

# Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Partition plan



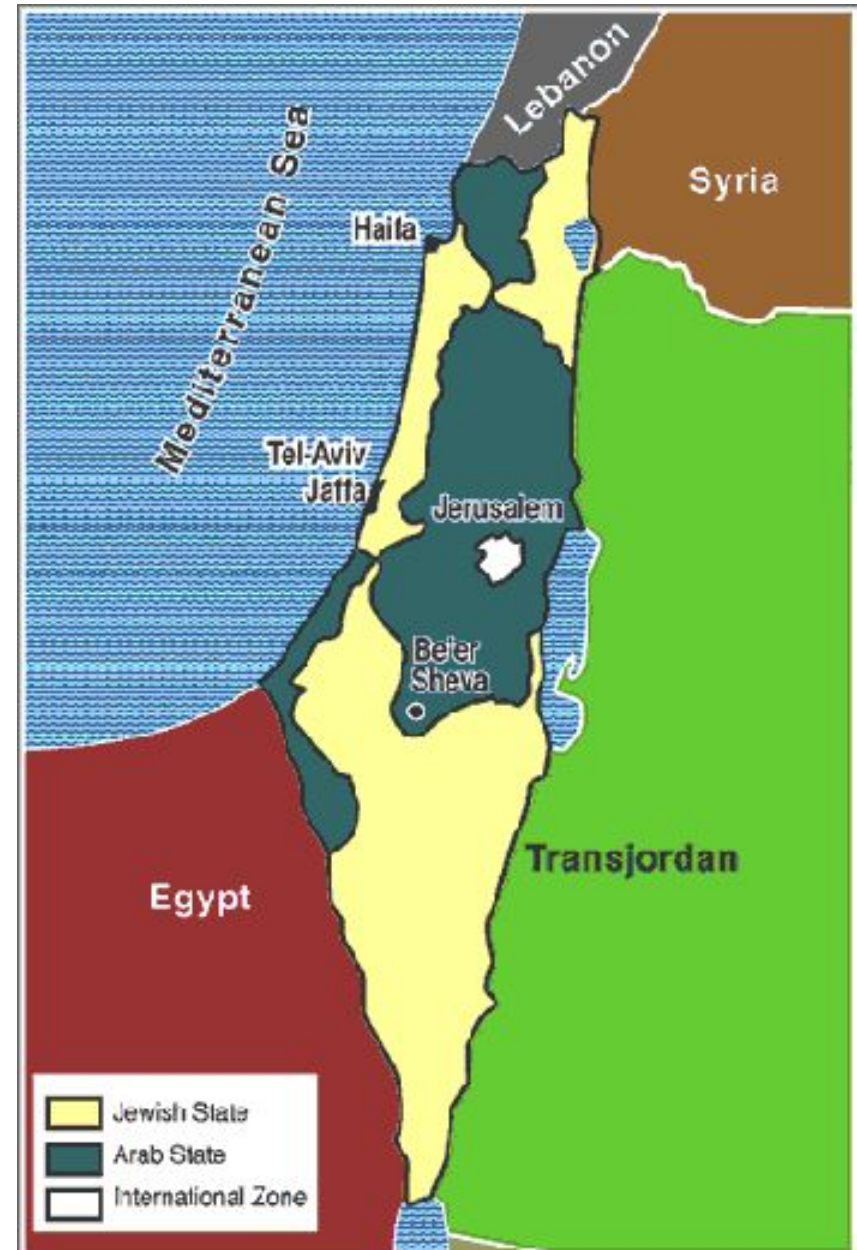
# The Mandate

This conflict begins after WWI, when the Ottoman Empire lost control of the Middle East. The land was divided and European countries were given mandate, or control, of the region.



# The Partition

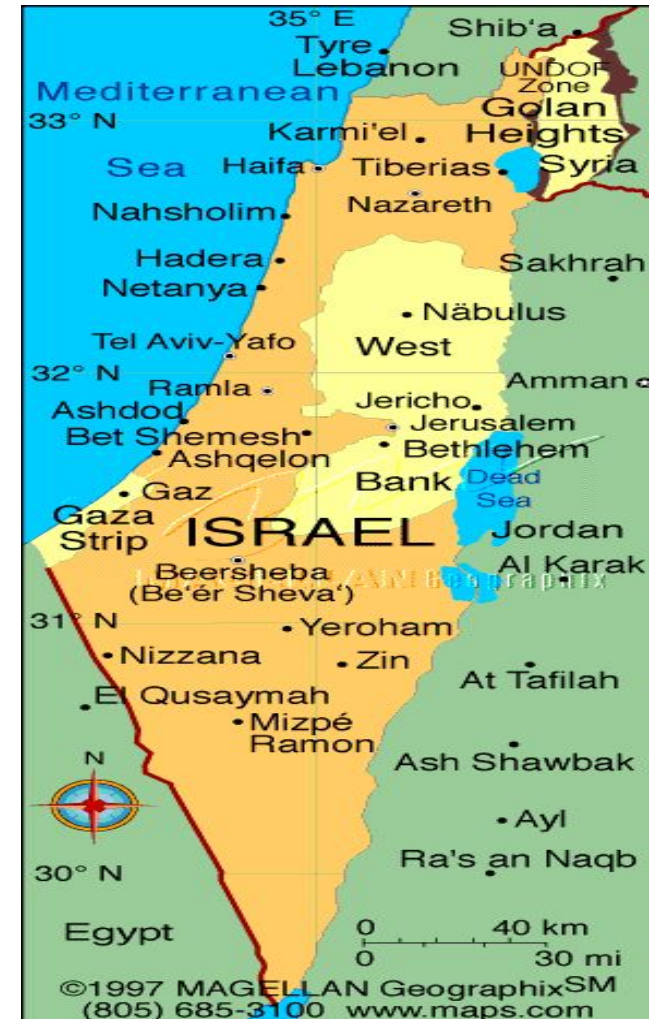
In 1947, the United Nations announced a plan to divide Palestine into an Arab and Jewish state. Jews agreed, but Arabs vowed to do anything needed to prevent the U.N. plan from being carried out.





# Where is Israel/Palestine?

*In Southwest Asia, also known as the "Middle East"*



# So what really started the controversy?

- In 1947, Great Britain (which controlled the region, then known as “British Palestine”) turned the land over to the United Nations, which decided to allow these groups to “partition,” or divide the land between them.



# *Why did the UN decide to “partition” this land in 1947?*

- A movement called “Zionism” became active in Europe in the late 1800s.
  - Zionism--the desire to create a Jewish homeland called Israel in “British Palestine”
- The Zionist movement gains momentum as Jews feel that there is no place in the world for them; thus, a Jewish homeland called Israel should be created.

# *Why did Jews expect that they would receive a homeland?*

- The Balfour Declaration (1917)
  - A statement by the British government that demonstrated sympathy for the creation of Israel
  - *"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object..."*



# *Why did Jews feel that they needed a homeland?*

- Anti-Semitism extremely common in virtually all Jewish *diaspora* destinations
  - Anti-Jewish violence and discrimination have occurred throughout world history
    - 70 C.E.--Roman Empire destroys Jerusalem temple
    - 1348 C.E.--900 Jews burned to death as suspects in causing/spreading the Bubonic Plague in Strasbourg
    - 1543 C.E.--Martin Luther writes *On the Jews and Their Lies*, a fiercely Anti-Semitic work
    - 1894 C.E.--Dreyfus Affair--French Jew convicted of spying based upon virtually no evidence

# *Why did Jews feel that they needed a homeland?*

- The Holocaust (1930s-40s)

- Many Jews finally see once and for all that there is no home for them in the world.



*In response to these historical connections and events, the United Nations decides to create a Jewish homeland.*

# *What was the UN Partition Plan?*

- The original plan was to divide British Palestine into 2 “states” (countries)
  - One would be Arab (Palestine)
  - One would be Jewish (Israel)
  - Jerusalem would “belong to the world”



*What were the immediate effects of the Partition of 1947?*

*Israel declares independence as a new country in 1948 and is immediately attacked by its Arab neighbors.*

*Palestinians do not recognize Israel, and therefore do not declare an Arab country called "Palestine"*

# What were the consequences of the 1948-49 Arab-Israeli War?



Israel successfully defends itself and seizes more territory.

Only two disconnected regions (The *West Bank* and The *Gaza Strip*) remain unoccupied as a future "Palestine."

Before

After

# *What were the long-term consequences of the 1948-49 Arab-Israeli War?*

- Palestinian refugees lose homes and land.
- Palestinian extremists become furious at Israeli occupation of what was supposed to be the Arab country of “Palestine.”
- Israelis know that they must defend themselves with military force--they will NOT wait to be attacked again.
- Israel asserts its claims over the city of Jerusalem.
- Israeli extremists are easily able to use the war as evidence for the “rightness” of the Israeli cause.

# *What were the long-term consequences of the 1948-49 Arab-Israeli War?*

- In 1967, Israel's Arab neighbors again plan to annihilate the Jewish state, but Israel strikes first, easily defeating the Arab nations and occupying the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Sinai Peninsula and Golan Heights.
  - *This is known as The Six-Day War*
- Israel maintains control over 2 of these controversial regions (W. Bank, Golan Heights)



# *So why is this so tough to solve?*

- There are several “sticking points” that prevent an easy solution
  - *The Israeli occupation of the West Bank*
  - *The future of Palestinian refugees and prisoners*
  - *The future of Israeli “settlements” in the West Bank*
  - *The Israeli “security fence/wall” being built*
  - *The future of Jerusalem*
  - *Extremism and terrorism on both sides*

# The State of Israel

The Jews were outnumbered in Palestine, but their armies were much more advanced because of involvement in WWII. Despite the bloodshed, the State of Israel was created on May 14, 1948.



David Ben-Gurion: leader of Zionism movement and first prime minister of Israel

# Arab-Israeli War of Independence

That night, a combined Arab force of Egyptians, Iraqis, Jordanians, Syrians, Lebanese, Saudi, and Yemeni troops attacked. The Arab-Israeli War or Israeli War for Independence lasted for 8 months, during which time the Jews not only defended their land, but expanded the territory to include most of the lands the Palestinians had been offered and rejected.



# The Refugee Camps

The land Palestine lost was divided among their Arab neighbors, leaving Palestine with nothing. This created over 780,000 refugees who were displaced. Many of them left Israel, but some had nowhere to go and ended up in refugee camps along Arab borders.



*The situation in camps like these is a breeding ground for terrorism.*

# Suez War

Although Israel became a member of the United Nations, many Arab countries refused to recognize its existence. Skirmishes resulted, including the Suez War of 1956 between Israel and Egypt.



# The Palestinian Liberation Organization



# The Conflict Continues



**In 1964, the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) was formed.**

The PLO was made up of several Palestinian political groups in different countries.

**Their goal was to take Palestine back from the Israelis.**

# The Conflict Continues



**In 1969, Yasser Arafat became the leader of the PLO.**

Five years earlier, Fatah, a secret armed group that Arafat had founded, made its first attacks on Israel.

Arafat served as the leader of the PLO until his death in 2004.

During the 35 years of Arafat's leadership, Israel elected several different leaders, known as prime ministers.



**The 1967 Six –Day War** occurred in June, and changed the face of the Middle East conflict.

**Israel was able to double the amount of land it controlled.**

This also helped to spread hope and confidence throughout all of Israel and to its supports.

**Another 500,000 Palestinians fled their homes during this conflict, joining the hundreds of thousands already displaced** by years of fighting between Jewish and Arab forces.

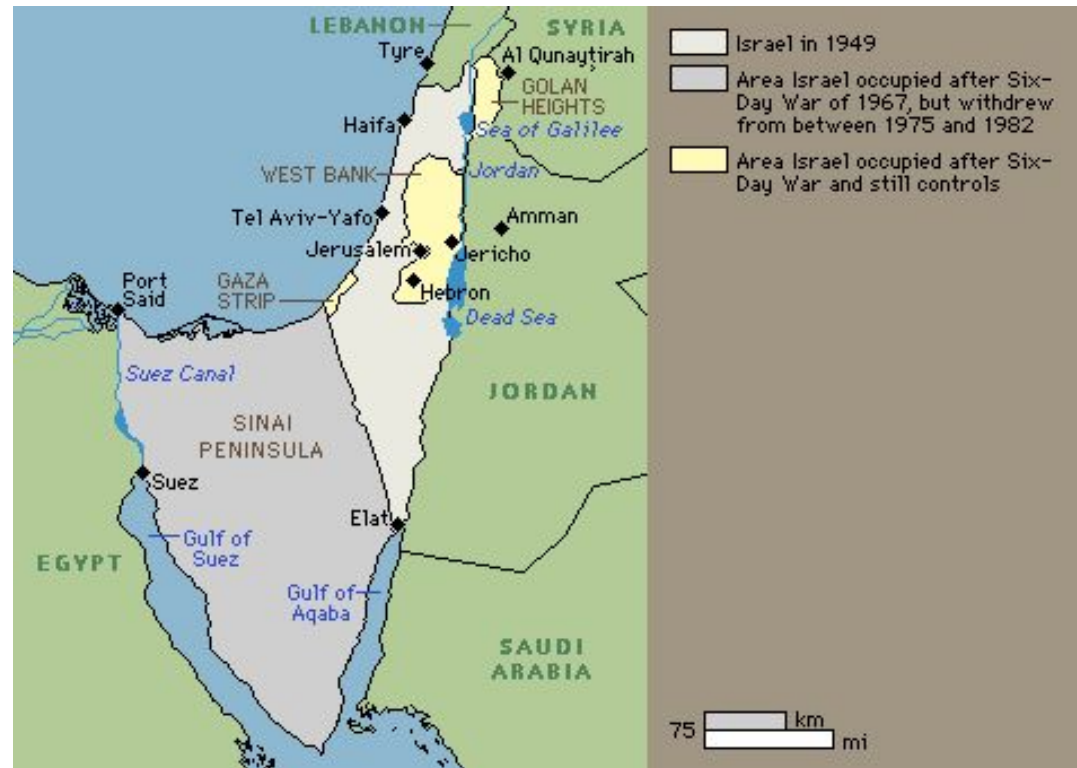
Many of these people ended up in Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan.



- ★ Aérodrômes bombardés par les Israéliens
- ☪ Combats les plus rudes
- Avances israéliennes dans le désert du Sinaï
  - Général Tal
  - Général Yoff
  - Général Sharon
- Territoires aux mains des forces israéliennes le 10 juin 1967

# Six Day War

The Six Day War of 1967 was a sweeping victory for the Israelis. They overran the enemies, gaining control of the Sinai Peninsula and the City of **Jerusalem**, which is sacred to both **Muslims and Jews**.



# Six Day War-1967

Israel captures territories that were under the control of the Palestinians. These areas include Gaza, The West Bank, and East Jerusalem.

These territories are still under dispute by the Palestinians who view any Jewish settlement here as an invasion of their land.

# Munich Olympic Games - 1972

Terrorist attacks were intended to avenge the victory, including the 1972 murders of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympic Games.



Crime scene photo where Olympic hostages were killed in Munich, 1972.



Palestinian terrorist in 1972

- **Yom Kippur War**, or the **Fourth Arab-Israeli War**, was fought from October 6 to October 26, 1973 by a coalition of Arab states led by Egypt and Syria against Israel.
- The war was a surprise attack on Yom Kippur, the Jewish day of atonement.
- The war had far-reaching implications for many nations. The Arab World, which had been humiliated by the lopsided defeat of the Egyptian-Syrian-Jordanian alliance during the Six-Day War, felt psychologically vindicated. This vindication paved the way for the peace process that followed.



# Yom Kippur War - 1973

In 1973, Egypt and Syria carried out an attack on Israel during Yom Kippur, the holiest day in the Jewish calendar. This time, **the Arabs were better prepared with weapons from the Soviet Union. The Israelis were able to hold off the Arabs**, but the Yom Kippur War was an important step to the peace process.



# Attempts at Peace

Menachem Begin became prime minister of Israel in 1977, during the US presidency of Jimmy Carter.

**President Carter helped Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat work out an agreement.**

**This agreement was called the Camp David Accord.**

The three leaders met at Camp David in the US

Begin agreed to remove all Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula and return the land to Egypt.

Other Arab countries were not happy about this agreement.

In 1981, Sadat was assassinated by troops in the Egyptian army.



**Hezbollah and Hamas** are two important Arab groups that were founded in the mid-1980's.

Hezbollah is from Lebanon.

Hamas is based in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Both groups are supported by Syria and Iran and are made up of Muslims.

**Over the last 25 years, both groups have each led attacks on Israel.**

**These attacks have often been very violent and have killed many civilians.**

The late 1980's and the 1990's saw continued fighting between Israelis and Arabs.

Often civilians were involved, and thousands have been killed.

There have been treaties and agreements that unfortunately, have not led to peace in the region.



# Intifada – “Uprising”

In the 1980’s Palestinians began the Intifada, or war of sticks and stones. Israeli soldiers did not know how to react to the Palestinian civilians without looking like bullies.



# Death...A Part of Life?

The 1990's showed little improvement to the situation. Israeli extremists were responsible for the Hebron Massacre where 29 Palestinians were killed at a mosque. Another Jewish extremist, angered by peace efforts, assassinated Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Palestinian terrorism is also common. Suicide bombings by Palestinian groups attack both civilian and military targets.



In 2004, Arafat died and was succeeded by Ariel Sharon.

In 2005, President Abbas (of the Palestinian Authority) successfully convinced Hamas and other groups to temporarily and unofficially stop their attacks on Israelis.

President Abbas and Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon agreed to a ceasefire, which is when fighting stops between two groups.

Sharon agreed to withdraw Israeli forces and settlers from a contested region of land called the Gaza strip.

By early September of 2005, the Israelis had left, and Palestinians took control of the Gaza Strip.

Since then there have been multiple attacks and cease fire agreements from each side. The latest coming in June 2008 but was almost interrupted by an attack which left six Palestinians dead.



Israel vs. Arab countries

# Is there still hope for peace in Israel?



arab - ISRAELI Conflict

**Jews and Israel: What's  
the connection?**



- The Jewish connection with Israel did not begin with **Zionism**, the movement which called for the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
- It goes back 4,000 years.
- According to Jewish and Christian sacred text, God commands Abraham to leave his land in Mesopotamia and go to the land that he will be shown.





- That land is the present-day nation of Israel.
- Seven times God promised Abraham the land and repeated that promise to Isaac and Jacob, descendants of Abraham.
- Jews believe if any nation on earth has a right to any land -- a right based on history, attachment, long association -- then the Jewish people have a right to Israel.



# The Jewish Position

- **Jews believe that Judaism -- twice as old as Christianity and three times as old as Islam -- was the call to Abraham's descendants to create a society of freedom, justice, and compassion under the rule of God.**

# The Jewish Position

- They believe this society involves a land, a home where the “children of Israel” form the majority, and can thus create a culture, an economy, and a political system that aligns with their values.
- That land, they believe, was and is Israel.



- Jews argue that they never left Israel voluntarily.
- They were forced out through persecution, but they never gave up their rights to the land.



- They returned whenever they could: in the days of Moses, then again after the Babylonian exile, then again in generation after generation.
- In fact, there are places in Israel, especially in Galilee, where they never left at all.



- Jews argue the idea that Jews came to Israel as outsiders or imperialists is absurd.
- They say Jews were the land's original inhabitants. They have the same relationship to the land as native Americans to America and aborigines to Australia.



- They were forced out by imperialists.
- They are the only rulers of the land in the past three thousand years who neither sought nor created an empire.

# Final Goal – Peace in the Middle



## Fact

Let's come together and encourage peace in the Middle East...

## Free Palestine

An independent, viable and unoccupied Palestinian state fulfills the rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people to live in dignity and freedom.

## Secure Israel

An Israel with secure and internationally recognized borders acknowledged by Palestine and her sister states living in peace and prosperity alongside its neighbors.

## America Wins

Resolving this decades old conflict will relieve the root cause of hostility in the Arab and Muslim world, pave the way to democracy and open the door to a \$1 trillion marketplace.



Thanks for your attention!

**Done by Serikkazieva Moldir**