

Population figures and Jewish immigration waves (aliyot) during late Ottomand through contemporary periods

2009-09-22 22:17:56

POPULATION OF PALESTINE/ISRAEL

comparative population figures during late Ottoman through contemporary periods:

<http://israelipalestinian.procon.org/viewresource.asp?resourceID=000636>

see especially parts II and IV

WAVES OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION/ALIYOT

First Aliya - 1880-1902, 25-30,000 IMMIGRANTS

Aliya of Jews of the 'Hovevei Tziyon and BILU movements. About 25,000 to 35,000 immigrants came, including about 150 or more Yemenite Jews. Settlements of the first Aliya were typically plantations funded by the Baron Rothschild. Approximately half of these immigrants are estimated to have left.

Second Aliya - 1904/6-1914, 40,000 IMMIGRANTS

Aliya organized by the Zionist movement after its formal foundation and characterized by immigration of workers and communal settlement. The second aliya lasted until WW I. Approximately half of these immigrants are estimated to have left. Some left because of poor conditions, and others were forced out by Ottoman regulations in World War I and returned after the war.

Third Aliya - 1919-1923. 35-40,000 IMMIGRANTS

The third aliya consisted mostly of Eastern European and Russian Jews including some who had left or been expelled by the Turks during the war.

Fourth Aliya - 1924-1932. 84,000 IMMIGRANTS, ABOUT 23,000 EMMIGRATED.

After the institution of the mandate, immigration quotas were established, and applicants had to prove that they had some capital with which to begin life in Palestine. The fourth Aliya consisted in large part of Polish Jews who were motivated to come to Palestine by the anti-Zionist regime and the new immigration quotas imposed in the United States. The fourth Aliya is generally considered to have ended in 1929, after the violence that began in Jerusalem seemed to show that settlement in Palestine was not a safe solution for Jews. Some continue it till 1932, when a new wave of immigratns, largely fleeing Nazi Germany, began to arrive.

Fifth Aliya - 1932-1939. 200-250,000 IMMIGRANTS., MORE THAN HALF AFTER 1936

The fifth Aliya lasted from 1929 or 1933 to 1939, when the British White Paper closed the gates of Palestine to Jewish immigration due to the Arab revolt and international Arab pressure on Great Britain. About 200,000- 250,000 Jews arrived in this period, 174,000 of them came between 1933 and 1936, when severe quotas were first introduced. Many of them were German Jews fleeing Nazism. The Germans allowed the Jews to leave in part because of the "hesder" or "ha'avara" agreement under which the property Jews took with them was treated as "export goods" in return for a ransom paid to the Reich.

Aliya Bet - The illegal immigration (Aliya Bet) from 1939 to 1948 brought in over 100,000 new immigrants.