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The Israel-Palestine Conflict

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Brief Summary:

History's legacy has created divisive issues between Palestinians and Israeli's. It all started when Judea, home of the Jews in ancient times, was co years. The Zionist movement arose to restore Jews to Israel, ignoring the Arab population. Following the Balfour Declaration of 1917, Palestine was mandate, to build a home for the Jewish People. The Arabs resented the Jewish people in taking their land. The Arabs began rioting and revolting, or Britain had no choice but to stop Jewish immigration into Palestine. But with the Holocaust, there was increasing pressure on Britain to allow Jewish Nations partitioned the land into Arab and Jewish states. However, the Arabs did not accept the partition plan and war broke out. After several battle victory, expanded their state and created several hundred thousand Palestinian refugees. The Arabs refused to recognize Israel or make peace with up until today they have continued, and will continue onwards. This on-going dispute will thrive until a solution is found that suits both the Palestinia

Basic Points for both sides:

The Pro Israel/Con Palestine Side:

- Israel is the historical homeland of the Jewish people
- Jews believe they deserve a Jewish state because of historical injustices such as the Holocaust.

The Con Israel/Pro Palestine Side:

- Palestinian people have lived in the area since Biblical times
- Palestinians consider themselves a national entity, deserving the rights of all nations including a Palestinian State
- It's the Islamic homeland

Chronology:

1947: In November 1947, the United Nations voted to set up both a Jewish and an Arab State, and fixed their borders. The Jewish State was to be th and Jerusalem. The Jews accepted Statehood. The Arabs not only rejected it, but at once attacked Jewish settlements in every part of Palestine.



This was the proposed plan for Palestine, Green indicates Israeli, Orange is Arab, and Pink is the international zone of Jerusalem.

1948: Declaration of Israel's Independence. The land of Israel was the birthplace of the Jewish people. Here their spiritual, religious, and national ide independence and created a culture of national and universal significance. Exiled from Palestine, the Jewish people remained faithful to it in all the c to pay and hope for their return and the restoration of their national freedom. They sought peace, but were prepared to defend themselves, which wa

1948-1949: The War of Independence: Arabs declare general strikes on Israelis, ambushing roads and attacking Jewish Settlements. As the Arabs the Jewish people built up defense forces, such as the "Hagana".

- Operation Nachson- Goal was to open Jerusalem Corridor for convoys.
- Continuous fighting between both sides, Battle for Negev, Upper Galilee, Jerusalem, Haifa.
- The Battle for Jerusalem was the most important of all battles. Jerusalem is the heart and soul of Israel, it symbolizes Israel both in its own e struggle for Jerusalem in 48' stood at the center of the War of Independence.
 - The city's population was about 100,000 at the time, but the areas surrounding Jerusalem were in Arab hands. When the fighting broke

themselves attacked on all sides, with their existence threatened.

- o The battle to break through and win Jerusalem was difficult for the Jewish people, but was accomplished.

Map of Israel; outlined territories that Israel would later capture in the Six Day War. The Armistice Line (Green Line) is derived from the green ink u discussions of Israeli borders.



1950: the Law of Return; Jews vs. Arabs. The right of the Jews to the Land of Israel and the right of the individual Jew to immigrate to and live in the of 1950.

"Every Jew has the historical right to return to and settle in Israel, whether because he feels himself to be a second-class citizen where he is, or because he is oppressed, or because he is surrounded by hate and scorn, or because he cannot live the kind of Jewish life he wishes to live, or because of Hebrew culture, or Jewish national sovereignty"(Ben Gurion, first prime minister of Israel).

As for the Arabs, about 600-800,000 left during the War of Independence either voluntarily, by force or because they were tricked into leaving. They refugees; very few have been allowed back, and as a massed group they will never be allowed back as it is synonymous to the end of the State.

"The difference lies not in the creation of the refugees but in the fate of the refugees"(Amiel Reiter).

1956- Sinai Campaign: "Fedayeen" terrorist attacks across Jordanian and Egyptian borders.

- Egyptian military forces build up along the border. Joint Arab military command established: Egypt, Jordan and Syria.
- Three phases of War:
 - o Phase one: dividing Egyptian forces in Sinai into two zones
 - o Phase two: Attack towns of Gaza, clearing road to Suez Canal
 - o Phase three: clearing of Gaza strip and "fedayeen" bases in area.

1967: The Six-Day War: Border clashes between Syria and Israel

- First Day: Combined air attacks on all fronts by Israel in early morning destroy two-thirds of Arab aircraft.
- Second Day: Paratroops move from Ammunition Hill to Mt. Scopus (Jerusalem)
- Third Day: Old City Liberated, the West Bank is controlled, and Israeli military government is established.
- Fourth Day: Israel reaches Suez Canal
- Fifth Day: Battles continue, mostly up north.
- Sixth Day: Cease fire proclaimed, Israel controls Golan Heights up north and demilitarizes Jerusalem area.

link to map of [Six Day War](#)

1969-70: The War of Attrition, initiated by Egypt, was Egypt trying to negotiate with Israel to return the Sinai Peninsula. A ceasefire was signed by b commitment to peace.

1973: Yom-Kippur War: Arab states believed that their complaints against Israel were going unheeded, so they quietly prepared for war. On Oct. 6th two-pronged assault on Israel was launched. Israel was caught off guard, but were able to fully mobilize in a few days, pushing the Syrians and Egy

1983: Lebanon War: Also called "Operation Peace for Galilee" began on June 6th 1982. Israeli Defense Forces invaded southern Lebanon. After atta Organization), as well as Syrian forces, Israel occupied southern Lebanon and eventually surrounded the PLO and elements of the Syrian army.

1987-1993: Intifada: A Palestinian uprising against Israeli rule in Palestinian territories. Uprising began in the Jabalia Refugee Camp, but quickly spr East Jerusalem. Strikes occurred, boycotts on Israeli products, civil disobedience, refusal to pay taxes, and barricades. Most importantly, the Suici violence during these six years. Over 600 assaults were committed.

1993: Oslo Accords: The government of the State of Israel and the PLO began a series of secret discussions on relations between the two groups c resolving the deep seated tension between them. The January conversations focused on water rights, refugees, security matters are known to be

2000- Intifada: The Second Intifada, a period of intensified Palestinian-Israeli violence. The death toll is 5,500. Palestinians view the Intifada as part of liberation, justice and an end to Israeli occupation, whereas Israelis consider it to be a wave of Terrorism.

