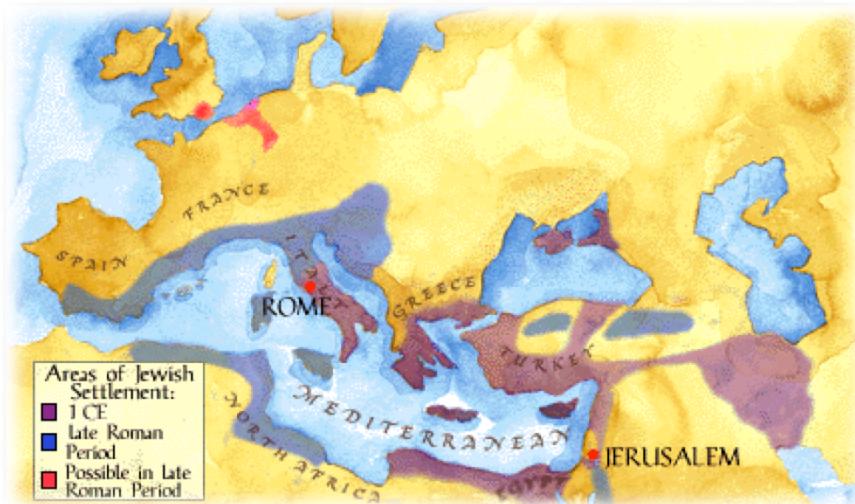


The Creation of Israel & The Arab-Israeli Conflict



The Diaspora



- In 66 A.D., the Jews rebelled against Roman rule.
 - Romans captured the capital at Jerusalem.
 - Romans destroyed the Jewish temple.
- By 135 A.D. Jews were forced out of their homeland and warned never to return.
- The Jews fled to Europe, Asia and Africa.
 - This was called the Diaspora.

ZIONISM: *The Quest for a Homeland*

Theodore Herzl (1860 - 1904)



What was Zionism?

- Theodore Herzl was an Austrian Jew who led the Zionist Movement in the late 1800s.
- Zionism was the movement to establish a Jewish homeland in Israel.
- They also wanted freedom from western anti-Semitism.

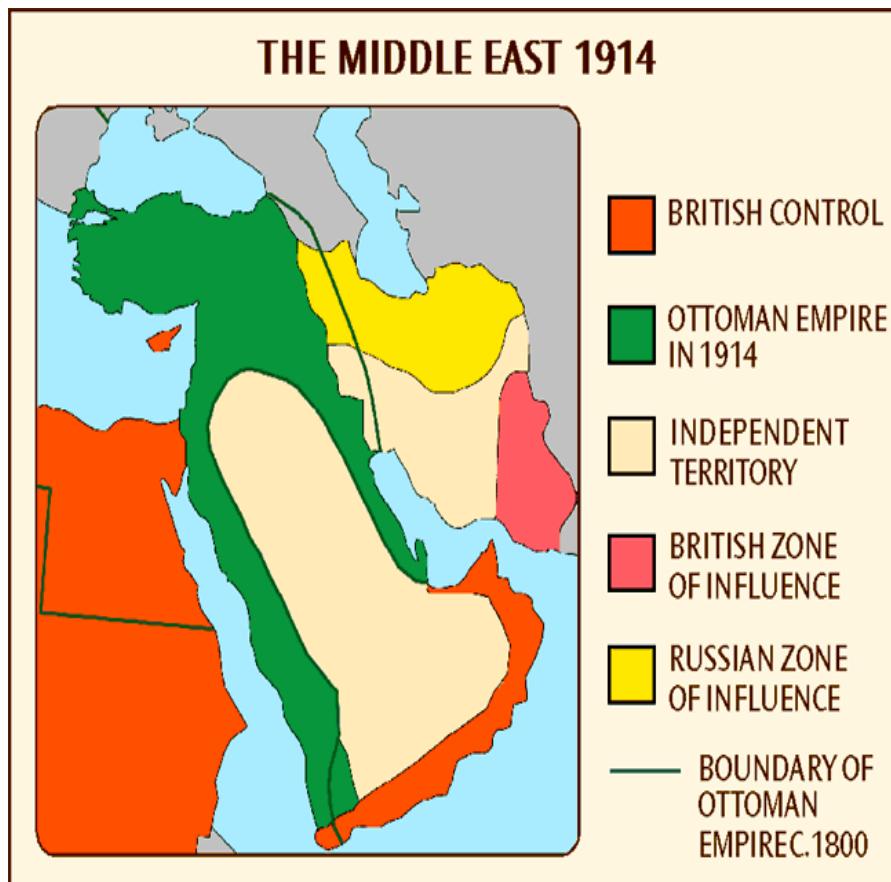


At Basel (Switzerland), I founded the Jewish state. If I were to say this today, I would be greeted by universal laughter. In five years, perhaps and certainly in fifty, everyone will see it.

Theodore Herzl

... Is Herzl's dream of an independent Jewish state going to come true?

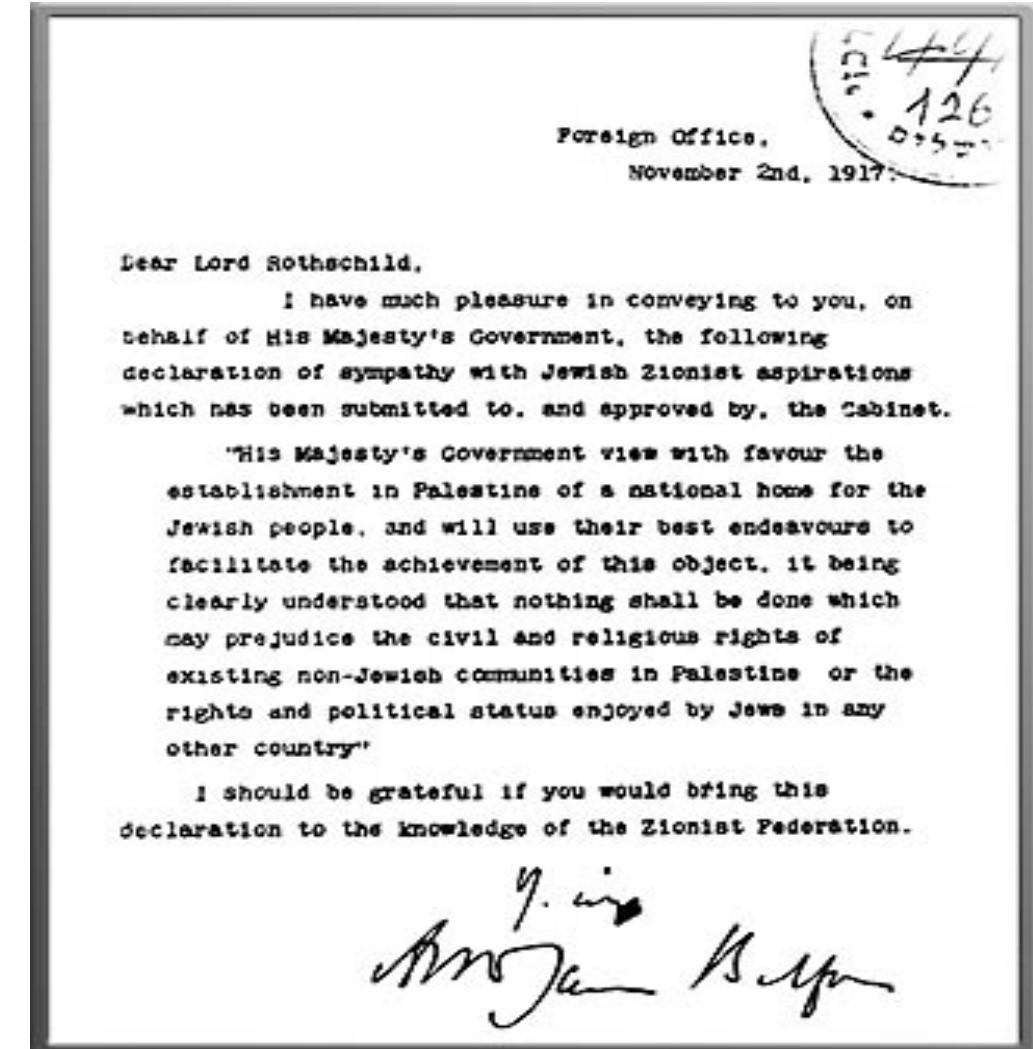
Promises in Palestine



Promise to the Arabs:
→ In return for their support against the Ottoman Empire during WWI, Great Britain promised the Arabs independence from the Ottomans.

Balfour Declaration: Promise to the Jews

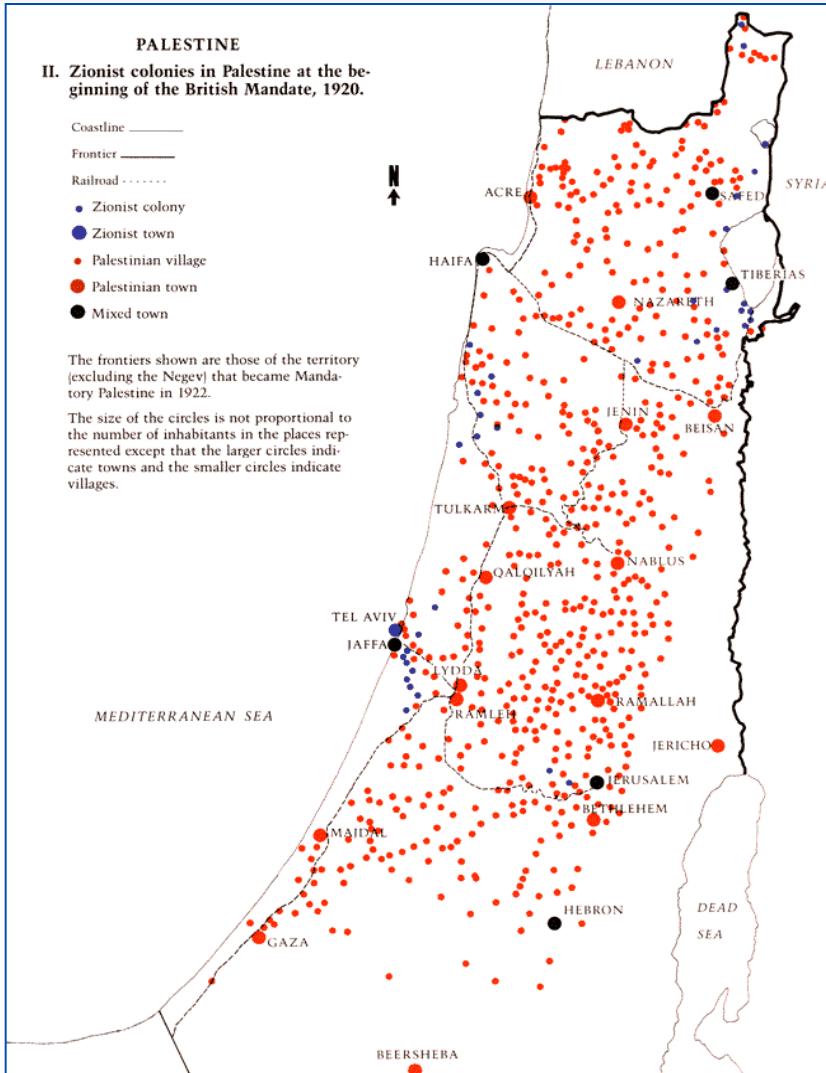
Sir Arthur James Balfour
British Foreign Secretary



Essential Question:

How did Britain's actions in Palestine lay the groundwork for the on-going conflict between the Jews and the Arabs in the Middle East today?

Jews & Arabs in Palestine



Result of Britain's Promise

- 1920, only 1 Jew for every 10 Arabs
- 1947, 1 Jew for every two Arabs
- ...why else might Jews be fleeing to Palestine?

The Nazi Holocaust



→6 million Jews killed by the Nazis.

...How will this persecution affect the partition over a land the Arabs call Palestine and the Jews call Israel?



→ HOW IS THE WORLD COMMUNITY GOING TO REACT TO THE GRAND MUFTI (HIGHEST OFFICIAL OF ISLAM) MEETING WITH HITLER?



The Issue of Partition

- By end of WW II (1945), Britain turns to the UN to help settle the issue of partition.
- UN Resolution:
 - 55% of the land would go to the Jews
 - 45% of the land would go to the Arabs
- Response:
 - Jews accept partition.
 - Arabs rejected it, believing that the whole of Palestine was rightfully theirs.

PALESTINE U.N. Partition Plan (1947)

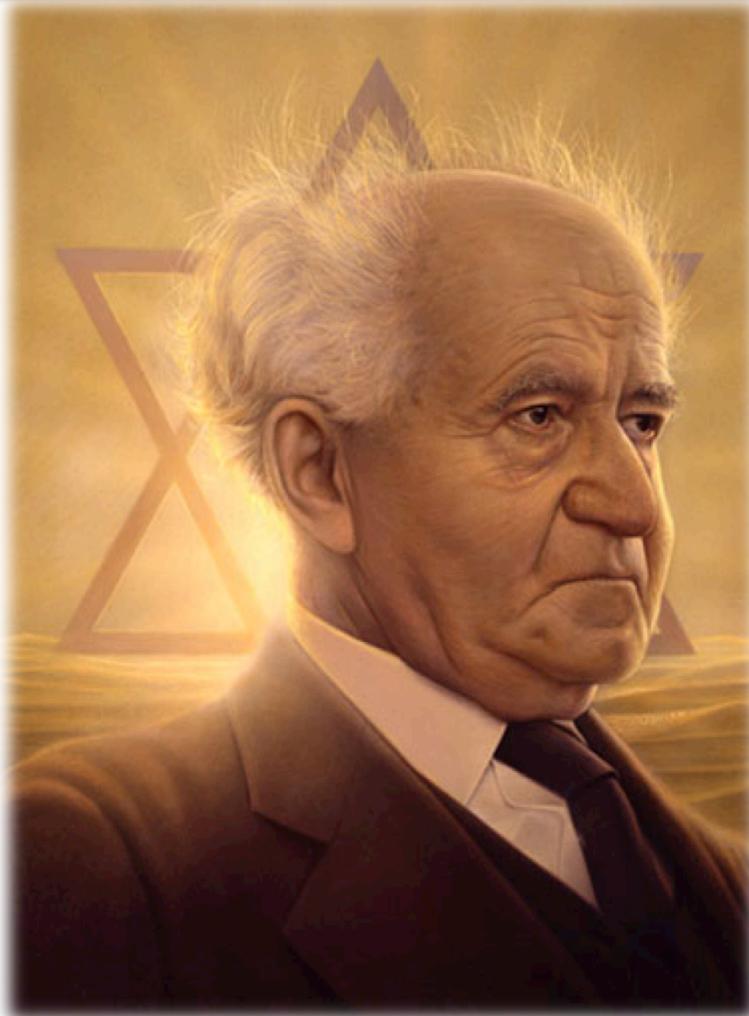
Jewish state
Arab state

Gaza Strip

West Bank

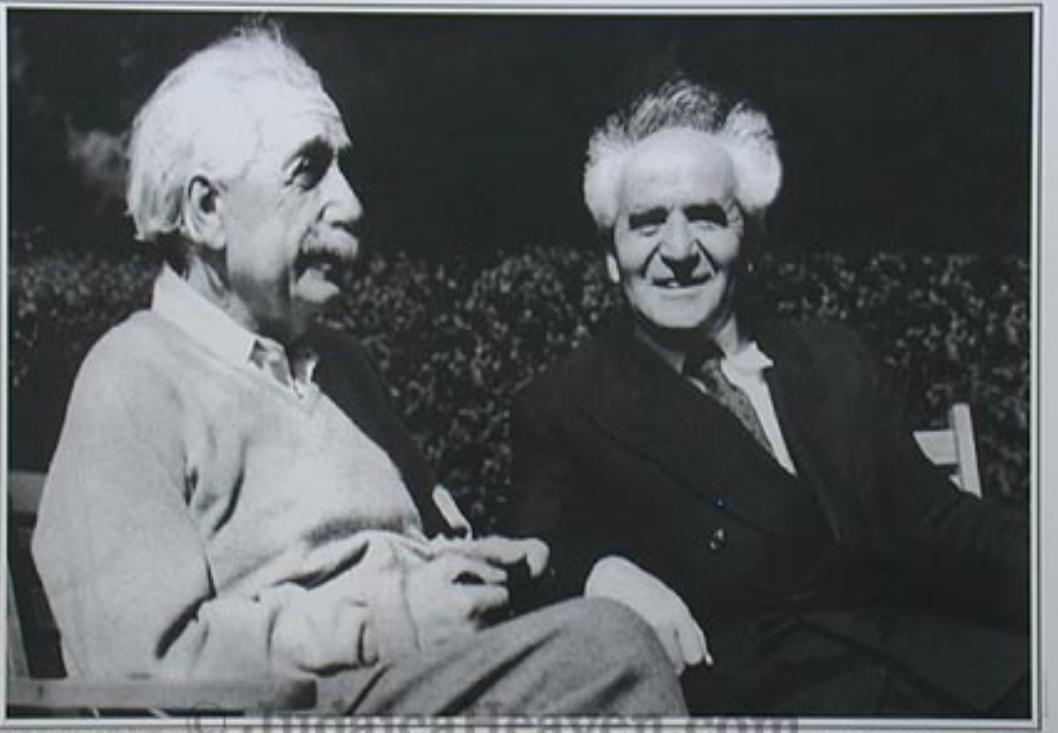


The Creation of Israel



→ May 14, 1948, Zionist leader David Ben-Gurion proclaimed the establishment of the Jewish state called Israel.





EINSTEIN & BEN GURION

בן גוריון ואインשטיין

→Albert Einstein was offered the position of President of the State of Israel, but he declined. Maybe when this picture was taken, Mr. Ben Gurion was considering Einstein as the future President of the country!

Arab - Israeli Conflict: 1948

- Neighboring Arab countries (Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan) refuse to recognize Israel & immediately declare war.
- Results: They were defeated by the Israelis.
- After the war:
 - Jordan seizes the West Bank, Egypt took the Gaza Strip and Israel took parts of each.
- By the end of 1949, more than 1 million Palestinian Arabs had been forced to leave.
 - they became refugees in neighboring lands
 - Palestinians call this expulsion **al-Nakba**: “The Catastrophe”



...How might al-Nakba lead
to Palestinian nationalism?

Palestinian Refugees

“from me and my
countrymen
and renamed Israel”
- Wadad Saba



Palestinian Nationalism & The P.L.O.

Nationalistic Movements Emerge

- **P.L.O (Palestinian Liberation Organization)**
 - begun by President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt.
 - By 1967, Yasir Arafat leads the P.L.O.
- **Goals of P.L.O.**
 - Liberation of Palestine
 - Destruction of Israel

→ Nasser feared Israel's strength in the Middle East.



Tactics of the P.L.O

- Waged guerilla war against Israelis
 - Bombings
 - Airplane hijackings
 - Massacred Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics in Munich
- **INFITADA** (“Uprising”) of 1987
 - young Palestinians who had grown up under Israeli occupation began a series of violent demonstrations. Israelis imposed harsh measures to stop the protests, but without success.



INFITADA 1987



Conflict Continues...

1956: “Suez Crisis”

- Israel, Britain and France attacked Egypt to seize the Suez Canal
- Soviet Union and the United States stop them

1967: “Six Day War”

- Arab states vs. Israel
- Israel wins in 6 days
- Lands gained:
 - Gaza Strip & Sinai Peninsula from Egypt
 - East Jerusalem & West Bank from Jordan
 - Golan Heights from Syria

Conflict Continues...

1973: “Yom Kippur War”

- Egypt & Syria launch a surprise attack on Israel on the holy day of Yom Kippur.
- Israel wins.
- Gains part of the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt.



Steps Towards Peace in the Middle East...



1978 CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

President Jimmy Carter invites Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat and Israel's Prime Minister Menachim Begin to a meeting at Camp David...

- Israel is going to return lands taken from Egypt
- ends 30 years of hostilities.
- Other Arab countries are angry at Egypt & break off relations.
- In 1981, Sadat was assassinated by Arab extremists who saw the accord as a surrender to Israel.

Steps Towards Peace in the Middle East...



OSLO ACCORDS 1993

- Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and P.L.O. Chairman Yasir Arafat met to negotiate peace agreement in exchange some limited self-rule by Palestinians.



→What is the message of this cartoon?

