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%A4%9A%E7%A5%9E%E6%95%99)与[无神论者](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%84%A1%E7%A5%9E%E8%AB%96%E8%80%85)则不在被保护的范围内。这一词汇最早是指[犹太教](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%8A%B9%E5%A4%AA%E6%95%99)徒的[[1]](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E9%BD%90%E7%B1%B3#cite_note-1)，后来扩展到了[基督徒](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%9F%BA%E7%9D%A3%E5%BE%92)、[琐罗亚斯德教](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%90%90%E7%BD%97%E4%BA%9A%E6%96%AF%E5%BE%B7%E6%95%99)信仰者，甚至[佛教](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%BD%9B%E6%95%99)徒，及所有的非[穆斯林](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%A9%86%E6%96%AF%E6%9E%97)。） - be protected; yet with limited activations

Messiah - hope to be saved

secret of texts, lands

**Lecture 2 - Zionism(means Jerusalem in Hebrew): Jewish National Liberation/ Jewish Nationalism**

**Review (Theology神学)**

Covenant

Diaspora散居(exile)

Messiah

**Modern Period**

“We can give you equal rights!” But .... having citizenship within other countries they stay means that no longer belonging to Jews.

Questions happen: minorities could do things they can not do before. (buy lands, go to courts, go to university)

**1806**

Napoleon（拿破仑） asks twelve questions to Jewish:

Are you willing to defend France and obey its laws? YES

Are French your brothers or sisters or are they strangers? (How do you relate to French people?) BROTHERS

**1600**

* TANAKH（塔纳赫）犹太教的希伯来圣经
* Jewish people (My loyalty goes to other Jews who are exiling just like me.)
* Jerusalem, land of Israel (Where is your homeland?)

**-> Faith changes!**

*(Much more important to be a French rather than a Jewish)*

But it also means no discrimination（区别）, and equal rights!

Wait a minite...

Let’s go to Europe…

Russia is the biggest country then.

From 1881(Tsar is assassinated沙皇被暗杀了) to 1884: (the modern history begins)

Messianism弥赛亚

utopianism (空想社会主义)

go to America? Europe? But nationalism does not take them.

-> few Jews build our own land in land of Israel (2%)

**Zionism**

**1882 - 1903**:

First Aliyah 阿利亚(means immigrate to isreal)

farms

        No Jews in other country give a helping hand.

        -> because helping them means that betraying their countries. (Are you loyal to France or are you loyal to Jewish?)

-> Failure

Rothschild（罗斯柴尔德）

**1896:**

Theodor Herzl西奥多·赫兹尔西奥多·赫茨尔 （英语：Theodor Herzl/匈牙利语：Herzl Tivadar，1860年5月2日—1904年7月3日），[奥匈帝国](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%A5%A5%E5%8C%88%E5%B8%9D%E5%9B%BD)犹太裔记者，现代政治上锡安主义的创始人。希伯来文名Binyamin Ze'ev，生于[布达佩斯](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%B8%83%E8%BE%BE%E4%BD%A9%E6%96%AF/21868)，童年时候移居[维也纳](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%BB%B4%E4%B9%9F%E7%BA%B3/6412)。学习过法律并取得了奥地利的法律执照，但他后来主要从事的是新闻学和文学职业。担任维也纳《新自由日报》的主编。早年主要是为报纸写杂文花絮，和犹太人无关。后来又写作戏剧。现在有人称他为“以色列国父”。

(the father of modern Israel/ father of Zionism): Jewish state

        Things to do: put money in, buy lands, build farms (no one wants to be farmers; turn to poor people, ask them to do farm works; if not, throw them out :-))

**1901:**

JNF (Jewish National Fund)

Zionist Congress (movement in exile)

Anglo-Palestine Bank

*(all states are to ensure continuous existence as a people)*

**1901 - 1914:**

Second Aliyah

Kibbutz (means community in Hebrew)

Pioneers: 35 thousands

**1919 - 1923:**

Third Aliyah

Labor Zionists

**WWI (1914 - 1918)**

Germany

Austria

Hungary

Ottoman Empire

--

Britain

France

United States

Russia (out in 1917)

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What to do with Zionism? Which side should they support?

*Tragety in the middle east now:*

*Being a Muslim Arab and a Muslim Turk & a Arab Muslim and a Turk Muslim*

**1915:**

Macmahon Corres (McMahon–Hussein Correspondence)

(Sharif Hussein)

**1916:**

Sykes-Picot Agreement

**1917:**

Balfour Declaration -> Palestine Mandate

: Jewish National Home

Palestine Arab National Movement (Traditional Leadership)

**1920 - 1921, 1929:**

Establishment of Hagana (means defense in Hebrew) (Elections)

Forth Aliyah - failed

**1933:**

Hitler希特勒 (racial hatred憎恨 of Jews)

**1933 - 1939:**

Fifth Aliyah

build cities, factories, industrial infrastructure基础设施

“brain gain”

**1936 - 1939:**

Arab-muslim rebellion暴动(Arab revolt反叛in Palestine)

        finished in May, 1939

**September 1st, 1939** (Germany invaded Poland) **- September 5th, 1945:**

WWII + Holocaust: 6 million Jews murdered

(a great failure of the Zionism Movement)

Ben Gurion: the first prime minister of Israel

**Feb. & March, 1947:**

send the problem to the UN

        Solution: 2 state solution in a partition划分 plan

                Jewish & Arab states in Palestine Mandate巴勒斯坦委任

**Lecture 3 - Ideology/Theology and Political Expression**

Review

Tanakh希伯来圣经

Hebrew sciptures

Old testament

-> Covenant

70CE(don’t use AD because that is Christian) -> today

Messiah is in all kinds of religions.

Rabbis in eastern Europe

**1700s - 1800s**

until 1750: miraculous redemption

ANTI-ZIONIST ultra-orthodox

1750 - : natural miraculous redemption

A/non-ZIONIST (no support, no oppose)(serve for people not for the government)

13 seats in Knesset (120 seats in total)

1880s: practical natural miraculous redemption (religious people could come now)

    | First Aliyah

        modern orthodox

        labor Zionists

        Representive:**David Ben Gurion**(labor union)

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National religions movement

leader: **Rabbi Kook**

“If we want to bring Messiah, you need to do the following three things.

1. All Jews to the land of Israel.
2. All land of Israel should be under Jew’s control. (Jewish sovereignty)
3. All laws obeyed.”

Messiah arrives. Temple built.

(Jewish home party)

ideologically committed意识形态承诺group (self-definition)

He believes:

        double redemption: physical + spiritual

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[Right wing] - Revisionism修正主义

Zev Jabotinsky

        Likud: kast mon

38 battalion营

“Power came out of the gun.”

“Iron wall” 1923铁墙

today: Likud利库德

nationalism

capitalism 资本主义

secular

Palestine Mandate: 巴勒斯坦委任

1. Jewish national home
2. all people

**1929: (Hajamin el Hussein)**

defense - hagana

1931:

also defense - hagana beta

Iegun

late 1930s:

WWII - on British side

PALMACH - a soldier group, set up in May 1941.

Feb. 1944, Irgun said that you should let Jews in, or we would declare war aginest British.

Two-state solution - Nov. 29, 1947

Arab 43%

Jewish 56%

International 1%

Favor - 33

A - 13

Abstain - 10

Absent - 1

Battle of the roads - Nov. 30, 1947 - May 14, 1948 (reconnected the state)

May 14 - June 11, **Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq** attacked the road. (war of independence)

4 weeks ceasefire.

Battle of ten days - July 9 - July 18

Jordan and Syria out.

1948**war of independence** (between Arab and Israel)

**Lecture 4 - War and Peace 1947-77**

Egypt 1979: the first peace agreement

Israel + Jordan won the war of independence

UNRWA近东救济工程

Israeli Arabs & Palestinian巴勒斯坦的Israelis

Palestinian refugee numbers issue grows.

        from Europe (holocaust大屠杀)

        1948 - 1949: want young people, mainly man around 20 years old to be soldiers (selected immigration)

        1945 - 1950s: holocaust survivors (yet they have nothing but men power and women power along with severe mental problems)

        Middle east

1949: Yemen - 47,000 (start from the first Aliyah)

1951: Iraq - 120,000

        Kurdish

        Problem: large number of population. How to settle them down?

        1950s - 1967: North Africa - 450,000 - 500,000

                Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya,

                Turkey, Iran 9,100,000

        1962: India - 100,000

        -> 1,000,000 immigrants in total

-> critical mess

1949 - 1967: Institutionalization制度化of state

1948: tenporary government

Knesset (like the Congress in the U.S.) **120 seats**

coalition: 61+ government & 59- opposition

1948 - 1977:

        left + religious -> government

        right 1977- 2018 mostly wins -> religious

American Zionism犹太复国主义

loans from Germany because of what they did during the WWII

        it is for reparations (e.g. machinary) 赔偿

Education System

        Secular世俗

NAT, religious

Arab

Ultra-orthodox (犹太教正统派)

Judicial司法

        civil

        criminal

        courts

        supreme court

Social security

        pension

        injuries

Universal

        health care

In the 1950s, France, instead of the U.S., held a helping hand to Israel.

1960s:

        new Israeli PM: Eshkol (not a very strong leader)

| Nasser (the third president in Egypt)

        | Ba’ath (Arab area: Syria and Iraq)

        -> secular Arab nationalism

May 1967:

        UN 100,000 - 1,000 tanks & 750 artillery

        fight with Egypt first

5 June, 1967 - 10 June, 1967: six day war

        destroy Egypt air force on the ground

        we invaded Gaza加沙

        89 hours (which means the war started on Monday and ended on Wednesday)

France said, if you dare attack Syria

10 June, 1967:

29 hours to the Golan Heights

Jan. 9, 1967 in Khartoum, the capital of Jordan:

        NO peace, NO negotiation, NO recognition

east Jerusalem

open boarders

UN RES 242 - refugee problem

YASIR ARAFAT(leader of Palestine) - PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization: kind of representitive of the Palestine)

1972 Munich慕尼黑: terrorist attack in the Olympics: PLO killed 11 Israeli athletes

yet rebuild the Palestinian巴勒斯坦的movement

Anwar Sadat (the former president of Egypt)

        launched the October war (aka yom kippur war) in 1973 against Syria (yom kippur: the biggest festival in Israel)

“If you speed millions of money on civilians, it means that you really want peace.”

However, the political party in charge changed to the right wing party.

Mewachem Begin (The previous Israeli PM)

Nov. 1977:  invite Sadat to Israel

1979: Israel-Egypt peace agreement - full peace; full Israeli withdral from Sinai

**Lecture 5 - War and Peace 1977-2000**

Review:

1948 - war of independence

| 1967 - six day war

| 1973 - yom kippur war

-> soldiers in reserves (not enough soldiers)

( it’s not a regular army; people need to study, work, etc. )

Navy/Air force - quality

improvising and resourceful -> learn it in army and bring it back to civilians

*“Every plan is the basis for change.” - Motto*

*“Don’t put your head in the fridge. ” - Motto*

Hold the soldiers to be under control/ standard by general, then after the war explain to the public what is the mistake.

In the yom kippur war: not ready (the biggest crisis they ever had)

won because soldiers fought; generals made mistakes fixed by low-class soldiers; later after the war some generals got fired; the government is responsible also

PM then: Golda Meir

1979: Israel-Egypt peace agreement - Egypt agrees on full peace; full Israeli withdral from Sinai

After 1967:

(captured West bank from Jordan

Sinal from Egypt

East Jerusalem and old city form Jordan

upper area from Syria)

Greater land of Israel

“Gush Emunim” - block of the faithful (right wing movement)

the Settler Movement

Ally:

 - 1967 before the war: France

1979 - : USA

Diocentric (god) & awthropocentric

        believe in god: if 1 god verses诗 99 human beings, god win

1977 - : Likud

(Egypt: Anwar Sadat)

1963 with Egypt (the last major war)

Sadat against settlement; has to allow Palestinian State

Palestinians Autonomy: self rule; not a state (temporary) (1979)

Menachem Begin (PM of Israel) + labor

**Development of Palestinians**

1960s leader: Yasir Arafat

(terrorist military) Fatah (Jordanian)

(diplomatic) PLO - Palestianian Liberation Organization (secular nationists)

-> Lebanon黎巴嫩- 1970s

Why so many Israelis hate Fatah法塔赫亚西尔·阿拉法特创立，是巴勒斯坦解放组织中最大的派别

and the PLO? 巴勒斯坦解放组织

        1972 Munich Olympics

        1960s - 1970s: bombings, kidnapping, hijacking

1982 - war in Lebanon

        PLO leaves

1987/12 - 1991: Palestinian uprising

        1st intifada (Arabic)

        Hamas: palestinian Muslim brotherhood (religious nationists)

1976 - Operation Entebbe/ Uganda

        Commando Raid

14/12/1987: Hamas put out its first communicate

        Hamas’s enemies: Jews, Zionists, Christians

1992 - Labor

Yitzhak Rabin (1992 - 1995 PM)

Shimon Peres (2007 - 2014 PM)

Yasir Arafat (1960s leader)

-> territorial compromise

1993 - **Oslo** Accords calls for autonomy/ Palestinian authority (Israel give up part of the west bank for peace)

Oslo II

Area A

        Palestinian control

Area B

        Israeli army/ Palest police

Area C

        Full Israeli control

problem: 1996 terrorist attacks still exists

        PM got killed by extremists in 1995

1996 PM: Benjamin Netanyahu

        national religious ultra-orthodox

        Likud + right wing

Russian immigrants came in 1990s with knowledge

1992: diplomatic relationship with India and China

2000 summer: Camp David (a treatment of middle east)

1967: borders refugee return

Ehud Barak (former PM)

2011 Arab Spring

**Lecture 6 - Part 1: Minorities in Israel; Part II: Haredim**

**Review:**

1979 Israel-Egypt peace agreement (autonomy) (in Camp David)

Palestinian: do not accept

PM of Egypt (Sadat): got assacinated

1993 OSLO

        autonomy (5 years)

        1994 peace agreement (Jordan)

2000 (in Camp David)

        Barak - Arafat failed

UNRWA - cannot solve the problem

**Minorities in Israel:**

        Muslims

        Christians

        Druze (中东的一个源自于伊斯兰教什叶派的独立教派，被伊斯兰正统教派视为异端)

        Bedouin (以氏族部落为基本单位在沙漠旷野过游牧生活的阿拉伯人)

        ————

        Greek Orthodox (from Byzantine Empire) (in Istanbul nowadays)

        Cortic*(means silt)* Church (from Egypt)

(wars happened and people got killed because of different interpretation of what god says even if they came from the same religion)

638 - Islam arrives; Arab captured Jeruserlem (the Jews is the minority)

        Mecca Medina

        Sharia Law

        Jews/ Christians inferior (Dhimmi: 最早是指犹太教徒的，后来扩展到了基督徒、琐罗亚斯德教信仰者，甚至佛教徒，及所有的非穆斯林)

        idea: put pressure until they convert

        result: Christians became smaller and smaller

Christians -> believe most in secular Arab nationalism

*Arab nationalism: make them equal*

*Islam nationalism: not make them equal*

        (Christians and Druze do not want religious law over the majority because it is not equal)

        well educated

        Haifa used to be the center of Christians; part of them are at Tel Aviv

        about 12.5% of Christians remained in Israel after the war in about 1960s

        their children are also well educated (yet the Druze and Muslim, especially girls are much less educated)

        minority inside the minority

*-------*

*minorities: 20% (one out of five population speaks Arabic)*

*Muslims - 13.5% (biggest)*

*sedemtary villages: pretty against Israel*

*upper classes of Muslims left in around 1948, leaving Muslims that were poor and not educated and with more than 8 children*

*secular/ Islamic*

*Christians - 2%*

*most educated*

*secular*

*Druze - 1.5%*

*about a million people living in north Israel and south Lebanon*

*serve in army (drafted) -> feel closest to the Jews*

*Bedouin (Muslims) - 3% (from Sudan, Jordan, Sinai, Yemen, Iraq, etc.)*

*settle down - Muslims*

*most important loyalty to Bedouin tribe and the leader of the tribe                                live in south Negev (a desert)*

*population grows faster than that of Muslim living in sedemtary villages*

*622 CE - Islam started in Arabia*

*-------*

What would be the policy towards Arabs in Israel?

        Israelization - want the Arabs to identify with Israel

Should they trust Arabs?

        there was a war not far from then

        -> military administration

Should government take the property?

**Jewish / democratic民主的**

can not say eliminate淘汰 Israel; can say that Israel should not be a Jewish state in the Kessnet

1949 - 1963(66):

        period of accomodation

1967 - 1993:

        Palestinianiation

        rebuild identity

1990s:

        Palestinian Arabs with Israeli citizenship

        Israeli Arabs

1993 - 2000:

        period of localization

        OSLO deal with Israel and Palestine -> Palestinian Arabs: left out

        Arabs are afraid of the majority could control any vote in the Kessnet

2000 - 2013:

        reconstruction

        clush

**Part II: Haredim (Ultra-orthodox) 10%**

do exactly what rabbis犹太教祭司 ask (rabbis tells what the god say) (different rabbis may have contradiction)

100 years ago

Anti-Zionist: wait for Messiah

Zionism = secular (1930s)

Non-Zionist / A-Zionist: not for it and not against it (1980s)

Haredi Zionist (1990s)

        greater land of Israel

        Gush Emunim - block of faithful

Haredi education

1990s - 2000s: army exemption (not to serve) & lack of employment

Social issues: e.g. secular law says if one member in the whole family is a Jew, then all members are considered as Jews, yet Haredi says, no, only when a mother is a Jew will we recognize him / her as a Jew.

**Lecture 7 - From 2000 Onwards: Contradictions and Challenges**

liberal democracy

Camp David 2000 - Barak (from labor) / Arafat / Palestinian authorities (PLO/Fatah)

Barak willing to give all Gaza and about 90% of the west bank

(drought from around 2006 to 2009 is one the contributing factors of the Arab Spring)

1994 agreement with Jordan works very well

issues:

boarders

Jerusalem (1967 Jewish neighbourhoods Israel; Arab neighbourhoods Palest)

security (15 km to corss the country and reach the shore)

refugee

economy

Second intifada 2000 - 2004

low intensity inflict (LIC) - terror defensive

Elections 2 / 2001: Ariel Sharon (Likud)

ideologically, Hamas win the support

*(How to judge whether a country is safe or not? If tourism is prosperous, then it is. You don’t need any economic indicators to tell you this. Actually during this period, technology in Israel was developing.)*

2005 Aug. - Gaza disengagement

Ariel - being called the traitor

give up Gaza, let the Palestinian deal with it

2007 June - Hamas captured Gaza

Since then, Palestinian don’t have any elections.

2008 Dec. - 2009 Jan. cast lead

2012 Nov. - pillar of strength

2014 July - Aug. protective edge

Hudna (ceasefire)

Olmert - Lebanon 2006

Hezbilah (Lebanon) / Iran

(Lebanon national military forces is too weak to get involved in the war)

Netanyahu 2009 - today

Obama demanded Netanyahu内塔尼亚胡 to work on two state solution

said should drop 1967 borders in 2011

Government in 2009 - 2013

Likud & other right wing parties

religious (settlement party)

ultra-orthodox

despite what Obama said, Israel shifting to right

Election in 2013

Yesh Atid

cross out ultra-orthodox

secular center

2015 - today

with ultra-orthodox

shifting back to left again