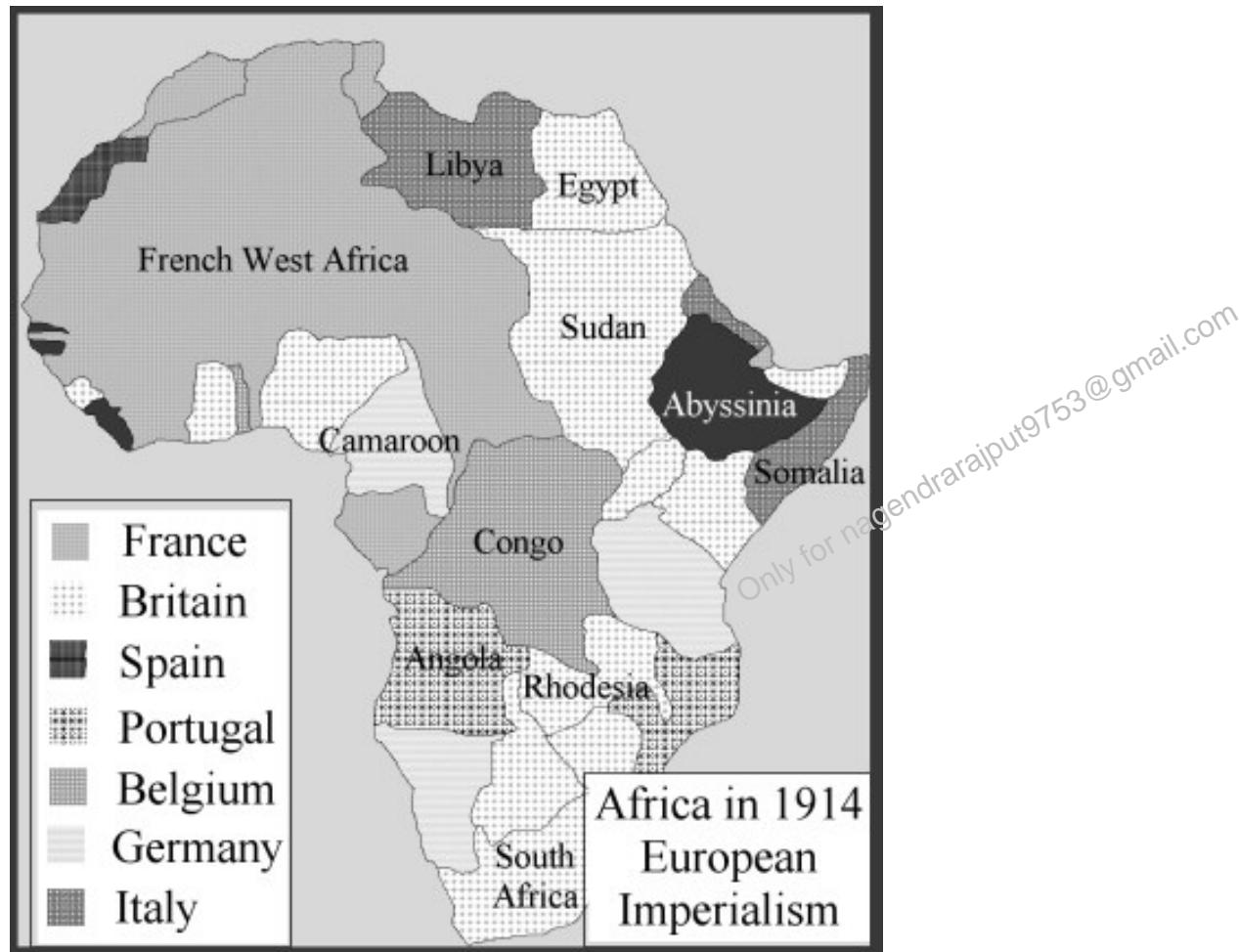
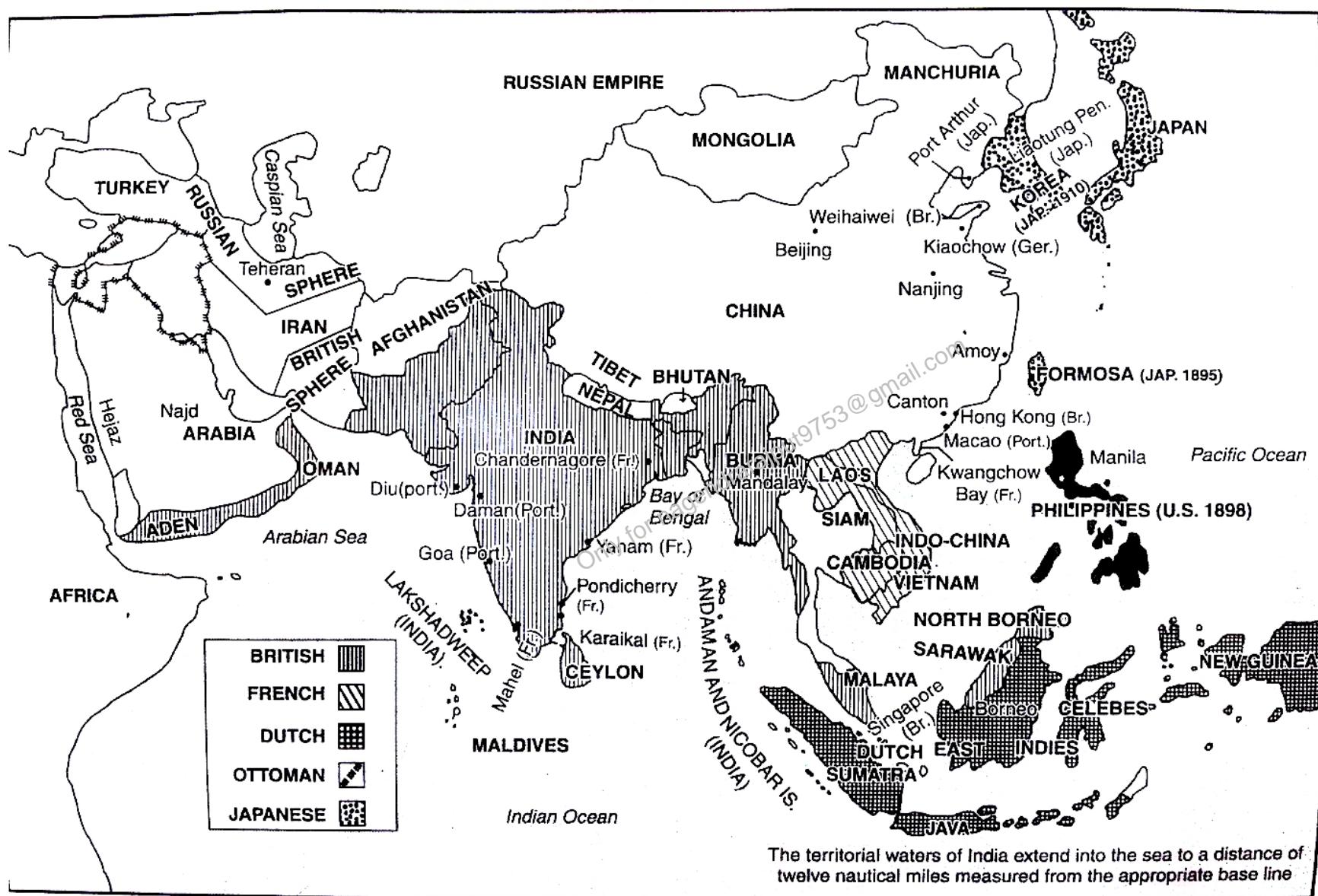


**Decolonization, Arab Israel
Conflict, Iraq-Iran war, Gulf War
and Neocolonialism.**

Colonial Powers in 1945:



COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN ASIA IN 1914



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Why Decolonization?

- Nationalist movements:
 - Before WW II, only India (1885 onward), Vietnam (1920s) and East Indies (1930s) had strong nationalist movements
 - **WWII gave exposure** to soldiers from colonial world
 - **African nationalism** spread rapidly after 1945 because more and more Africans were now **educated** in US and Britain
- World War II:
 - **Japanese successes** + Some Asian leaders worked with Japan e.g. S.C. Bose, Sukarno (of Indonesia)
 - Colonies developed **guerrilla tactics** (like communist guerrillas in Malaya) <> Japs and then used <> EU powers in Indochina, Dutch East Indies, Malaya, Burma when the Europeans tried to regain their colonial empire.
 - European policies and **propaganda** during WW II
 - War **weakened EU**
- **Outside pressure:** US, USSR and UN.

Reasons for Decolonization in British Empire in Africa:

- **Education:** African nationalism rose due to the Western education.
- Nationalism rose among **working class**
- Br weak + desired good relationship with the Commonwealth countries

British Policy of Decolonization till 1957:

- 1945-51: Labor party willing to decolonize so as to reap benefits of neo-colonialism via Commonwealth [India, Burma, Jordan, Sri Lanka, Ireland]
- 1951-57: policy of delaying independence and to move the colonies towards sovereign rule in a very gradual manner
- **Demographic profile's link with Decolonization:**
 - Least settlers in West, many in East and maximum in Central-Southern Africa
 - Br was pro-independence in West Africa
 - They delayed independence in East and Central-Southern Africa
 - Settlers desired British presence
 - @independence Br favored multi-racial governments with adequate representation to European settlers.

Post 1957- Wind of Change @Br

- » Why?
 - » Black African nationalism and the Arab Nationalism.
 - » Britain's influence had decreased in NE Africa
 - » The loss in Suez War (1956) triggered a change in Br policy on independence to East and Central Africa.



Br Decolonization in West Africa

- » **Gold Coast (1957):** Till 1951, independence struggle via boycott of foreign goods + violent demonstrations and strikes.
- » struggle yielded a new constitution and elections with universal adult franchise.
- » In 1952, self-government but without full independence.
- » From 1952-57 experience in governance under western educated PM **Nkrumah.**
- » 1957 full independence with Nkrumah as President of Ghana.

Br Decolonization in West Africa

- » **Nigeria (1960)**: faced special problems of large territory and demographic division into 3 ethnic groups viz Muslims in the North and 2 main tribes in the West and East.
- » **Azikiwe**, a western educated leader successfully led a mass general strike in 1945 —>to step-wise independence.
- » 1954 - new constitution with a federation with Legislative Assemblies for the 3 regions and then full independence in 1960.

Br Decolonization in East Africa

- » **Tanzania (1961):** Dr **Nyerere** led the independence struggle.
 - » reconciliatory approach towards Whites but demanded Black majority rule.
 - » Tanganyika given full independence in 1961
 - » Zanzibar island united to form the modern day Tanzania in 1964.
- » **Uganda (1962):** delayed due to tribal rivalry coz tribal leader of Buganda objected to democratic form of government.
 - » constitution provided for Federation with special powers for Buganda's tribal leader
 - » **Dr Obote** -first PM

Br Decolonization in East Africa

- » **Kenya (1963)**: challenge of reconciliation b/w whites and blacks.
- » Rule of White settlers who were violently <> black majority rule and got support from business lobby in Britain.
- » Blacks started terror campaign under the **Mau Mau Secret Society**.
- » Emergency declared in 1952 and Br sent troops & Mau Mau rebellion crushed by 1960.
- » **Jomo Kenyatta** moderate leader (studied in USSR & London in 1930s) - released from jail (1952-1960) coz of policy change @1957- became the first PM (1963) and followed a policy of reconciliation.

Br Decolonization in Central Africa

- » **Central African Federation(1953)** by Churchill on request of White Settlers
 - » Central Africa was **under White Settlers domination** who were supported by business lobby in Britain.
 - » **CAF= Nyasaland (Malawi), North Rhodesia (Zambia), South Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).**
 - » Blacks protested violently demanding Black majority rule —> Emergency in 1959.
 - » **Breakup of Federation (1963):** coz Nyasaland and North Rhodesia didn't want to be part of it anymore. By 1961-62, a new constitution had been introduced in Nyasaland & Northern Rhodesia. Consequently, these two were given independence as Malawi and Zambia respectively

Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia)

» **Main problem:** The whites were most deeply entrenched + resisted Black rule for the longest + opposed any share in governance to the Blacks.

» **Br vs Whites:**

- » Br was ready to give independence if Whites agree to 1/3rd seats to Blacks
- » but **Rhodesia Front**, a whites racist party under PM Smith refused the British offer & **declared independence (1965)** w/o Br consent (allegiance to Crown contd).
- » Br applied economic **sanctions** eg stopped buying tobacco and sugar (major exports)

Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia)

- » **UNSC** condemned declaration of independence & **applied trade embargo** but sanctions failed coz:
 - » *South Africa and Mozambique* (under Portugal) violated sanctions
 - » US violated sanctions for chrome. Br Oil Companies also violated sanctions.
 - » Commonwealth of Nations came on verge of collapse coz Black ruled nations <> any favorable treatment by Br to S.Rhodesia.
- » **1970:** Southern Rhodesia declared itself **Republic** and apartheid like conditions prevailed.

Black Majority Rule in Zimbabwe (1980)

» By 1976 Whites began to fail.

» **Mozambique's Independence(1975)-**

» whites lost an important ally.

» Black Mozambique now applied economic sanctions + gave safe haven to guerrillas —>increase in Guerrilla warfare

» **Decreased support from South Africa** after their military intervention of 1975 <> socialist Black Angola (1975) failed after US persuaded it to retreat from Marxist Angola.

» **USA** feared that the Cuban-Russian interference in Angola will extend to Rhodesia, thus asked PM Smith to make concessions to the Blacks.



Black Majority Rule in Zimbabwe (1980)

- » **Guerrilla success:** By 1978, the Guerrilla of **Robert Mugabe** controlled large areas. Thereafter, Independence got delayed due to tribal differences.
- » Tribal groups continued guerrilla warfare <> Whites.
- » **British conference (1979)** - British proposed & whites accepted a new constitution with provision for black majority rule (20/100 seats reserved for whites). **Mugabe** became 1st President.

Decolonization of French Empire in Africa

- » Two phases
- » **Till 1954, Brazzaville Declaration (1944) operated** i.e. even at a distant date there would not be any self-government in French colonies. Thus, treated colonies as integral provinces + any kind of self-govt opposed by settlers.
- » **Cold War:** 1949-54: Fr crackdown by labelling Black Nationalists as Communists
- » **Post 1954-** acceptance that can't delay independence (context of IndoChina 46-54)

Decolonization of French Empire in Africa

» French Possessions in Africa:

» Tunisia(1956), Morocco (1956), Algeria (1962)

» **French West Africa & French Equatorial Africa= 12**

colonies south of Sahara (with protectorate status)

» French West Africa = 8: Ivory Coast, French Sudan

(became Mali post independence 1960), Senegal, Niger,
Mauritania, Guinea etc

» French Equatorial Africa = Chad, Middle Congo, Gabon
etc

» **Cameroon & Togoland:** mandates since WWI

» **Madagascar:** Off the east coast of Africa

Decolonization of French Empire in Africa

- » Tunisia (1956), Morocco (1956) were Protectorates with settlers. Given independence due to following factors:
 - » Guerrilla warfare,
 - » failures of military,
 - » cost of warfare,
 - » Nationalists drifting towards Socialism.

Algeria (1830-1962, Fr)

- » **French settlers:** @1954: 1mn French settlers while 9mn Algerians. 0.2 mn Algerians lived in Fr.
- » Post WW2, 10yrs of **peaceful struggle** by leader **Messali** yielded nothing
- » **Guerrilla war (1954):** National Liberation Front which was funded by 2 lakh Algerians living in France.
- » By 1960, 7 lakh French troops in Algeria.

Algeria (1830-1962, Fr)

- » Why Fr resistance despite IndoChina (1946-54), Morocco (1956) & Tunisia (1956)?
 - » govt feared backlash by the French settlers and their lobbying groups back home
 - » Army wanted to secure reputation & chances of coup if govt gave independence
 - » highly divided public opinion threatening civil war in Fr itself.

Algeria (1830-1962, Fr)

» General De Gaulle (1958-59-69):

- » 1958 - Army pressured the govt to resign and requested De Gaulle to be PM.
- » De Gaulle condition of a **new constitution** since limited powers to premier in 4th Republic constitution. This -> 5th republic.
- » De Gaulle decided to hold **negotiations** with the Algerians that **led to a terror campaign** by faction of military in Algeria & France.
- » Fr army in Algeria seized power in Algeria + attempted assassination of De Gaulle.
- » General De Gaulle Military uniform on tv => symbolic act of iron hand + public opinion shifted in favour of independence
- » **Ben Bella** became 1st Algerian President

Fr West & Equatorial Af (1960)

- » **French Community (1958):** De Gaulle's attempt at Neocolonialism on lines of British Commonwealth
 - » 12 colonies of West and Equatorial Africa would continue to have self-government in internal affairs with their own Parliament.
 - » taxation & foreign affairs with Fr
 - » financial aid in return
 - » 11 voted in favor except Guinea where 95 per cent of the electorate voted against
 - » inspired by Guinea, the 11 colonies along with Cameroon and Togo demanded full independence (which was given)
 - » Neo-colonialism continued as the French continued to dominate their economic & foreign policy.

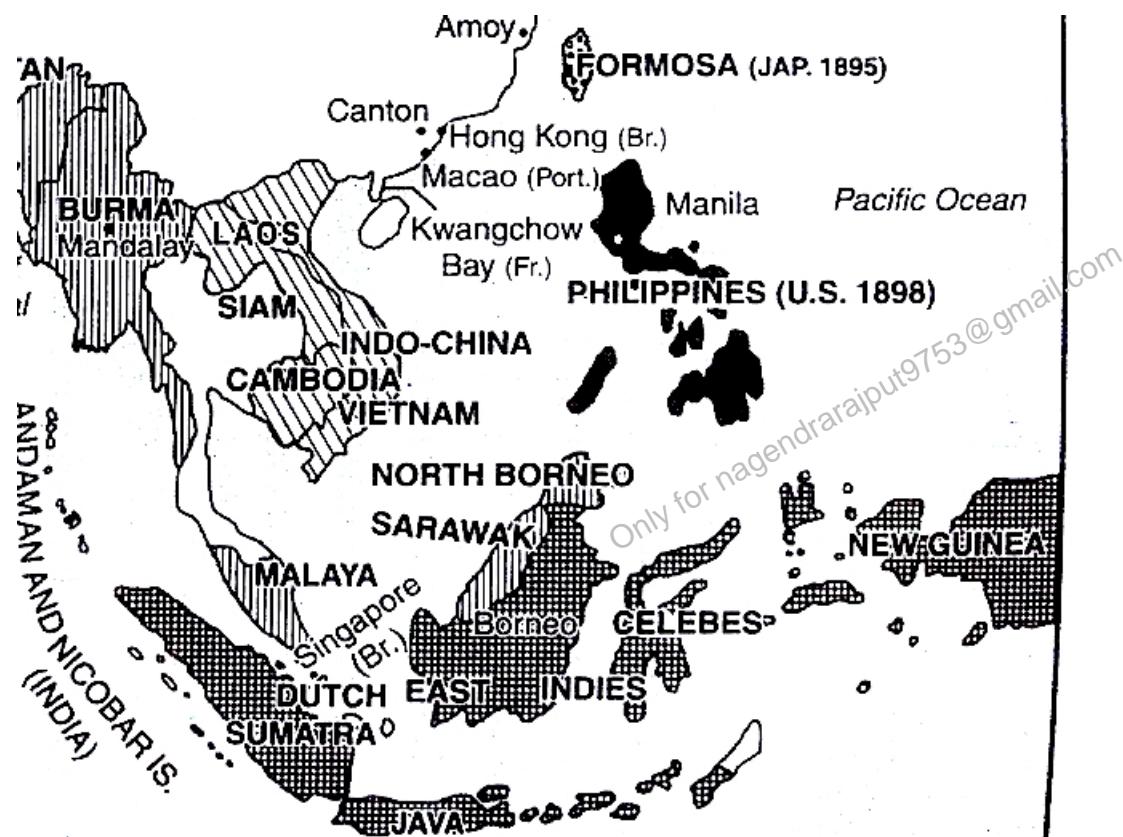
Spain Decolonization

- » Franco had little interest in colonies and he did not resist independence movements in Spanish colonies
- » **Spanish Morocco**- merged with Fr Morocco in 1956 when France gave independence
- » **Spanish Sahara**: Rich in Phosphorus and only here Franco resisted till death in 1975 after which **Sahara was divided b/w Morocco and Mauritania**
 - » **Polisario Front**: like INC. Contd to demand separate state of Sahara. Declared **Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic in 1976.**
 - » **India, Libya, Algeria** and **USSR** & Communist Bloc recognized SADR.
 - » **Cold War: Algeria + Libya** sent troops -> Mauritania giving up its Sahara. Moroccans @verge of defeat but **USA** rescued.
 - » 1980s Morocco occupied part of Mauritania Sahara
 - » **1990 UN call for referendum** in Sahara rejected by Morocco
 - » **Status**: SADR controls 25 % of Western Sahara and rest is under Morocco.
 - » **India** favors an independent Western Sahara under SADR which is part of NAM
 - » SADR has **govt in exile in Algeria**. The Polisario Front is a politico-military organization based in Algeria. Many live in refugee camps in Algeria.

Decolonization by Britain outside Africa:



Malaya



Decolonization by Holland/ Netherlands:



Decolonization by Holland/Netherlands:

- » East Indies = islands of Sumatra and Java among others
- » Dutch depended heavily on export **income from plantations** in East Indies.
Peasants had to reserve 1/5th of their land solely for growing crops for exports.
- » struggle even before WW II under **Sukarno**. 1930s many leaders including Sukarno arrested.
- » **Role of Japan**: Japan released Sukarno from jail after it invaded East Indies in 1942 and gave natives a share in administration. Japan sought support in the war effort in exchange of promise of independence after war.
- » **Post WWII**: Sukarno declared Independent Republic of Indonesia but the Dutch fought, failed and negotiated coz:
 - » high costs & UN pressure
 - » US and Australia pressurized coz of export market & influence in Indonesia.
 - » Dutch hoped neoColonialism

Decolonization by Holland/Netherlands:

- » **Dominion Status (1949):** Sukarno agreed to a Netherlands-Indonesian Union under the Dutch Crown (i.e. Dominion status)
- » **1950 full independence:** Sukarno broke the dominion status
- » **1965 Military Coup:** Sukarno was removed from power in a US sponsored coup because he followed a pro-Communist (pro-China) policy. General **Suharto** came to power and he started purging communists.
- » **General Suharto:** brutal military dictatorship but US supported him because of his anti-communist stance.
 - » In 1975, East Timor was invaded & occupied by Indonesia. UN, USSR and US, all remained quiet because East Timor had no importance for US and USSR.

Verdict on Decolonization:

- Decolonization was **gradual**, spread over decades after WWII
- **British policy** was that one cannot stop independence and can only delay it and one cannot stop national consciousness, one can only guide it. This = the **“wave of change”**.
- Other colonial powers, suppressed struggles brutally.
- Migration and violence where decolonization meant partition.
- **Tribal differences**: Oppression by the colonizer brought different tribes together but after independence, the tribal differences re-emerged. Under the poor economic conditions, the tribal factor led to civil war. In Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire and Nigeria tribal rivalries played important role in bringing down democracies

Verdict on Decolonization:

- **Neocolonialism:** new nations were poor, needed investments & markets for their exports.
 - Neo-colonialism is the policy whereby the industrialized country dominates the policies of the underdeveloped nation with the purpose of economic profiteering in disregard to the economic and social interests of the underdeveloped country.
 - **Need for capital** made Africa dependent on the West. IMF & Western loans were tied to **conditionalities** like opening up economies to foreign companies, give up social welfare policies.
 - **'Imposed austerity'** by IMF, decreased the social expenditure at a time of high unemployment, inflation and food shortages.

Verdict on Decolonization:

- **Impact of World Economic situation:** The poor African nations were ill equipped to deal with the economic **depression during the 1980s**.
 - + natural disasters in form of the **crop failures & droughts (1982-86)**.
 - **recession in export markets** hurt forex from oil, copper, cobalt, cocoa etc. This increased Neo-colonialism as African nations took help of IMF which imposed austerity measures.
- **Over-reliance on single export items:** Cocoa for Ghana, oil for Nigeria, copper for Zaire (now called by the name of Congo) and Sugar for Cuba. This ->to asymmetrical economic development & frequent financial crisis
- **Food Crisis:** external lenders maintained pressure to pay back the debt which forced the African nations to focus on exports of raw materials (including cash crops) r/t finished goods. Focus on cash crops—>food shortages.

Verdict on Decolonization:

- **Demographic factors**
 - pop growth >2% → ↑ inflation
 - ↓ Skilled Manpower ↓ development
- unprepared for independence + no industry
- artificial borders
- Black discrimination

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Situation of Colonies today:

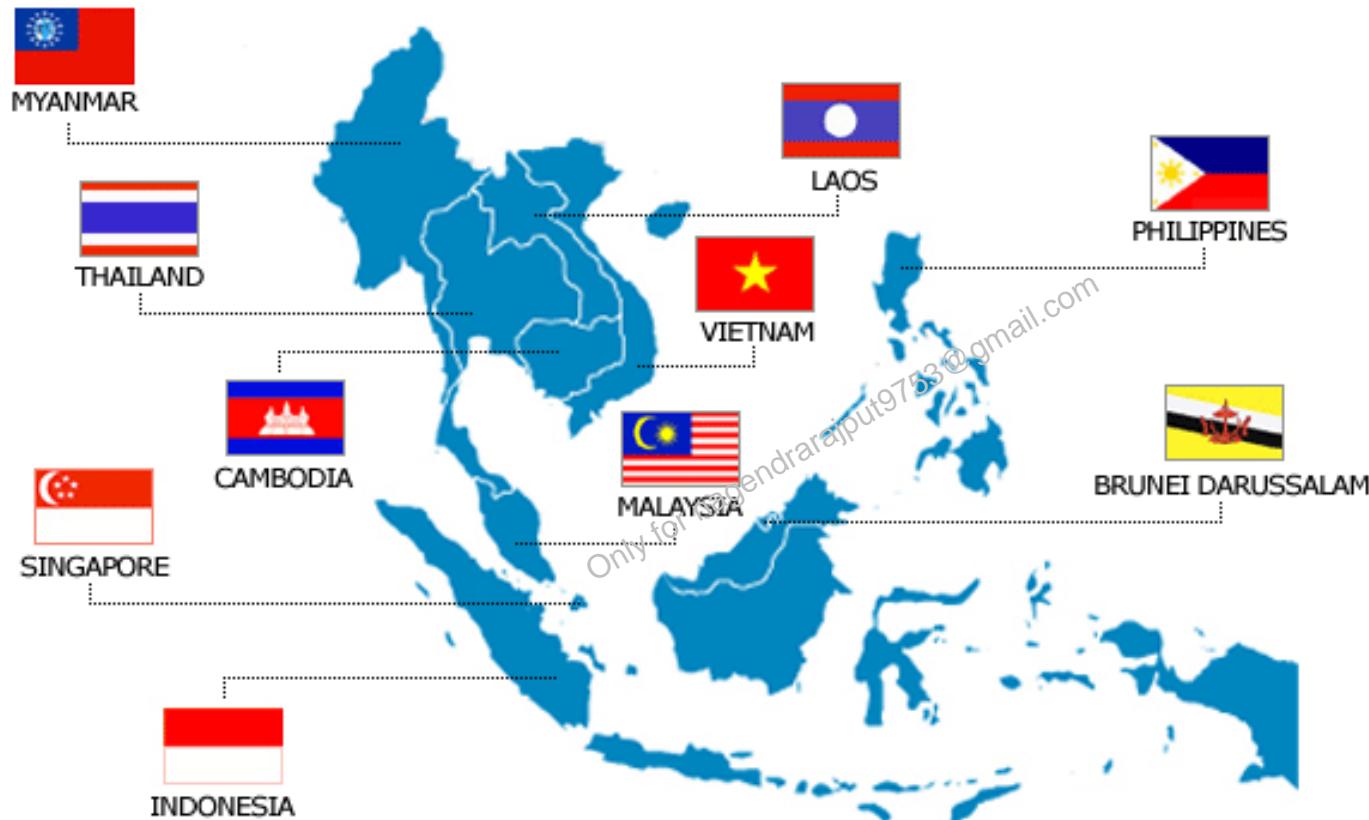


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Caribbean Island Nations



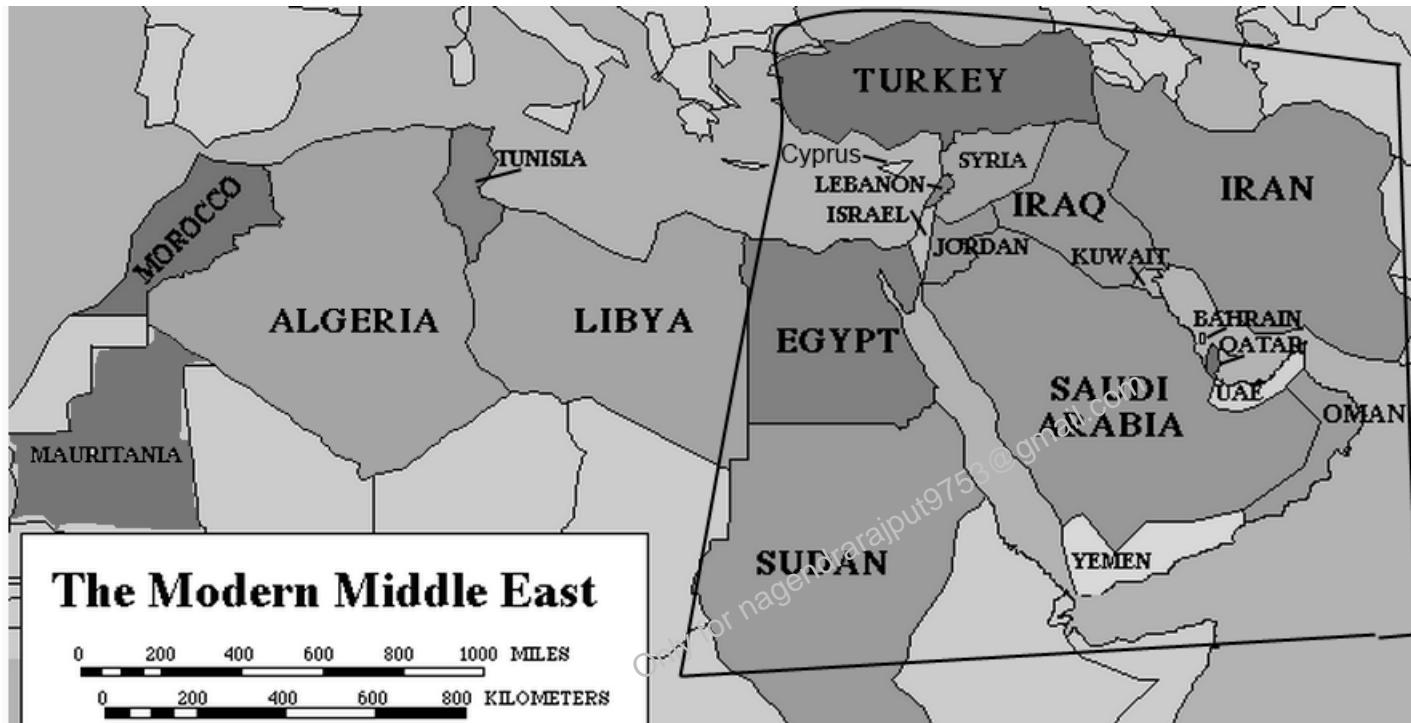
1967



SAARC Members



Egypt/Arab-Israel conflict



- » Modern Middle East= 16 Traditional+
5MMALT
- » Non Arab States in ME: Iran, Turkey, Israel

Issues in ME

Western Interests	Arab Interests
Oil	Destruction of Israel
Trade	Political & Economic Unity of Arabs
Defence <> Communism	End to foreign interference/ neocolonialism

Story of Iran

- » Only middle east country with border with USSR
- » Constitution of 1906- semi-absolute rule of Shah
- » @ColdWar
 - » 1907 division into Sphere of Influences b/w Br and Russia
 - » 1945 USSR attempt at communism in North Iran
 - » 1951-53: Nationalism under PM Mussadeq.
 - » 1953 coup installed Shah as absolute ruler.
 - » 1955 Baghdad Pact [UK, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Pak]

De-Neocolonialism in Iran

- » 1951 Majlis elected **Mussadeq (51-53)- motto:** move Iran to full democracy
- » 1951, Majlis ordered **Nationalisation** of Anglo-Iranian Oil Co
- » **Sanctions** after Nationalisation
- » **Coup 1953-** Shah now absolute monarch
- » **Iran-Br compromise (1954):**
 - » Now British Petroleum ownership 40%, profit-share 50% (used for modernization by Shah)
- » **1979 Islamic Revolution**
 - » Shia clerics <> reforms
 - » LW & radical Muslims <> Shah making Iran a US puppet
 - » → Islamic Republic under Ayotollah Khomeini
 - » Joined NAM in 1979 withdrew from CENTO (1959-79)

De-Neocolonialism in ME

- » **Decolonization:** Iraq (1932), Jordan (1946); Syria(1945), Lebanon(1945)
- » **Why NeoColonialism**
 - » Strategic location:
 - » Suez Canal+Persian Gulf;
 - » 3 worlds converged here
 - » Oil: Iran, Iraq, Saudi, Kuwait.

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De-Neocolonialism in ME

» Arab Unity

- » **Common Traits:** Arabic; Muslims except Christians in Lebanon;
<> Israel; desired Unity like European Economic Community (1958-2009)

» Attempts at unity

- » **Arab League(1945):** Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Saudi Arabia [*SyraqJELYS]; 22 today

- » **Gamal Abdel Nasser (1954-70)** became the face of Arab opposition to West

» Egypt-Syria Union(1958):

- » United Arab Republic (1958-61) with Nasser as President.
Grievances <> Nasser domination led to break up.

De-Neocolonialism in ME

» Arab DisUnity

- » Nationalists <> Saudi & Jordon (esp Syria & Egypt socialists) coz pro-West royal families.
- » Nationalists <> Egypt post Camp David Accords 1979 (Sadat was killed in 1981)

De-Neocolonialism in ME

- » ProBr & ProFr govts replaced by nationalists who desired NAM
- » **Egypt:** Arab-Israel War 1948, Coup52<> King Farouk, who wanted Br troops in Suez, Nasser54, Suez56
- » **Eisenhower Doctrine**57
 - » Suez War (1956) → ↑USSR influence in the region.
 - » ∴ Economic & Military Aid to check International Communism

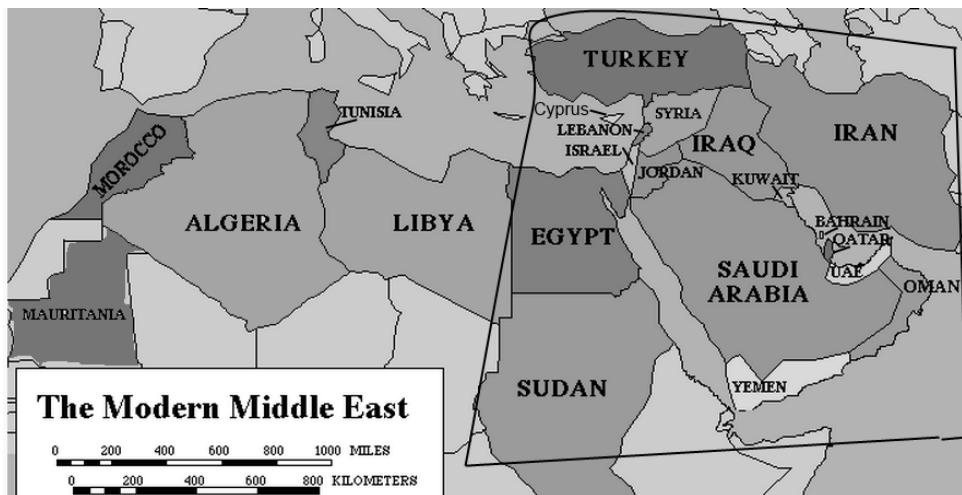
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De-Neocolonialism in ME

- » **Jordon:** King Abdullah killed in 1951 coz proWest. King Hussein ended Jordon-Br Treaty in 1957 ➡️🏃 evacuation of Br troops from bases
- » **Iraq:** King Faisal & PM Said signed Baghdad Pact 1955
 - » Iraqi Revolution (1958): King & PM killed and Iraq proclaimed a republic.
 - » left Baghdad Pact in 1959. US supported CENTO (1959-1979) for influence in region.
 - » 1968 coup👉 Baath party in power. Saddam (1979-03) pro Arab Nationalism & Socialism; Nationalised oil & other industries.



Iran-Iraq War 80-88



Iraq-Iran War (1980-88)

- » Why Iraq attacked Iran
 - » fear of islamic fundamentalism + Saddam (1979-03) afraid of Shia militancy
 - » **Khuzestan** was with Iran but had arabs & not persians.
 - » **Inland Waterway Shatt-el-Arab:** In 1975 Iran forced Iraq into its joint use.
 - » Miscalculation of quick victory by Iraq
- » Features
 - » Saddam had Russian tanks, US (secretly), China (sold arms to both sides)
 - » Iran got arms from China, NK, US (secretly)
 - » became a Shia Sunni conflict from a border issue

Iraq-Iran War (1980-88)

» Result

» Arab Unity ↓

- » Pro-Iraq: conservatives like Saudi, Jordan, Kuwait
- » Pro-Iran: Syria, Libya, Algeria, Yemen, Palestine coz
<>aggressor & desired unity<>Israel
- » Oil Crisis as Iraq blockaded Iran exports + Sea Mines restricted movement
- » UN ceasefire (1988) but then Iraq invaded Kuwait which ➔Gulf War (1990-91)

Gulf War 90-91

- » Why Iraq attacked Kuwait
 - » short of cash ∴ wanted Oil
 - » historic claims
 - » Didn't expect west opposition coz got arms in Iran-Iraq 80-88 + no opposition when killed Kurds
- » UN acts
 - » @Kurds : applied No fly zone to prevent Saddam frm bombing kurds
 - » Operation Desert Storm
 - » Trade & Oil export sanctions,
 - » Σ 30 nations army when Saddam didn't stop
 - » West <> Iraq coz wanted Balance of Power in region
 - » Saudi, Syria, Egypt feared for own territorial integrity and thus fought <> Iraq

ISRAEL



- » UK's mandate post WW1.
- » **Balfour Declaration (1917)** that UK favored creation of Israel → influx of Jews → Arab opposition
- » MidPath
 - » 1937 - Arabs reject 2 state proposal
 - » 1939 - Jews <> [One State in 10 yrs + Jew influx limit to 10,000 p.a.]
 - » 1946 US <> [One State with 2 autonomous provinces]
- » Zionist Terrorism post WW2 <> Br who had succumbed to Arab pressure. US supported influx.
- » UK asked for UN help ⇒ Israel creation in 1948 & Br withdrawal





1948 Arab-Israel War

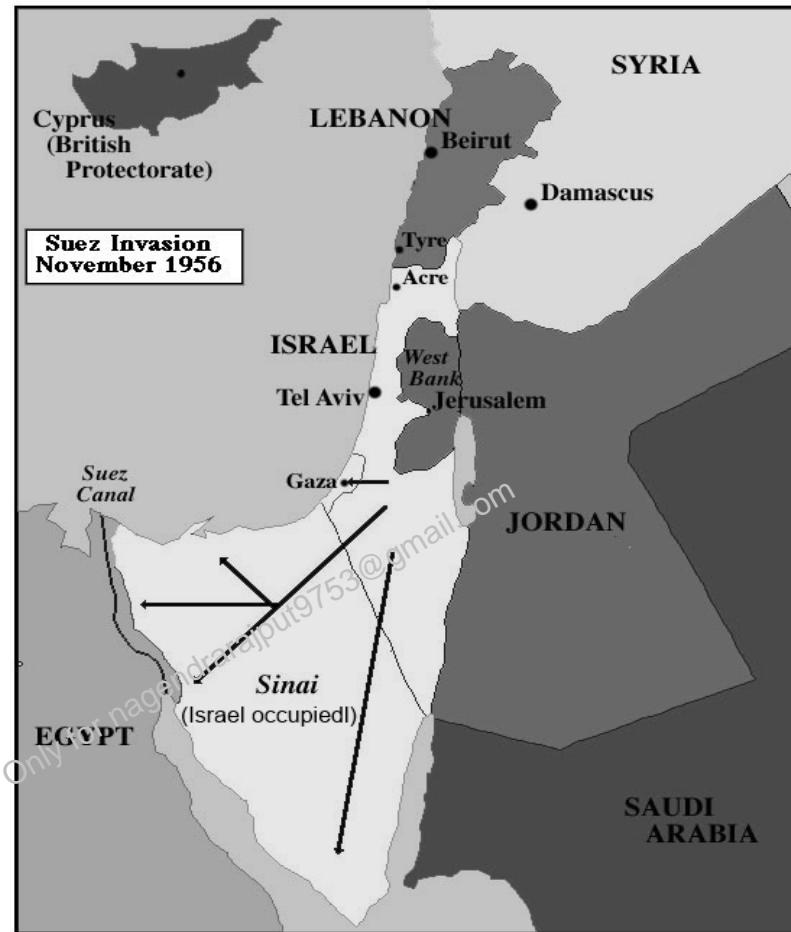
- *SyraqJEL attacked
- **Egypt**: lost Eilat port+refugee influx from Palestine +1952 Coup<>King Farouk+Nasser(1954) comes to power
- 3/4th of Pal with Israel
- West Jerusalem with Israel; East Jerusalem with Jordan
- West Bank with Jordan (began claiming it⇒conflict @ Arab World)
- Refugee influx into SyraqJEL
- Plight of Palestinians

1956 Suez War

- 1859-69: Suez Canal built & opens
- 1875-Br buy stake in Company managing Suez Canal as Egypt under financial stress due to debts taken for Industrialisation.
- 1876- Egypt defaults on debt. Br & Fr bring Egypt's Budget under their control
- 1882- Revolt by Army due to high taxes & no salary—>to Political control
- 1904- Br Fr Entente Cordial
- 1922- Independence but Suez under control & 1936 treaty that allowed presence of Br troops. The Egyptian army resented the British presence.

- Fr, Br, Israel attacked coz of fear of Arab Unity + fear of a United Arabia + fear of Arabs using oil as leverage & below factors:
 - Nasser's fidaeens in Israel.
 - Egypt blockaded Gulf of Aqaba to blockade Eilat
 - Egypt refused renewal of 1936 Br-Egypt treaty (that allowed troops in Suez)
 - Egypt helped Algerians freedom struggle (got in 1962)
 - Egypt lobbied <>Baghdad pact
 - Egypt defence deal with Cz (1955) put it in Soviet camp & hence US cancelled grant/aid for Aswan Dam (1956)
 - Nationalisation of Suez Canal by Nasser:
 - economic stress + to fund construction of Aswan Dam
 - offered [compensation & access to all except Israel]



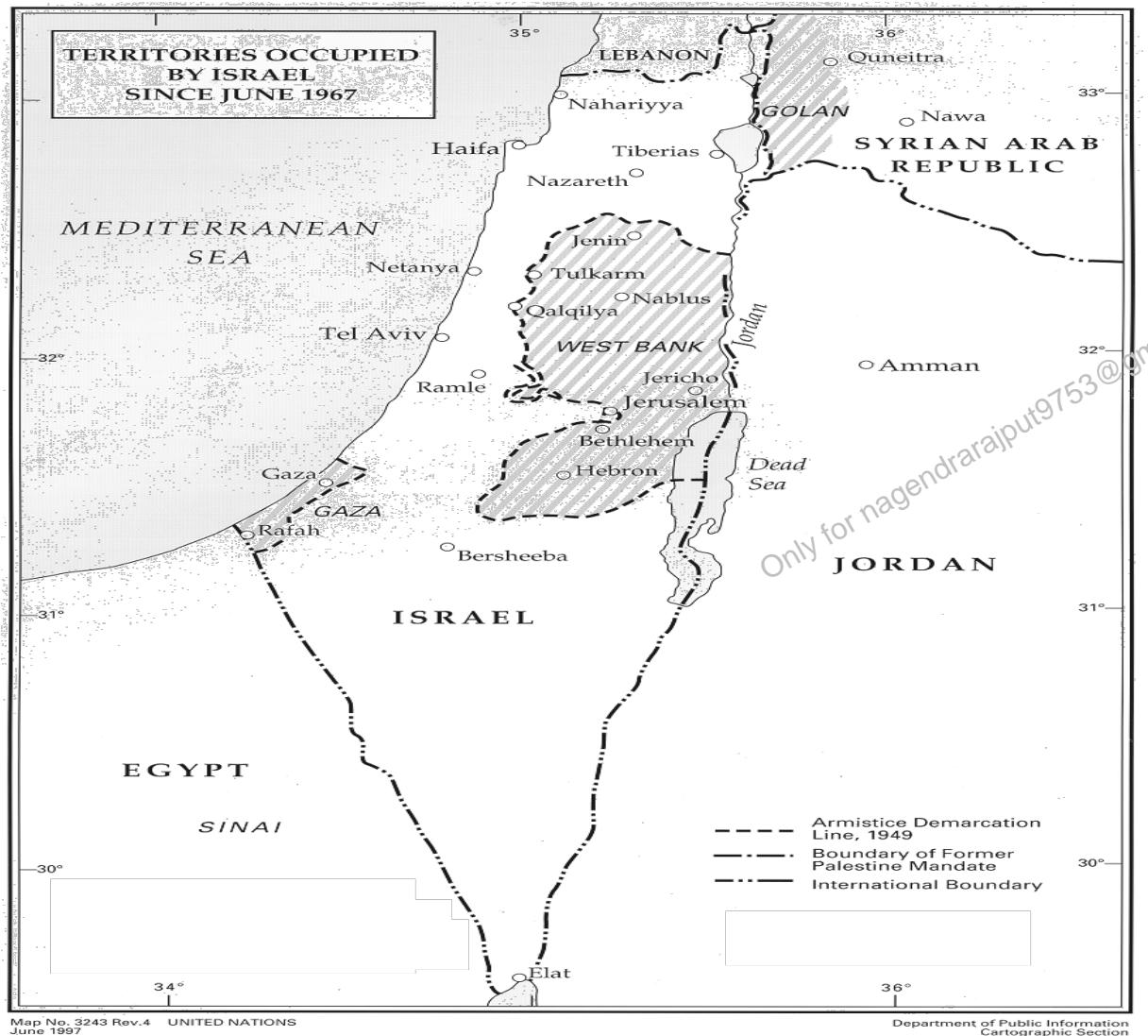


» UN mediated; Israel returned Sinai



- » Egypt blocked Suez + Arabs ↓ Oil supply to EU
- » Russian influence ↑ eg US aid replaced+Br lost ally in Iraq
- » Iraqi Revo 1958
- » Algerian freedom struggle boosted
- » Egypt joined NAM 1961 (founding mem)

Six Day War (1967):



- » SyraqJELA
- » Israel captured
 - » Sinai of Egypt
 - » Golan Heights of Sy
 - » whole of Jerusalem & West Bank & Gaza Strip of Palestine
- » rejected UN request to return Golan & Sinai
- » Russia supplied arms to Egypt & Syria

Yom Kippur War or October War (1973):

- Egypt & Syria attacked coz
 - get back Sinai (Egypt) & Golan Heights (Syria)
 - Sadat (Egypt, 1970-81) wanted to force a negotiation
 - PLO pressure on Arabs to act eg **blew off airplane** in Jordon in 1970, killed Israeli Sportsmen in **Munich** Olympics 1972
- Result
 - **Oil Crisis 1973:** Org of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) decreased oil supply \Rightarrow inflation in importing nations
 - UN ceasefire
 - Israel withdrew troops from Suez Canal
 - Egypt agreed to open Canal but Israeli ships yet not allowed
 - Israel retained all territory captured in 1967 war (Sinai, Golan, West Bank, Gaza, whole Jerusalem)
 - **Camp David Accords 1979** \Leftrightarrow withdrawal of Israeli troops frm Sinai which was demilitarized

Camp David Accords (1979) or Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty

- Israel to withdraw from Sinai
- Ended the state of war (since 1948)
- Egypt recognised the right to exist for Israel
- Egypt assured supply of oil from Sinai
- Sinai to stay demilitarised and the same to be monitored by the US satellites
- Access to Suez Canal for Israel
- Sadat killed by Arab nationalists in 1981

Present Status:

- Illegal settlements in West Bank, East Jerusalem & Gaza
- 1980s: Israel -“wont ever give back Golan Heights to Syria”
- Palestinians desire **pre-1967 position:**
 - Palestine= West Bank, East Jerusalem, Gaza
- **Oslo Accords (1993)** b/w Israel & PLO
 - Mutual recognition i.e. PLO recognised Israel
 - Palestinian Authority established as an organisational structure to rule Palestine
 - 1993- Israel gave limited self rule to PA over parts of [West Bank & Gaza]

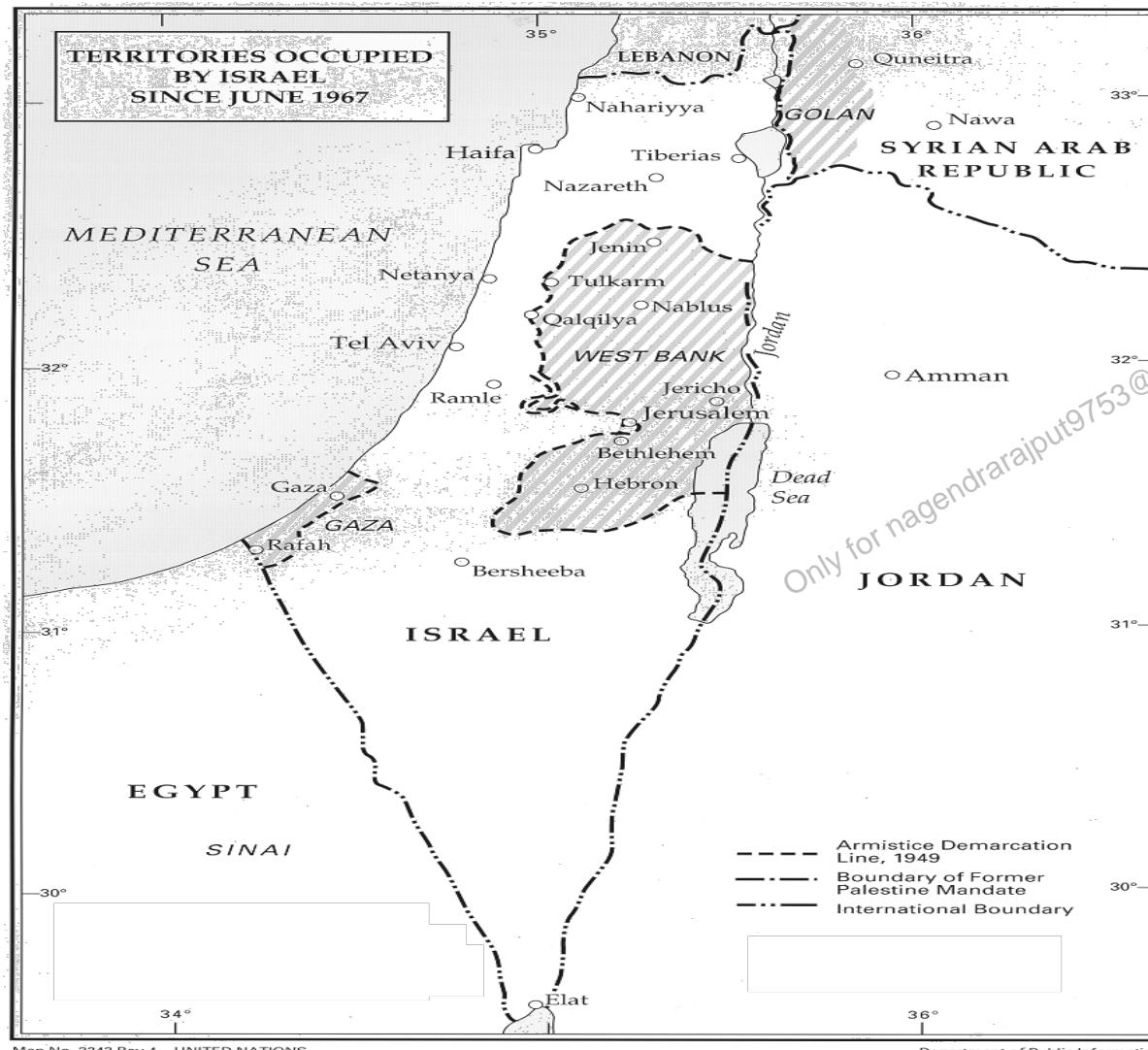
Present Status:

- Oslo Accords (1995):
 - 2 state solution by 1999 with full Gaza & West Bank to Palestine
 - Palestinian Legislative Council established, elections held, Yasser Arafat became President of Palestine
- 1996-
 - Hamas terror campaign (Sunni, from Gaza)
 - Hezbollah terror campaign (Shia, from South Lebanon)
 - Netanyahu (anti Palestine) in power
- 2005: Unilateral pullout from whole of Gaza by Israel. Hamas captured it from PA.

Present Status:

- 2012: Palestine became “Non-Member Observer State” in UN from earlier “Non-Member Observer Entity”.
 - Allows it assistance from UN agencies.
 - Allows participation in UNGA debates
- Thus today
 - Gaza under Hamas, PA has parts of West Bank.
 - Israel has whole of Jerusalem and rest of Israel & Golan Heights of Syria.

Six Day War (1967):



EUROPE

