

HIS2160
NOVEMBER 12

- **Exam:**
 - 2 “Thinking” Questions, pick one. 40%
 - “Straightforward” Questions, 4 questions, pick two. 40%
 - 20 Multiple Choice. 20%
- Nov 30 1947: UN Resolution provokes conflict between Jews and Palestinians
- British decided to leave Palestine early
- Nov 30 1947 to May 14 1948 (?) intense fighting between Israelis and Palestinians while the British were still there.
- Arab states encouraging the Palestinians to oppose the Partition Plan.
 - We’ll come help you don’t worry!
- **Abdul Qater Husseini:** a potential leader, but died. The Palestinians were leaderless
- British High Commissioner leaves on midnight of May 14
- **Ben Gurion** and **Weizmann** proclame Israel as a state two minutes past midnight May 15. Ben Gurion becomes Prime Minister and Weizmann becomes President.
- **War of 1948-49:** Egypt, Transjordan, and Syria invade, without coordination. The “War of Independence” to the Israelis, The “Naqba” to the Arabs.
 - Prewar, the partition was 55% Israeli, 45% Palestinian. After the war the Palestinians ended up with 22%. This included the West Bank and the Gaza strip. Sorta.
 - Egypt claimed the Gaza Strip and Transjordan claimed the West Bank, now called itself Jordan.
 - The Arabs lost the war
- The war had many consequences.
- **Political Consequences of the War**
 - Created artificial boundaries in a land that was traditionally a single unit.
 - * Many border incidents as properties got artificially cut across the border.
 - * The border incidents would later lead to larger wars
 - Jerusalem was divided between the Israelis and Jordan, the middle of the city was a no-man’s land.
 - Massive displacement of population
 - * Between 700,000 and 900,000 Palestinians were kicked out or fled between 1948-1949.
 - Hundreds of villages were destroyed, many Palestinians were afraid of massacre
 - * Palestinians moved to Gaza, Lebanon, Jordan. This was a large refugee problem. The UN created UNRWA to assist in the refugee camps. The refugees remain an issue today in 2014
 - * 425,000 Palestinians moved to the West Bank, doubling the population. Jordan annexes the West Bank, tripling the population of Jordan.
 - * 225,000 moved to Gaza, a city of 60,000, a tiny area.
 - * 125,000 move to Lebanon. 85,000 moved to Jordan, 85,000 moved to Syria
 - * Syria immediately assimilated the refugees but other countries had problems.
 - * 11,000 moved to Egypt, only the rich were allowed to enter. Egypt didn’t want more people. 4,000 moved to Iraq
 - * Some Palestinians remained in Israel.

- * In Lebanon the Lebanese worried the refugees would disturb the balance between Christians and Muslims
- * The Palestinians were skilled, they opened many businesses and banks.
- * **Jewish displacement:** 129,000 Jews left Iraq and moved to Israel despite being well-established there for centuries. They were made to feel unwelcome after the UN resolution. 4500 left Syria, 6000 left Lebanon, 29525 left Egypt. 66,000 left Tunisia. 14,000 left Algeria. 260,000 left Morocco. ~50,000 left Yemen. Jews had lived in these regions for centuries, but the UN resolution made them unwelcome. These Jews were Arabic speaking, with Arabic culture. On entering Israel they had to adapt and learn Hebrew. These Jews are called the **Sephardim** Jews.
 - The European Jews are **Ashkenazim** Jews.
 - **Law of Return:** Passed by the **Knesset**. Israel offered citizenship to every Jew who entered the country. Immigration was opened to all Jews. Later some Russians would claim to be Jewish so that they could escape the USSR. The law had to strictly define “Jewish”. Right-wing considered a person Jewish if their mother was Jewish.
 - The official language of Israel was Hebrew, not Yiddish, a German dialect.
 - **Conscription:** Every male Israeli was required to join the army for 2-3 years.
 - **Law of Absentee Landowners:** The State claimed the property of the Palestinians who fled, but those who stayed kept their homes.
- Arab Politics
 - * **Egypt**
 - Something about **King Farouk** buying defective weapons for the Egyptian Army.
 - 1948: Egyptian Army, including **Nasser**, besieged by Israelis in the **Battle of Faluga**. They fought and held the city, but resented the fact that the King gave them defective weapons, and they resolved to overthrow the King.
 - 1952 Coup: The King is overthrown and replaced with his three year-old son, but by June 1953, the monarchy was abolished and replaced with a “republic”, which was in effect a military dictatorship.
 - * **Syria**
 - The army also blamed the government, led by **President Kuwatly**, for not preparing them for the war.
 - In 1949 the government was overthrown and a series of coups happened. The military ruled from 1949-1954 when Kuwatly was re-elected. Eventually this government later collapsed.
 - The 1948-1949 war provoked the change in government; it was perceived that it was the government’s fault that the war went so poorly.
 - * **Jordan**
 - **King Abdullah:** Invaded and occupied **Lydda and Ramleh**, near Tel Aviv, telling the Palestinians that he would protect the city. King Abdullah however had made a secret agreement with Israel to evacuate the city and hand them over to Israel. The next morning Palestinians woke up to Israeli troops marching in. Palestinian felt betrayed.
 - July 1951: King Abdullah is assassinated by a Palestinian in Al-Aqsa Mosque. He had ruled from 1921-1951.
 - The son of King Abdullah, **Prince Talal**, did not get along with his father.
 - **Prince Talal** tells his father to dismiss the British Commander of the Jordanian Army Pasha Glubb. He loses his temper and shoots Glubb in the arm. (This

- is from a story the Prof heard from the nanny of King Hussein (the grandson) whaaaaaat haha)
 - Prince Talal becomes the king, is later declared insane and shipped to Turkey.
- **The Arab League** bans trade with Israel and boycotts them.
 - * The blockade was not very effective, but the boycott went pretty far.
 - * (example) Coca-Cola wanted to build a factory in Israel, but the Arab League said “We’ll ban Coca-Cola in Arab countries if you build a plant.” Israel said if you don’t build a plant we’ll ban Coca-Cola in movie theaters! (huh?) Coca-Cola built a plant in Israel.
- Relations between the US and Arab Nations strained
 - * In 1951 an organization called **METO** (like NATO) was proposed by the US, who tasked Turkey with establishing it. The Arab nations protested (“you’re bringing the ottomans back?! no!”) and METO never happened.
 - * The US wanted a cordon of friendliness around USSR; **Nuri Said, Baghdad Pact, Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, and the UK** joined the alliance. None of the Arab nations joined because they distrusted the US.
 - * **Tripartite Declaration:** The borders of 1948 are “guaranteed” by UK, US, and France.
- **Suez Crisis**
 - Border conflicts.
 - Suez Canal
 - * **Universal Suez Company:** Created in 1869 as 50% French, 44% Egypt, 6% on the Market. In the contract, it was written down that in 1968, the company would become 100% Egyptian (or at least 94%).
 - * In 1875 Egypt went bankrupt and Britain bought Egypt’s shares, so the company became Anglo-French.
 - * **1888 Constantinople Declaration** declared the Suez Canal as international waters.
 - * In 1956 Nasser asked the World Bank for a loan to build the Aswan Dam. The US advised the bank to withdraw the loan, and they did. This angered the government of Egypt and Nasser decided to nationalize the Suez Canal and make it belong to Egypt. This angered a lot of people.
 - * The French (**Prime Minister Guy Mollet**, a socialist) didn’t like Nasser because he was selling weapons to Algeria who started a rebellion from 1954 to 1962.
 - * In Britain (**Prime Minister Eden**) thought he had made peace with Egypt when in 1954 he agreed to remove all British forces from the region. Nasser’s move to nationalize the Suez made Eden feel like he was backstabbed. Eden called Nasser the “Mussolini of the Nile”.
 - * Britain and France got together and wanted to fight Nasser. They decided to get Israel (Ben Gurion) to start the fight.
 - Secret Agreement at Sevres in France and agreed that Israel would attack Egypt, and then the French and British would send an ultimatum to both Israel and Egypt to cease hostilities.
 - * **Oct. 31 1956:** Israel invades the Sinai and reach the west bank of the Suez, and Nasser blows up all the ships.
 - In Oct. 23 there was a rebellion against the communists in Hungary.
 - Nov 1956, Elections were happening in the US.
 - November 5th Eisenhower condemns Israel, Britain, and France for violating international law, the day Britain and France invade Egypt.

- Lester B. Pearson (Canada Foreign Minister) goes to the UN and proposes a solution: UNEF (UN Emergency Forces). Says these peacekeepers (blue helmets) will go patrol the border. This is supported by both the USSR and the US.
- UNEF Forces seals the border between Egypt and Israel. Propelled Canada onto the world stage. Lester B. Pearson gets a Nobel Prize and there is peace for 10 years between Egypt and Israel.

- **The War of 1967**

- **Salah Jadid:** Syrian General takes power in 1965, Maoist, opposed Arab Nationalism, didn't like Nasser. Lots of propaganda against Nasser. Goaded Nasser into attacking Israel.
- Nasser stations forces on the border and tells the UNEF to leave. Nasser was gambling that the Secretary-General U Thant would say come now, let's talk in the UN. But U Thant immediately orders the forces to withdraw.
- There were attempts to calm things down but it didn't work.
- June 4th 1967, Egypt blockaded Sinai and Israel took this as a declaration of war.
- June 5th Israel sneaks by radar and bombs the Egyptian airforce, stranding the Egyptian army in Sinai. They also attack Syria. Egypt is defeated, Syria is defeated, Jordan is defeated, and Israel occupies the Gaza Strip and West Bank as Egypt and Jordan withdraw. This is the second Naqba. Palestinians lose faith in their Arab neighbours, and elect Arafat a Palestinian, as the leader of the PLO.
- Arab Nationalism takes a hard hit.