

between

ISRAEL

*and* PALESTINE

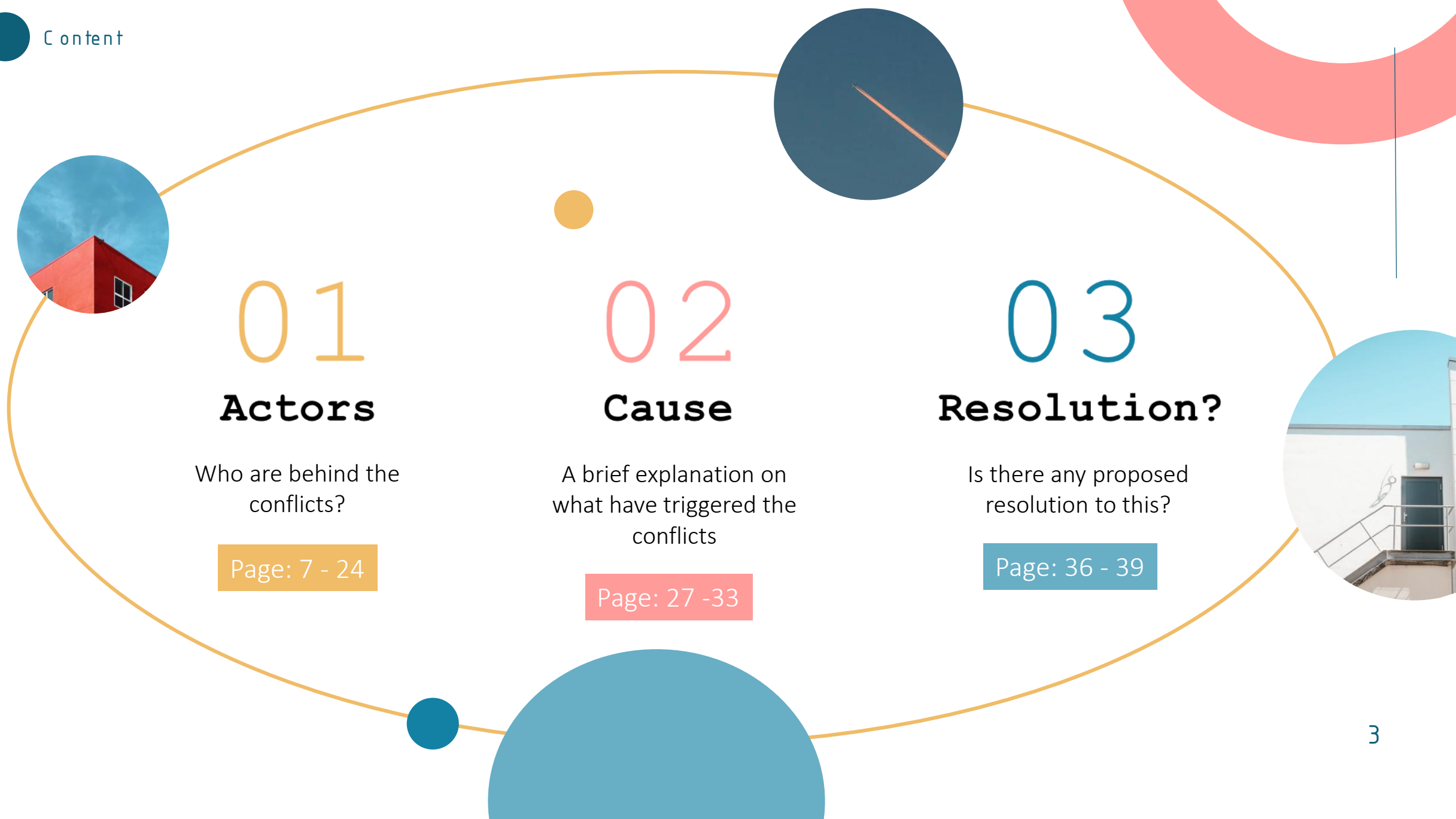


# CONFLICT

Everyone on Earth knows it is  
a looong-drawn-out conflict,

*but why and how?*

Despite it is 40-page-long, these  
slides are only summary. Don't give  
up reading, please :')



01

## Actors

Who are behind the conflicts?

Page: 7 - 24

02

## Cause

A brief explanation on what have triggered the conflicts

Page: 27 -33

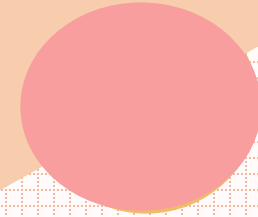
03

## Resolution?

Is there any proposed resolution to this?

Page: 36 - 39

01



*actors*

# Actors behind the conflicts

*include but not limited to:*

1. Israel
2. Israel Left-Wing & Right-Wing Parties
3. Palestine (Palestine National Authority)
4. PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization)
5. Hamas and Fatah
6. The Quartet
7. The European Union
8. The United States
9. Russian Federation
10. The Arab League
11. African Countries
12. China
13. Iran
14. Turkey
15. Southeast Asia Countries





Who supports whom?



Actor 1: Israel

Let these signs help you  
from getting lost :)

# ISRAEL



## Officially "A State"

The British controlled Palestine until Israel, in the years following the end of World War II, became an independent state in 1947.

In May 1948, Israel had its declaration with David Ben-Gurion, the head of the Jewish Agency, as the prime minister.

## Member State of UN

United Nations General Assembly Resolution 273 was adopted on May 11, 1949 to admit the State of Israel to membership in the United Nations.



# ISRAEL'S PARTIES

## LEFT-WING

- Believes that it is in Israel's best interest to conclude the Israel-Palestinian conflict as soon as possible.
- Believes that it is preferable to do so through negotiations leading to a full peace agreement, which means they are willing to make concessions in terms of territory to achieve that goal.

## RIGHT-WING

- Is very skeptical about the chances of achieving real peace with the Palestinians.
- Is hesitant to give up anything in negotiations, as agreements made might not be honoured.
- Believes that Israel will have to continue defending itself by using force and maintaining a strong army and an aggressive international posture.





# PALESTINE

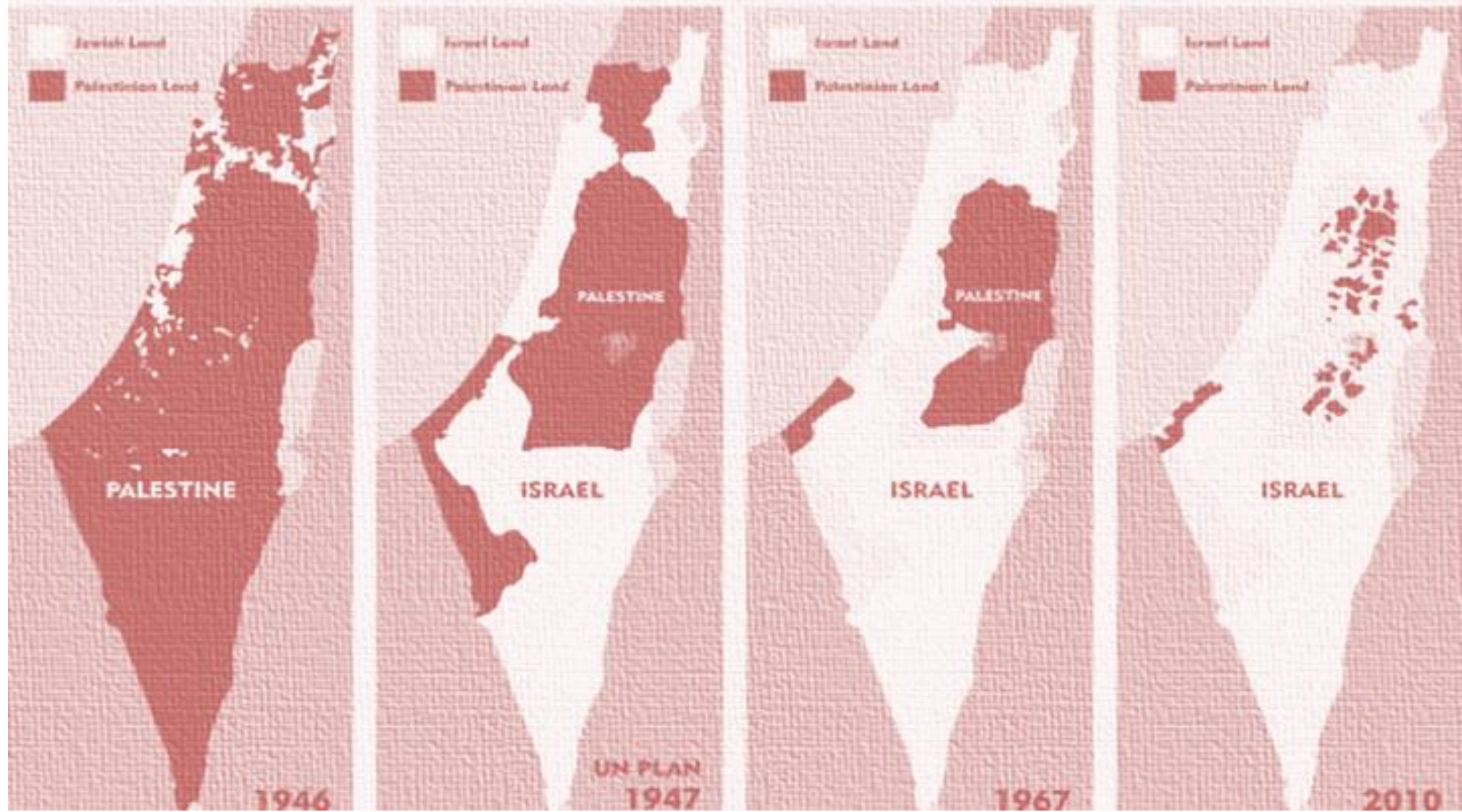


The name *Palestine* can commonly be interpreted as the entire territory of the former British Mandate, which today also incorporates Israel.

Now, Palestine theoretically only includes the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. However, control over this region is a complex and evolving situation

THE MAP >>

## PALESTINIAN LOSS OF LAND 1946-2010





Actor 4: PLO

# PLO

Palestine Liberation  
Organization



## Partially Recognized State

Unlike the other states which have full-membership status in UN, PLO is the representative of the people of Palestine that has a status as non-state observer. Being observer means having right to speak, but not voting resolutions.

PLO is recognized as the sole legitimate representative of Palestinians by over 100 states which it holds diplomatic relations with.

## Observer State of UN

In 2012, Palestine's observer status was changed from *non-member observer entity* to *non-member observer state*. The change followed an application by Palestine for full UN membership in 2011 as part of the Palestine 194 campaign, to provide additional leverage to the Palestinians in their dealings with Israel. Anyhow, the application had not been put to a UN Security Council vote.

Can you guess which one is whose?



# HAMAS

- **Founded by:** Sheikh Ahmad Yassin
- **Palestinian Islamists Independent Movement**
- Has been the *de facto* governing authority of the **Gaza Strip** since its takeover of the area in 2007
- **What they do:** military movement + social services for local communities
- **How they act:** Aggressively attacks Israel local houses and uses tactics like suicide-bombing and home-made rocket attacks
- **How people react to them:** Some consider Hamas a terrorist group, and other consider as a pro-nationalist movement
- Receives sympathy from Palestine's local communities as Israel seems to never truly accept any truce to peace either

# FATAH

- **Founded by:** Yasser Arafat, Khaled Yashruti, Salah Khalaf and Khalil al-Wazir
- Formerly the **Palestinian National Liberation Movement**
- Has been the largest faction of the confederated multi-party PLO
- Its domain is in **the West Bank**
- **What they do:** military movement + social services for local communities
- **How they act:** Their ideology -> Palestinian Nationalism, Secularism, two-state solution
- **How people react to them:** Awarded mandates from the Quartet to lead the rest of Palestine's territories




Not a serious one.

... do you know **The Quartet** ?

**Quartet**  
2012 · Komedi-drama/Drama · 1 j 39 m

Ringkasan   Pemeran   Cuplikan & Klip   On




"This one?"

Daftar tontonan

85% menyukai film ini  
Pengguna Google

Persiapan pesta ulang tahun Verdi menjadi berantakan ketika Jean, seorang diva, datang dan mulai mengacaukan segalanya.

**Kuartet**



Di musik, kuartet atau quartette adalah sebuah ansambel musik yang terdiri atas empat alat musik gesek, biasanya 2 biola, sebuah viola dan cello atau karya musik yang dikarang untuk dimainkan oleh kelompok musikal. [Wikipedia](#)

Orang lain juga menelusuri

"Or this one?"

**No**



We mean this one!

# The Quartet

*Other Names:* The Quartet on the Middle East, Middle East Quartet, the Diplomatic Quartet, Madrid Quartet

It is a foursome of nations and international and supranational entities involved in mediating the Israeli–Palestinian peace process.

## Missions:

- Proclaimed the roadmap for the two-state solution
- Convened in order to find the formula for restarting bilateral negotiations; ended without any results; Called upon the parties to resume negotiations
- Condemned settlement expansion in Ariel and East Jerusalem; met with Israel and Palestinian negotiators in Jerusalem, etc.

They are deemed to be *ineffective* since they impose merely repetitive statements and no significant policy by either the Israeli government or the Palestinian authority.

## The Quartet comprises:

- UN
- EU
- US
- Russia



EU's objective is a two-state solution with an independent, democratic, viable and contiguous Palestinian state with Israel.

#### EU-Palestine relations

Known as the biggest donor of external assistance to the Palestinians, its support is based on a joint partnership.

#### EU-Israel relations

Israel is an associated state of the European Union. The main legal ties between Israel and the EU are set by the 1995 Association Agreement.

In order to mitigate the impact of the boycott on the Palestinian people in 2006, the EU ever adopted the Temporary International Mechanism to provide basic services and emergency aid.

EU



Despite its role on accommodating peaceful dialogues between Israel-Palestine through some treaties and agreements, US is holding a definite support to Israel based on the perception of fundamental establishment of the Jewish state. The support is constructed based on military assistance along with the financial endorsement.

US

In addition to financial and military aid, the United States also provides large political support to Israel, having used its UNSC veto power 42 times against resolutions condemning Israel, out of a total 83 times in which its veto has ever been used.

# Russian Federation

It was among the very first states to recognize Palestine as a state since the proclamation in 1989

... The Soviet Union at that time recognized the statehood of Palestine by providing a full-fledged instrument of diplomacy through the existence of Palestine's embassy in Moscow.

# The Arab League

- Held its support to the Palestinian membership in the UN
- Provides Palestine financial and political backups
- But it can be said that they are divided here at the moment for some political reasons

*Members:* Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen.



# African Countries

South Africa has committed to support Palestine bid for full membership in UN. Nigeria and Gabon, through hedging publicly, were also expressing their support for Palestinian full membership in the UN.

As many Muslims and non-Muslims across the African continent and worldwide in the international community publicly condemn Israel's bombardment of Gaza and call for peace on behalf of the Palestinian people.



# CHINA



An Asia-Pacific country as the most influential country in the region

In the post-Mao era, China continued to support the Palestinian Liberation Organization in international forums.



China has been one of the leading countries to support the Palestine's membership in UN



# Iran

Has been the most persistent in supporting Palestine, along with Lebanon

The Iran–Israel proxy conflict, or Iran–Israel Cold War, is an ongoing proxy war by Iran against Israel

Iran officially endorses the creation of a Palestinian State, regarding Palestine as a state. Ali Khamenei rejects a two-state solution and implies that Palestine is inseparable, while Mahmoud Ahmadinejad called for a free referendum for the entire Palestinian population to determine the type of government in the future Palestinian State, while reiterating that establishment of a Palestinian State alongside Israel would "never mean an endorsement of the Israeli occupation".





# TURKEY

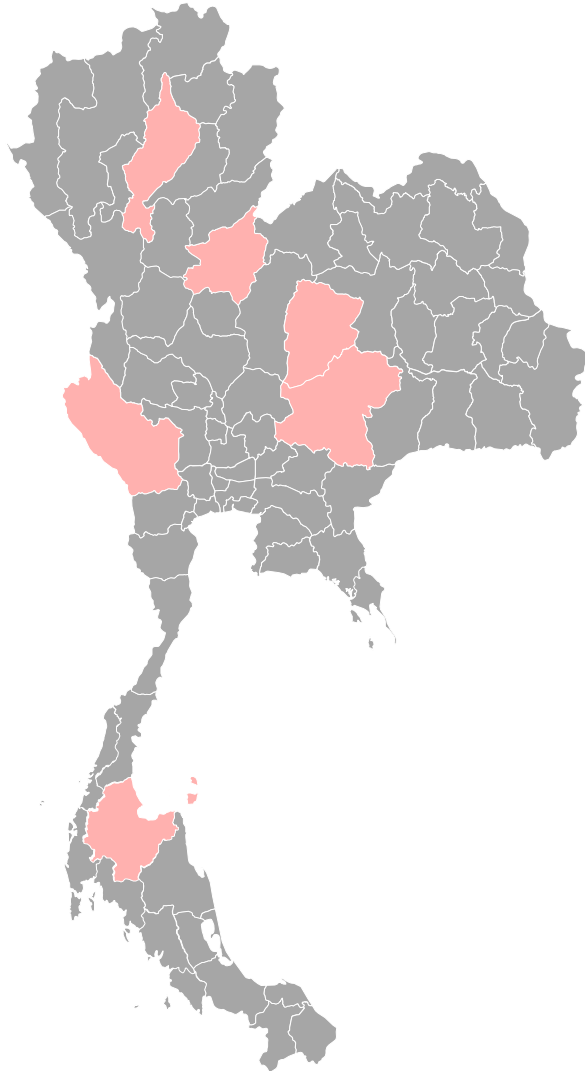
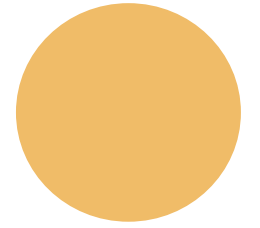


Turkey-Israel relations go through ups and downs, mostly down since the term of Erdogan

- Turkey-Israel bilateral relationship was formalized in 1949 when Turkey was the first Muslim-majority country to recognize the State of Israel
- Their relations took a downturn during the term of Recep Tayyip Erdogan, most notably after the Gaza War and the Israel raid of Turkish Mavi Marmara, a humanitarian aid ship (Gaza flotilla raid)

Turkey supports the efforts of the State of Palestine to be recognized as a state in international forums.

- Turkey established official relations with PLO in 1975 and was also one of the first countries that recognized the Palestinian State established in exile on 15 November 1988.



## Southeast Asia Countries

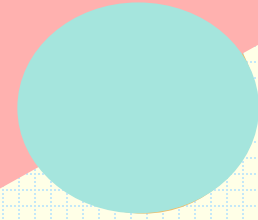
Muslim-majority Southeast Asian Nations Condemn Israeli Assaults on Gaza. Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei have united to condemn Israel's offensive on Gaza.

Israel does not currently have official diplomatic ties with Indonesia, Malaysia or Brunei but the countries have long enjoyed thriving trade partnerships and political relationships with Tel Aviv.

Meanwhile, other countries like Thailand, mostly stated that it would continue to support both Israel and Palestine, but would not condone terrorist activity by either side.

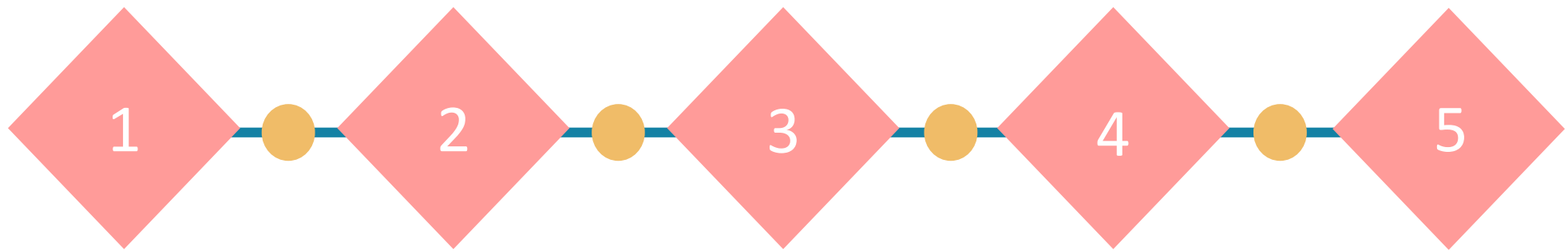
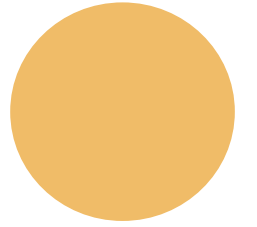


02



*cause*

# Phases



Related:

Kingdom of  
Israel

Rom an Em pire

Ottom an  
Em pire

British  
Mandate

UN Partition  
Plan

Starting  
period:

$\pm 1000$  BC

$\pm 63$  BC

1516

1917

1947

historical  
perspective

modern context

# PHASE 1

## *The exodus to Promised Land and the Kingdom of Israel*

1. The conflict was initiated with the background of Jews' belief that their God, Yahweh, had chosen them to be His people, who were superior to and exclusive from all other people.
2. The Jews, who used to call themselves B'nai Israel believed that God had given them the promised land. On the other hand, Philistines, which is believed as what "Palestine" derivated from, settled in the coastal plains of the area at around the same time the Jews took over the hill country in the interior.
3. The Jews united to defeat Philistines and other people in Palestine, who were notably the Canaanites.

4. In 1000 BC, the Kingdom of Israel was established, maintaining its domination over the people of Philistines.

# PHASE 2

## *Palestine under the reign of Roman Empire*

1. The revolt of the Maccabees happened, where Palestine was incorporated into Roman Empire as an autonomous unit and granted the right of political and religious autonomy as long as their rulers acknowledge Roman suzerainty.
2. It was prosperous until the Eastern Roman Empire accepted Christianity and created system of laws that discriminated the Jewish community.

# PHASE 3

*Palestine falls into Ottoman Empire*

1. The unstable social and political conditions in the area at that time eased the invaders of Arab from the desert to bring their influence of new religion, called Islam.
2. This then led to another conflict and religion discriminations.
3. The Palestine finally fell into Ottoman Empire.

# PHASE 4

## The Defeat of Ottoman in World War I

1. The defeat of Ottoman Empire happened when Ottoman joined Central Power with Germany and failed in World War I, leading to allocation of Ottoman Arab's territories to the victorious Allied Powers (UK and allies).
2. An opportunity aroused after the Balfour Declaration being announced in 1917 by the British which stated that they would allow and support the establishment of Jewish homeland in Palestine.
3. When the British acquired Palestine as their mandate in 1922, their previous commitment finally started to take effect in the field. Soon, riots became a frequent problem for British until they finally decided to stem the flow of the Jewish immigrants.

# PHASE 5

## The British ceding to UN Partition Plan 1947

1. When the British finally ceded the territory to the UN in 1947, the problem had become more serious.
  2. The persecution of the Jews during World War II (concentration camp of Jews) and the devastation of Europe added more reasons for the Jews to leave and immigrate to their new 'home' as soon as possible.
  3. This situation made the Jews population quickly outnumber their Palestinian counterpart in Palestine and led to a new perspective to solve the problem by the UN, that's called the UN Partition Plan.
  4. Initially, even this plan was strongly opposed by Palestine's neighbours (Trans Jordan, Egypt, etc.) that culminated in the war of 1948 between Arab states and the newly created Israel.
  5. The outcome was a massive annexation of the former Palestinian territories by Israel that made a massive exodus of 750,000 that lived on the wrong side of the border.
5. The six days war of 1967 saw the annexation of the rest of the Palestine which was formerly administered by Jordania and Egypt after the war of 1948 and added further 500,000 men of Palestinian exodus.

# Latest Ones?

Actually, you can read from:

- <https://www.aljazeera.com/where/palestine/>
- <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-57238451>
- <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/05/1092902>
- <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/internasional/20210520114552-120-644669/menilik-jejak-upaya-damaikan-israel-palestina>

Click, click!

and maaany else!    >> *But are they credible?*

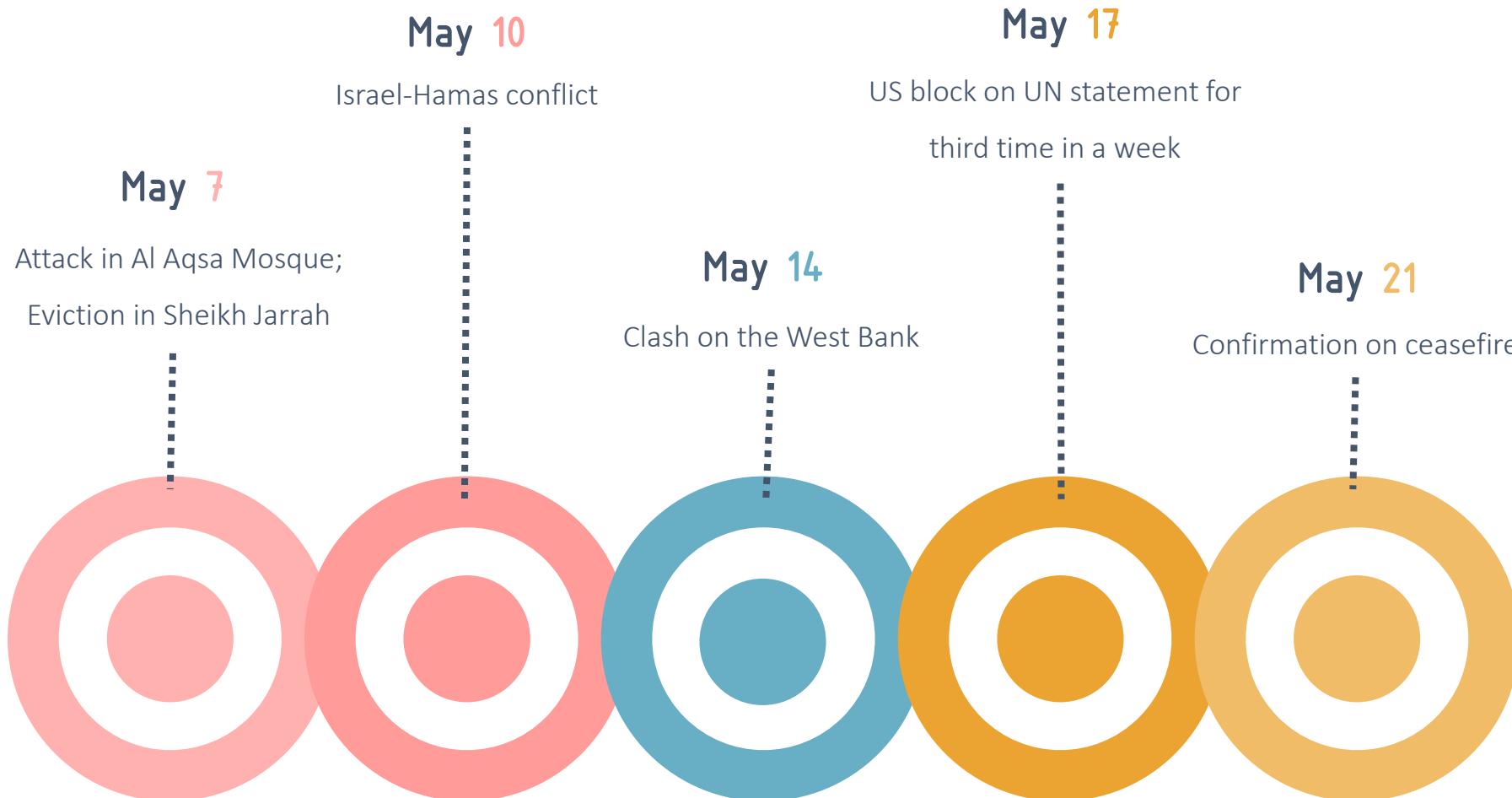






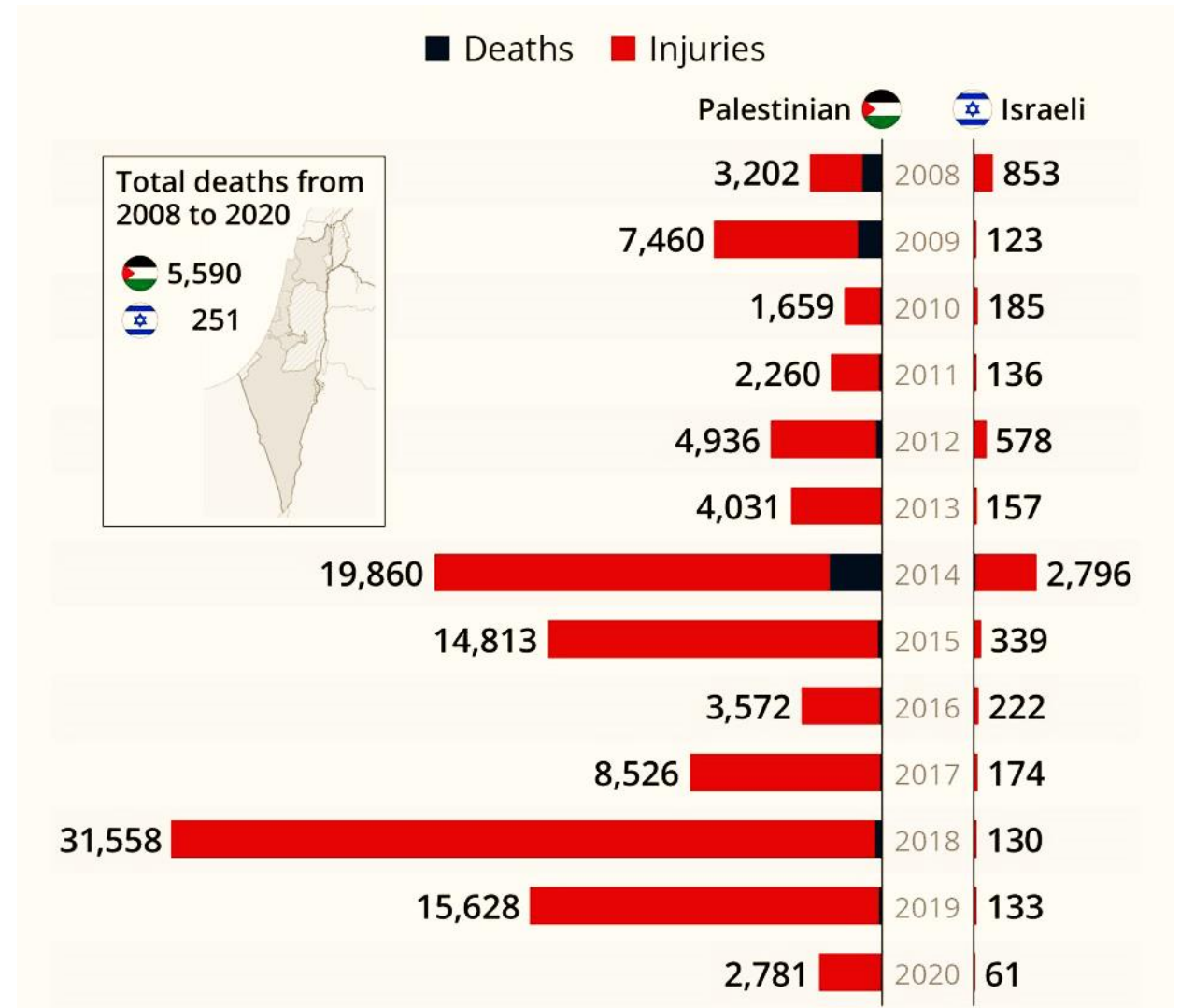
The dates might be not as accurate as it should be \*sorry

2021

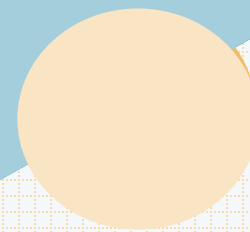


# The Human Cost of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

Israeli & Palestinian deaths/injuries documented by UN



03



*resolution*



# One-State Solution



## A bi-national state

This solution measures to allow between Israel and Palestine to live together in one peaceful state.

This also means that Palestine and Israel should disarm themselves and start to compete power by democratical system like election and political debates.

The idea of this solution happens with the premise that two-state solution will only trigger tension and military movement to attack each other.

# Two-State Solution

## Two independent states

This solution was highly demanded by international community.

It comes with the reason that when Palestine is granted full sovereignty state, it can control its own territory and can exercise its jurisdiction in its recognized territory.

### **Problem:**

The fact that there is always debate on which territory of Palestine should be recognized by international community, either based on 1947 Palestine territory as requested by Hamas or based on 1967 by Fatah.

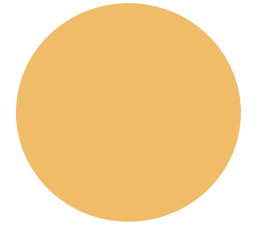
Hamas's  
request



Fatah's  
request







## Renewing effort for more peace talks between Israel-Palestine

### What they believe in proposing this resolution:

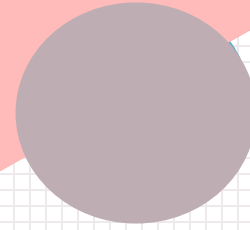
Renewed commitment must be made by the two parties in order to secure the territory from more conflicts. The absence of conflict should be the top priority to stabilize the ongoing dispute between two parties, also concerning the inhabitants of the territory who have been suffering the most from the conflicts should be important.

### ... and enhancing the peace building process within Palestine's territory

Considering the poor humanity condition in the Palestine's territory, this is the least that the international society can do to ease the problem faced by the people within the territory.



≡ □□ ≡ ≡ ≡, □ ≠ □□ ≡ ≡ □



# THANK YOU

... for surviving in reading this long. Hope it helps! :)

