

# DRAFT

July 6, 2025

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## **An Improbable Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict**

Historical Events, Population, Land  
Ownership, and Quotes From Both Sides

Conceived and Compiled by  
Steven C. Markoff

One or Two Forewords

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PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FIRST EDITION

ISBN:

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# One or Two Forewords



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# Reader Tips

1. **Macro Conflict Questions:** There are various macro IsPal conflict questions woven through this book that include:
  - Does War or Might make right?
  - Who had a stronger claim to The Land of Israel in 1947, the population living there from 1517 to 1947, or from 1087, or from ancient times?
  - Do the Jews deserve a homeland?
  - Do the Palestinians deserve a homeland?
  - Given the area's history from 1885, can the Israelis and Arabs live together side-by side, fairly and safely?
2. **Basic Names of the Arabs and Jews Used:** Generally, a Jew identifies a person defined by birth; Zionists are usually more militant Jews who have focused on securing a state for the Jews. Unless specifically defined otherwise, Jews and Zionists before the state of Israel was formed are referred to as Jews. Jews living in Israel from when that new state was formed in 1948, are referred to as Israelis or Zionists. Arabs, primarily Muslims and Christians, are usually referred to as Arabs or non-Jews. The term IsPal is shorthand for Israeli/Palestinian or Israel/Palestine.
3. **The Land:** The contested land of IsPal is called "The Land" or "Palestine" depending on when and how those names were used. The Land can include today's Israel, parts of today's Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia. The Land, because its boundaries have historically been ill defined and dynamic, has been called by other names including Jerusalem, Mesopotamia, Galilee, Philistia, Judah, Judaea, Samerina, Damascus, Babylonian Empire, Palestine and Nablus. The biblical name for the West Bank has been Judea and Samaria. The Levant is generally known as the region along the eastern Mediterranean shores.

After 1948 Israeli statehood, The Land usually refers to Israel. From 1967 on, the state of Israel has often included Gaza, and the West

Bank, although those areas have not been formally annexed by Israel as of this book's printing.

4. **Facts / Data, No Guessing, Speculating or Emotion:** Other than in the conclusion, this book focuses on sourced facts, data and the dueling opinions of others, not from my attempt to provide backstories, context, emotion or intentions behind the many events in this work. Adding my subjective guesses or feelings about events would not only require an exhaustible amount of additional research, but end in subjectivity that would take away from my vision of this book, a 35,000-foot view of the fundamental issues that I see making up the bulk of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

For example, an author or researcher could spend years trying to understand the Hamas killings of October 7, 2023. Why did Hamas attack? What did they intend to gain from the attack? Who in Hamas supported the attack? Who in that organization was against it, if anyone? What affect will the attack have on future peace negotiations? Did the Israeli command know or suspect the attack was coming? Did the Israeli government gain anything from the attack?

These are all important questions about the attack, and of course there are many more that some would like answers to. But these are the kind of questions that I didn't research on the events you will read about.

5. **Source Exclusions:** Specific content from Wikipedia and AI (such as ChatGPT) is excluded unless confirm-able. Content from religious texts, such as the Bible, Torah or the Koran, are not used because their words have no known authors, and because it's not known when those words were said, and their words are unverifiable.
6. **Online Sources:** The online quoted excerpts in the book (prior to the Appendices) show sourcing as available.
7. **Recording Killings:** Killings are recorded as they represent some grim but specific reality of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This work added all the killings between Jews and Arabs the author found up to May 14, 1948, when Israel became a state. Only the killings of 10 or more people were recorded after that date in part for brevity and in



part because the killings after Israeli statehood were generally reported in the media.

8. **Time Difference:** Israel is 6 or 7 hours ahead of New York City depending on their start and end dates for Daylight Savings Time. Discrepancies in datelines could be attributed to date differences in news reports and sourced comments.
9. **Multiple Quotes:** In a handful of instances, the same quote or excerpt will be in the book's first 228 pages at least twice (all quotes and excerpts in the book are also in Appendix A). For example, the [ecf.org.il](http://ecf.org.il) excerpt "A plan proposed by UN mediator Folke Bernadotte on 28 June 1948 with the purpose of bringing an end to the 1948 War and promoting a settlement to the question of Palestine. ..." is in Chapter II on page 55, and Chapter VI on page 173.
10. **Formatting:** Some paragraphs have been reformatted into smaller paragraphs or sentences for the ease of reading. Ellipses are used when content has been deleted. Such deleting can be subjective, but in this work, the missing words should not change the context of the information. Sourcing is provided for readers who want to see the full text.



# Preface

The brutality of Hamas' October 7, 2023, surprise attack on Israel that killed some 1,200 Israelis, and the taking of several hundred hostages including many women and children, shocked the world.

The next day, my wife and I had a scheduled dinner with a couple whom we have known for over 35 years. During that dinner, one of our friends (Jewish, as I am by birth) told me that we should kill them all, regarding the prior day's attack on Israel. Taken aback by that comment, I suggested that there are usually at least two sides to every issue. My seemingly benign comment brought an immediate chill to our dinner, an angry email several days later, accusing my wife and me of being anti-Semitic, and a fracturing of our long friendship.

Checking around after that dinner, I found that others had also lost friends and associates when attempting to talk about October 7, or even the Israeli-Palestinian (IsPal) conflict. Feelings and opinions on both sides of that attack and conflict seemed to be so deeply felt and entrenched that it was difficult, if not impossible, to have a meaningful discussion of any facts or data regarding that day, or of the festering conflict.

Given the sad and surprising outcome of the aforementioned dinner, and my long-held interest in social policy, I decided to research the basic history of Palestine to try and understand what could have led to the October 7 tragedy. Although lacking an academic background, I started digging into the history of the IsPal conflict using the research skills I had acquired over my years as a businessman. I considered my lack of knowledge of the conflict a neutral. In effect, I was a clean white board, with no particular knowledge or bias of the conflict.

My research quickly uncovered an enormous amount of information and innumerable resources on the conflict – reports, studies, articles, books, and many online articles and information on various aspects of the conflict. As I began researching, I decided to focus mainly on the events and data leading up to the formation and independence of Israel on May 14, 1948 (or May 15 depending on the time difference), with a lighter touch on the subsequent years leading up to October 7, 2023. As my research progressed, I felt compelled to add post October 7 quotes and information to show some of the aftermath of that tragic day.

## *An Improbable Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict*

Hopefully, regardless of your view of the conflict, you will find the facts, information, excerpts, quotes and opinions in the pages ahead useful, if not eye-opening.

# Chapter I: Claims on the Land

Often, the first question that arises in a discussion about Israel or Palestine, or the Jews or Arabs, is who has the strongest historical or other rights to The Land (The Land as defined in Reader Tips, [on page 7](#)). Many continue to argue, fight and kill over that question, and over The Land itself.

The question of who had the strongest claim to The Land – given the historic mixed blood lines and power transitions over the centuries – adds to the complexity of the contemporary land claim question, a question that I don’t believe can be answered with any certainty.

Given the complexity of the claims on the land, this chapter is divided into six sections.

Section 1. Overview of Early Land Control .....13

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Section 3. Population: Arabs Versus Jews from 1517 to 1990 With a Few Referenced Events .....22

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## Section 1. Overview of Early Land Control

The following is an historical overview of the conflicting land claims of the Arabs and Jews:

“At the heart of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict are the competing claims of two peoples to the same small piece of land. Each side justifies its claim at least partly on the grounds of prior residence in the disputed territory — insisting that they are indigenous to the land, that they lived there first, and that the other is essentially a foreign intruder. Both sides selectively draw upon history, ancient

and modern, to construct their own national narratives to support these claims and to counter the other side's claim. These narratives contradict each other in various ways, and there are endless arguments over which side's historical narrative is closer to the truth. Thus, the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians and their foreign supporters has become, among other things, a highly charged intellectual and emotional battle over clashing historical narratives.

The Palestinian narrative begins in the latter half of the nineteenth century, when the territory was under Ottoman rule and Arabs constituted the vast majority of the population (more than 90 percent). The sudden arrival of masses of European Jews beginning in the 1880s and continuing over subsequent decades is presented in this narrative as an unwelcome, foreign intrusion. The European Jewish immigrants are described as Zionist settlers or colonists and depicted as hostile interlopers, no different than other European colonialists of the time who were busy stealing land and resources from native populations and often violently subjugating them. In this narrative, then, the Palestinian Arabs are the local, indigenous population — and hence the rightful owners of the land — and the Jews are foreigners with no right to be there.

In stark contrast to the Palestinian narrative, the mainstream Israeli-Jewish narrative presents the Jewish people as the indigenous population and the Arabs as the foreign invaders. This narrative begins about three thousand years before the Palestinian narrative, going all the way back to when the ancient Israelites (also known as the Hebrews) — who are supposedly the descendants of the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob and the ancestors of today's Jews — conquered the land of Canaan, a land that they believed had been divinely promised to them. After establishing a series of kingdoms (initially ruled by King Saul, then by King David, followed by King Solomon), the Israelites were conquered by the Assyrian Empire (which destroyed the northern kingdom of Israel in 722 BCE) and then by the Babylonian Empire (which destroyed the remaining southern kingdom of Judea in 586 BCE). More

empires came and went — the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans — until eventually the remaining Jewish population of Judea was massacred and expelled by the Romans in 135 CE after a second failed revolt against Roman rule. The name of the territory was changed to 'Palaestina' (from which the modern name of Palestine is derived), and the Jews, now scattered across the Roman Empire and beyond, began their long exile, throughout which they longed to some day return to their homeland. Thus, when large numbers of Jewish immigrants began settling in Palestine from the 1880s onward, they were, according to this narrative, returning home.

Neither of these narratives is simply false, but both are one-sided and selective (as national narratives tend to be). There is plenty of evidence that Arabs largely populated the land for many centuries, since an influx of Arab tribes from the Arabian Peninsula settled in the area during and after the Muslim conquest in the mid-seventh century. There is also textual, archaeological, and even genetic evidence to support Jewish roots in the area, dating back over thousands of years. It is impossible to definitively know who was there first since both sides claim to be the descendants of peoples who inhabited the region in antiquity. While Jews claim to be the descendants of the Israelites, Palestinians have claimed to be descendants of the Canaanites or sometimes the Jebusites or the Philistines (by claiming kinship with these groups, Palestinians assert a historical claim to the land that predates that of the Jews). Both Jews and Palestinians may, in fact, be partially descended from the Canaanites, who are the earliest known inhabitants of the area, entering it around 3000 BE (some scholars now argue that the Israelites were originally a group of Canaanites who rebelled against the Canaanite urban elite). Indeed, recent genetic studies have found a substantial genetic overlap between most Jews and Palestinians, suggesting that they are genetically related.

Over the course of three millennia since the time of the Canaanites, control over the land, or parts of it, has passed through many hands, from city-states to kingdoms,

dynasties, empires, and modern states. There has been a dizzying succession of rulers: Canaanites and Egyptians (circa 3300-1000 BCE), Israelites (circa 1000-722 BCE), Assyrians (722-609 BCE), Babylonians (612-539 BCE), Persians (539-332 BCE), Greeks (332-67 BCE), Hasmoneans (166-37 BCE), Romans (67 BCE-330 CE), Byzantines (330-638), Arabs (638-1071), Turks/Seljuks (1071-1098), Fatimids (1098-1099), Crusaders (1099-1291), Mamluks (1291-1517), Ottomans (1517-1917), Egyptians (1831-1840), British (1917-1948), and Israelis (1948-). Given this long history of invasion and occupation, of settlement and displacement, and the mixing of populations that accompanied it, it is hard to say who is really a native and to whom the land belongs. In any case, it is ultimately beside the point — what matters is that both sides genuinely believe they are entitled to the land.”<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> “The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict,” Professor Dov Waxman, 5/1/2019, Pages 27 to 29



Section 2.

Specific Events: The Land From 6,000 Years Ago to 1299

Chart 1

The chart below gives a bit of the past.

Specific Events: The Land From 6,000 Years Ago to 1299	
A. Time Period	B. Background
6,000 Years Ago	"It is widely recognized by historians and archaeologists that Palestine had a remarkably stable population from the of of the Neolithic period, some 6,000 years ago, when the Mediterranean economy was first established in the region (Thompson, 1992, 171-350, 1999: 103-227)." [Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 135]
3500 BCE	"Scholars believe the first human settlements in Jerusalem took place during the Early Bronze Age—somewhere around 3500 B.C. In 1000 B.C., King David conquered Jerusalem and made it the capital of the Jewish kingdom. His son, Solomon, built the first holy Temple about 40 years later. The Babylonians occupied Jerusalem in 586 B.C., destroyed the Temple, and sent the Jews into exile. About 50 years after that, the Persian King Cyrus allowed Jews to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the Temple." ["Early History of Jerusalem," history.com, updated 3/27/2023]
3,000 BCE	"After examining the DNA of 93 bodies recovered from archaeological sites around the southern Levant, the land of Canaan in the Bible, researchers [in a study published in Cell in May 2020] have concluded that modern populations of the region are descendants of the ancient Canaanites. Most modern Jewish groups and the Arabic-speaking groups from the region show at least half of their ancestry as Canaanite." [Jonathan Laden, "Jews and Arabs Descended from Canaanites," biblicalarchaeology.org, 11/14/2024]

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Specific Events: The Land From 6,000 Years Ago to 1299	
A. Time Period	B. Background
1900 BCE	<p>"The name [Jerusalem], known in its earliest form as Urusalim, is probably of western Semitic origin and apparently means 'Foundation of Shalem (God).' The city and its earliest rulers, the Egyptians, are mentioned in the Egyptian Execration Texts (c. 1900–1800 bce) ..."</p> <p>[“History of Jerusalem,” <a href="https://www.britannica.com">britannica.com</a>, 1/17/2025]</p>
1290 BCE	<p>"In the last decade of the 13th century BCE, Pharaoh Merneptah recorded that his military forces had decisively defeated an entity called 'Israel' in the central highlands of what was then known as 'Canaan.' A few centuries later, that region would be the location for two kingdoms: 'Israel' and a weaker sister kingdom called 'Judah,' the ultimate origin of the term 'Jew,' to its south."</p> <p>["Most Read of 2021: 'Israel' and 'Palestine': Where Should History Begin, and Should it Matter?" <a href="https://www.internationalaffairs.org.au">internationalaffairs.org.au</a>, 1/6/2022]</p>
1213 BCE	<p>First use of the word <i>Israel</i> - "The Merneptah Stele, ... is an inscription written in hieroglyphs on granite during the reign of the Egyptian king Merneptah (1213-1203 BCE). It contains the earliest preserved inscriptional evidence of the name Israel (and perhaps therefore the Israelites)."</p> <p>[“Luxor: Merneptah Stele – overview,” <a href="https://www.umich.edu">umich.edu</a>, accessed 1/17/2025]</p>
1000 BCE – 636 AD	<p>"For more than one thousand six hundred years the Jews formed the main settled population of Palestine. Although often conquered - by Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Egyptians and Romans - they remained until the Roman conquest the predominant people of the land, with long periods of complete independence. During the six centuries that followed the Roman conquest, some Jews still remained in Palestine, ..." [Martin Gilbert, <i>The Routledge Atlas Of The Arab-Israeli Conflict</i>, 7th Edition, <a href="https://www.google.com">Google book</a>, 2002]</p>
853 BCE	<p>"Historically speaking, according to the Iraqi academic writer Ali (1993), the oldest text in which the term 'Arab' is found dates back to the reign of the Assyrian king Shalmanassar the III (824-859 BC). Ali claimed that in the Assyrian inscriptions of 853 BC, the term 'Arab' also indicates Bedouinism or nomadism." [Huda Al-Matrafi, Foreign Languages Department, Taif University, Taif, KSA, "The Controversy of the Term Arab/s throughout Time," <i>Open Journal of Social Sciences</i>, Vol.6 No.1, January 2018, <a href="https://www.scirp.org">scirp.org</a>, 1/2018]</p>

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Specific Events: The Land From 6,000 Years Ago to 1299	
A. Time Period	B. Background
801 BCE	First use of the word <i>Hebrew</i> "... but the earliest diagnostically Hebrew texts (as opposed to texts deriving from the other Canaanite dialects, Phoenician, Moabite, etc.) date to the 9th century BCE." ["Hebrew Language," <a href="https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com">oxfordbibliographies.com</a> , last reviewed 6/25/2013]
401 BCE	First use of the word <i>Palestine</i> "Following Herodotus' use of the term in the 5th century BCE, other writers adopted it & 'Palestine' gradually replaced 'Canaan' as the name of the region." ["Palestine," worldhistory.org, 10/25/2018]
139 BCE	"Jews had been banished from Rome in 139 BC, ..." ["Jews in Roman Times," pbs.org, accessed 1/17/2025]
135 BCE	"... eventually the remaining Jewish population of Judea was massacred and expelled by the Romans in 135 CE after a second failed revolt against Roman rule. The name of the territory was changed to 'Palaestina' (from which the modern name of Palestine is derived), ..." ["The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict," Professor Dov Waxman, 5/1/2019, Pages 27 to 29]
19	"Jews had been banished from Rome ... in 19 AD [C.E.] ..." ["Jews in Roman Times," pbs.org, accessed 1/17/2025]
circa 41	"CLAUDIUS (Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus), Roman emperor 41–54 C.E. ... According to Suetonius, Claudius banished the Jews from Rome, but the details are obscure." ["Claudius," jewishvirtuallibrary.org, accessed 1/17/2025]

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<b>Specific Events: The Land From 6,000 Years Ago to 1299</b>	
<b>A. Time Period</b>	<b>B. Background</b>
8/29/70	<p>"First Jewish Revolt, ([ce] ad 66–70), Jewish rebellion against Roman rule in Judaea. The First Jewish Revolt was the result of a long series of clashes in which small groups of Jews offered sporadic resistance to the Romans, who in turn responded with severe countermeasures. In the fall of ad 66 the Jews combined in revolt, expelled the Romans from Jerusalem, ... Vespasian was dispatched by the Roman emperor Nero to crush the rebellion. ... After the fall of the fortress of Jatapata, Josephus gave himself up, and the Roman forces swept the country. On the 9th of the month of Av (August 29) in ad 70, Jerusalem fell; the Temple was burned, and the Jewish state collapsed, although the fortress of Masada was not conquered by the Roman general Flavius Silva until April 73."</p> <p>["First Jewish Revolt," britannica.com, updated 12/28/2024]</p>
132	<p>"Bar Kokhba Revolt, (132–135 ce), Jewish rebellion against Roman rule in Judaea. The revolt was preceded by years of clashes between Jews and Romans in the area. Finally, in 132 ce, the misrule of Tinnius Rufus, the Roman governor of Judaea, combined with the emperor Hadrian's intention to found a Roman colony on the site of Jerusalem and his restrictions on Jewish religious freedom and observances (which included a ban on the practice of male circumcision), roused the last remnants of Palestinian Jewry to revolt."</p> <p>["Bar Kokhba Revolt," britannica.com, updated 1/10/2025]</p>
328	<p>First use of the word <i>Arabic</i> "The earliest manifestation of a linguistic form which can be identified as Arabic is on a tombstone at Nemara in the Syrian desert , dated [CE] A.D. 328, ..."</p> <p>["About Arabic," American Association of Teachers of Arabic website, aataweb.org, accessed 1/17/2025]</p>
circa 1000	<p>First use of the word <i>Jew</i> "The word 'Jew' passed into the English language from the Greek (Ioudaios) by way of the Latin (Judaeus), and is found in early English (from about the year 1000) in a variety of forms: Iudea, Gyu, Giu, Iuu, Iuw, Iew which developed into 'Jew.'"</p> <p>"Jew," encyclopedia.com, updated 5/14/2018]</p>
1099	<p>"1099 ... Crusaders (European Christians) capture Jerusalem and massacre tens of thousands of the city's Jews."</p>

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Specific Events: The Land From 6,000 Years Ago to 1299	
A. Time Period	B. Background
	["Christian Crusades Timeline (1095-1258)," jewishvirtuallibrary.org, accessed 1/17/2025]
1187	<p>"The population of Palestine was mostly Christian until 1187 when Saladin, a Sunni Muslim of Kurdish origin, led a military campaign against the Crusaders. He became Sultan of Egypt and Syria, and his conquests included Egypt, Syria, Upper Mesopotamia (north Iraq, northeastern Syria and southwestern Turkey), Hejaz, Yemen and into North Africa. Saladin took Palestine (and Jerusalem) from the Crusaders at the Battle of Hattin in 1187."</p> <p>["Saladin's Campaign," welcometopalestine.com, accessed 1/17/2025]</p>
1299	Ottoman Empire (circa 1299-1922)

No events were added from 1300 to 1516.

### Section 3.

#### Population: Arabs Versus Jews from 1517 to 1990 With a Few Referenced Events

#### Chart 2

The population data below is from 17 different sources. In some cases, there are several sources for the same time period showing different population numbers and percentages. Those differences indicate the lack of continuity or agreement in some of the historic figures, and perhaps how they were calculated.

Excluded are population numbers that seem to be inconsistent with other information. For example, in 1882 and 1890 there were numbers showing the Jewish population at 8% and 8.1%, whereas the population numbers of 1881 and 1903 show material lower percentages.

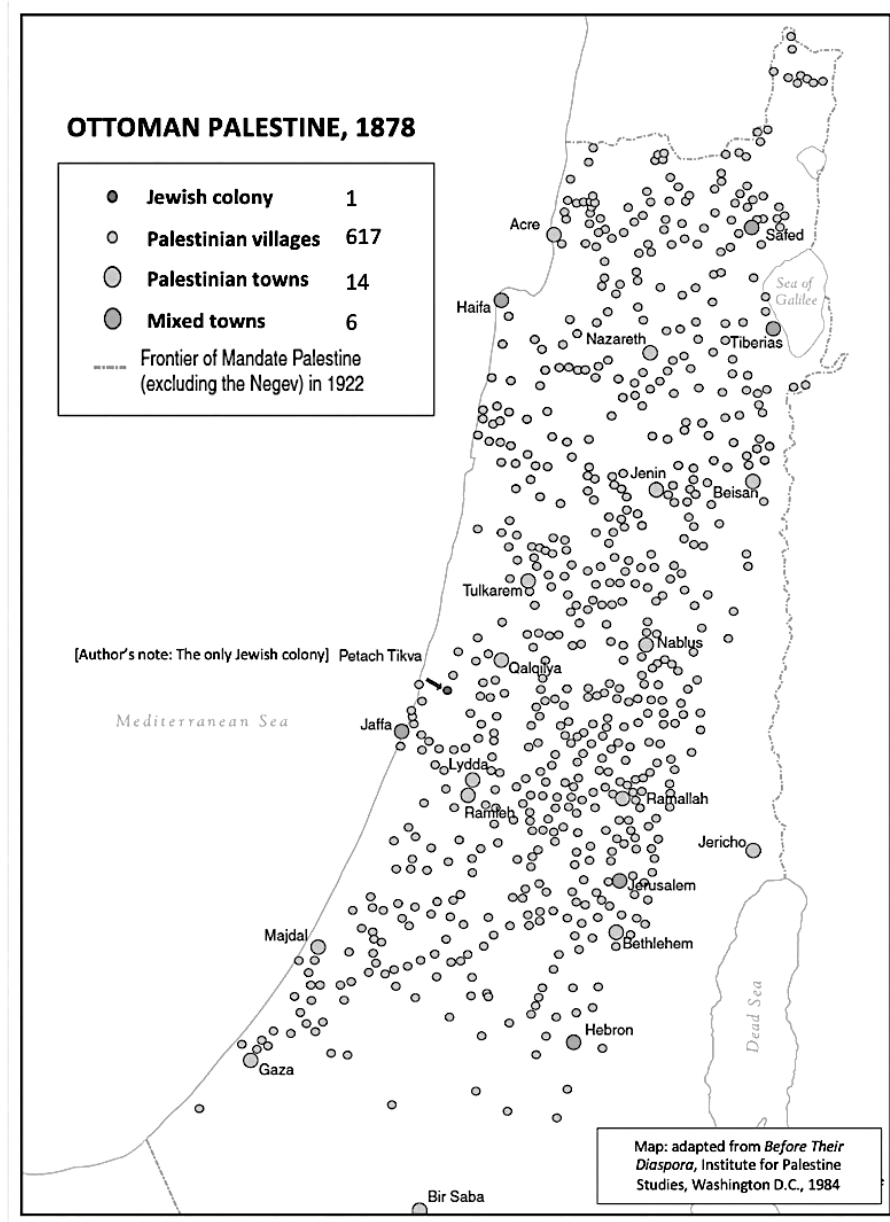
When there were two population numbers for the same period, the percentages for Chart 2 are an average of the two numbers.

Population of Jews Vs. Non-Jews Living In The Land from 1517 to 1990 With a Few Reference Events					
A. Source Codes <small>(on page 417)</small>	B. Year / Time Period	C. Jews	D. Non-Jews	E. Total Population	F. % Jews
AA	1517	5,000	295,000	-300,000	1.70%
AA	1533–1539	5,000	151,000	157,000	3.20%
DD		5,000	151,000	156,000	3.21%
	circa 1540	First use of the word <i>Jewish</i> "1540s, from Jew + -ish. Old English had Iudeisc; early Middle English used Judewish, Judeish (late 12c.). Similar formation in Dutch joodsch, Old High German judeisk, German jüdisch, Danish jødisk. Figurative use in reference to extortionate money-lending attested by c. 1600," according to etymonline.com.			

<b>Population of Jews Vs. Non-Jews Living In The Land from 1517 to 1990 With a Few Reference Events</b>					
<b>A. Source Codes</b> <small>(on page 417)</small>	<b>B. Year / Time Period</b>	<b>C. Jews</b>	<b>D. Non-Jews</b>	<b>E. Total Population</b>	<b>F. % Jews</b>
DD	1690–1691	2,000	230,000	232,000	0.86%
DD	1800	7,000	268,000	275,000	2.55%
LL	1850	13,000	327,000	340,000	3.82%
FF	1877-1878	13,942	426,908	440,850	3.16%
	1878	“The population of Ottoman Palestine in 1878, totaling 440,850, was made up of several ethnic groups ... Some 386,320 Muslim Palestinian Arabs represented the overwhelming majority (88%) in a land, which had been under uninterrupted Muslim rule since 1187. ...” [“Ottoman Palestine, 1878,” passia.org, accessed 1/17/2025]			
BB	1878	25,001	447,454	472,455	5.30%
HH		13,942	426,908	440,850	3.16%

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The 1878 map shows the differences of the Arab and Jewish Living areas on The Land. The Jews had only one colony at that time whereas the Arabs had 631 Arab villages and towns.<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Map adapted from a map by The Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs (PASSIA)



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<b>Population of Jews Vs. Non-Jews Living In The Land from 1517 to 1990 With a Few Reference Events</b>					
<b>A. Source Codes</b> <small>(on page 417)</small>	<b>B. Year / Time Period</b>	<b>C. Jews</b>	<b>D. Non-Jews</b>	<b>E. Total Population</b>	<b>F. % Jews</b>
KK	1881	25,000	450,000	475,000	5.00%
LL	1882	15,300	452,789	468,089	3.27%
	1896	“Theodor Herzl, founder of the Zionist movement, calls for ‘restoration of the Jewish State’.” [“Historical Timeline,” un.org, accessed 2/10/2025]			
GG	1903	25,000	500,000	525,000	4.76%
LL		26,096	585,054	611,150	4.27%
FF	1912-1913	36,267	665,840	702,107	5.17%
	7/28/1914	WWI (7/28/1914 - 11/11/1918)			
AA	1914	94,000	595,000	689,000	13.60%
DD		94,000	595,000	689,000	13.60%
	11/2/1917	“The Balfour Declaration is the letter of November 2, 1917 from British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour to Zionist leader Baron Rothschild which expressed the British government’s support for the establishment of a ‘national home for the Jewish people’ in Palestine.” [“The Balfour Declaration,” <a href="https://www.adl.org/">adl.org</a> , 9/1/2016]			
AA	1918	60,000	600,000	660,000	9.10%
	4/25/1920	British Mandate for Palestine granted at San Remo Conference			

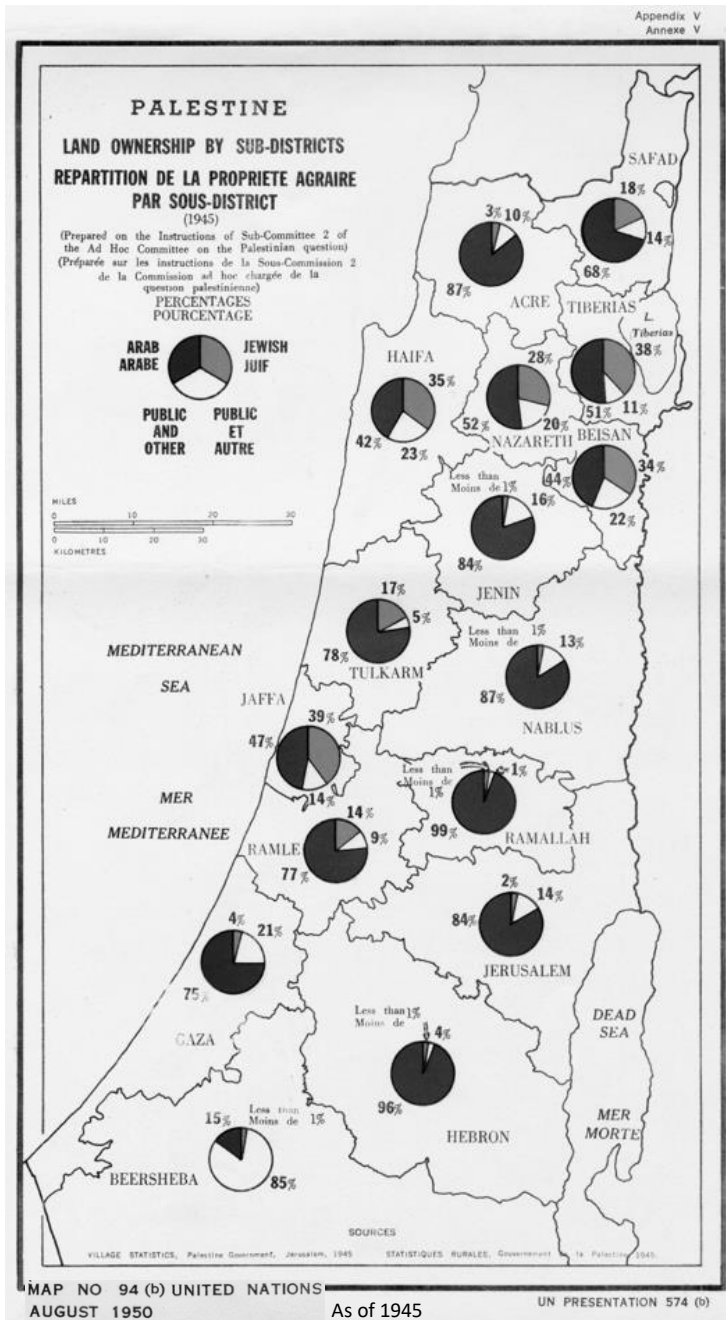
<b>Population of Jews Vs. Non-Jews Living In The Land from 1517 to 1990 With a Few Reference Events</b>					
<b>A. Source Codes</b> (on page 417)	<b>B. Year / Time Period</b>	<b>C. Jews</b>	<b>D. Non-Jews</b>	<b>E. Total Population</b>	<b>F. % Jews</b>
	1921	"The territory of the British Mandate included land on both sides of the Jordan River, encompassing the present-day countries of Israel and Jordan. About 77% of this Mandate was east of the river Jordan River, and in 1921, Great Britain created there a separate administrative entity called Transjordan." ["The British Mandate," <a href="https://embassies.gov.il">embassies.gov.il</a> , accessed 2/10/2025]			
	7/24/1922	British Mandate for Palestine approved by the League of Nations			
AA	1922	83,794	673,388	757,182	11.00%
II		117,765	701,995	819,760	14.37%
OO	1923	89,660	760,041	670,381	13.37%
OO	1924	94,945	804,883	709,938	13.37%
9/29/1923 British Mandate for Palestine official					
FF	1925	137,484	780,567	918,051	14.98%
OO		121,725	878,319	756,594	16.10%
OO	1926	149,500	960,385	810,885	18.44%
OO	1927	149,789	983,995	834,206	17.96%
MM	1928	150,000	590,000	740,000	20.27%
OO		151,656	1,008,729	857,073	17.69%
OO	1929	156,481	1,038,992	882,511	17.73%

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<b>Population of Jews Vs. Non-Jews Living In The Land from 1517 to 1990 With a Few Reference Events</b>					
<b>A. Source Codes</b> <small>(on page 417)</small>	<b>B. Year / Time Period</b>	<b>C. Jews</b>	<b>D. Non-Jews</b>	<b>E. Total Population</b>	<b>F. % Jews</b>
OO	1930	164,796	1,086,495	921,699	17.88%
QQ	1931	174,610	861,211	1,035,821	16.86%
OO		174,606	1,141,367	966,761	18.10%
CC	1932	192,137	871,323	1,063,460	18.10%
OO		192,137	1,199,411	1,007,274	19.10%
	1/30/1933	Hitler comes to power			
CC	1933	234,967	895,297	1,130,264	20.79%
OO		234,967	1,309,355	1,074,388	21.87%
CC	1934	282,975	916,786	1,199,761	23.59%
OO		282,975	1,426,976	1,144,001	24.74%
CC	1935	355,157	941,924	1,297,081	27.38%
OO		355,157	1,596,716	1,241,559	28.61%
AA	1936	384,078	982,614	1,366,692	28.10%
OO		384,078	1,684,217	1,300,139	29.54%
CC	1937	395,836	994,315	1,390,151	28.47%
OO		395,836	1,731,077	1,335,241	29.65%
CC	1938	411,222	1,012,224	1,423,446	28.89%
OO		411,222	1,779,954	1,368,732	30.04%

<b>Population of Jews Vs. Non-Jews Living In The Land from 1517 to 1990 With a Few Reference Events</b>					
<b>A. Source Codes</b> (on page 417)	<b>B. Year / Time Period</b>	<b>C. Jews</b>	<b>D. Non-Jews</b>	<b>E. Total Population</b>	<b>F. % Jews</b>
CC	1939	445,457	1,044,091	1,489,548	29.91%
OO		445,457	1,880,602	1,435,145	31.04%
CC	1940	463,535	1,068,433	1,531,968	30.26%
OO		463,535	1,941,512	1,477,977	31.36%
CC	1942	484,408	1,122,476	1,606,884	30.15%
OO		484,408	2,037,860	1,553,452	31.18%
CC	1944	528,702	1,196,824	1,725,526	30.64%
OO		553,600	1,144,369	1,697,969	32.60%
EE	1945	553,600	1,210,920	1,764,520	31.37%

This UN chart shows that in 1945, Palestine was substantially inhabited by Arabs.



## *An Improbable Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict*

Adding up the three percentages of each of the sixteen circles on the map on the previous page yields 1,086 percentages for the Arabs, 237 for the Jews and 282 for Public and other land, totaling 1,605 percentages. The Arabs inhabited 82.09% of the non-public land, the Jews 17.91%. The problem with these calculations is that they are based on percentages, not on the recorded population.

<b>Population of Jews Vs. Non-Jews Living In The Land from 1517 to 1990 With a Few Reference Events</b>					
<b>A. Source Codes</b> <small>(on page 417)</small>	<b>B. Year / Time Period</b>	<b>C. Jews</b>	<b>D. Non-Jews</b>	<b>E. Total Population</b>	<b>F. % Jews</b>
AA	1946	543,000	1,267,037	1,810,037	30.00%
FF		602,586	1,339,763	1,942,349	31.02%
	2/14/1947	Great Britian hands issue of Mandate to the UN			
	11/29/1947	UN Partition Plan – UN Resolution 181 Approved			
AA	1947	630,000	1,324,000	1,970,000	31.98%
PP		650,000	1,200,000	1,850,000	35.14%
	5/14/1948	State of Israel established			
AA	1948	716,000	156,000 ^	872,700	82.04%
	1948 End of year	“In May 1948, when Israel became independent, there were some 600,000 Jews in the country. By the time the battles subsided, toward the end of that year, 110,000 immigrants had arrived, 6,000 Jews had been killed in the war, and the stabilizing borders contained 100,000 Arabs or perhaps a bit more. The total population was 800-850,000.” [“Immigrants to Israel: 1948-1952,” jewishvirtuallibrary.org, accessed 3/2/2025]			
AA	1950	1,203,000	167,100	1,370,100	87.80%
AA	1955	1,590,500	198,600	1,789,100	88.90%

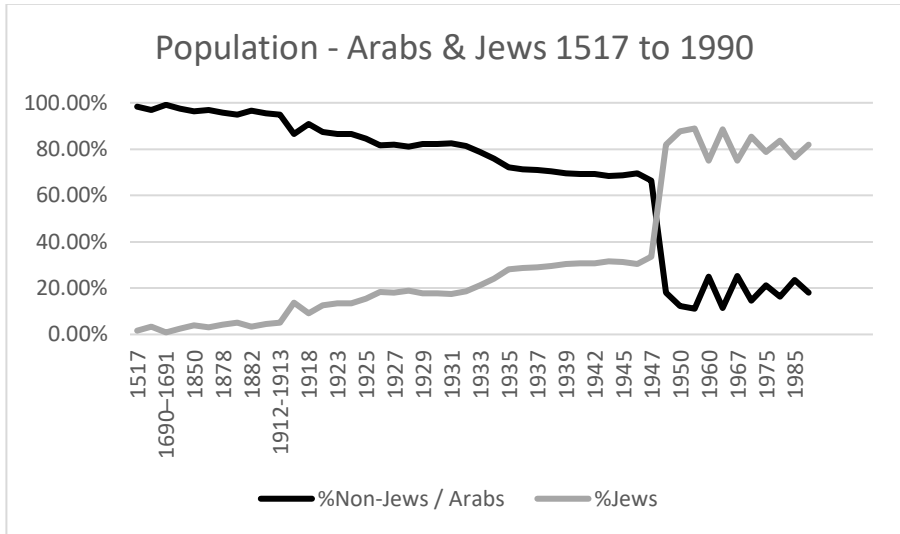
## Chapter Number and Title

<b>Population of Jews Vs. Non-Jews Living In The Land from 1517 to 1990 With a Few Reference Events</b>					
<b>A. Source Codes</b> <small>(on page 417)</small>	<b>B. Year / Time Period</b>	<b>C. Jews</b>	<b>D. Non-Jews</b>	<b>E. Total Population</b>	<b>F. % Jews</b>
AA	1960	1,911,300	239,100	2,150,400	88.88%
DD		1,911,000	1,200,000	3,111,000	61.43%
	6/2/1964	The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was formerly launched in Jerusalem			
AA	1965	2,299,100	299,300	2,598,400	88.48%
EE	1967	2,383,600	392,700	2,776,300	85.86%
DD		2,374,000	1,342,000	3,716,000	63.89%
AA	1970	2,582,000	440,100	3,022,100	85.44%
AA	1975	2,959,400	533,800	3,493,200	84.72%
JJ		3,388,086	1,263,706	4,651,792	72.83%
AA	1980	3,282,700	639,000	3,921,700	83.71%
AA	1985	3,517,200	749,000	4,266,200	82.44%
JJ		4,182,681	1,731,085	5,913,766	70.73%
	12/14/1987	Hamas formed			
AA	1990	3,946,700	875,000	4,821,700	81.85%
NN	2023 or 2024				

See “Sources for Population, Landownership, and Monetary Information in the Charts,” **on page 417**.

### Chart 3

This chart shows the population changes in 1948/1949 where the Jews and Israelis become the majority of the population in The Land for the first time, at least since 1517.



See “Sources for Population, Landownership, and Monetary Information in the Charts,” [on page 417](#).



Section 4.  
Land Ownership: Arabs Versus Jews 1914 to 2021

For a bit of perspective, the total land area of Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip is about 10,162 square miles,<sup>3</sup> slightly larger than two Los Angeles counties.<sup>4</sup>

In an attempt to use data and metrics in the question of who had the strongest claim to The Land, it seems the percentages of ownership of The land owned by Arabs versus Jews at various times would be useful. The earliest seemingly reliable numbers were from 1914, when the reported non-Jewish land ownership was 98.4%, and Jewish ownership, 1.6%.

Chart 4

This chart shows the relative land ownership changing over time. The largest ownership change occurred when the percentage of Jewish land ownership of 5.67% in 1948 went to 78% at the end of 1949.

A. Area / Time Period / Date	B. Source Codes (on page 417)	C. Year / Time Period	D. % Jewish Land Ownership	E. Arab and Other Non-Jewish Land Ownership
WWI	AA	7/28/1914 circa	1.6%	98.4%
	BB	1918	2%	98%
	CC	1920	2.5%	97.5%
	DD	1937	5.7%	94.3%
WWII	CC	1939	5.7%	94.3%
	EE	4/1/1943	5.8%	94.2%
	FF	1945	5.67%	94.33%
	GG		5.3%	94.7%

<sup>3</sup> Translated into other land measurements, the land is 26,314,513,739 square meters; 26,308,868 dunams; 6,503,680 acres; 2,632,275 hectares; and 26,317.5 square kilometers.  
<sup>4</sup> Los Angeles County is 4,084 square miles, [lacounty.gov](#), and the State of Israel is 8,630 sq. miles, [gov.il](#), accessed 6/29/2025

## *An Improbable Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict*

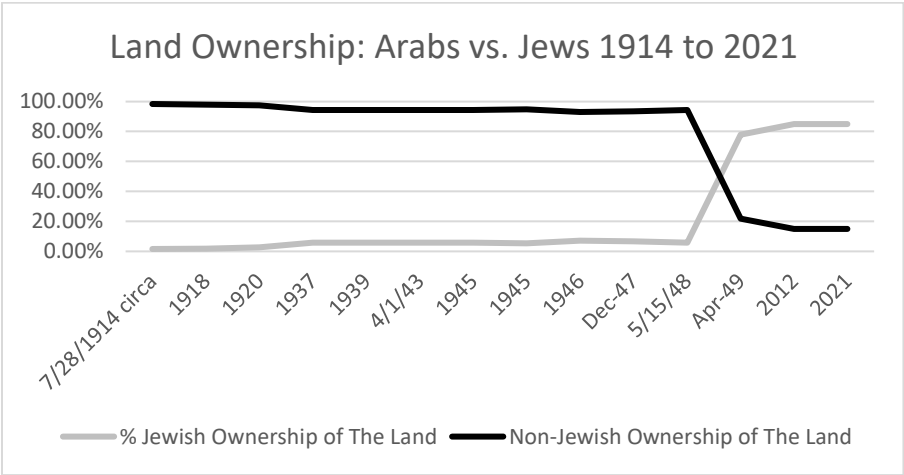
<b>A. Area / Time Period / Date</b>	<b>B. Source Codes (on page 417)</b>	<b>C. Year / Time Period</b>	<b>D. % Jewish Land Ownership</b>	<b>E. Arab and Other Non-Jewish Land Ownership</b>
	PP		6%	94%
	HH	1946	7%	93%
	OO	1947	7%	93%
	II	12/1947	6.6%	93.4%
	<b>5/14/1948 State of Israel Established</b>			
State of Israel	JJ	5/15/1948	5.67%	94.33%
Post-War	LL	4/1949	78%	22%
	<b>1967 War – Jews occupy West Bank<sup>5</sup></b>			
	MM	2012	85%	15%
	NN	2021	85%	15%
		2023 or 2024	[[TO FIND]]	

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<sup>5</sup> After the 1967 war, some of the land ownership percentages included the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem, although that land was not owned by Israel. Therefore, exact geographical areas referenced are unclear.

Chart 5

This chart shows the dramatic land ownership changes between 1914 and 2021, highlighting the switch of Arab/Jewish majority of land ownership in 1948/1949.



See “Sources for Population, Landownership, and Monetary Information in the Charts,” on page 417, for land ownership sources.

## Section 5.

### Arab and Jewish Words of Killing or Annihilation

Below are some of the provoking and life-threatening rhetoric intertwined with ugly memories and events of the Arabs and the Jews. The intractability of these statements, with their attendant feelings, emotions and fear, can only have been a formula for continuing the conflict. Hearing the other side wants to kill you, or worse, to kill you all, would tend to make negotiating with the other side difficult.

Chart 6

	A. The Arabs Say the Jews Want to Kill Them All	B. The Jews Say the Palestinians Want to Kill Them All
1.	<p>"An 83-year-old Palestinian woman who managed to survive the Deir Yassin massacre 73 years ago, remembers that time with great sadness and pain. ...</p> <p>'Jews went down to the village toward dawn. They surrounded the village.</p> <p>They didn't want anyone to escape from the village. They had come to kill us all,' said Akil."</p> <p>— "Palestinian women recalls 1948 massacre in Deir Yassin," <a href="http://aa.com.tr">aa.com.tr</a>, 10/4/2021</p>	<p>"In his speech, delivered in the National Memorial Hall in Jerusalem, the rightwing Israeli leader said that the attack 'reminds us that the state of Israel was bought with great suffering.'</p> <p>'These terrorist attacks are carried out with the expectation that they will uproot us from here,' he said.</p> <p>'If they could, they would murder us all,' Netanyahu declared."</p> <p>— "Netanyahu Declares: Palestinians Want to 'Uproot Us .. Would Murder Us All'," <a href="http://palestinechronicle.com">palestinechronicle.com</a>, 4/25/2023</p>
2.	<p>"It's not just about potentially rogue soldiers, but also about senior Israeli officials who publicly tell security forces to unlawfully shoot to kill,' said Sari Bashi, Israel advocacy director at Human Rights Watch.</p> <p>'Whatever the results of trials of individual soldiers, the Israeli government should issue clear directives to use force only in accordance with international law."</p> <p>— "Israel/Palestine: Some Officials Backing 'Shoot-to-Kill'," <a href="http://hrw.org">hrw.org</a>, 1/2/2017</p>	<p>"Even more disturbing for Jews, research shows that Palestinians are the most anti-Semitic of any group globally. According to the ADL/Global 100 study of anti-Semitism, fully 93 percent of adult Palestinians harbor 'strong' anti-Semitic attitudes. ...</p> <p>Rather, Israel responds—strictly defensively—when Palestinians act violently on their commitment to destroy the Jewish state and kill Jews.</p>

## Chapter Number and Title

	<b>A.</b> <b>The Arabs Say the Jews Want to Kill Them All</b>	<b>B.</b> <b>The Jews Say the Palestinians Want to Kill Them All</b>
		<p>Why, then, do radicals still support Palestinians in their effort to destroy Israel and kill innocent Jews?"</p> <p>– James Sinkinson is the president of <i>Facts and Logic About the Middle East (FLAME)</i>, "Why do radicals support Palestinians seeking to destroy Israel and kill Jews?" <a href="https://jns.org">jns.org</a>, 11/30/2021</p>
3.	<p>"In brief, the history of the refugee problem is that at the beginning of the Arab-Jewish war, when the Arab confederation, including Egypt, sought to conquer Israel, Arabian officialdom told Arabs living in Israel to flee their homes, that the Jews would kill them all, adding that they would be restored to their homes and property after Israel was defeated.</p> <p>Eight hundred thousand fled, with 200,000 remaining. Those who fled are now destitute in refugee camps."</p> <p>– "New State of Israel Has Fulfilled Prophecies of the Old Testament," <i>The Daily Inter Lake</i>, <a href="https://newspapers.com">newspapers.com</a>, 5/8/1952</p>	<p>"The Day of Judgement will not come about until Moslems fight the Jews (killing the Jews), when the Jew will hide behind stones and trees. The stones and trees will say O Moslems, O Abdulla, there is a Jew behind me, come and kill him.</p> <p>Only the Gharkad tree, (evidently a certain kind of tree) would not do that because it is one of the trees of the Jews." (related by al-Bukhari and Moslem).</p> <p>"<i>Hamas Covenant 1988: The Covenant of the Islamic Resistance Movement</i>, 18 August 1988," <a href="https://avalon.law.yale.edu">avalon.law.yale.edu</a></p>
4.	<p>"... [Geostrategist Amnon Soffer] Yes. I said, 'The pressure at the border will be awful. It's going to be a terrible war. So, if we want to remain alive, we will have to kill and kill and kill.' That statement caused a huge stir at the time, ... I continue to receive from leftists in Israel and anti-Semites abroad, who took my words out of context. I didn't recommend that we kill Palestinians. I said we'll have to kill them. I was right about mounting demographic pressures. I am also entitled to defend myself and my country. So today, I would update the headline you gave my last interview and call this one: 'It's</p>	<p>"The trouble spots the pastor discussed were Japan, India, Pakistan and the Middle East.</p> <p>Of the Middle East, the Rev. Dr. DuVal said that the principal problems are poverty and ignorance. It was in this area that he emphasized the need for working through the. United Nations.</p> <p>'But primarily the issue is Israel,' he declared. "The Arabs hold America chiefly responsible for creation of the State of Israel.</p> <p>The Arabs, he continued, hate Israel, and when he asked one in Bagdad how he would solve the problem, the Arab replied, 'Kill them all.'</p>

## An Improbable Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict

	<b>A.</b> <b>The Arabs Say the Jews Want to Kill Them All</b>	<b>B.</b> <b>The Jews Say the Palestinians Want to Kill Them All</b>
	<p>the demography and anti-Semitism, stupid.”</p> <p>– Ruthie Blum Leibowitz, “I didn’t suggest we kill Palestinians,” <a href="http://jpost.com">jpost.com</a>, 10/10/2007</p>	<p>Russia, he said, is taking advantage of Arabs’ hatred for both Israel and the United States, and he added, ‘I believe if the Arab people had the possibility within their hands they would do what the Bagdad boy suggested – kill them all.’”</p> <p>– “Support of UN, Asian Countries Is Advocated,” <i>The Tribune, PA</i>, <a href="http://newspapers.com">newspapers.com</a>, Page 3, 2/13/1958</p>
5.	<p>“Israel wants to kill us all. But inshallah [god-willing] they will not succeed. We are willing to die for this land rather than flee like rats,” a masked Palestinian protester told DW outside of Damascus Gate, which separates the western part of the city from its East, which Palestinians seek as their capital in any potential two-state solution.”</p> <p>– Dana Regev, “US embassy in Jerusalem deepens divides in ‘fragile’ city,” <a href="http://dw.com">dw.com</a>, 5/14/2018</p>	<p>“To underscore the importance of a Jewish presence on the Temple Mount, Religious Zionist Party MK Itamar Ben-Gvir strode across the plaza in front of the Dome of the Rock.</p> <p>‘Israel must not cave to terrorists who want to kill us all,’ he said.”</p> <p>– Tovah Lazaroff, “Israel braces for violence ahead of Ramadan holiday,” <a href="http://jpost.com">jpost.com</a>, 3/31/2022</p>
6.	<p>“Mother of Al-Homs: We all hope to become martyrs for the sake of Allah. Even if they kill us all, we will continue to fire missiles. We will not stop the Jihad.”</p> <p>– “Young Children of Hamas Member Muhammad Al-Homs, Killed with Ahmad Jaabari: We Want to Be Martyred Like Our Dad,” <a href="http://memri.org">memri.org</a>, 11/16/2012</p>	<p>“Israeli Defence Minister Avigdor Lieberman said ... there were ‘no innocent people’ in the Hamas-run Gaza Strip after 10 days of protests and clashes left 30 Palestinians dead.”</p> <p>– “Israel defence minister says ‘no innocent people’ in Gaza,” <i>france24.com</i>, 8/4/2018</p>
7.	<p>“If they kill us all, we will still not give them back the prisoners,’ said one resident, Nasser Ali Nasser, as palls of smoke rose from fuel depots hit farther south.</p> <p>‘We have nothing left to lose except our dignity. We sacrifice ourselves for Sheik Nasrallah,’ he said.”</p> <p>– “Hezbollah calls for ‘war,’” <a href="http://tuscaloosanews.com">tuscaloosanews.com</a>, 7/14/2006</p>	<p>“For [Hadiya] Kayoof, one of the most effective forms of ‘brainwashing’ of the Druze community by the Israeli government, happens in schools, where in the 1970’s, the government separated the Druze curriculum from other Palestinian curriculums. ...</p> <p>adding that she was taught that ‘the Palestinians only live in the West Bank and Gaza, and are</p>

## Chapter Number and Title

	<b>A.</b> <b>The Arabs Say the Jews Want to Kill Them All</b>	<b>B.</b> <b>The Jews Say the Palestinians Want to Kill Them All</b>
		<p>bad people that want to kill us all.”</p> <p>– [Hadiya] Kayoof is a Druze woman from the village of Isfiyah near Haifa. She’s one of the founders of “Urfod — Refuse, Your People Will Protect You,” in “‘The atmosphere is changing here’: The Druze community confronts the Nation State law,” <a href="http://mondoweiss.net">mondoweiss.net</a>, 9/12/2018</p>
8.	<p>“... The Israeli killing machine is frustrated by our refusal to die: to be ethnically cleansed like the doomed Native Americans and the Aboriginal Australians. ...</p> <p>The prevailing feeling here in Gaza is that if the world does not intervene decisively, Israel is intent on slaughtering us all. And the technology and sophistication of modern warfare to do this is already in the hands one of the world’s most powerful armies, so our fear that they will kill us all is not unfounded. ...”</p> <p>– Haidar Eid, an associate Professor at Al-Aqsa University in Gaza, in an Op-Ed, “Gaza, the Goy! How many more wars and devastation will it take to end Israeli apartheid?” <a href="http://aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a>, 8/27/2014</p>	<p>“The Israeli singer is a walking illustration of what can be achieved by embracing, not shunning, ‘the other’.</p> <p>‘I was brainwashed as a kid,’ he says. ‘I even did a graffiti once - ‘Death to Arabs’ - when I was about 14.</p> <p>‘There was a terror attack in my city and a child was killed and I decided: ‘there you go, they want to kill us all, I hate all Arabs’.”</p> <p>– Kobi Farhi, lead singer of Orphaned land, in “Meet the Israeli and Palestinian heavy metal bands head-banging for Middle East peace,” <a href="http://the-independent.com">the-independent.com</a>, 2/10/2014</p>
9.	<p>“‘The Jews kill anyone who believes in Allah. They do not want to see any peace whatsoever on Earth.’”</p> <p>– “Sermon delivered by ‘Atallah Abu Al-Subh, former Hamas minister of culture, which aired on Al-Aqsa TV, April 8, 2011, translation by MEMRI,” from “Hamas in Their Own Words,” <a href="http://adl.org">adl.org</a>, 5/2/2011</p>	<p>“Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu also has had a big part in this sense of alienation. After ‘the Arabs are running in droves to the polling station’ in 2015, his Facebook bot last September said the Arab citizens ‘want to kill us all – women, children, and men.’”</p> <p>– “The storm’s rainbow,” <a href="http://jpost.com">jpost.com</a>, 1/14/2020</p>
10.	<p>“... [Israeli politician] Ayelet Shaked has stigmatized all Palestinians as terrorists, wishing death on all Palestinians while supporting the Israeli military assault.</p> <p>On Monday Shaked quoted this on her Facebook page: ‘Behind</p>	<p>“Amos Oz is an Israeli writer, and his story is set against the miraculous return of the Jews — including his East European Zionist parents — to their ancient homeland after centuries in Diaspora. ...</p>

## *An Improbable Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict*

	<b>A.</b>  <b>The Arabs Say the Jews Want to Kill Them All</b>	<b>B.</b>  <b>The Jews Say the Palestinians Want to Kill Them All</b>
	<p>every terrorist stand dozens of men and women, without whom he could not engage in terrorism. They are all enemy combatants, and their blood shall be on all their heads. Now this also includes the mothers of the martyrs, who send them to hell with flowers and kisses. They should follow their sons, nothing would be more just. ...'</p> <p>'They have to die and their houses should be demolished so that they cannot bear any more terrorists,' said Shaked. ..."</p> <p>– "Mothers of all Palestinians should also be killed,' says Israeli politician," <a href="http://dailysabah.com">dailysabah.com</a>, 7/14/2014</p>	<p>I was brainwashed like any other Zionist little boy. ...</p> <p>But the main attitude toward the Arabs, in me and around me, was still fear and apprehension. We feared that once the British administration pulled out, the Arabs would kill us all. We thought, we believed, that they were committed to killing us, and they would kill us, because they are the many and we are the few. So there was fear and mistrust. Fear and mistrust."</p> <p>– Serge Schmemmann, Sari Nusseibeh, and Amos Oz, "Two States of Being," <a href="http://nytimes.com">nytimes.com</a>, 12/2/2010</p>



## Section 6.

### Arab and Jewish Conflicting Claims to The Land

Below is a sample of the varied claims on The Land by the Arabs and Jews.

**Chart 7**

	<b>A. Arab Claims on The Land</b>	<b>B. Jewish Claims on The Land</b>
1.	<p>“... Their so-called ‘justification’ is that the land belonged to the Jews in Biblical times. But the land was owned, occupied and cultivated by others both before and after the Hebrew settlements. Biblical times were a sacred but historical blip.”</p> <p>– Stephen Gottlieb, Jay and Ruth Caplan Distinguished Professor Emeritus at Albany Law School, served on the New York Civil Liberties Union board, on the New York Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, and as a US Peace Corps Volunteer in Iran, “Israeli and Palestinian claims to biblical lands,” WAMC Northeast Public Radio, <a href="http://wamc.org">wamc.org</a>, 9/5/2023</p> <p><i>NOTE: As mentioned in Reader Tips on page 7, biblical references are not considered evidence in this work.</i></p>	<p>“Today, I will present to you the four pillars that prove the case for Jewish ownership of the Land of Israel.</p> <p>The first pillar is the Bible. The Jewish people’s rightful ownership of Eretz Yisrael – the Land of Israel – is well documented throughout the Old Testament and beyond.</p> <p>The second pillar is history. The Jewish claim to the Land of Israel is confirmed, time and again, not just through Jewish history, but through the history of the world.</p> <p>The third pillar is the legal claim. Our rights to the land are codified in international law, including in the documents that founded this very body.</p> <p>And the fourth pillar is the pursuit of international peace and security. A stronger and safer Israel means a stronger and safer world.”</p> <p>– Amb. Danon speaks at the Security Council at the quarterly meeting on the ‘situation in the Middle East’, “Jewish ownership of the Land of Israel,” <a href="http://embassies.gov.il">embassies.gov.il</a>, 4/29/2019</p> <p><i>NOTE: As mentioned in Reader Tips on page 7, biblical references are not considered evidence in this work.</i></p>
2.	<p>“Abu Hamed, who asked to be referred to by his nickname, was two years old when his family was expelled from Barbara, a village 17 km northeast of the</p>	<p>“... But there never was an independent state called Palestine. It was just a name used by other nations that controlled the area over the</p>

## An Improbable Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict

	<b>A. Arab Claims on The Land</b>	<b>B. Jewish Claims on The Land</b>
	<p>Gaza Strip, in 1948 by Jewish militias.</p> <p>'These land titles are for my family's 200 dunums in Israeli-occupied Barabara. I inherited them from my father, who did so from his father,' he tells Middle East Eye, adding that one of the documents was issued by the Ottomans in 1788.</p> <p>'It means it is four times older than Israel's occupation itself. So, I have been caring for them as if they were my children since we came to Jabalia camp [in Gaza] in 1954.' ..."</p> <p>– "Palestinians aim to prove right of return with ancestral land titles," <a href="http://middleeasteye.net">middleeasteye.net</a>, 9/23/2021</p>	<p>course of centuries. In fact, Arab leaders in the early 20th century objected to the concept that there was any such place as 'Palestine,' the same as some say about Israel today.</p> <p>The Jews didn't 'steal' Palestine; we were given the land the land now known as Israel. ... The other 80% went to the Arabs, who called their share Jordan. So Jordan is as much 'Palestine' as Israel, though nobody seems too upset about that. ..."</p> <p>– Rabbi Jack Abramowitz, <i>Educational Correspondent</i>, "Do Jews Have Any Valid Claims To The Land Of Israel?" <a href="http://jewinthecity.com">jewinthecity.com</a>, 5/24/2021</p>
3.	<p>"Firstly, it was, in the words of the late Palestinian-American academic Edward Said, 'made by a European power ... about a non-European territory ... in a flat disregard of both the presence and wishes of the native majority resident in that territory'.</p> <p>In essence, the Balfour Declaration promised Jews a land where the natives made up more than 90 percent of the population.</p> <p>Secondly, the declaration was one of three conflicting wartime promises made by the British.</p> <p>When it was released, Britain had already promised the Arabs independence from the Ottoman Empire in the 1915 Hussein-McMahon correspondence. ..."</p> <p>– Zena Al Tahhan is <i>Al Jazeera</i> English's digital correspondent in Jerusalem, "More than a century on: The Balfour Declaration explained," <a href="http://aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a>, 11/2/2018</p>	<p>"As an indigenous activist—I am a Métis from the Paddle Prairie Métis settlement in Alberta, Canada—there is one question I am most often asked by the public, one that can instantly divide a community due to its intense and arduous subject matter.</p> <p>Yet, regardless of the scenario, each time I hear the words, 'Are Jews the indigenous people of Israel?' I'm inclined to answer not only with my heart but with the brutal, honest truth, backed by indisputable, thousands-year-old historical and archaeological fact: yes. ..."</p> <p>– Ryan Bellerose, "Are Jews Indigenous to the Land of Israel?" <a href="http://tabletmag.com">tabletmag.com</a>, 2/8/2017</p>
4.	<p>"Settler-colonial infrastructures and environmental policies have</p>	<p>"... For thousands of years, the Middle East has been one of the</p>

## Chapter Number and Title

	<b>A. Arab Claims on The Land</b>	<b>B. Jewish Claims on The Land</b>
	<p>a central role in changing the landscapes and waterscapes in Palestine to make them fit the settlers' vision and imaginary.</p> <p>They are tools to tighten Israeli's grip on the land and in so doing, distort the Palestinians' connection to land, nutrition, lifestyle, and thus their very health. ..."</p> <p>– Osama Tanous, author of the article "You, as of Now, Are Someone Else!": Minoritization, Settler Colonialism, and Indigenous Health," <i>Journal of Palestine Studies</i> Vol.52 No. 1- 2023, <a href="https://palestine-studies.org">palestine-studies.org</a>, 2023</p>	<p>most ethnically and racially diverse corners of the world and is home to a multitude of indigenous communities including Jews, Bedouin, Copts, Kurds, Shabaks, Tabaris, Samaritans, Assyrians, Yezidis, Chaldeans (the list goes on...). The indigeneity of any one of these communities does not negate the indigeneity of another.</p> <p>Unfortunately, imperialism and colonialism has had a devastating effect on the religious and ethnic diversity of the region. ...</p> <p>Sadly, like many other uprooted indigenous communities, Jews have been forced to live as 'others' in lands around the world. ...</p> <p>For Jews, like most indigenous groups, the spiritual is political and also ecological, and we should not be afraid to lean into deep connections to the land of Israel. ..."</p> <p>– Sarah Levin, Executive Director of JIMENA: Jews Indigenous to the Middle East and North Africa, "JIMENA Mid Year Report," <a href="https://jimena.org">jimena.org</a>, 10/15/2021</p>
5.	<p>"... Studying such enclaves of Palestinian-held private property exposes how planning is mobilized to actively subordinate remaining Palestinian ownership to the narratives of the settlers where legal means have failed to do so.</p> <p>Planning devalues Indigenous people's legal title to property by delegitimizing their use and habitation of the land, thus shifting the focus from the legal aspects of property as title to its material aspects as forms of use. ..."</p> <p>– Haim Yacobi and Elya Milner, in the article "Planning, Land Ownership, and</p>	<p>"... Bottom line: the pre-state Zionist movement and later the State of Israel may certainly be criticized for missteps and particular policies. But ascribing the term settler colonialism to Jewish self-determination and statehood is inaccurate. And linking Israel to historical actions that the international community has rightfully renounced often serves as part of the effort to chip away at or negate Israel's legitimacy."</p> <p>– Anti-Defamation League, on its website page "Allegation: Israel is a Settler Colonialist Enterprise," <a href="https://adl.org">adl.org</a>, 7/8/2021</p>

## An Improbable Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict

	<b>A. Arab Claims on The Land</b>	<b>B. Jewish Claims on The Land</b>
	<i>Settler Colonialism in Israel/ Palestine," Journal of Palestine Studies Vol.51 No. 2-2022, <a href="https://palestine-studies.org">palestine-studies.org</a>, 2022</i>	
6.	<p>"Indigenous peoples in Palestine</p> <p>The indigenous peoples of Palestine are the Jahalin, al-Kaabneh, al-Azazmeh, al-Ramadin and al-Rshaida Bedouins. Israel abstained from voting for the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the indigenous peoples living in Palestine are still living with demolitions and confiscations of their property as well as restricted rights to movement."</p> <p>– <i>International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, website article "Indigenous peoples in Palestine," <a href="https://iwqia.org">iwqia.org</a>, accessed 3/24/2025</i></p>	<p>"The Jewish people are not strangers in our homeland, the land of our forefathers,' Netanyahu says in a speech to be delivered Wednesday evening when he meets with President Obama and Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas at the White House that was distributed to reporters beforehand. 'But we recognize that another people share this land with us. And I came here to find an historic compromise that will enable both peoples to live in peace, security and dignity.'"</p> <p>– <i>Ron Kampeas, "Netanyahu recognizes Palestinian claim to the land," <a href="https://jta.org">jta.org</a>, 9/1/2010</i></p>
7.	<p>"... During the period of the Mandate, the Zionist Organization worked to secure the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine.</p> <p>The indigenous people of Palestine, whose forefathers had inhabited the land for virtually the two preceding millennia [2,000 years] felt this design to be a violation of their natural and inalienable rights.</p> <p>They also viewed it as an infringement of assurances of independence given by the Allied Powers to Arab leaders in return for their support during the war.</p> <p>The result was mounting resistance to the Mandate by Palestinian Arabs, followed by resort to violence by the Jewish community as the Second World War drew to a close. ..."</p> <p>– <i>United Nations, website page "History &amp; Background," <a href="https://un.org">un.org</a>, accessed 3/24/2025</i></p>	<p>"There are those who question our right to our ancient homeland, and even our right to exist within its sacred boundaries. How dare they?... Let the world know that we were granted our right to exist by the God of our fathers at the glimmer of the dawn of human civilization 4,000 years ago. The Jewish people have a historic, eternal and inalienable right to the whole of the land of our forefathers."</p> <p>– <i>Menachem Begin speech to Knesset June 1977 after being elected Prime Minister, "Balak: Declaring from the Mountaintops and the Knesset," <a href="https://theisraelbible.com">theisraelbible.com</a>, 7/19/2024</i></p>

## Chapter Number and Title

	<b>A.</b> <b>Arab Claims on The Land</b>	<b>B.</b> <b>Jewish Claims on The Land</b>
8.	<p>"If I were an Arab leader, I would never sign an agreement with Israel. It is normal; we have taken their country. It is true God promised it to us, but how could that interest them? Our God is not theirs. There has been Anti-Semitism, the Nazis, Hitler, Auschwitz, but was that their fault? They see but one thing: we have come and we have stolen their country. Why would they accept that?"</p> <p>– <i>Verify Source</i> - David Ben-Gurion (the first Israeli Prime Minister): Quoted by Nahum Goldmann in <i>Le Paradoxe Juif</i> (The Jewish Paradox), pp121. <span style="color: red;">[DATE OF QUOTE]</span></p>	<p>"The Romans knew the coastal region of the Land of Israel as 'Palestine,' which was named after the ancient Philistine people who once inhabited the coastal territory of the Land of Israel. ...</p> <p>A 2019 DNA study of skeletons exhumed from Philistine tombs in the coastal Israeli cities of Ashdod and Ashkelon found that the Philistines come from a 'southern European gene pool.' In other words, the ancient Philistines have no genetic relation whatsoever to the modern Palestinian-Arabs."</p> <p>– Yair Netanyahu, son of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and an Israeli radio host and columnist with a M.A. in government, "Why the Jewish People Are the Rightful Owners of the Land of Israel   Opinion," ran earlier in the Israeli publication ICE, <a href="https://newsweek.com">newsweek.com</a>, 10/20/2022</p>
9.	<p>"Let us not ignore the truth among ourselves ... politically we are the aggressors and they defend themselves... The country is theirs, because they inhabit it, whereas we want to come here and settle down, and in their view we want to take away from them their country. ...</p> <p>Behind the terrorism [by the Arabs] is a movement, which though primitive is not devoid of idealism and self sacrifice."</p> <p>– <i>Verify Source</i> - David Ben Gurion. Quoted on pp 91-2 of Chomsky's <i>Fateful Triangle</i>, which appears in Simha Flapan's "Zionism and the Palestinians," pp 141-2 citing a 1938 speech. <span style="color: red;">[DATE]</span></p>	<p>"Palestine up to 734 C. E. was never an Arabic country and was never so considered by geographers and historians. ... Furthermore, as we shall soon point out, when Palestine became a province of the Roman Empire, the Jews were considered an associate people. ...</p> <p>In conclusion, we may say that Judaism is the only religion and the Jews are the only people in the world who, from earliest times to modern days, are identified religiously, historically and legally with Palestine."</p> <p>– Solomon Zeitlin, "Jewish Rights in Palestine," <i>The Jewish Quarterly Review</i>, Vol. 38, No. 2, <a href="https://www.jstor.org">jstor.org</a>, 10/1947</p>
10.	<p>On the 6th of February 1948, during a Mapai Party Council, Ben-Gurion responded to a remark from a member of the audience that "we have no land</p>	<p>"ERETZ-ISRAEL (the Land of Israel) was the birthplace of the Jewish people. ...</p> <p>Impelled by this historic and traditional attachment, Jews</p>

	<b>A.</b> <b>Arab Claims on The Land</b>	<b>B.</b> <b>Jewish Claims on The Land</b>
	<p>there" [in the hills and mountains west of Jerusalem] by saying: "The war will give us the land. The concepts of 'ours' and 'not ours' are peace concepts, only, and in war they lose their whole meaning"</p> <p>– <i>Verify Source</i> - (Ben-Gurion, War Diary, Vol. 1, entry dated 6 February 1948. p.211)</p>	<p>strove in every successive generation to re-establish themselves in their ancient homeland. ...</p> <p>This right was recognized in the Balfour Declaration ... and re-affirmed in the Mandate of the League of Nations which, in particular, gave ... the right of the Jewish people to rebuild its National Home."</p> <p>– "The Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel (May 14, 1948)," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a>, accessed 10/29/2024</p>

## Chapter I Recap

The first of the six sections of this chapter pointed out how both the Jews and the Palestinians have arguable historical claims to The Land, but, the vagaries of history, genetics, the ebb and flow of who controlled The Land, or what parts of it and when, makes an understanding and analysis of the Jewish and Palestinian claims difficult, if not impossible.

The second Section shows some specific historical events that show changes over time.

The third section, shows that the population of the Jews and non-Jews on The Land at various dates and years, established that for at least 430 years, from 1517 to 1947, The Land was overwhelmingly populated by the Arabs, from 98.33% of the population in 1517, to 64.86% in 1947.

Then, in 1948, one year later, a million Palestinians were driven out of Palestine (some left, advised to go for their safety), while about 100,000 Jews entered The Land. The population of the Jews on The Land jumped from 35.14% in 1947 to 82.04% in one year, 1948.

Given The Land was almost entirely populated by the Palestinians in 1517, how many years or centuries prior to that date were the Palestinians still the majority of The Land's population?

The fourth section of the chapter showed that in 1914, 98.4% of The Land belonged to the Palestinians, dropping a bit to 93.4% by 1947, and then plunging to 22% by 1949.<sup>6</sup> That substantial decrease in Palestinian land ownership in 1948 and 1949, was caused by similar dynamics as was the change in population of the Jews and Palestinians in those same two years-the exodus million Palestinians from The Land in 1947 to 1949..

What of the unrecorded ownership of The Land prior to 1914? How far back in time did the substantial majority of Arabs ownership of The Land extend? Would the Jews prior to 1914, have sold a lot of land to the Palestinians? If not, that suggests that the majority of Palestinian land ownership might have gone back many years prior to 1914.

The fifth section set out statements about Jews and non-Jews threatening to kill the other. While these statements should not have a bearing on whether or not Jews or non-Jews have the stronger claims to The Land, they do show the level of emotion, anxiety and fear that could only have increased the parties paranoia and eased the road to killing, making any compromises of the Jews and Palestinians difficult, and when made, permeated with distrust and fragility.

The sixth section sets out curated opinions of the conflicting Jew and non-Jew claims to The Land. What value are those opinions? Should the power or status of the opinion giver carry more weight than that of a common person? Do those personal opinions contribute to understanding the Jew versus non-Jew claims to The Land? Are those opinions more or less valuable than the population or land ownership percentages? How should one gauge their comparative weight, if any, of the claimants

The above charted percentages of population and the percentages of land ownership favor the Palestinians. However, this chapter (like other in this book) can be viewed a bit like *Rashomon*,<sup>7</sup> meaning that some readers will see and interpret the preceding facts and data differently; some seeing the information favoring the Palestinians, others as favoring the Jews. Some may see the claims and data too confusing and too opaque to judge.

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<sup>6</sup> No Jew and Arab land ownership records have been located as of the end of 1948.

<sup>7</sup> *Rashomon* is a classic Japanese 1950s film in which a handful of witnesses, seeing a rape and killing, give vastly different accounts of what they saw.





# Chapter II: UN Partition Plan, 1947; A Peacemaker Assassinated

After hostilities increased between the Arabs and Jews in the first part of the 20th century, the British accepted the Mandate for Palestine from the Council of the League of Nations on September 29, 1923.

During the subsequent 24 years, the British were attacked mainly by the Jews but also by Arabs. Finding the Mandate untenable, the British handed it off to the United Nations on February 14, 1947, hoping, in part, that the UN could find a path for peace in Palestine.

This chapter examines three failed plans intended to make peace between the Arabs and the Jews or Israelis. The first plan was formulated after discussions and meetings sponsored by the United Nations; the two subsequent plans were proposed by a Swedish diplomatic mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte, brought in by the British.

## Section 1.

### UN Partition Plan – Resolution 181

The United Nations (UN) received the mandate for Palestine from the British on February 14, 1947.<sup>8</sup> The UN then conducted meetings and held discussions to come up with a plan for peace between the Jews and Arabs.

The UN's work culminated with the passing of its Partition Plan, memorialized as UN Resolution 181, on November 29, 1947.<sup>9</sup>

Excluding the land held out for Jerusalem-Bethlehem for international control, the Jews were to receive “62 percent of Palestine (most of it desert), consisting of the Negev (including Beersheba), the Coastal Plain from just north of Haifa down to Rehovot (including Tel Aviv and the Arab town of Jaffa), and eastern Galilee (including largely Arab Safad and the mixed town of Tiberias), and the Arabs about 35 percent of the country consisting of Judea (including Hebron), Samaria (including Nablus and Jenin), and central and

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<sup>8</sup> “Report of the UN Special Committee on Palestine [UNSCOP], Summary,” [israeled.org](https://israeled.org), accessed 11/7/2024; According to [un.org](https://un.org), the British made an announcement on February 18, 1947, “The Question Of Palestine,” New York, 1979.

<sup>9</sup> “United Nations Resolution 181,” [britannica.com](https://britannica.com), 10/15/2024; The vote for the Resolution was of 33 for (58.93%), 13 against (23.21%), with 10 abstaining (17.86%).

western Galilee (including the Arab towns of Acre and Nazareth and the Jewish town of Nahariya.)”<sup>10</sup>

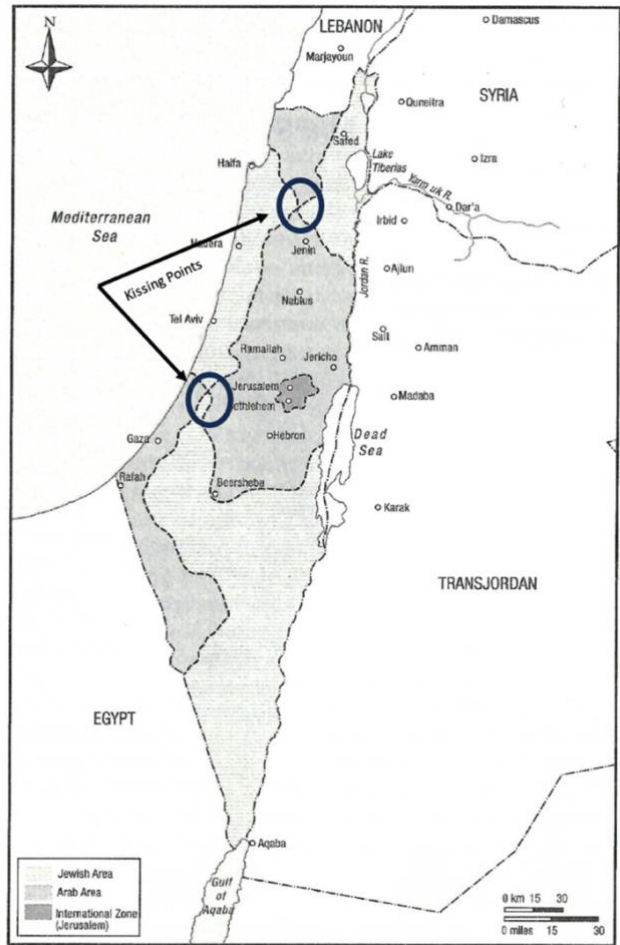
As set out on the preliminary map above, drafted from Resolution 181, there are seven parts of the plan. The Jews and Palestinians each would have received three parts of land. Those six parts had two “kissing points,” circled on the map. It was intended that those Arab and Jewish lands would be connected by a tunnel or an overpass, so each had unfettered access to their three parts of land.<sup>11</sup>

The “kissing points” of the six parts of the plan were to be under international supervision.<sup>12</sup>

The seventh part was to be “... an international trusteeship for the Jerusalem-Bethlehem part, where Christendom's holy sites, as well as Judaism's and Islam's were concerned ...”<sup>13</sup>

The Jews/Zionists accepted the plan, but the Arabs did not. Some thought that the Jews/Zionists accepted the plan because it gave them an internationally sanctioned hold on over 50% of The Land that they did not previously own;

*The UN's Partition Plan; November 29, 1947*



**Map 2** United Nations Partition Plan, 1947

<sup>10</sup> Benny Morris, 1948, Page 47

<sup>11</sup> Benny Morris, 1948, Page 47

<sup>12</sup> Benny Morris, 1948, Page 47

<sup>13</sup> Benny Morris, 1948, Page 47

some thought it likely that the Arabs rejected the plan as it would have given away much of The Land they lived on, and thought was theirs.

The Map was never formalized.

## Section 2.

### 1948 – A Peacemaker Assassinated

Beginning in the first part of the 20th century, there were an increasing number of hostilities between the Arabs and Jews. After the British officially received the mandate for Palestine on September 29, 1923, they were attacked for some years, mainly by the Jews. The British finally handed off their Palestinian Mandate to the United Nations (UN) on February 14, 1947.

On May 20, 1948, five days after the state of Israel was born and attacked, the UN brought in as peacemaker, Count Folke Bernadotte. Bernadotte, a respected Swedish peace negotiator, with a track record of saving several thousand Jews from the Nazis. His charge was to sculpt a solution acceptable to the Jews and the Arabs. He presented his first plan on June 27, 1948 ([see map on page 53](#)). His plan was turned down by the Arabs and the Jews. Bernadotte then said he would try a revised plan, but before he could present that plan, he was assassinated by a Jewish terrorist group on September 17, 1948.

The following quote from the Folke Bernadotte Academy adds some color and background to his assassination:

“Folke Bernadotte was already well-known internationally through the White Buses Operation during the final months of the Second World War, when he successfully negotiated with the Nazi regime in Germany to secure the release of thousands of concentration camp prisoners who were transported to Sweden. As Vice-Chairman of the Swedish Red Cross, Folke Bernadotte had a wide international network.

His effort as a mediator for the UN started well. Only two weeks after he took on the mission a month-long truce was declared on June 11, 1948.

While Folke Bernadotte devoted a great deal of energy to organize the monitoring of the truce, he was deeply committed to the Palestinian refugees. Through the

humanitarian work that he initiated, he formed the basis for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNWRA).

Protected by the truce Folke Bernadotte proceeded to formulate a proposal for a more sustainable solution to the conflict, and drafted a roadmap to peace. According to the plan the formerly British mandate Palestine should become a union between Jews and Arabs, where the Jewish part would consist of Israel and the Arabic part would consist of the Kingdom of Transjordan (today's Jordan).

The plan caused outrage among both parties and was turned down by Israel as well as all Arab states except Transjordan. As soon as the truce formally ceased to be valid on July 9 the acts of war were resumed. Following repeated requests Folke Bernadotte got a number of monitors on the ground. Thus laying the groundwork for the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) designated to monitor ceasefires and supervise armistice agreements in the region.

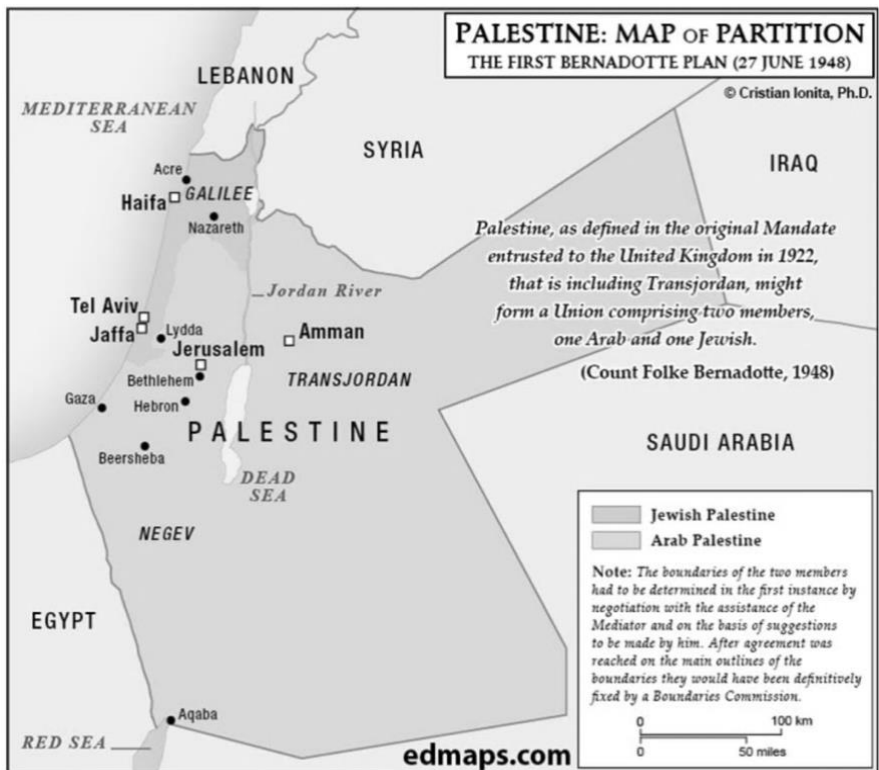
Folke Bernadotte then began to work on a new proposal for a peaceful solution to the conflict. But he never had a chance to present it to the UN General Assembly. When Folke Bernadotte travelled in a convoy of three cars on his way to negotiations in Jerusalem in the afternoon on September 17, his car was stopped by men dressed in camouflage uniforms. One of them ran over to the car where Folke Bernadotte sat, inserted a handgun and shot him in the chest. The French Colonel André Serot, who sat next to Folke Bernadotte in the back of the car, was also hit and died in the attack.

Some members of the Stern Gang, a Jewish underground terror organization in Israel, were imprisoned for a short while but no one was convicted for the murder. In May 1949 the Israeli government stated in a report to the UN that no individuals had been tied to the crime even though indicators pointed at the Stern Gang. After the statute of limitations for the murder had expired in 1968 several members of the Stern Gang eventually came forward and

admitted that they had been involved in the murder of Folke Bernadotte.

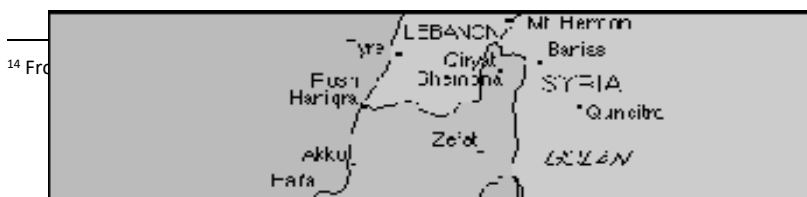
Folke Bernadotte's plan for a political solution died with its author. At the same time Folke Bernadotte's effort in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict made him famous as one of the first initiators of international peace operations, and the Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) is named in his memory."<sup>14</sup>

*Folke Bernadotte's first failed peace plan; June 27, 1948*



Need permission: Sent email 6/17/2025: Map: The First Bernadotte Plan, "Palestine: A Map of the First Bernadotte Plan (June 1948)," [edmaps.com](http://edmaps.com), accessed 6/17/2025

*Folke Bernadotte's second failed peace plan; September 16, 1948*



## *An Improbable Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict*

*Map: Second Bernadotte Plan, "Israel War of Independence: The Bernadotte Truce Plan," [jewishvirtuallibrary.org](http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org), permission granted 6/18/2025, accessed 6/17/2025*

Here are the broad comparisons of the three failed plans for peace.

**Chart 1**

	<b>A.</b> <b>UN Resolution 181</b> <b>11/29/1947</b>	<b>B.</b> <b>Bernadotte</b> <b>1<sup>st</sup> Proposal</b> <b>6/27/1948</b>	<b>C.</b> <b>Bernadotte</b> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Proposal</b> <b>9/16/1948</b>
1.	<p>"United Nations Resolution 181, resolution passed by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 1947 that called for the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states, with the city of Jerusalem as a corpus separatum (Latin: 'separate entity') to be governed by a special international regime.</p> <p>The resolution—which was considered by the Jewish community in Palestine to be a legal basis for the establishment of Israel, and which was rejected by the Arab community—was succeeded almost immediately by violence..."<sup>15</sup></p> <p>On page 50</p>	<p>"A plan proposed by UN mediator Folke Bernadotte on 28 June 1948 with the purpose of bringing an end to the 1948 War and promoting a settlement to the question of Palestine.</p> <p>The plan was brought forth in light of the truce that began on 11 June. It suggested a settlement along the lines of the Partition Plan adopted by the UN General Assembly in November 1947, with two states, one Jewish and one Arab, forming an economic union, each being in control of its own affairs.</p> <p>Bernadotte suggested a map showing two contiguous states as a basis for border negotiations.</p> <p>The plan did not gain wide acceptance on either side, and Bernadotte proposed a modified plan in September that year, but was assassinated immediately afterwards."<sup>16</sup></p> <p>See map on page 53</p>	<p>"A plan proposed by UN mediator Folke Bernadotte on 15 September 1948, following the rejection of his earlier plan by both sides, aimed at bringing an end to the 1948 War and resolving the question of Palestine.</p> <p>He noted that implementation of the original Partition Plan has become unrealistic due to the situation on the ground and reservations made by both sides.</p> <p>The revised plan abandoned the idea of an economic union, called for an international regime in Jerusalem, as well as for the return of Palestinian refugees to their homes, and made territorial suggestions similar to those in the earlier plan.</p> <p>The day following the publication of the plan, Bernadotte was assassinated by Zionist militia Lehi in Jerusalem."<sup>17</sup></p> <p>See map on page 54</p>

<sup>15</sup> "United Nations Resolution 181," [britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com), accessed 5/19/2025

<sup>16</sup> "First Bernadotte Plan (1948)," [ecf.org.il](https://ecf.org.il), accessed 5/19/2025

<sup>17</sup> "Second Bernadotte Plan (1948)," [ecf.org.il](https://ecf.org.il), accessed 5/19/2025

## **Chapter II Recap:**

The British accepted the Mandate for Palestine from the Council of the League of Nations in 1923. During the subsequent 24 years, the British were frequently attacked by Jews and also to a lesser extent by Arabs. Finding the Mandate untenable, the British handed it off to the United Nations in February, 1947.

The UN then conducted meetings and held discussion to formulate a peace plan between the Jews and the Arabs, known as UN Resolution 181. The Resolution allocated about 3% of The Land of Palestine for Jerusalem and Bethlehem, 62% to the Jews, and the balance of 35% for the Arabs. The Resolution was never adopted, nor the map completed.

That map shows that Palestine was to be divided into seven parts; three parts of land for the Jews, three parts for the Palestinians, and the seventh part comprised of Jerusalem and Bethlehem. The map included “kissing points” (circled on the map), that were to be connected by a tunnel or overpass so the Arabs and Jews would each have access to their three parts of land, without crossing the land of the other. The map was never completed, so the issue of the tunnels or overpasses of the two kissing points was never resolved. The Jews accepted Resolution 181 but the Arabs did not.

Five days after the state of Israel was born and the new state was attacked, the UN appointed Count Folke Bernadotte, a respected Swedish peace negotiator, to craft a land sharing plan that the Arabs and Jews would find acceptable. He presented his first proposal, which was turned down by both the Arabs and the Jews.

Bernadotte then went to work on a revised plan but was assassinated in September, 1948, a short time before he could present it. That plan was presented shortly after his death, and it was rejected by the parties.

A year after his assassination, the Israeli government stated that no individuals had been tied to the crime. After the statute of limitations for murder expired 20 years later, several members of a Jewish terror organization admitted that they had been involved in the murder of Bernadotte.



## Chapter III: Right of Return

From 1947 to 1949, an estimated one million Palestinians left and fled The Land. Most departed in fear and haste, leaving behind their land, infrastructure, and their personal possessions, including financial assets.

The Israeli government subsequently took the position and passed laws that, with few exceptions, left the Palestinians no right to return to their land or a way to recover their property, lost, damaged or confiscated by the new Israeli state. The state deemed the Palestinians property left behind abandoned property (on page 58).

Many Palestinians and their descendants have since wanted to return to their homes and areas where they were living when they left The Land. Palestinians also wanted compensation for their property taken by the Israeli government. The issue of the Right of Return of the Arabs and compensation for designated abandoned assets have been stumbling blocks to peace.

That right of return has been non-negotiable by the Israelis because, they say, that if the all Arabs and their descendant returned to their land and were citizens, the return of so many Arabs could cause the Jews to again become a minority in Israel, causing them to lose political control of their fought-for homeland.

The Right of Return wouldn't be much of a problem for Israel if only the Palestinians who actually left in 1947 to 1949 were allowed to return because the youngest of those would today be 76 years old in 2025 (2025 less 1949). Given that the life expectancy of Palestinians prior to October 7, 2023, was around 75, and post October 7, much lower, if no descendants of those Palestinians who left were allowed to return, those who are left, given expected mortality rates, would die in the next few years.

If, however, the right of return included the descendants of those who left The Land mainly in 1947 to 1949, that returning Arab population could be a political threat to Israel. The returning Arabs and their descendants (including those in Gaza and in the West Bank) could again be a majority in Israel. In 2023, there were about 7,938,050 Jews in Israel and an estimated 9,233,520 Arabs, Christians and Moslems, including the Arab refugees in neighboring Egypt, Jordan and Syria (on page 74).

The Arabs say they have a right to return to their land because they were driven or forced out, fearing for their lives and for the lives of their families.

They also cite international precedent wherein after a war or when fighting subsides, people who have fled during fighting often have had a right to return to land they left. Words of UN Resolution 194, in 1948, read in part:

"Resolves that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbors should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the governments or authorities responsible; ..."

The Israelis say the Arabs have no Right of Return because they left their land voluntarily.

Two important questions about the Right of Return: whose land was it before Israel was born (on page 13), and whether or not the Palestinians left their land voluntarily or were forced to leave, fearing for their and their families' lives.

## Section 1. 1950 Absentees' Property Law

The 1950 Absentee's Property law (APL) also has been a stumbling block in negotiation between the Arabs and Israelis, but for different reasons. While the concept of a state taking abandoned property is not unusual, and can be appropriate and legal, the question is how and why such property was taken, and what was the resolution of such acquired property.

The Arabs tend to see the APL as little more than legalized theft of their property, while the state of Israel declares that the law was a necessary and legal way of obtaining abandoned and undeveloped land for the good of the new state of Israel. Appendix D, on page 369, shows a copy of the APL law.

"In [3/15] 1950, the [Israeli] Knesset passed the Absentees Property Law [APL/ABL<sup>18</sup>], which declared that any property situated within the post-war boundaries of Israel and owned by an Arab who had left the country

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<sup>18</sup> Sources show the abbreviation as "ABL" or "APL" and "APL" will be used unless a source shows otherwise.

between November 29, 1947 and May 19, 1948, or by a Palestinian who went abroad or to an area of Palestine held by hostile forces up to September 1, 1948, lost all rights to that property.

The law appointed a Custodianship Council for Absentees' Property, whose president was to be known as the custodian of absentees' property. It then declared that 'every right an absentee had in any property shall pass automatically to the custodian at the time of the vesting of the property; and the status of the custodian shall be the same as was that of the owner of the property.'

In other words, the law stated that all property belonging to 'absentee' owners was irretrievably lost to them."<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Eliav Breuer, "Polish restitution law same as Israeli absentee law: MKs Cassif, Abou Shehadeh," [jpost.com](https://jpost.com), 8/15/2021

## Section 2. Conflicting Statements on Arab Property Taken

The following chart indicates how the Absentees' Property Law has been seen differently by Arabs and the Israelis.

**Chart 1**

<b>Absentees' Property Law (Both Sides)</b>		
	<b>A. The Israeli Absentee Law Unfairly Took Arab Land and Assets</b>	<b>B. The Israeli Absentee Law did not Unfairly Take Arab Land or Assets</b>
1.	<p>"At the time of its enactment, the APL, while drafted very broadly and giving substantial powers and discretion to the Custodian, was expressed as being exceptional and resulting directly from the war.</p> <p>Given that it was not envisaged as providing for indefinite expropriation of property, its adoption as a general rule of property law is therefore extremely problematic.</p> <p>Indeed these legal problems were recognised to a degree by former Israeli Supreme Court president Asher Grunis, ... He accepted that the 'absentees' are not refugees, and they have acquired this 'absentee' status 'not because of any act taken on their part, but because of the transfer of control in Jerusalem to Israeli hands and the application of Israeli law there.'"</p> <p>– "The Absentee Property Law and Israel's policies of forced evictions of Palestinians in East Jerusalem," <a href="http://lphr.org.uk">lphr.org.uk</a>, 5/28/2015</p>	<p>"The Commissioner [Commissioner of Government Property and Abandoned Lands in Judea and Samaria] is charged with managing state lands, deserted properties (absentee lands of Palestinians who abandoned the region), and Jewish lands that were purchased prior to 1948, during the British Mandate period.</p> <p>The Commissioner operates pursuant to the professional guidelines issued by the Israel Lands Authority and the laws applicable to the region.</p> <p>From a policy perspective, the Commissioner is guided by the Head of the Civil Administration and the security apparatus."</p> <p>– "Commissioner of Government Property and Abandoned Lands in Judea and Samaria (Israel Lands Authority in Judea and Samaria)," <a href="http://gov.il">gov.il</a>, accessed 3/24/2025</p>
2.	<p>"According to the Absentees' Property Law (1950), Palestinian refugees expelled after November 29, 1947, are 'absentees' and are denied any</p>	<p>"The Absentee Property Law was the major vehicle through which Israel took control of property owned by Palestinians who fled</p>

## Chapter Number and Title

Absentees' Property Law (Both Sides)		
	A.  <b>The Israeli Absentee Law Unfairly Took Arab Land and Assets</b>	B.  <b>The Israeli Absentee Law did not Unfairly Take Arab Land or Assets</b>
	<p>rights. Their land, houses/apartments, and bank accounts (movable and immovable property) were confiscated by the state.”<sup>20</sup></p> <p>– “Five ways Israeli law discriminates against Palestinians,” <a href="http://aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a>, 7/19/2018</p>	<p>or were expelled from Israel in the war in 1948.</p> <p>Between 1948 and 1967, the Absentee Property Law enabled the newly-born state of Israel to legally place such property at the disposal of the Israeli public and, in this manner, millions of dunams [half acre] of privately-owned Palestinian lands were effectively ‘nationalized’ and re-purposed for the construction of development towns, kibbutzim and moshavim inside the Green Line.”</p> <p>– “Everything You Need to Know About Jerusalem &amp; the Absentee Property Law,” <a href="http://t-j.org.il">t-j.org.il</a>, 6/13/2013</p>
3.	<p>“The Absentee Property Law was enacted in 1950 ...</p> <p>The Law gives the Israeli Custodian of Absentee Property the ‘right’ to seize, administer and control land owned by persons defined as ‘absentee’. ‘Absentee’ is defined as any Palestinian who, between 29 November 1947 and 18 May 1948, fled those parts of Palestine that became Israel (i.e. Palestinian refugees).</p> <p>The Palestinian lands seized under the Law following 1948 were eventually transferred from the Custodian to the Israeli Development Authority or the Jewish National Fund and made available for exclusive Jewish-only settlement. In other words, the Law ‘legalized’ the confiscation of Palestinian property in what is now Israel, and turned that land to Jewish-only use, with little or no</p>	<p>“Israel passed the Absentees’ Property Law in 1950 to codify emergency regulations enacted during the War of Independence to deal with immovable property (land and buildings) abandoned as people were killed, were driven off or fled.</p> <p>In a state with limited space and a massive influx of immigrants in the 1950s, the law enabled Israel to put the land to use, with sales proceeds meant to be provided to the absentee owners whenever Israel achieved peace with its neighbors.</p> <p>The 1965 revision allows the Custodian for Absentees’ Property to apply the same process to land people had bequeathed to Islamic endowments to provide income to their families or their communities, again with the stated intention of offering sales</p>

<sup>20</sup> “Simultaneously, the Law of Return (1950) gave Jews from anywhere in the world the right to automatically become Israeli citizens.”

<b>Absentees' Property Law (Both Sides)</b>		
	<b>A.  The Israeli Absentee Law Unfairly Took Arab Land and Assets</b>	<b>B.  The Israeli Absentee Law did not Unfairly Take Arab Land or Assets</b>
	<p>compensation paid to the original Palestinian landowners.”</p> <p>– Background, “Israel’s Continued Land Confiscation in Jerusalem: The Application of Israel’s Absentee Property Law,” <a href="#">nad.ps</a>, 1/28/2005</p>	<p>proceeds to the proper heirs in the future.”</p> <p>– “Sale of Waqf Property Approved,” <a href="#">israeled.org</a>, accessed 3/24/2025</p>
4.	<p>“... (‘Absentee Property Law’) is the main law in a series of laws that regulate the treatment of property belonging to Palestinians who left, were forced to flee, or were deported during the 1948 War.</p> <p>These Palestinian refugees left behind a great deal of property and the Absentee Property Law has served as the legal basis for transferring such property into the possession of the State of Israel. ...”</p> <p>– Norwegian Refugee Council PDF in “Israeli Colonialist Settlers Occupy A Palestinian Land In Jerusalem,” <a href="#">imemc.org</a>, 8/28/2018</p>	<p>“... [Israeli Minister of Finance Benjamin] Netanyahu on the other hand said then, ‘this is the right Zionist decision to be taken. ... Israel has the rules and sovereignty, and since Jerusalem is unified this is the right policy.</p> <p>Arab residents of Judea and Samaria and Gaza have no claim on any of the absentees land.”</p> <p>– “Absentees law still in effect in East Jerusalem,” <a href="#">imemc.org</a>, 5/18/2005</p>
5.	<p>“... Property belonging to absentees was placed under the control of the State of Israel with the Custodian for Absentees’ Property. The Absentees’ Property Law was the main legal instrument used by Israel to take possession of the land belonging to the internal and external Palestinian refugees, and Muslim Waqf properties across the state.”</p> <p>– Adalah (“Justice” in Arabic), an independent human rights organization and legal center, “Absentees’ Property Law,” <a href="#">adalah.org</a>, accessed 3/25/2025</p>	<p>“...the Absentee Property law of 1950. This law facilitated the state takeover of Palestinian property, by considering those who had fled or not been present between 29th November 1947 (date of UN 181 ‘Partition Plan’) and Israel’s Declaration of Independence (May 14, 1948) as ‘absentees’, whose property would be taken over by the state.”</p> <p>– “Legalizing the theft of Palestinian land has been Israeli policy since Day 1,” <a href="#">mondoweiss.net</a>, 2/7/2017</p>
6.	<p>“The Absentees’ Property Law of [3/15] 1950 replaced the Emergency Regulations on Absentees’ Property of [12/2] 1948 and established the legal</p>	<p>“Hence, it is true that some Arabs lost their residences by vacating them in 1948 only to realize they</p>

Absentees' Property Law (Both Sides)		
	A.  The Israeli Absentee Law Unfairly Took Arab Land and Assets	B.  The Israeli Absentee Law did not Unfairly Take Arab Land or Assets
	<p>regime of expropriating refugee property.</p> <p>Under the law, any Arab who left his or her place of residence during the war was an absentee, even if he or she did not leave the newly formed state.</p> <p>In this way, the law enabled the expropriation of the land of Palestinians who were present and were citizens of the state but were legally classified as absent."</p> <p>– "Introduction: Legislating Settler Colonialism Today," <i>Critical Times</i> (2021) 4 (3): 562–564. <a href="https://dukeupress.edu">dukeupress.edu</a>, 12/1/2021</p>	<p>were unable to return once the fighting stopped.</p> <p>It is also true that some Arab individuals have lost their homes due to Israeli military or security measures. And while any legitimate grievance should be recognized and compensated, the problem is small compared to the large amounts of land Israel obtained legally and the number of Jews who lost their properties in Arab countries.</p> <p>Therefore, it in no way calls into question the legitimacy of the Jewish State."</p> <p>– Susan Michael, "Did the Jews Steal the Palestinians' Land?" <a href="https://icej.org">icej.org</a>, 4/5/2017</p>
7.	<p>"... Many Palestinian Arabs who did not flee their homes were also forced from their land.</p> <p>For example, the Defense (Emergency) Regulations, 1945 (which were inherited from the British Mandate), were used to declare 'closed areas' in areas populated by Arabs, effectively denying them access to their land. In fact some land was confiscated without any legal basis at all.</p> <p>The Land Acquisition (Validation of Acts and Compensation) Law, 1953 was enacted to guarantee the 'legality' of the confiscation of land (both absentee and non-absentee) during and after 1948. It did so by retroactively legalizing the seizure of land on the basis of 'security' and 'development.' ..."</p> <p>"The Historical Context of the Israeli Land and Planning Law Regime," <i>Palestinian Citizens of Israel: Defying the Ongoing Nakba</i> (Issue No. 51 Winter 2012), <a href="https://badil.org">badil.org</a>, 2012</p>	<p>"Among the registered private lands in the West Bank, there is a special category of Absentee Land, belonging to people who fled the West Bank in 1967.</p> <p>A special order gives the State the power to manage these properties and actually to occupy them until the owners' return (which, since Israeli stopped the policy of family reunification, can happen only in extremely rare cases). The total area of such land is estimated at 43,000 hectares. [One hectare is about 2.5 acres]</p> <p>As many of these lands were uncultivated for years, they were later declared State Lands. The order allows the Commissioner of Governmental and Abandoned property to lease and even sell the land. ..."</p> <p>– "Methods of Confiscation – How does Israel justify and legalize confiscation of lands?" <a href="https://peacenow.org.il">peacenow.org.il</a>, 1/1/2009</p>

<b>Absentees' Property Law (Both Sides)</b>		
	<b>A. The Israeli Absentee Law Unfairly Took Arab Land and Assets</b>	<b>B. The Israeli Absentee Law did not Unfairly Take Arab Land or Assets</b>
8.	<p>"Beginning in 1948 and in subsequent decades, Israeli authorities seized hundreds of thousands of dunams of land from Palestinians (10 dunams equals 1 hectare). ...</p> <p>During this period, Israeli authorities confined Palestinians in Israel to dozens of enclaves and severely restricted their movement. They also used various military regulations and new laws to seize land belonging to Palestinians who had become refugees or Palestinian citizens who were internally displaced, including by declaring land to be 'absentee property,' taking it over, and later converting it to state land.</p> <p>One historian estimates that of the 370 Jewish towns and villages established by the Israeli government between 1948 and 1953, 350 were built on land confiscated from Palestinians."</p> <p>– "Israel: Discriminatory Land Policies Hem in Palestinians," <a href="http://hrw.org">hrw.org</a>, 5/12/2020</p>	<p>"The de facto acquisition of land in the above-mentioned districts under Israeli military occupation was all the easier because there was no precise legislation governing the management of land abandoned by the Arabs.</p> <p>It was not until 1950 that the Knesset ... adopted laws which were supposed to legalize the de facto acquisition of land that had been the practice up to then.</p> <p>The institutions responsible for the management of land abandoned by the Palestinians, ... found a justification for the measures they had taken with respect to the use of this land in the Absentee Property Law of March 1950.</p> <p>It is estimated that between 15 May 1948 and the end of 1951 more than 684,000 Jewish immigrants settled in Israel on a substantial part of the land abandoned by the Palestinians."</p> <p>– "Acquisition Of Land In Palestine," <a href="http://un.org">un.org</a>, 1980</p>
9.	<p>"The Israeli government has quietly seized thousands of acres of Palestinian-owned land in and around east Jerusalem after a secret cabinet decision to use a 55-year-old law against Arabs separated from farms and orchards by the vast 'security barrier'. ... The move has drawn stinging criticism from the Palestinian leadership and some Israelis, who call it 'legalised theft' ..."</p> <p>– "Israelis use barrier and 55-year-old law to quietly seize Palestinians' land," <a href="http://theguardian.com">theguardian.com</a>, 1/30/2005</p>	<p>"To this day, and in cooperation with the Attorney General's office, settler groups utilize the 1970 amendment to the absentee law in order to 'resettle' Israeli Jews in Palestinian neighborhoods based on the justification that these neighborhoods were owned by Jews before 1948.</p> <p>That is, the Attorney General's office accepts settlers' historic claims to the land, whether factual or not, irrespective of Palestinians' residency and property rights."</p>



## Chapter Number and Title

Absentees' Property Law (Both Sides)		
	A.  The Israeli Absentee Law Unfairly Took Arab Land and Assets	B.  The Israeli Absentee Law did not Unfairly Take Arab Land or Assets
		<p>– “How Israel Applies the Absentees’ Property Law to Confiscate Palestinian Property in Jerusalem,” <a href="http://jerusalemstory.com">jerusalemstory.com</a>, 11/13/2022</p>
10.	<p>“In March 1950, the Absentees’ Property Law (ABL [APL]) defined an absentee as:</p> <p>‘a person who, at any time during the period between (November 29, 1947) and (May 19, 1948) has ceased to exist (and no longer) was a legal owner of any property situated in the area of Israel...’</p> <p>The ABL [APL] transferred property owner rights to a Custodian of Absentee Property. It made him liable to the real owner for the value, but prohibited the return of his land.</p> <p>Israeli law assured that Palestinians remaining in Israel, relocated and declared ‘Absentees,’ no longer were rightful owners of their own property.”</p> <p>– Stephen Lendman, a Research Associate of the Centre for Research on Globalization, “Israeli Theft of Palestinian Property,” <a href="http://palestinechronicle.com">palestinechronicle.com</a>, 1/8/2010</p>	<p>“Contrary to Amnesty’s charges about absentee property, there is nothing unusual about abandoned property passing into state ownership. Israel inherited the relevant laws, and the office of the Custodian of Absentee Property, from the British Mandate, ...</p> <p>Since the absent Palestinian owners were mostly residing in enemy states, they couldn’t, for example, pay property taxes (certainly the Arab states would not have permitted them to send any money to Israel). ...</p> <p>Instead of simply taking the property in this way, Israel protected the Palestinian owner’s interest by turning the property over to the Israeli Custodian, who, if he sold the property, held the value of the property in trust for the registered owner ...”</p> <p>– Alex Safian, “Amnesty International’s big lie about Israel,” <a href="http://israelhavom.com">israelhavom.com</a>, 2/4/2022</p>

### Section 3. Laws Regarding Right of Return

The following five laws collectively establish a legal framework that facilitates Jewish immigration and citizenship while excluding Palestinians, particularly those displaced during the 1948 and later conflicts.

The combination of the 1. Law of Return and the 3. Nationality Law creates a pathway to citizenship exclusively for Jews, while the 2. Absentees' Property Law, 4. Entry Into Israel Law, and 5. the 2003 Temporary Order, impose significant barriers to the return and residency of Palestinians.

#### 1. Law of Return (7/5/1950)

**Purpose:** Grants every Jew the right to immigrate to Israel and obtain citizenship.

**Key Provision:** Section 1: "Every Jew has the right to come to this country as an *oleh* [immigrant to Israel, Aliyah]." <sup>21</sup>

#### 2. Absentees' Property Law (3/14/1950)

**Purpose:** Allows the state to confiscate property belonging to "absentees," a term broadly defined to include many Palestinians who fled or were expelled during the 1948 war.

**Key Provision:** Section 1(b): Defines an "absentee" as ...

"(1) a person who, at any time during the period between the 16th Kislev, 5708 (29th November, 1947) and the day on which a declaration is published, under section 9(d) of the Law and Administration Ordinance, 5708-1948, that the state of emergency declared by the Provisional Council of State on the 10th Iyar, 5708 (19th May, 1948) has ceased to exist, was a legal owner of any property situated in the area of Israel or enjoyed or held it, whether by himself or through another, and who, at any time during the said period -

(i) was a national or citizen of the Lebanon, Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Trans-Jordan, Iraq or the Yemen, or

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<sup>21</sup> "Israel's Basic Laws: The Law of Return," [jewishvirtuallibrary.org](http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org), accessed 5/26/2025

(ii) was in one of these countries or in any part of Palestine outside the area of Israel, or

(iii) was a Palestinian citizen and left his ordinary place of residence in Palestine

(a) for a place outside Palestine before the 27th Av, 5708 (1st September, 1948); or

(b) for a place in Palestine held at the time by forces which sought to prevent the establishment of the State of Israel or which fought against it after its establishment;

(2) a body of persons which, at any time during the period specified in paragraph (1), was a legal owner of any property situated in the area of Israel or enjoyed or held such property, whether by itself or through another, and all the members, partners, shareholders, directors or managers of which are absentees within the meaning of paragraph (1), or the management of the business of which is otherwise decisively controlled by such absentees, or all the capital of which is in the hands of such absentees; ...”<sup>22</sup>

### 3. Nationality Law (7/14/1952)

**Purpose:** Defines the criteria for acquiring Israeli citizenship.

**Key Provisions:** Section 2(a): “Every ‘oleh’ under the Law of Return, 5710-1950, shall become an Israel national by return unless Israel nationality has been conferred on him by birth under section 4.”

Section 3: “Nationality by residence in Israel” outlines citizenship by residence, birth, and other provisions.<sup>23</sup>

### 4. Entry Into Israel Law (9/5/1952)

**Purpose:** Regulates the entry of non-citizens into Israel.

**Key Provisions:** Section 1(a): “The entry into Israel of a person, other than an Israel national, shall be by oleh's visa or by a visa under this Law.”

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<sup>22</sup> “Absentees' Property Law, 5710-1950,” Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, [palquest.org](http://palquest.org), 3/14/1950

<sup>23</sup> “Israel: Nationality Law, 5712-1952,” [refworld.org](http://refworld.org), 7/14/1953

Section 13(a): “In respect of a person other than an Israel national or an oleh under the Law of the Return, 57101950, the Minister of the Interior may issue an order of deportation if such person is in Israel without a permit of residence.”<sup>24</sup>

## **5. Nationality and Entry into Israel Law (Temporary Order) (7/31/2003)**

**Purpose:** Restricts the ability of Palestinians from the occupied territories to gain Israeli citizenship or residency through marriage to Israeli citizens.

**Key Provision:** Section 2: “Restriction on nationality and residence in Israel”

“During the period in which this Law shall be in effect, notwithstanding the provisions of any law, including section 7 of the Nationality Law, the Minister of Interior shall not grant a resident of the region nationality pursuant to the Nationality Law and shall not give a resident of the region a permit to reside in Israeli pursuant to the Entry into Israel Law. The regional commander shall not give such resident a permit to stay in Israel pursuant to the defense legislation in the region.”

### **(2) “Reservations”**

“The Interior Minister may grant nationality or give a permit to reside in Israel to a resident of the region if he is convinced that the said resident identifies with the State of Israel and its goals, and that the resident or his family members performed a meaningful act to advance the security, economy, or another matter important to the state, or that granting nationality or giving the permit to reside in Israel are of special interest to the state. In this paragraph, ‘family members’ means spouse, parent, child.”<sup>25</sup>

**[[A lawyer familiar with the above laws should double check our words on each.]]**

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<sup>24</sup> “Entry into Israel Law, 5712-1952,” [adalah.org](http://adalah.org), accessed 5/26/2025

<sup>25</sup> “Nationality and Entry into Israel Law (Temporary Order),” [adalah.org](http://adalah.org), 7/31/2003

## Section 4.

### Conflicting Quotes on the Right of Return

The following chart shows conflicting views on the right of return and of compensation.

**Chart 2**

	<b>A. Arabs on the Right of Return</b>	<b>B. Jews on the Right of Return</b>
1.	<p>UN Resolution A/RES/194(III). Palestine – Progress Report of the United Nations Mediator “Having considered further the situation in Palestine ... 11. Resolves that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the governments or authorities responsible; ...”</p> <p>– “<i>Palestine-Progress Report of the United Nations Mediator.</i>” UN. General Assembly (3rd sess.: 1948-1949 : Paris, etc.) <a href="http://digitallibrary.un.org">digitallibrary.un.org</a>, 12/11/1948, Page 24</p>	<p>“In comments Sunday [1/7/2018] to ministers at the weekly cabinet meeting, [Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu] said, ‘I completely agree with President Trump’s sharp criticism of UNRWA. UNRWA is an organization that perpetuates the Palestinian refugee problem, and perpetuates also the narrative of the so-called right of return, whose goal is the elimination of Israel. For these reasons, UNRWA should be shut down.’”</p> <p>– Staff, “<i>Netanyahu wants UNRWA gradually shut down, backs US cuts,</i>” <a href="http://timesofisrael.com">timesofisrael.com</a>, 1/7/2018</p>
2.	<p>“Universal Declaration of Human Rights ... Article 13</p> <p>1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.</p> <p>2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.”</p> <p>– “<i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i> – English,” <a href="http://ohchr.org">ohchr.org</a>, 12/10/1948</p>	<p>“We must do everything to insure they (the Palestinians) never do return.”</p> <p>– David Ben-Gurion, in his diary, 18 July 1948, quoted in Michael Bar Zohar’s <i>Ben-Gurion: the Armed Prophet</i>, Prentice-Hall, 1967, Page 157</p>
3.	<p>“In conclusion, it becomes abundantly clear from the</p>	<p>“Ben Gurion also warned in 1948: Assuring his fellow Zionists that</p>

	A. Arabs on the Right of Return	B. Jews on the Right of Return
	<p>foregoing analysis that the 1948 Palestinian refugees' right of return has not diminished since the adoption of Resolution 194 in December 1948 but rather has, on the contrary, gained even greater weight with the intervening passage of over five decades since the period of the refugees' initial displacement. ..."</p> <p>– "The 1948 Palestinian Refugees and the Individual Right of Return," BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, <a href="#">PDF</a>, <a href="#">badil.org</a>, 2007</p>	<p>Palestinians will never come back to their homes: 'The old will die and the young will forget.'</p> <p>– <a href="#">Verify source</a> – "Ben-Gurion's Notorious Quotes: Their Polemical Uses &amp; Abuses," <a href="#">progressiveisrael.org</a>, 10/4/2006</p>
4.	<p>"Since 1948, both the [UN] General Assembly and the Security Council have consistently called upon Israel to facilitate the return of Palestinian refugees and provide reparations.</p> <p>Despite these repeated appeals, Palestinian refugees have been systematically denied of their right to return and forced to live in exile under precarious and vulnerable conditions outside the borders of Palestine.</p> <p>The right of return constitutes a fundamental pillar of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. The fragmentation of the Palestinian people, both geographically and politically, through administrative methods of control based on residency and race, tantamount to apartheid, has obstructed the realisation of the right to return and self-determination.</p> <p>These practices serve the settler-colonial project pursued by Israel."</p> <p>– "Right of return of Palestinian refugees must be prioritised over political considerations: UN experts," <a href="#">ohchr.org</a>, 6/21/2023</p>	<p>" - The international media pounced on the latest change in the U.S. voting pattern, erroneously claiming that it signified 'support by the Biden administration for a right of return for Palestinian refugees to sovereign Israel.' In fact, the U.S. vote-change signifies no such thing, and the resolution does not mention any right of return for Palestinian refugees.</p> <p>- Several international legal and political documents try to tackle the question of return of refugees, but they do not establish any right of return for Palestinian refugees.</p> <p>UN General Assembly Resolution 194 states that 'refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbors should be permitted to do so,' but no resolution of the General Assembly has the capacity to determine laws or establish rights. The term 'should' underlines that this is solely a recommendation.</p> <p>- Moreover, a 'right of return' does not appear in resolutions of the UN Security Council, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), or in Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process documentation."</p> <p>– <i>Amb. Alan Baker and Lea Bilke, "Does a Palestinian 'Right of Return' Exist in International Law?" Institute for</i></p>

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	<b>A. Arabs on the Right of Return</b>	<b>B. Jews on the Right of Return</b>
		<i>Contemporary Affairs, Founded jointly with the Wechsler Family Foundation, Vol. 21, No. 23, <a href="http://jcpa.org">jcpa.org</a>, 12/18/2021</i>
5.	<p>“Palestinians demand a ‘right of return’ to their lost homes and villages within the State of Israel. Although in most cases these homes no longer exist, many Palestinians express a deep desire to return, and still possess the original keys passed down through the generations.</p> <p>Encouraged by Palestinian leadership, the Nakba and the right of return (with a key as its most potent symbol) have become core features of Palestinian identity.</p> <p>According to the Palestinians and the United Nations, there were approximately 750,000 Palestinian refugees after the 1948 War, and the surviving refugees, their descendants and the refugees from subsequent wars now number seven million. The Palestinians argue that these descendants must be included in a resolution of the issue.”</p> <p>– “<i>Right of Return &amp; Refugees</i>,” <a href="http://progressispossible.org">progressispossible.org</a>, accessed 3/24/2025</p>	<p>“An increasingly fashionable position among self-styled ‘progressives’ is to advocate the ‘one-state solution’ to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This ‘solution’ envisions a single ‘secular, liberal, democratic state’ encompassing the entire former mandate of Palestine, with a ‘right of return’ for millions Palestinian ‘refugees.’</p> <p>There is, however, a serious blind-spot in the argumentation of the one-state proponents regarding their treatment of Palestinian political culture, both past and present.</p> <p>The one-state proponents systematically whitewash Palestinian political culture by denying, ignoring, or obscuring its Islamic, Islamist, and antisemitic aspects. ...</p> <p>They use propaganda as a tool of war to strip Israel of legitimacy and international support and to blind the well-meaning but uninformed readers to the very real risks that Jews would face as a minority living under an Arab and Muslim majority in a re-unified Palestine.”</p> <p>– “<i>Whitewashing Palestine to Eliminate Israel: The Case of the One-State Advocates</i>,” <i>Jewish Political Studies Review</i>, Vol. 26, No. 3/4 (Fall 2014), Pages 73-90, <a href="http://jstor.org">jstor.org</a>, 2014</p>
6.	<p>“Israel’s failure to respect the right to return for Palestinians who were forced to flee their homes in 1948 is a flagrant violation of international law that has fuelled decades of suffering on a mass scale for Palestinian refugees across the region, said Amnesty International, marking 71 years</p>	<p>“Since Israel’s establishment, Arab leaders and anti-Israel extremists have claimed that Palestinian refugees have a ‘right of return’ to Israel.</p> <p>They demand that millions of Palestinians be allowed to move to Israel, in accordance with what they claim is “international law.”</p>

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	<b>A. Arabs on the Right of Return</b>	<b>B. Jews on the Right of Return</b>
	<p>since the Nakba (catastrophe), as it is known to Palestinians.”</p> <p>– “Israel’s refusal to grant Palestinian refugees right to return has fuelled seven decades of suffering,” <a href="https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2019/05/israel-refusal-grant-palestinian-refugees-right-return/">amnesty.org</a>, 5/5/2019</p>	<p>In reality, this demand has no legal or historical basis, and is just another attempt to eliminate Israel and violate Jewish rights.”</p> <p>– “The Right of Return,” <a href="https://standwithus.com/">standwithus.com</a>, accessed 3/24/2025</p>
7.	<p>“Today on Palestinian Land Day, the NDN Collective uplifts the ongoing struggle of their Palestinian relatives for liberation of their homeland and full return for all Palestinian people.”</p> <p>– By NDN Collective’s Landback Team, “The Right of Return is Landback,” <a href="https://mondoweiss.net/2022/03/30/the-right-of-return-is-landback/">mondoweiss.net</a>, 3/30/2022</p>	<p>“International law and UN resolutions regarding the Palestinian question do not confer on refugees and their descendants a right to return within the borders of Israel.”</p> <p>– “There’s no right of return,” <a href="https://www.jpost.com/Israel-articles/there-is-no-right-of-return-678888">jpost.com</a>, 7/5/2011</p>
8.	<p>“III. THE RIGHT OF RETURN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. The Background ...</p> <p>For most individuals the actual practice of returning to one’s home or country is so commonplace ...</p> <p>The great majority of people in the world are able to exercise the customary right of return based upon state practice.</p> <p>The Palestinians, however, are in an unusual situation because their right of return has been systematically denied to them ever since the events of 1947 and 1948. ...”</p> <p>– “An International Law Analysis Of The Major United Nations Resolutions Concerning The Palestine Question,” Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP) study, <a href="https://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/1979/19790119790101.un.doc.19790101.en.html">un.org</a>, 1/1/1979</p>	<p>“For more than fifty years, Israel has based its refusal to allow Palestinian refugees to exercise their right of return on a number of key arguments. These include: the lack of physical space, the desire to maintain a demographic Jewish majority, state security, and international law.”</p> <p>– Gail J. Boling, “Palestinian Refugees and the Right of Return: An International Law Analysis,” <a href="https://www.badil.org/publications/19801/Palestinian-Refugees-and-the-Right-of-Return-An-International-Law-Analysis.pdf">badil.org</a>, 1/8/2001</p>
9.	<p>“March 14, 2018, was a particularly harrowing day. As described in the account of one of the participants, thousands of Palestinians began ‘walking unarmed to the fence to demand their right of return.’ Israeli soldiers were given instructions to ‘shoot any civilians trying to ‘trespass.’ And so the shooting began as</p>	<p>“The denial of the Palestinian right of return was a crime as great as the Nakba. It started with deliberate negligence with regards to Israel’s admission to the UN in 1949: Israel’s views, then as now, were that the refugee problem was not of Israel’s making, that refugees should be resettled in neighbouring</p>



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	<b>A. Arabs on the Right of Return</b>	<b>B. Jews on the Right of Return</b>
	<p>early as nine o'clock that morning ... By the end of the day,' he laments, 'we lost 60 people, and more than 2,700 were injured.'"</p> <p>– Lisa Bhungalia, <i>Elastic Empire</i>, Page 123</p>	<p>Arab countries, and that it would not offer restitution."</p> <p>– Ghada Karmi, "The denial of the Palestinian right of return is a crime as great as the Nakba," <a href="http://middleeasteye.net">middleeasteye.net</a>, 12/12/2021</p>
10.	<p>"IJG [Ingrid Jaradat Gassner (Director of BADIL, Resource Centre for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights)]: The right to return is a right held by all Palestinians who were forced to leave their homes and properties, as well as their descendants. Two groups of Palestinians would exercise their right of return in what is today Israel: the so-called 1948 refugees who live outside Israel's pre-June 1967 borders (approximately 6 million persons today), and Palestinians who have become internally displaced persons (IDP) since 1948 (approximately 300,000 persons today)."</p> <p>– Mark LeVine, Director of the Program in Global Middle East Studies at UC Irvine, "Why Palestinians have a right to return home," <a href="http://aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a>, 9/23/2011</p>	<p>"'Let me be clear, there is no right of return. You all know this,' Gilad Erdan told a UN Security Council meeting.</p> <p>'The demand of millions of descendants of refugees returning to obliterate the Jewish people's right to self-determination and this will never happen.'"</p> <p>"Palestinians 'have no right of return' says Israel UN envoy," <a href="http://middleeastmonitor.com">middleeastmonitor.com</a>, 7/27/2023</p>

**Section 5.**  
**Populations of The Land Circa 2023: Arabs and Jews**

**Chart 3**

The following chart shows the estimated populations of the Jews versus Arabs in the areas listed, circa 2023. The number of Jews and Arabs outside the geographical areas mentioned are excluded.

		A. Israel	B. Golan Heights	C. Gaza	D. West Bank	E. East Jerusalem	F. Palestinian Refugees Outside of Columns A-E	G. Total Population %
1	Jews	7,150,000	25,000	0	529,450	233,600	-	7,938,050 45.76%
2	Arabs	1,773,900	-	2,400,000	912,879	350,000	3,569,000	8,995,779 51.87%
3	Christians	180,500	-	1,000	45,000	11,241	-	237,741 1.37%
							Arab Christian Subtotal	9,233,520 53.23%
4	Other	151,300	20,000	-	-	-	-	171,300 0.99%
							Totals	17,342,870 100%

### Sources for Chart 3:

#### 1. Jews

**A. 7,150,000:** 2023 – Israel – “Jewish residents formed the largest religious group, with just over 7.15 million people.” Source: “Population of Israel as of 2023, by religion,” [statista.com](https://www.statista.com), 3/12/2025; **B. 25,000:** 2024 – Golan Heights – “... where more than 25,000 Jewish Israelis live ...” Source: “What is the Golan Heights and who controls it?” [aljazeera.com](https://www.aljazeera.com), 7/29/2024; **C. 0:** Gaza – “Israel dismantled its settlements in September 2005; Gaza has had no Jewish population since then” Source: “Gaza Strip,” [cia.gov](https://www.cia.gov), last updated 12/21/2022; **D. 529,450:** 2024 – West Bank – “The West Bank’s Jewish-settler population rose by roughly 2.3% — over 12,000 people — last year, reaching 529,450 ...” Source: “Jewish population in West Bank keeps rising. Settlers hope Trump will accelerate growth,” [apnews.com](https://www.apnews.com), 2/4/2025; **E. 233,600:** 2022 – East Jerusalem – “233,600” Source: “Jerusalem,” “Number of Israelis in East Jerusalem Per Year,” [peacenow.org](https://www.peacenow.org), 12/31/2022;

#### 2. Arabs

**A. 1,773,900:** 2023 – Israel – Source: “Population of Israel as of 2023, by religion,” [statista.com](https://www.statista.com), 3/12/2025; **C. 2,400,000:** 2023 - Refugees – Gaza – “The Gaza Strip has a population of approximately 2.4 million people, including some 1.6 million Palestine Refugees.” Source: “Where We Work,” “Gaza Strip,” [unrwa.org](https://www.unrwa.org), accessed 6/8/2025; **D. 912,879:** 2023 - Refugees - West Bank – “More than 912,879 registered refugees live in the West Bank” Source: “Where We Work,” “West Bank,” [unrwa.org](https://www.unrwa.org), accessed 6/8/2025; **E. 350,000:** 2024 - Palestinians - East Jerusalem – “More than 350,000: Number of Palestinians living in East Jerusalem.” Source: “Quick Facts: East Jerusalem,” [imeu.org](https://www.imeu.org), 6/16/2024; **F. 3,569,000:** 2022 / 2024 – Refugees Outside IsPal -Syria – 581,000, -Lebanon – 488,000, -Jordan – 2,400,000, Source: “Generations of Palestinian Refugees Face Protracted Displacement and Dispossession,” [migrationpolicy.org](https://www.migrationpolicy.org), 5/3/2023, and -Egypt – “Palestinians in Egypt — who the Palestinian Authority’s (PA) embassy estimated numbered around 100,000 as of last summer — are stuck in an existential limbo.” Source: “Gazan Refugees in Egypt Are in a Hellish Limbo,” [jacobin.com](https://www.jacobin.com), 1/21/2025;

#### 3. Christians

**A. 180,500:** 2023 – Israel – Source: “Population of Israel as of 2023, by religion,” [statista.com](https://www.statista.com), 3/12/2025; **C. 1,000:** 2023 – Gaza – “The Christian population in Gaza shrank from 5,000 before Hamas took over the area to only 1,000 in October 2023,” Source: “Christian population declined 90% under Palestinian Authority and Hamas – study,” [jpost.com](https://www.jpost.com), 12/23/2024; **D. 45,000:** 2021 – West Bank – “Approximately 45,000 out of the West Bank’s Palestinian population of 2.7 million are Christian.” Source: “Christians In Israel And The Occupied Palestinian Territory,” [embraceme.org](https://www.embraceme.org), accessed 6/8/2025; **E. 11,241:** 2023 – East Jerusalem – “11,241 Christians amount to the Palestinian population in East Jerusalem.” Source: “Fact sheet - Demographics of East Jerusalem,” PDF, 10/2024;

4. Other

**A. 151,300:** 2023 – Israel – Druze: 151,300, Source: “Population of Israel as of 2023, by religion,” [statista.com](https://www.statista.com/statistics/1111111/israel-population-by-religion/), 3/12/2025; **B. 20,000:** 2025 – Golan Heights – “... about 20,000 members of the Druze community still live there,” Source: “What is the Golan Heights and who controls it?” [aljazeera.com](https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/7/29/golan-heights-who-controls-it/), 7/29/2024.

### **Chapter III Recap:**

The strength of the Arab claim to return to the land they left, mainly in 1947 to 1949, depends in part on the reasons they left. If they were forced out, their claim would be different than if they just decided to leave, and knowingly left their land and property behind for no particular reason.

It is not an uncommon state right to seize or take abandoned property, depending on the circumstances. In this case, the Arabs say they were driven from their own land by fear and for safety reasons; the Israelis claim the Arabs left their land and their property voluntarily.

If the Arabs left their land voluntarily, and could return at will, and regain the property they left behind or compensation for same, Israel's 1950 Property law would surely not be so controversial; however, if the Arabs were forced off their land and could not return or obtain the property they left or were unable to receive compensations for that property, their claims should be seen in a different light.

# Chapter IV: Ethnic Cleansing, Apartheid, Genocide, & Crimes Against Humanity

Ethnic Cleansing, Apartheid, Genocide, and Crimes Against Humanity sound similar, but there is a big difference among them. Ethnic Cleansing by itself is not a crime, but Apartheid, Genocide and Crimes Against Humanity are. I put these four terms in this one chapter because they all have to do with mistreatment, real and alleged, of the Palestinians by Israeli policies and actions.

## Section 1. Ethnic Cleansing

The final United Nations Security Council report, dated 5/27/1994, (S/1994/674), described ethnic cleansing as:

*“... a purposeful policy designed by one ethnic or religious group to remove by violent and terror-inspiring means the civilian population of another ethnic or religious group from certain geographic areas.”*

It came as a surprise to this author that there is no clear direct international law against Ethnic Cleansing, while there are laws against Crimes Against Humanity, War Crimes, Genocide and Apartheid. Additionally, the 1949 Geneva Convention made it a crime to be a belligerent state.

By 1947, there were claims that the Palestinians were victims of forced mass displacement and dispossession of their land and belongings, and that many aspects of the Arab culture were being destroyed.

Israelis say there was no Ethnic Cleansing, no intentional destruction of Arab culture, and no movement or plan to force Arabs out of The Land. They say that the Arabs who left their homes and lands during the 1947/1948 period and beyond did so voluntarily or were encouraged to do so by their leaders, without fear or coercion.

## Chart 1

The following chart shows two sides of the Ethnic Cleansing debate.

	<b>A. Yes, There Was Ethnic Cleansing of Arabs</b>	<b>B. No, There Was No Arab Ethnic Cleansing</b>
1.	<p>"In the late 1800s a small, fanatical movement called 'political Zionism' began in Europe. Its goal was to create a Jewish state somewhere in the world. Its leaders settled on the ancient and long-inhabited land of Palestine for the location of this state. ...</p> <p>Palestine's population at this time was approximately ninety-six percent non-Jewish (primarily Muslim and Christian). ...</p> <p>This growing violence culminated in Israel's ruthless 1947-49 'War of Independence,' in which at least 750,000 Palestinian men, women, and children were expelled from their homes by numerically superior Israeli forces – half before any Arab armies joined the war. This massive humanitarian disaster is known as 'The Catastrophe,' al Nakba in Arabic."</p> <p>– <i>If Americans Knew, "How Palestine Became Israel,"</i> <a href="http://ifamericansknew.org">ifamericansknew.org</a>, 4/2013</p>	<p>"In 1948, the seven Arab armies invaded the newly declared state of Israel with explicit intent to destroy it.</p> <p>Why? Not because it was their land – it wasn't. There was never a state of Palestine.</p> <p>Not because it prevented them from having a state – they were offered one in the UN Partition Plan and refused</p> <p>Not because they were endangered – in fact, it was Arab leaders who told them to flee not Jews – and the Arabs too stayed got full citizenship.</p> <p>No, the real reason they launched a war is because they refused to accept that Jews came home to the land of Israel – in ANY borders. ..."</p> <p>– <i>Brooke Goldstein, executive director and founder of The Lawfare Project, "WATCH: 75 years of Nakba lies that define today's Israeli-Palestinian conflict,"</i> <a href="http://israelhayom.com">israelhayom.com</a>, 5/17/2023</p>
2.	<p>"... On March 10, 1948, Zionist political and military leaders, including Ben-Gurion, met in Tel Aviv and formally adopted Plan Dalet, a blueprint for the forcible ethnic cleansing of Arabs to make way for a repopulation with Jews. They drove out 750,000 Palestinian Arabs from the 78 percent of the Holy Land that the new state of Israel would control after the 1948 war. This transformation left 86 percent Jews and only 14 percent Arabs."</p>	<p>"... But in reality, Nakba Day simply recharges a mythical history of victimhood in which 'Palestinian Arab land' was ripped from its people's hands by bloodthirsty Jews. In actual fact, the catastrophe was of the Palestinians' own making, characterized then as now by a steadfast refusal to accept a Jewish state or any of the many offers of land and a nation in exchange for peace."</p> <p>– <i>Ken Cohen, editor of Facts and Logic About the Middle East (FLAME), in the</i></p>

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	<b>A.</b>  <b>Yes, There Was Ethnic Cleansing of Arabs</b>	<b>B.</b>  <b>No, There Was No Arab Ethnic Cleansing</b>
	<p>– Gregory DeSylva, "Jews from Arab Countries vs. Palestinian Refugees: A Wash?" <a href="http://www.rmca.org">www.rmca.org</a>, 9/26/2019</p>	<p>article "'Nakba Day' mythologizes a catastrophe of self-destruction," <a href="http://jns.org">jns.org</a>, 5/24/2022</p>
3.	<p>"... Plan Dalet, or Plan D, was a plan drawn up by Zionist leadership that instigated the confiscation of indigenous villages and towns through the use of military force, to start a nation where exclusively Jewish people would prosper (Khalidi, 1988). ..."</p> <p>– Shahroze Khan, "Is Israel an Apartheid State? A Critical Analysis of the Realities in Palestine," <a href="http://journals.library.ualberta.ca">journals.library.ualberta.ca</a>, Winter 2018</p>	<p>"In no country in the world does an educational curriculum refer to the creation of the country as a 'catastrophe'." [education minister, Gideon] Saar told MPs in the Knesset yesterday [7/21/2009]. 'There is a difference between referring to specific tragedies that take place in a war – either against the Jewish or Arab population – as catastrophes, and referring to the creation of the state as a catastrophe.'"</p> <p>– Ian Black, Middle East editor, "1948 no catastrophe says Israel, as term nakba banned from Arab children's textbooks," <a href="http://theguardian.com">theguardian.com</a>, 7/22/2009</p>
4.	<p>"Ben-Gurion would write in his diary in 1937:</p> <p>'The compulsory transfer of the [Palestinian] Arabs from the valleys of the proposed Jewish state could give us something which we never had, even when we stood on our own during the days of the first and second Temples. . . . We are given an opportunity which we never dared to dream of in our wildest imaginings. This is MORE than a state, government and sovereignty – this is national consolidation in a free homeland.'</p> <p>He added: 'With compulsory transfer we [would] have a vast area [for settlement] ... I support compulsory transfer. I don't see anything immoral in it.'"</p> <p>– Jonathan Ofir, "For Zionists, the 'two state solution' has always meant more ethnic cleansing," <a href="http://mondoweiss.net">mondoweiss.net</a>, 10/7/2018</p>	<p>"The Nakba is a bald-faced lie. No matter how many demonstrations are held in Israel and other parts of the world, no matter how many PLO flags are hoisted, no matter how many Israel Defense Forces soldiers are assaulted by rioters, it still remains a lie. The proof for all to see is the date that the Nakba demonstrators have chosen to mark the day – May 15. That is the day on which the armies of Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq invaded Israel with the intention of destroying the nascent Jewish State. ..."</p> <p>– Moshe Arens, "The Nakba - Perpetuating a Lie," <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a>, 5/19/2014</p>
5.	<p>"... [Palestinians] were victims of systematic expulsion policy, its beginning in April 1948 - ie before</p>	<p>"On the evening before the first Nakba Day, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu commented</p>

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	<p>the intervention of the Arab States in the war - took. In this period was the beginning of the implementation of Plan Dalet, which had the 'cleansing' of the award by the UN Jewish territory, border areas and the communication lines between the Jewish population areas of 'hostile and potentially hostile forces' to the target. The Plan Dalet was the destruction of villages and population centers that were considered difficult to control in the long run than before. ..."</p> <p>– Embassy Of The State Of Palestine In Hanoi, Vietnam, "al-Nakba - the 'catastrophe' of 1948," <a href="http://palestineembassy.vn">palestineembassy.vn</a>, 2011</p>	<p>that 'Israel was not responsible for the Palestinian tragedy, their leadership is.'"</p> <p>– Elon Gilad, "What Is Nakba Day? A Brief History," <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a>, 5/15/2022</p>
6.	<p>"... the first to use the term 'Nakba' in reference to the Palestinian's disaster was the Israeli military. In July 1948, IDF addressed with leaflets to the Arab inhabitants of Tirat Haifa who resisted the occupation. In excellent Arabic, they called on them to surrender: 'If you want to be ready for the Nakba, to avoid a disaster and save yourselves from an unavoidable catastrophe, you must surrender'. ..."</p> <p>– Eitan Bronstein Aparicio, "A brief history of the 'Nakba' in Israel," <a href="http://mondoweiss.net">mondoweiss.net</a>, 5/16/2016</p>	<p>"[Benny] Morris contends, 'In 1947–1948 there was no a priori intention to expel the Arabs, and during the war there was no policy of expulsion. There are clearly Israel-hating 'historians' like Ilan Pappé and Walid Khalidi, and perhaps also Daniel Blatman, going by what he has said, who see the Haganah's Plan Dalet of March 10, 1948, as a master plan for expelling the Palestinians. It isn't.' ..."</p> <p>– Jeremy R. Hammon, "Benny Morris's Untenable Denial of the Ethnic Cleansing of Palestine," <a href="http://foreignpolicyjournal.com">foreignpolicyjournal.com</a>, 11/14/2016</p>
7.	<p>"Three months after the Hebron massacre, celebrated historian Hans Kohn – active in the Zionist movement from 1909 onwards – wrote the following letter: 'I feel that I can no longer remain a leading official within the Zionist Organisation... We pretend to be innocent victims. ... They perpetrated all the barbaric acts that are characteristic of a colonial revolt. But we are obliged to look into the deeper cause of this revolt. We have been in</p>	<p>"... The Palestinian nakba narrative is a potent myth, a massive collection of blatant falsehoods intended to stand history on its head, and turn the victim into the perpetrator. Increasing Western acceptance of these falsehoods accomplishes nothing except to encourage the Palestinians to keep rejecting compromise and peace, guaranteeing more suffering and death, for the</p>



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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yes, There Was Ethnic Cleansing of Arabs</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>B.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>No, There Was No Arab Ethnic Cleansing</b></p>
	<p>Palestine for twelve years ... without having even once made a serious attempt at seeking through negotiations the consent of the indigenous people. We have been relying exclusively upon Great Britain's military might. We have set ourselves goals which by their very nature had to lead to conflict with Arabs... for twelve years we pretended that the Arabs did not exist and were glad when we were not reminded of their existence."</p> <p>– (Jewish National and University Library 376/224, Kohn to Berthold Feiwel [1875–1937]. Jerusalem, 21 Nov. 1929), "The massacre of Jews in 1929 Hebron is a microcosm of the conflict," <a href="http://middleeastmonitor.com">middleeastmonitor.com</a>, 8/19/2021</p>	<p>Israelis but especially for the Palestinians themselves."</p> <p>– Alex Safian, PhD, Associate Director and Research Director of CAMERA, author of the monograph "PBS and Israel: A Pattern of Bias - The Case of Journey to the Occupied Lands," lectured widely on media coverage of the Middle East and related issues, "The Nakba Narrative is Nonsense," Committee for Accuracy in Middle East Reporting and Analysis, <a href="http://camera.org">camera.org</a>, 5/17/2023</p>
8.	<p>"Though the massive displacement of Palestinians in 1947-48 was a direct outcome of the Zionist ethnic cleansing campaign, as devised in 'Plan Dalet,' that event officially ushered in a greater Nakba, which continues to this day. Plan Dalet, or Plan D, was initiated by the Zionist leadership and carried out by Zionist militias with the aim of emptying Palestine of most of its native inhabitants. ..."</p> <p>– Dr. Ramzy Baroud, journalist, author and editor of The Palestine Chronicle, "The Nakba is a 75-year-old story awaiting its final chapter," <a href="http://arabnews.com">arabnews.com</a>, 4/25/2023</p>	<p>"Scholars like Sharif Kan'ana, Ilan Pappé, Rashid Khalidi, Baruch Kimmerling and Walid Khalidi have asserted that Plan D's main goal was the expulsion of the Palestinians from Palestine. These allegations rely on a single paragraph of Plan D's 75 pages and refer to one of the Plan's many aspects while taking this paragraph out of its context and ignoring or blurring the Plan's real task: defending the forthcoming Jewish state from outside invasion being assisted by domestic Arab subversion. What was the real Plan D, as distinct from the Palestinian-invented one? ... The text clarified unequivocally that expulsion concerned only those villages that would fight against the Haganah and resist occupation, and not all Arab hamlets. Similar guidelines related to the occupation of Arab neighbourhoods in mixed towns."</p> <p>– Adin Haykin, "There was no Zionist ethnic cleansing plan in 1948," <a href="http://adin1664.medium.com">adin1664.medium.com</a>, 7/30/2021</p>

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	A.  Yes, There Was Ethnic Cleansing of Arabs	B.  No, There Was No Arab Ethnic Cleansing
9.	<p>"Amongst ourselves it must be clear that there is no room for both peoples in this country ... After the Arabs are transferred, the country will be wide open for us; with the Arabs staying the country will remain narrow and restricted ... There is no room for compromise on this point ... land purchasing ... will not bring about the state ...</p> <p>The only way is to transfer the Arabs from here to neighbouring countries, all of them, except perhaps Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Old Jerusalem. Not a single village or a single tribe must be left. And the transfer must be done through their absorption in Iraq and Syria and even in Transjordan.</p> <p>For that goal, money will be found — even a lot of money. And only then will the country be able to absorb millions of Jews ... there is no other solution."</p> <p>— Yosef Weitz (1890–1972), director of its Land Settlement Department and Afforestation Department, diary entry for 20 December 1940, Nur Masalha, <i>The Palestine Nakba</i>, Pages 125-126</p>	<p>"... The term 'Nakba' originally referred to the failure to smother the nascent Jewish state in its infancy. However, it has now come to connote a tragedy in which the Palestinians are somehow the victims of a one-sided atrocity committed by Israel. The U.N. has embraced this, bringing further shame to what was once a noble experiment to unite the international community. ..."</p> <p>— David May, Research Manager and Senior Research Analyst, "UN 'Nakba' Day devolves into antisemitism," <i>Foundation for Defense of Democracies</i>, <a href="http://fdd.org">fdd.org</a>, 5/22/2023</p>
10.	<p>"Appropriations of the Palestinian heritage and its voices has been central to Zionist colonial practice before and since the Nakba. In 1948, the Israeli state appropriated for itself immovable Palestinian assets and personal possessions, including schools, libraries, books, pictures, private papers, historical documents and manuscripts, furniture, churches, mosques, urban residential quarters, transport infrastructure, police stations, prisons and railways"</p> <p>— Nur Masalha, <i>The Palestine Nakba</i>, Page 135</p>	<p>"It is important to recall that Israel is facing two kinds of warfare at present: the terror attacks of Hamas and its political warfare as well. Accepting the terminology of ethnic cleansing is like raising a white flag in a political campaign. Israel must remain strong on the political front as it is on the military side. There is no reason to believe that Israel cannot win the political war against it if it marshals its capabilities in this area as well."</p> <p>— Amb. Dore Gold, "The Falsehood of 'Ethnic Cleansing' by Israel," <a href="http://icpa.org">icpa.org</a>, 7/11/2021</p>

## Section 2. Apartheid

Apartheid is basically a system of legalized racial segregation that involves the oppression of one racial group by another. The term is said to come from the Afrikaans word Apartheid, which means separateness.

According to Amnesty International:

“The crime against humanity of apartheid under the Apartheid Convention, the Rome Statute and customary international law is committed when any inhuman or inhumane act (essentially a serious human rights violation) is perpetrated in the context of an institutionalised regime of systematic oppression and domination by one racial group over another, with the intention to maintain that system.”<sup>26</sup>

According to the UN:

“Apartheid Convention was adopted by the [UN] General Assembly on 30 November 1973 ... It came into force on 18 July 1976. As of August 2008, it has been ratified by 107 States. ... The Apartheid Convention declares that apartheid is a crime against humanity and that ‘inhuman acts resulting from the policies and practices of apartheid and similar policies and practices of racial segregation and discrimination’ are international crimes (art. 1).”<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> “Israel’s Apartheid Against Palestinians,” [amnesty.org](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/02/israel-apartheid-against-palestinians/), 2/1/2022

<sup>27</sup> “Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, New York, 30 November 1973,” [un.org](https://www.un.org/en/treatybrowser/tbrinstruments/doc.asp?id=10000), accessed 5/28/2025; “The Apartheid Convention was adopted by the General Assembly on 30 November 1973, by 91 votes in favour, four against (Portugal, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States) and 26 abstentions. It came into force on 18 July 1976. As of August 2008, it has been ratified by 107 States.” Israel was not listed among those that signed.

## Chart 2

This chart shows the differences of perception, by the Arabs and Jews, of Apartheid and The Land.

	A. Israel Is An Apartheid State	B. Israel Is Not An Apartheid State
1.	<p>"Dozens of university campuses around the world now mark Israel Apartheid Week. ... the weeklong series of student-organized events is meant to highlight alleged Israeli misdeeds and promote the BDS campaign. Anti-Israel speakers deliver lectures, students mount public demonstrations ..."</p> <p>– "On Israel Apartheid Week, some pro-Israel students find silence is best response," <i>St. Louis Jewish Light</i> <a href="#">online</a>, 3/16/2016</p>	<p>"To call the Israeli fence an 'apartheid wall' is an expression of ignorance and of malevolence."</p> <p>– <i>FLAME Facts and Logic About the Middle East advertisement</i>, "Israel: An Apartheid State?" <i>Detroit Free Press</i> <a href="#">online</a>, 6/25/2010</p>
2.	<p>"Stephen Harper and Michael Ignatieff agree on very little these days. But both are speaking out against Israel Apartheid events taking place this week on Canadian university campuses.</p> <p>The annual campaign, which seeks to compare Israel's policies with those of apartheid in South Africa, was initially launched in Toronto six years ago. It features pro-Palestinian speakers, films and demonstrations.</p> <p>The goal, say organizers, is 'to educate people about the nature of Israel as an apartheid system,' and to inspire boycott and sanction campaigns against the Middle East's lone democracy."</p> <p>– <i>Barbara Yaffe</i>, "Israel, apartheid-era South Africa not comparable," <i>The Vancouver Sun</i>, <a href="#">newspapers.com</a>, Page 16, 3/18/2011</p>	<p>"... In conclusion, Israel, despite its imperfections, is not a racist regime practicing apartheid. Those who accused Israel of apartheid depict Israel as a European colonial state exploiting Arab people. This is clearly not the case when you consider Israeli history and society. Israel is a highly diverse country, embracing Jewish people from the Middle East, North Africa, and Europe. Citizens of Israel also include Arab people and other minorities. These citizens enjoy the same rights as Jewish citizens. Indeed, their rights often exceed those of Arabs living in Arab-majority countries. The difference is especially stark for women and religious minorities like Christians. ..."</p> <p>– "Is Israel An Apartheid State?" <a href="#">chosenpeople.com</a>, 2/22/2024</p>
3.	<p>"A former head of Israel's Mossad intelligence agency told The Associated Press on</p>	<p>"'Israel Apartheid Week' is not really about apartheid. Indeed, the title is a slap in the face to</p>

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	<b>A.</b> <b>Israel Is An Apartheid State</b>	<b>B.</b> <b>Israel Is Not An Apartheid State</b>
	<p>Wednesday that Israel is enforcing an apartheid system in the West Bank, joining a tiny but growing list of retired officials to endorse an idea that remains largely on the fringes of Israeli discourse and international diplomacy. ... 'There is an apartheid state here,' Tamir Pardo said in an interview. 'In a territory where two people are judged under two legal systems, that is an apartheid state.'</p> <p>– "A former Mossad chief says Israel is enforcing an apartheid system in the West Bank," <a href="https://www.apnews.com">apnews.com</a>, 9/6/2023</p>	<p>those who fought against South Africa's apartheid regime. It is a contrived extravaganza to ignite false fury. Israel is a pluralistic democracy where Christians, Bahai, Jews, Muslims, Druze and others have freedoms and rights that are utterly lacking in neighboring Arab Countries ..."</p> <p>– <i>Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies' letter to Prof. David Naylor, President University of Toronto, National Post, <a href="https://www.newspapers.com">newspapers.com</a>, page 16, 2/5/2008</i></p>
4.	<p>"Former Israeli attorney general Michael Ben-Yair said on Thursday that his country is an 'apartheid regime' and urged the international community to recognise this reality and hold Israel accountable."</p> <p>– Michael Ben-Yair, "Israel's former attorney general says his country is an 'apartheid regime'," <a href="https://www.middleeasteye.net">middleeasteye.net</a>, 2/11/2022</p>	<p>"'Israel is the only democracy in the Middle East, and any linkage between Israel and apartheid is nonsensical and ridiculous,' said California Sen. Barbara Boxer. That's that, then, eh? ..."</p> <p>– Op-Ed by Saree Makdisi, "The 'apartheid' debate: Does the term fit Israel? Of course it does," <i>Los Angeles Times</i>, <a href="https://www.newspapers.com">newspapers.com</a>, page 204, 5/18/2014</p>
5.	<p>"The head of a United Nations agency that promotes development in Arab countries resigned Friday after refusing to withdraw a controversial report concluding that Israel has established an 'apartheid regime' that discriminates against Palestinians. ...</p> <p>Its authors concluded that 'Israel has established an apartheid regime that systematically institutionalizes racial oppression and domination of the Palestinian people as a whole.'"</p> <p>– "U.N. agency head resigns, stands by Israel 'apartheid' report," <i>The Brownsville Herald, Texas</i>, <a href="https://www.newspapers.com">newspapers.com</a>, page 69, 3/19/2017</p>	<p>"'Israel Apartheid Week is not about respect for human rights ... and not a movement dedicated to making peace, but rather to denying the historical rights of the Jewish people' (Jerusalem Post, March 6, 2010)."</p> <p>– "Talking Points," <i>Chicago Jewish Star</i>, <a href="https://www.newspapers.com">newspapers.com</a>, 3/18/2011</p>
6.	<p>"The author of a UN report that accused Israel of causing starvation among Palestinians is at the centre of a storm about his</p>	<p>"Secretary of State John Kerry says he chose the wrong word in describing Israel's potential future after coming under withering</p>

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	<b>A. Israel Is An Apartheid State</b>	<b>B. Israel Is Not An Apartheid State</b>
	<p>political activities outside the world body.</p> <p>Israel yesterday demanded that the report, written by Jean Ziegler, be withdrawn on grounds it paints a one-sided picture of the food situation in the Palestinian-populated West Bank and Gaza. ...</p> <p>The report blames Israel's 'apartheid' security fence, expansion by Jewish settlers, and roadblocks by the Israeli military for food shortages among Palestinians.</p> <p>It says many Palestinian families have only one meal a day, and 22% of Palestinian children under five suffer from severe malnutrition. ..."</p> <p>– "Israel accuses UN author of political bias," <i>National Post</i>, Toronto, <a href="http://newspapers.com">newspapers.com</a>, Page 12, 10/10/2003</p>	<p>criticism for saying the Jewish state could become an 'apartheid state' if it doesn't reach a peace deal with the Palestinians.</p> <p>... Kerry lashed out against 'partisan political' attacks against him, but acknowledged his comments ... could have been misinterpreted. While he pointedly did not apologize for the remarks, he stressed he was, and is, a strong supporter of Israel, which he called a 'vibrant democracy.'</p> <p>He said his remarks were only an expression of his firm belief that a two-state resolution is the only viable way to end the long-running conflict.</p> <p>And, he stressed, he does not believe Israel is, or is definitely track to become, an 'apartheid state.'"</p> <p>– "Kerry backs off remark about Israel 'apartheid,'" <i>Marysville Journal-Tribune</i>, <a href="http://newspapers.com">newspapers.com</a>, page 4, 4/29/2014</p>
7.	<p>"In April [2021], Human Rights Watch released a 213-page report, 'A Threshold Crossed,' finding that Israeli authorities are committing the crimes against humanity of apartheid and persecution. We reached this determination based on our documentation of an overarching government policy to maintain the domination by Jewish Israelis over Palestinians coupled with grave abuses committed against Palestinians living in the occupied territory, including East Jerusalem."</p> <p>– Omar Shakir, <i>Israel and Palestine Director, Middle East and North Africa Division</i>, "Israeli Apartheid: 'A Threshold Crossed,'" <a href="http://hrw.org">hrw.org</a>, 7/19/2021</p>	<p>"Frederik Willem de Klerk, the former president of South Africa who negotiated to end his country's apartheid regime, said Tuesday that it was 'unfair' to refer to Israel as an apartheid state."</p> <p>– "South Africa's de Klerk: Israel not an apartheid state," <a href="http://timesofisrael.com">timesofisrael.com</a>, 5/27/2014</p>
8.	<p>"Prior to this, the former UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in the Palestinian territories had raised the issue of</p>	<p>"...I have long argued that Israel, despite the occupation, which has now lasted more than 50</p>

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	<b>A.</b> <b>Israel Is An Apartheid State</b>	<b>B.</b> <b>Israel Is Not An Apartheid State</b>
	<p>whether Israel's practices might fit the legal definition of apartheid. In his January 2007 report, he framed the question thus:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Israel is clearly in military occupation of the OPT. At the same time, elements of the occupation constitute forms of colonialism and of apartheid, which are contrary to international law. What are the legal consequences of a regime of prolonged occupation with features of colonialism and apartheid for the occupied people, the occupying Power and third States?"</p> <p>– John Dugard, John Reynolds, "Apartheid, International Law, and the Occupied Palestinian Territory," <a href="http://academic.oup.com">academic.oup.com</a>, 8/2013</p>	<p>years, was not an apartheid state.</p> <p>If annexation goes ahead, with Israeli sovereignty and law extended only to the Israeli residents of the areas involved, but not to the Palestinians, I am not sure I will be able to make that case in the future. It may not be apartheid, which was a seminal and unique event. But it would be separation under one sovereignty by ethnicity and that is a red line I cannot cross."</p> <p>– <i>Repost of The Atlantic article, "Annexation, Apartheid, and Me," by Hirsh Goodman, <a href="http://jewishamericanheritagemonth.com">jewishamericanheritagemonth.com</a>, 7/5/2020</i></p>
9.	<p>"Additionally, a recent survey polling the opinions of 1,200 Middle East scholars showed that a large majority considered the current situation in Palestine-Israel to be 'a one-state reality akin to apartheid.'"</p> <p>– "Apartheid and the Palestine Liberation Movement: Opportunities and Challenges," <a href="http://mecouncil.org">mecouncil.org</a>, 5/2023</p>	<p>"As noted by Justice Richard Goldstone – a former senior South African jurist and critic of Israeli policies: 'those who conflate the situations in Israel and the West Bank and liken both to the old South Africa do a disservice to all who hope for justice and peace.'"</p> <p>– "Allegation: Israel is an Apartheid State," <a href="http://adl.org">adl.org</a>, 7/8/2021</p>
10.	<p>"There is overwhelming evidence that the system instituted by the Israeli government against the Palestinian people meets the UN definition of apartheid. ..."</p> <p>– "Israeli apartheid factsheet," <a href="http://waronwant.org">waronwant.org</a>, 8/31/2021</p>	<p>"In recent years the label 'apartheid' has been used to demonize Israel, the only liberal democracy in the Middle East. This label is offensive, false, and an insult to the millions of black South Africans and others who have suffered under true apartheid regimes."</p> <p>– <i>StandWithUs (SWU) Factsheets webpage, <a href="http://standwithus.com">standwithus.com</a>, accessed 10/29/2024</i></p>

### Section 3. Genocide

Genocide as defined by the UN:

According to the UN:

"Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide [Approved and proposed for signature and ratification or accession by General Assembly resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, Entry into force: 12 January 1951] [Signed by Israel 8/17/1949; Ratified by Israel 3/9/1950]

#### Article II

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- a. Killing members of the group; b. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; c. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; d. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; e. Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."<sup>28</sup>

"Genocide is a term that has both sociological and legal meaning. The term genocide was coined in 1944 by a Jewish Polish legal scholar, Raphael Lemkin. For Lemkin, 'the term does not necessarily signify mass killings.'<sup>29</sup>  
...

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<sup>28</sup> Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, "Chapter IV, Human Rights, 1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Paris, 9 December 1948," [treaties.un.org](https://treaties.un.org), accessed 5/15/2025

<sup>29</sup> "The Genocide of the Palestinian People: An International Law and Human Rights Perspective," [ccrjustice.org](https://ccrjustice.org), 8/25/2016



### Chart 3

This chart again shows the differences of statements by Arabs and Jews about the crime of Genocide toward Palestinians.

	<b>A.</b> <b>Yes, Israel Has Committed Genocide</b>	<b>B.</b> <b>No, Israel Has Not Committed Genocide</b>
1.	<p>“Francis Boyle, a professor of international law, testified in 2013 that ‘The Palestinians have been the victims of genocide as defined by the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.’ [Approved and proposed for signature and ratification or accession by General Assembly resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948 Entry into force: 12 January 1951, in accordance with article XIII]”</p> <p>– “<i>The Genocide of the Palestinian People: An International Law and Human Rights Perspective</i>,” <a href="http://ccrjustice.org">ccrjustice.org</a>, 8/25/2016</p>	<p>“Israel’s policy ‘doesn’t even begin to meet the threshold of what genocide is, and I think it cheapens the very important and grave concept of genocide,’ said Michael Sfard, a prominent Israeli human rights attorney who wrote a legal opinion last year arguing that Israel is committing the crime of apartheid in the West Bank.”</p> <p>– Ben Sales, “<i>People are accusing Israel of genocide. These human rights lawyers beg to differ</i>,” <a href="http://timesofisrael.com">timesofisrael.com</a>, 5/27/2021</p>
2.	<p>“In proceedings before the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the Republic of South Africa is alleging that Israel is responsible for violations of the Genocide Convention in respect of its actions taken in Gaza, allegations which Israel rejects.”</p> <p>– By Rashmin Sagoo, the International Law Programme and Nomi Bar-Yaacov, Associate Fellow, International Security Programme, “<i>South Africa’s genocide case against Israel: The International Court of Justice explained</i>,” <a href="http://chathamhouse.org">chathamhouse.org</a>, updated 2/21/2024</p>	<p>“American Jewish Community (AJC) decries a report by Amnesty International that repackages and repeats the baseless and inflammatory charge of genocide that Israel’s enemies have made in the media and international forums for the past year. It not only egregiously distorts the reality of the conflict in Gaza and maligns the legal concept of genocide but will embolden terrorist organizations like Hamas to continue their tactics of exploiting civilians and violating international law.”</p> <p>– “<i>American Jewish Committee Decries Amnesty International’s Report on False Genocide Charge</i>,” <a href="http://ajc.org">ajc.org</a>, 12/5/2024</p>
3.	<p>“I was seven years old when Germany invaded and occupied their unreliable ally, Hungary, in March 1944. This makes me 87 years old now. ...</p>	<p>“While Amnesty Israel believes that there is a high death toll of civilians in the Gaza Strip and that the Israeli response roused suspicions of possible</p>

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	<b>A.</b> <b>Yes, Israel Has Committed Genocide</b>	<b>B.</b> <b>No, Israel Has Not Committed Genocide</b>
	<p>We Jews who survived all this pain, killings, humiliation and destruction are against the use of the memory of the Holocaust by the Government of Israel as cover and justification for the ongoing genocide against the Palestinian people in Gaza and the West Bank."</p> <p>– Stephen Kapos, artist, retired architect and a holocaust survivor, "I am a Holocaust survivor. UK police interviewed me for protesting genocide," <a href="http://aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a>, 3/25/2025</p>	<p>widespread international law violations, crimes against humanity, and ethnic cleansing, it did not believe that the threshold of proof for the crime of genocide had been met."</p> <p>– Michael Starr, "Amnesty Israel rejects Amnesty International's report accusing Israel of genocide," <a href="http://jpost.com">jpost.com</a>, 12/5/2024</p>
4.	<p>"Bolivian President Evo Morales said on Wednesday his country cut diplomatic ties with Israel over the offensive in the Gaza Strip that has killed hundreds of Palestinians. ...</p> <p>'The crimes committed by the Israeli government affect peace and stability in the world,' said Morales, before calling the Israeli invasion of Gaza 'a genocide.'"</p> <p>– "Bolivia cuts diplomatic ties with Israel," <a href="http://reuters.com">reuters.com</a>, 1/14/2009</p>	<p>"... For more than 30 years, The Florida Holocaust Museum has been teaching people what genocide is, what causes it, and how to prevent it. We now find ourselves in the unexpected position of teaching what genocide is not.</p> <p>Genocide has become a central allegation for anti-Israel activists at campus protests. They use the word as a cudgel, applying it to Israel and anything – whether universities or cancer hospitals – even tangentially associated with it.</p> <p>Israel is not beyond scrutiny or reproach, but advocacy requires truth. If, after learning the actual facts, you disagree with Israel's response to the brutal terrorism of Oct. 7th, you can call it tragic, inappropriate, and disproportionate – but you can't accurately call it genocide. ..."</p> <p>– The Florida Holocaust Museum, "No, Protesters, Israel is Not Committing Genocide," <a href="http://thefhm.org">thefhm.org</a>, 5/10/2024</p>
5.	<p>"Author and activist Naomi Wolf wrote, 'I mourn genocide in Gaza because I am the granddaughter of a family half wiped out in a holocaust and I know genocide when I see it.'"</p>	<p>"Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin on Tuesday rebuffed arguments that Israel is committing genocide against Palestinians in Gaza, saying he's seen no evidence to suggest it.</p>

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	<b>A.</b> <b>Yes, Israel Has Committed Genocide</b>	<b>B.</b> <b>No, Israel Has Not Committed Genocide</b>
	<p>– <i>“The Genocide of the Palestinian People: An International Law and Human Rights Perspective,” ccrjustice.org, 8/25/2016</i></p>	<p>‘We don’t have any evidence of genocide being [committed]’ by Israel in Gaza, Austin told the Senate Armed Services Committee during a budget hearing, where his testimony was interrupted several times by protesters.”</p> <p>– Connor O’Brien and Joe Gould, “US has seen no evidence that Israel has committed genocide, Austin says,” <a href="https://politico.com">politico.com</a>, 4/9/2024</p>
6.	<p>“Israel’s campaign to displace Gazans—and potentially expel them altogether into Egypt—is yet another chapter in the Nakba, in which an estimated 750,000 Palestinians were driven from their homes during the 1948 war that led to the creation of the State of Israel. But the assault on Gaza can also be understood in other terms: as a textbook case of genocide unfolding in front of our eyes. I say this as a scholar of genocide, who has spent many years writing about Israeli mass violence against Palestinians. ...”</p> <p>– Raz Segal, “A Textbook Case of Genocide,” <a href="https://jewishcurrents.org">jewishcurrents.org</a>, 10/13/2023</p>	<p>“And it is clear that some within the far-right Israeli government would like to seize this opportunity to drive Palestinians out of the Gaza Strip entirely, just as they hope to do with Palestinians in the West Bank, in an act of mass ethnic cleansing. For our warnings about this frightening possibility to be taken seriously, we must avoid making unsubstantiated charges of genocide.”</p> <p>– Dov Waxman, “Letters / On ‘A Textbook Case of Genocide,’ [10/13/2023 by Raz Segal]” <a href="https://jewishcurrents.org">jewishcurrents.org</a>, accessed 5/18/2025</p>
7.	<p>“‘The whole world stays silent and turns a blind eye to the genocide of whole Palestinian families,’ Palestinian Authority Foreign Minister Riad Al-Maliki said at the United Nations...”</p> <p>– Ben Sales, “People are accusing Israel of genocide. These human rights lawyers beg to differ,” <a href="https://timesofisrael.com">timesofisrael.com</a>, 5/27/2021</p>	<p>“During a Nov. 20 briefing, U.S. National Security Council spokesperson John Kirby eviscerated the inappropriate use of the term genocide to describe Israel’s actions in Gaza, forcefully stating:</p> <p>‘Israel isn’t trying to wipe the Palestinian people off the map. Israel isn’t trying to wipe Gaza off the map. Israel is trying to defend itself against a genocidal terrorist threat. So, if we’re going to start using that word, fine. Let’s use it appropriately.’”</p> <p>– Arsen Ostrovsky and Stanislav Pavlovski, “Israel is not committing genocide – but Hamas is,” <a href="https://thehill.com">thehill.com</a>, 1/4/2024</p>

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	<b>A. Yes, Israel Has Committed Genocide</b>	<b>B. No, Israel Has Not Committed Genocide</b>
8.	<p>"Last month, our organisation, Law for Palestine, made the first in a series of submissions to the ICC, characterising the crime of genocide committed by Israeli leaders against the Palestinian people. The 200-page document, drafted by 30 lawyers and legal researchers from across the world and reviewed by more than 15 experts, makes a compelling case for the genocidal intent as well as for the prosecutorial policy that the court has followed in other cases."</p> <p>— Anisha Patel and Hassan Ben Imran, "The ICC can no longer ignore the genocide in Gaza," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a>, 4/21/2024</p>	<p>"In the heightened rhetoric of the present day and especially in the aftermath of Israel's war against Hamas following the October 7, 2023 attack, Israel is often accused of committing 'genocide,' 'acts of genocide' or of having 'genocidal intent' against the Palestinians. Genocide is a very specific crime with legal elements requiring intent and action that are difficult to meet, and in no way do Israeli policies and actions reach this legal threshold. Rather, the sensationalist use of the term genocide in relation to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is not only inaccurate and misleading, but it unfairly serves to demonize the State of Israel and to diminish recognized acts of genocide."</p> <p>— Anti-Defamation League, "Allegation: Israel Commits Genocide," <a href="https://www.adl.org">adl.org</a>, updated 2/13/2025</p>
9.	<p>"Omer Shatz, a French lawyer of Israeli origin who filed a complaint with the International Criminal Court (ICC) against 8 Israelis for 'incitement to genocide,' argued that the crime of genocide can be committed by making living conditions unbearable through starvation, blocking humanitarian aid and bombing hospitals, Anadolu reports."</p> <p>— "French-Israeli lawyer advocates punishment of 8 Israelis at ICC for 'incitement to genocide'," <a href="https://www.middleeastmonitor.com">middleeastmonitor.com</a>, 3/21/2025</p>	<p>"... Hamas began this war with the brutal and deliberate targeting of innocent Israeli civilians. What has resulted in Gaza today is a terrible toll on both the Jewish people and Palestinians alike. This tragedy is, however, demonstrably, legally, and morally not genocide. To suggest that it is constitutes another crime of antisemitism against the Jewish people."</p> <p>— Danielle Pletka, a distinguished senior fellow in Foreign and Defense Policy Studies at the American Enterprise Institute (AEI), and Sahar Soleimany, "Israel Is Not Committing 'Genocide' in Gaza," <a href="https://www.aei.org">aei.org</a>, 4/20/2024</p>
10.	<p>"After reviewing the facts established by independent human rights monitors, journalists, and United Nations agencies, we conclude that Israel's actions in and regarding Gaza since October 7, 2023, violate the Genocide Convention."</p>	<p>"Israel is not committing genocide in Gaza. The prosecutor in The Hague and all the learned professors, from Omer Bartov on down, who talk about a genocide, are wrong. The government has no policy of genocide, there is no decision by Israeli leaders to</p>

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	<b>A.</b> <b>Yes, Israel Has Committed Genocide</b>	<b>B.</b> <b>No, Israel Has Not Committed Genocide</b>
	<p>Specifically, Israel has committed genocidal acts of killing, causing serious harm to, and inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about the physical destruction of Palestinians in Gaza, a protected group that forms a substantial part of the Palestinian people. ...”</p> <p>– Executive Summary, “Genocide in Gaza: Analysis of International Law and its Application to Israel’s Military Actions since October 7, 2023,” <a href="https://humanrightsnetwork.org">humanrightsnetwork.org</a>, 5/15/2024</p>	<p>commit genocide, there is no deliberate intention to wipe out the Palestinians, and there are no orders coming from the government to the army, or from the army chiefs to the operative ranks to murder ‘the Palestinians.’ Many of them have been killed, but this is no policy.</p> <p>But the genocide may be in the offing. Israel may be on the way there, already deep in the loop that leads to mass murder, shaping the hearts and minds of the public.”</p> <p>– Benny Morris, “Opinion   Israel Is Not Committing Genocide in Gaza. But It May Be on the Way There,” <a href="https://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a>, updated 2/2/2025</p>

## Section 4. Crimes Against Humanity

Crimes Against Humanity, according to the Nuremberg Trial Proceedings and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court:

According to the Nuremberg Trial Proceedings of 8/8/1945:

“II. Jurisdiction And General Principles ... Article 6. ...

(c)CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY: namely, murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war; or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds in execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated.

Leaders, organizers, instigators and accomplices participating in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing crimes are responsible for all acts performed by any persons in execution of such plan.”<sup>30</sup>

According to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court [ICC] on 7/17/1998:

“PART 2. Jurisdiction, Admissibility And Applicable Law ... Article 7 Crimes against humanity 1. For the purpose of this Statute, ‘crime against humanity’ means any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack: (a) Murder; (b) Extermination; (c) Enslavement; (d) Deportation or forcible transfer of population; (e) Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law; (f) Torture; (g) Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity; (h) Persecution against any identifiable

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<sup>30</sup> Establishment of the Tribunal, “Nuremberg Trial Proceedings Vol. 1, Charter of the International Military Tribunal,” [avalon.law.yale.edu](http://avalon.law.yale.edu), accessed 5/16/2025

group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender as defined in paragraph 3, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court; (i) Enforced disappearance of persons; (j) The crime of apartheid; (k) Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health.  
...”<sup>31</sup>

(“Israel is not a member, or what’s called a ‘State party,’ of the ICC, though it did play an important role in negotiations during the drafting of the Rome Statute. But at the end of the day, Israel did not sign the Rome Statute and join the ICC.” From “What You Need to Know About the ICC and the Israel-Hamas War,” [ajc.org](https://ajc.org), 2/7/2025)

Chart 4

The following chart shows the differences of perceptions regarding allegations of Crimes Against Humanity.

	A.  Yes, Israel Has Committed Crimes Against Humanity	B.  No, Israel Has Not Committed Crimes Against Humanity
1.	<p>“Israeli authorities have caused the massive, deliberate forced displacement of Palestinian civilians in Gaza since October 2023 and are responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity, Human Rights Watch said in a report ...”</p> <p>– “Israel’s Crimes Against Humanity in Gaza,” <a href="https://hrw.org">hrw.org</a>, 11/14/2024</p>	<p>“Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman Oren Marmorstein denied allegations by Human Rights Watch that Israeli forces forcibly displaced Gazans and that their actions amounted to crimes against humanity.</p> <p>‘Time and again, Human Rights Watch’s rhetoric regarding Israel’s conduct in Gaza is completely false and detached from reality,’ Marmorstein wrote on X.”</p>

<sup>31</sup> “Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,” PDF, [icc-cpi.int](https://icc-cpi.int), accessed 5/16/2025

## An Improbable Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict

	<b>A.</b>  <b>Yes, Israel Has Committed Crimes Against Humanity</b>	<b>B.</b>  <b>No, Israel Has Not Committed Crimes Against Humanity</b>
		– “Middle East updates: Israel rejects HRW’s war crimes claim,” <a href="https://www.dw.com/en/middle-east-updates-israel-rejects-hrw-s-war-crimes-claim/a-67000000">dw.com</a> , last updated 11/14/2024
2.	<p>“The international criminal court (ICC) issued arrest warrants for the Israeli prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, and the former defence minister, Yoav Gallant, for alleged war crimes relating to the Gaza war. The chamber ruled that there were reasonable grounds to believe the senior Israeli officials bore criminal responsibility as co-perpetrators for ‘the war crime of starvation as a method of warfare; and the crimes against humanity of murder, persecution, and other inhumane acts’. It is the first time that leaders of a democracy and western-aligned state have been charged by the court.”</p> <p>– Léonie Chao-Fong and Martin Belam, “US and Israel reject ICC warrant for Netanyahu’s arrest as number of countries signal they will abide by it – as it happened,” <a href="https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2024/nov/14/israel-icc-warrant-netanyahu">theguardian.com</a>, 11/21/2024</p>	<p>“Responding to the report, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesperson told Sky News: ‘Human Rights Watch is known to have a long-standing anti-Israeli agenda, actively seeking for years to promote boycotts against Israel.</p> <p>... It concluded: ‘This report is yet another part of the organisation’s ongoing campaign, led by a known BDS (Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions - a movement calling for the boycotting of Israel) supporter, with no connection to facts or reality on the ground. The fictional claims that HRW concocted are both preposterous and false.’”</p> <p>– “Israel rejects ‘preposterous’ report claiming it’s committing ‘crimes against humanity’ by persecuting Palestinians,” <a href="https://www.news.sky.com/israel-rejects-preposterous-report-claiming-it-s-committing-crimes-against-humanity-by-persecuting-palestinians/12345678">news.sky.com</a>, 4/27/2021</p>
3.	<p>“Kenneth Roth, executive director of Human Rights Watch (HRW), said: ‘Prominent voices have warned for years that apartheid lurks just around the corner if the trajectory of Israel’s rule over Palestinians does not change.’</p> <p>He said: ‘This detailed study shows that Israeli authorities have already turned that corner and today are committing the crimes against humanity of apartheid and persecution.’”</p> <p>– Mark Stone, “Israel rejects ‘preposterous’ report claiming it’s committing ‘crimes against humanity’ by persecuting Palestinians,” <a href="https://www.news.sky.com/israel-rejects-preposterous-report-claiming-it-s-committing-crimes-against-humanity-by-persecuting-palestinians/12345678">news.sky.com</a>, 4/27/2021</p>	<p>“The real war crimes, Netanyahu said, are the ones Hamas committed against Israel on Oct. 7, 2023 — naming rape, beheading and burning of victims — as well as Hamas’s ongoing holding of hostages. ...</p> <p>Netanyahu also added that the ICC is doing ‘nothing’ against what he said were real crimes against humanity being committed in many parts of the world, naming Iran, Syria and Yemen. “Instead of acting against these oppressive regimes, the ICC has chosen to falsely accuse the state of Israel, the only democracy in the Middle East,” he said.</p> <p>– “Israel and U.S. condemn ICC arrest warrants; other nations vow to enforce,” <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/israel-and-u-s-condemn-icc-arrest-warrants-other-nations-vow-to-enforce/2024/11/21/">washingtonpost.com</a>, 11/21/2024</p>



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	<b>A.</b> <b>Yes, Israel Has Committed Crimes Against Humanity</b>	<b>B.</b> <b>No, Israel Has Not Committed Crimes Against Humanity</b>
4.	<p>“Linh Dinh, 2016 PEN World Voices Festival Participant</p> <p>‘Americans have blood on their hands when they ignore Israel's ongoing crimes against humanity, which their tax money supports. History will not look kindly upon this complicity.’”</p> <p>– “<i>Twenty-two Literary Figures Explain Why They Signed Letter Calling on PEN American Center to Reject Israeli Government Sponsorship of Festival,</i>” <a href="https://bdsmovement.net">bdsmovement.net</a>, 4/12/2016</p>	<p>“The United States said Thursday it disagreed both with a UN committee's finding that Israeli warfare methods were consistent with ‘genocide’ and a Human Rights Watch allegation of ‘crimes against humanity’ in Gaza.</p> <p>The United Nations Special Committee's report, which accused Israel of using starvation as a war tactic, ‘is something we would unequivocally disagree with,’ State Department spokesman Vedant Patel said.</p> <p>‘We think that that kind of phrasing and those kind of accusations are certainly unfounded,’ he said.</p> <p>He also took issue with a report by Human Rights Watch which said that the Israel had forcibly displaced Gazans over more than a year of war in what amounted to ‘crimes against humanity.’ ...”</p> <p>– “<i>US Rejects ‘Genocide’ Accusation Against Israel,</i>” <a href="https://www.barrons.com">barrons.com</a>, 11/14/2024</p>
5.	<p>“Israel and Hamas have been accused of committing a litany of war crimes and human rights abuses since 7 October in a new independent report to the UN Human Rights Council. ...</p> <p>Other crimes against humanity committed by Israel, the authors said, included the ‘extermination, murder, gender persecution targeting Palestinian men and boys, forcible transfer of the population, torture, and inhuman and cruel treatment.’”</p> <p>– Matt Murphy, “<i>Israel, Hamas accused of war crimes in new UN report,</i>” <a href="https://www.bbc.com">bbc.com</a>, 6/12/2024</p>	<p>“US State Department spokesman Matthew Miller said ‘that genocide is of course a heinous atrocity, one of the most heinous atrocities that any individual can commit. ‘Those are allegations that should not be made lightly, and as it pertains to the United States, we are not seeing any acts that constitute genocide,’ he said.</p> <p>When asked if he believed that crimes against humanity had occurred in Gaza, Miller said, ‘I don't have any assessment to make on those.</p> <p>‘We continue to collect information and gather it, as we always do, but I don't have an assessment to offer.’ The ICJ is expected on January 11th and 12</p>

## An Improbable Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict

	<b>A.</b> <b>Yes, Israel Has Committed Crimes Against Humanity</b>	<b>B.</b> <b>No, Israel Has Not Committed Crimes Against Humanity</b>
		<p>an immediate hearing on the claim that Israel is in violation of the 1948 Convention on the Prevention of Genocide."</p> <p>– "US 'not seeing' acts of Israeli genocide in Gaza," <a href="https://www.jpost.com">jpost.com</a>, 1/4/2024</p>
6.	<p>"The mission concluded that actions amounting to war crimes, and possibly in some respects crimes against humanity, were committed by the Israel Defense Force,' U.N. investigator Richard Goldstone told reporters.</p> <p>A summary of his nearly 600-page report on the fact-finding mission's conclusions also said the firing of rockets into Israel by Palestinian militants where there were no military targets would also constitute war crimes, and possibly crimes against humanity."</p> <p>– "UN report accuses both sides of war crimes," <a href="https://www.france24.com">france24.com</a>, modified 2/1/2010</p>	<p>"When asked by a reporter about Mexico and Chile requesting an investigation from the International Criminal Court on the commission of crimes against humanity by Israel in its war on Gaza, John Kirby has said he did not have a comment.</p> <p>'We're still gathering more information about what this would entail. But I want to say again, that we don't have any indications that there's deliberate efforts to commit war crimes by the [Israeli military],' he said."</p> <p>– "US official: No evidence Israel 'deliberately' commits war crimes," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a>, 1/19/2024</p>
7.	<p>"... What we are doing in Gaza now is a war of devastation: indiscriminate, limitless, cruel and criminal killing of civilians. We're not doing this due to loss of control in any specific sector, not due to some disproportionate outburst by some soldiers in some unit. Rather, it's the result of government policy – knowingly, evilly, maliciously, irresponsibly dictated. Yes, Israel is committing war crimes."</p> <p>– Ehud Olmert, "Opinion   Enough Is Enough. Israel Is Committing War Crimes," <a href="https://www.haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a>, 3/27/2025</p>	<p>"... But Amnesty's relentless repetition of the racism accusation crosses a threshold. As the report concludes after a number of case studies, 'these laws, policies and practices are blatantly discriminatory on the basis of membership of racial groups' ... This accusation turns all Israeli policies affecting Palestinians into crimes against humanity. Moreover, for some contemporary constituencies the accusation of racism no longer needs to be proven. It automatically places an accusation outside rational analysis."</p> <p>– Cary Nelson, "Amnesty International, Israel and Race-Baiting," <a href="https://www.fathomjournal.org">fathomjournal.org</a>, 3/2022</p>
8.	<p>"In this update report Al Mezan presents seven case studies on the use of Palestinian civilians as</p>	<p>"... Through this process, the U.N. member states refused to adopt resolutions condemning Hamas for its terrorism. Over and</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yes, Israel Has Committed Crimes Against Humanity</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>B.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>No, Israel Has Not Committed Crimes Against Humanity</b></p>
	<p>human shields by the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF). ...</p> <p>In endangering the lives of civilian men, women and children through systematically using them as human shields, the IOF is committing crimes tantamount to war crimes and crimes against humanity according to IHL [international humanitarian law]. ..."</p> <p>– "The Use of Palestinian Civilians as Human Shields by the Israeli Occupation Forces," <a href="http://mezan.org">mezan.org</a>, 4/9/2009</p>	<p>over, U.N. officials have neglected to properly place blame for the conflict and suffering on Hamas. For instance, a U.N. commission of inquiry report ["The Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel"] just declared that both Israel and Hamas have committed war crimes since October 7, but that Israel also committed crimes against humanity against the civilian population in Gaza.</p> <p>Ignored is the fact that Hamas instigated the conflict, uses Palestinian civilians as human shields, steals aid meant to relieve suffering, and perpetuates the fighting by refusing to release the hostages. The report from a U.N. commission of inquiry even outrageously blames Israel for not stopping the October 7 attack and protecting its citizens. "</p> <p>– Brett D. Schaefer, "The U.N's Latest Insult Against Israel May Be Its Worst," <a href="http://heritage.org">heritage.org</a>, 6/20/2024</p>
9.	<p>"According to ARIJ Database [Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem], during the period of August 2004-October 11th, an unprecedented number of houses were demolished as the Israeli Forces committed the worst of crimes against humans and land. A total of 346 Palestinian houses were completely demolished, in addition to 909 dunums of agricultural lands planted with 13700 fruitful trees were razed."</p> <p>– "Crimes against Humanity in Gaza Strip," <a href="http://poica.org">poica.org</a>, 10/20/2004</p>	<p>Dershowitz: [Laughs.] "... I'd much prefer to write a book calling on people to come together and proposing various solutions, which I think are possible. And I'll talk a little bit about, I think, the case for peace. But my own view is that before you can make peace and before you can make reconciliation you have to clear the air of these kinds of false accusations, accusations that Israel is the worst human rights offender in the world. Israel is a colonialist regime, that it engages genocide, that it commits crimes against humanity. You've all heard it. You've read it. You hear it on Pacifica Radio or other places</p>

	<b>A.</b> <b>Yes, Israel Has Committed Crimes Against Humanity</b>	<b>B.</b> <b>No, Israel Has Not Committed Crimes Against Humanity</b>
		and people tend to believe these accusations."  – “ Alan Dershowitz Speaks on His ‘The Case for Israel’,” <a href="https://international.ucla.edu/10/29/2003">international.ucla.edu</a> , 10/29/2003
10.	<p>“Israeli forces have perpetrated atrocity crimes in Gaza and the Occupied West Bank, including possible war crimes, crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing and genocide. Hamas and other Palestinian armed groups have also perpetrated likely atrocity crimes.”</p> <p>– <i>The Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, “Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory,”</i> <a href="https://globalr2p.org/">globalr2p.org</a>, 3/14/2025</p>	<p>"Appearing on 'Real Time with Bill Maher,' Kristof [Nicholas Kristof, foreign policy columnist for the New York Times] suggested that Israel may have committed 'war crimes' for simply trying to defend their nation against unwarranted aggression.</p> <p>On 'LevinTV' this week, BlazeTV host Mark Levin obliterated Kristof's insane arguments, while exposing Hamas as the real perpetrators of crimes against humanity."</p> <p>– “NYT writer accuses Israel of war crimes ... WATCH: Mark Levin OBLITERATES New York Times writer who accused Israel of 'war crimes',” <a href="https://theblaze.com/">theblaze.com</a>, 6/3/2021</p>

## Chapter IV Review

There are profound differences between the parties as to whether the Arabs have been subjected to Ethnic Cleansing, or to the crimes of Apartheid, Genocide, or Crimes Against Humanity. As is for many issues in this work, it's up to the reader to come to their own conclusions about these allegations and denials.

## Chapter V: Wisdom or Disinformation – An Iranian ‘Answer Man’ & Foreign Intervention

In the Fall of 2018, my wife and I took a seven-day road trip through Iran. With a driver and a guide, we covered almost 600 miles, seeing a bit of the country.<sup>32</sup>

On the fourth day of our trip, we stopped at the Madrasa Naseriyeh University in Isfahan. When we arrived and were parking, I noticed an official looking man sitting on a stool in front of a six-foot sign that read: Free Friendly Talks.



*Steve Markoff with the Iranian “Answer Man” – Photo credit: Jadwiga Z. Markoff*

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<sup>32</sup> Although this personal note may seem a bit out of place in this book of facts, and data, I thought it might broaden the scope of the IsPal perspective.

I asked our guide who the man was. He replied, “The Answer Man” I asked, “What does he do?” The reply, “His job is to answers your questions.” I inquired, “What could I ask him?” The response, “Anything you want,” I left the car, approached the seated man, and inquired if I could ask him a question. In clear English, he responded, “Yes.” Then, deciding to ask him the most politically charged question I could think of, I asked, “What do you think the just solution should be between the Israelis and the Palestinians?” Without a pause, he responded, “We say that if that the other countries would leave them alone, they would work out their own problems.”

His answer so shocked me given I was warned several times that talking politics in Iran was dangerous that I didn't have my normal follow up questions. His response set me thinking about the hundreds of billions of dollars of arms and treasure sent by outside countries (the U.S. being the biggest supplier of arms and money to Israel today and Iran being a substantial supplier to the Arabs) to both sides of the IsPal conflict.

Did the “aid” from the other countries help resolve the IsPal issues or enable the conflict to continue for the last 140 years or so?

If the “other countries” hadn’t supplied arms to The Land in the first part of the 20th century, might there have been more pressure on the Israelis and Arabs to work out a livable solution, as they had been doing for at least hundreds of years prior to the early 1880s?

Countries supplying arms to various sides of disputes are, of course, a common if not important part of statecraft. Surely, the possible effects of the other counties not aiding the Jews and Arabs is raw, if not naïve, speculation. However, the last place in the world I expected to hear such thought-provoking words was Iran, a country on the U.S. terrorist list since 1984,<sup>33</sup> and a country that has supplied arms, military expertise, and training to groups attacking Israel.

Was it preordained that “friends” of the Israelis and of the Palestinians would send military might and treasure, augmenting the tools of war of both sides and escalating the long-standing conflict affecting so many?

Could it be that the Iranian cleric knew something that I had never heard before, or were his words just Machiavellian disinformation?

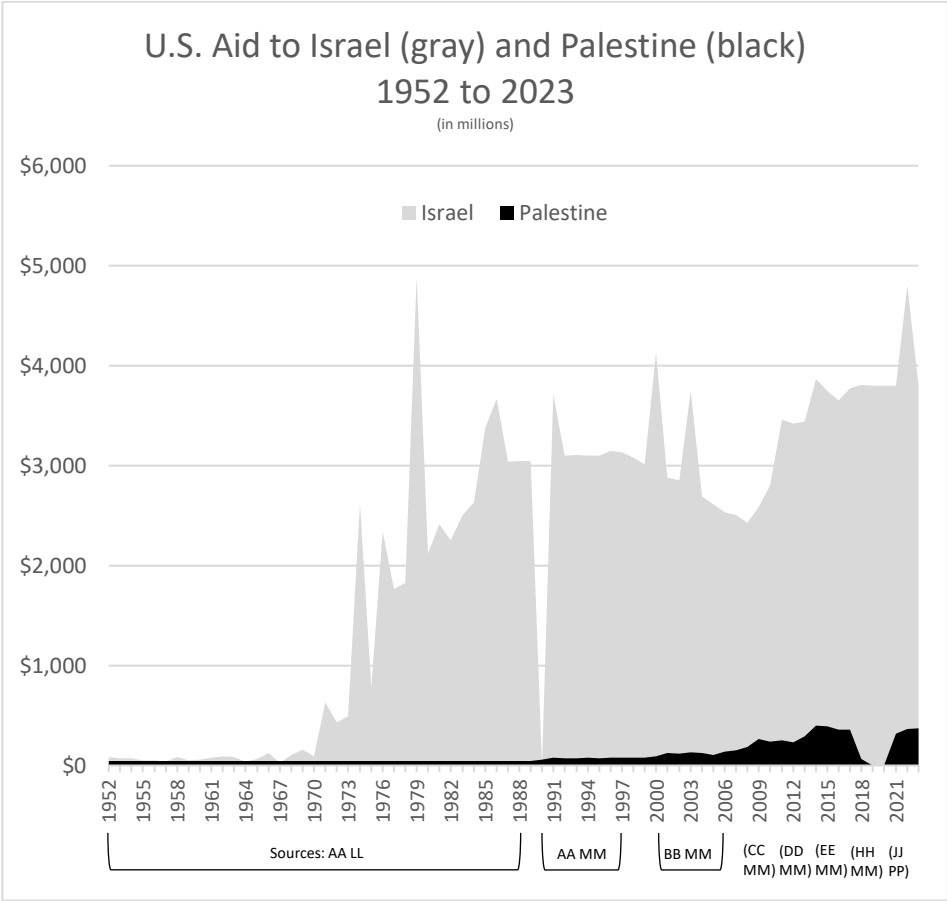
The Answer Man’s comment compelled my looking at the aid to the Arabs and Israelis, which follows in three different charts.

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<sup>33</sup> “Designated as a State Sponsor of Terrorism in 1984, Iran continued its support for terrorist-related activity in 2021, including support for Hizballah, Palestinian terrorist groups in Gaza, and various terrorist and militant groups in Iraq, Syria, Bahrain, and elsewhere throughout the Middle East.” U.S Department of State website article, “Country Reports on Terrorism 2021: Iran,” [state.gov](https://www.state.gov/country-reports-on-terrorism-2021-iran/), accessed 2/26/2025

Chart 1

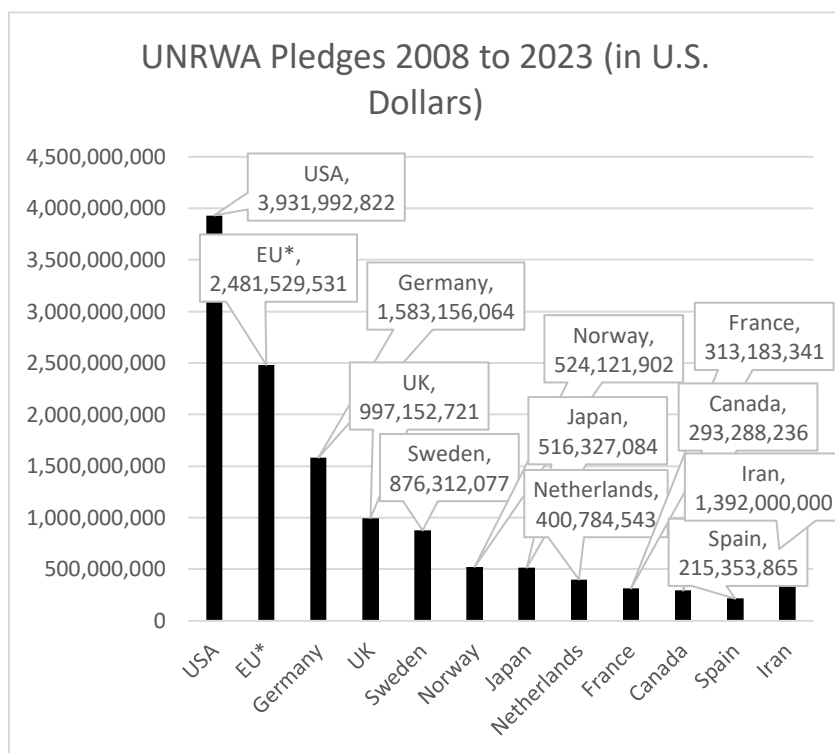
This chart shows the U.S. Aid to Israel and Palestine from 1952 to 2023.<sup>34</sup>



<sup>34</sup> This chart was pieced together with information and data from 11 sources because of the absence of a chart that had all the following information; See “Sources for Population, Landownership, and Monetary Information in the Charts,” on page 417, for population sources. for a breakdown of the data and the sources from AA to PP referenced in Chart 1. For example, the source for year 1952 data is from AA. "1952 to 1996: "U.S. Assistance to Israel, FY1949-FY1996," Chart from "U.S. Foreign Aid to Israel," Congressional Research Service PDF, 12/4/2009.

## Chart 2

Chart 2 shows the Aid to Palestine through UNRWA [United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees established by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 302 (IV) December 8, 1949, to carry out direct relief and works programs for Palestine refugees] by 12 countries from the period of 2008 to 2023. This chart was pieced together from various UNRWA data and other resources.<sup>35</sup>



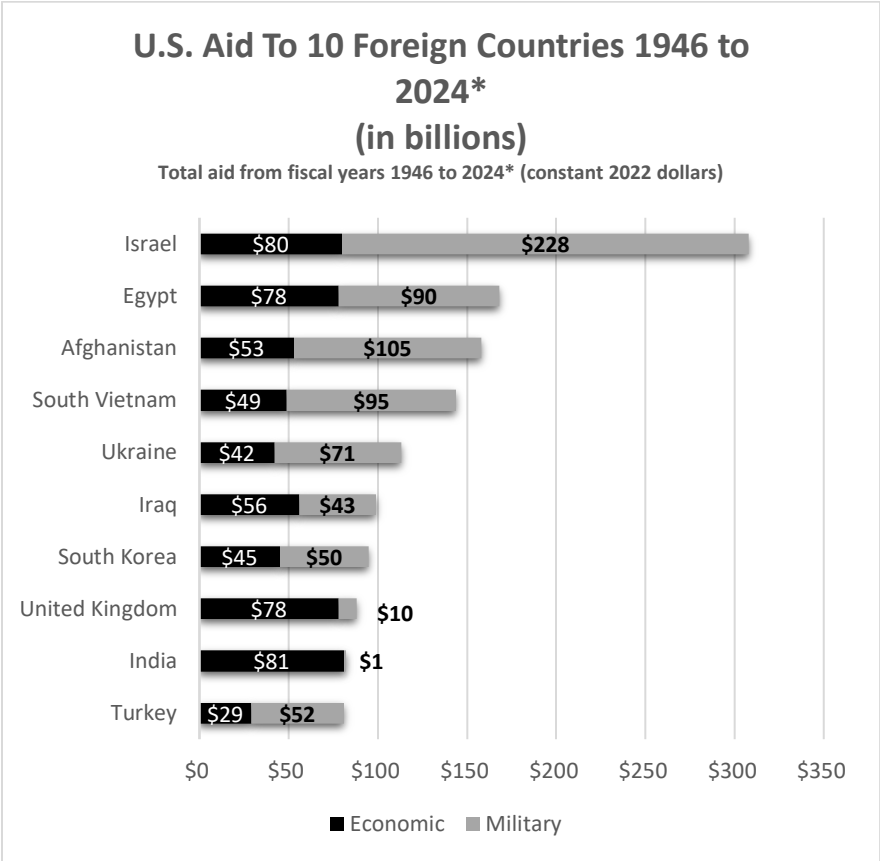
<sup>35</sup> This chart was pieced together from various UNRWA data and other resources. Data compiled from the [unrwa.org](https://www.unrwa.org) "Donor Charts" web page's individual links to annual pledges. Numbers for Iran do not come from UNRWA as only one year was shown (2015 for \$20,000); there are no official numbers for Iran financial contributions to Hamas or Palestine, and the amounts were pieced together from several news stories in which some numbers are estimates. 2023, "Huizenga: Iran Finances Roughly 93% of Hamas," [huizenga.house.gov](https://huizenga.house.gov), 10/26/2023; 2022, "The Hamas-Iran Relationship," [jstribune.com](https://jstribune.com), 11/2023; 2021, "What Is Hamas?" [cfr.org](https://cfr.org), 10/17/2024; 2014 to 2020, "Iran's Over \$220M Support To Hamas Revealed In Times Report," [iranintl.com](https://iranintl.com), 4/12/2024; 2010, "Gaza's Economy: How Hamas Stays in Power," [washingtoninstitute.org](https://washingtoninstitute.org), 1/6/2011; 2009, "Iran to Finance Hamas-led Palestinian Authority," [voanews.com](https://voanews.com), 10/31/2009; 2008, "Hearing: How America and Its Allies Can Stop Hamas, Hezbollah, and Iran from Evading Sanctions and Financing Terror," [docs.house.gov](https://docs.house.gov), 10/25/2023; incomplete for 2011 to 2013.



### Chart 3

This chart represents U.S. Aid to 10 foreign countries from 1946 to 2024, showing the largest amount of Aid when to Israel.

This chart was pieced together from the Council on Foreign Relations online cfr.org article “U.S. Aid to Israel in Four Charts,” updated on the Council of Foreign Relations website November 13, 2024.<sup>36</sup>



<sup>36</sup> This chart was pieced together from the Council on Foreign Relations online cfr.org article “U.S. Aid to Israel in Four Charts,” updated on the Council of Foreign Relations website November 13, 2024. \*Data for fiscal years 2023 and 2024 is incomplete. Notes: Data for Israel for FY 2024 is from the March 23 appropriations bill and April 26 aid bill and is preliminary. The April bill included an additional \$5.4B for procuring and replacing weapons in U.S. stocks which is not included in this chart. Military aid for Israel includes missile defense starting in 2006. For Ukraine, data for FY 2022 to 2024 is from the Kiel Institute for the World Economy. South Vietnam existed as a country until the end of the Vietnam War in 1975. Sources: United States Agency for International Development (USAID); Congressional Research Service; Antezza et al., Ukraine Support Tracker, Kiel Institute for the World Economy.

The efficacy of the Iranian Answer Man's words will probably never be known, but his words have stayed with me to this day.

Since returning to our home in Los Angeles, I have since re-told the Answer Man's response to surprised friends on both sides of the IsPal debate.

His words, regardless of what you think of them, seem worthwhile to ponder.

## **Chapter V Recap:**

There are many perspectives of how the IsPal conflict should be settled. The most surprising, if not interesting suggestion was from the Iranian university's Answer Man in 2018. His response to my question of what he thought the just solution to the Arab Israeli conflict should be was: “We say that if that the other countries would leave them alone [the Arabs and Israelis], they would work out their own problems.”

While it's unclear if his response was meant to inform, or confuse, remembering that Iran has been considered by the U.S. a terrorist organization since 1984, adds to his words being thought provoking.

The three charts listed in this chapter show some of the money, grants, and loans that the U.S. and other countries have given to Israel and to the Palestinians; the U.S. supplied Israel with over \$300 billion in aid from 1946 to 2024, and gave Palestine \$2.189 billion from 1952 to 1996.

While those amounts are substantial, I found no consensus or even thoughtful analysis as to what effect that (or other) money from foreign governments has had on the IsPal conflict.

# Chapter VI: Israel's Road to Becoming a Country & Beyond

This chapter is a bit mixed as it touches on facts and data from prior chapters, while concentrating on the Jewish and Zionist's successful achievement of a Jewish home, the state of Israel.

As you have read, since ancient times (on page 17), the boundaries of The Land have moved around as its population dealt with changes of ownership, power and control. Jews, Arabs and others lived on parts of The Land throughout history. The earliest credible records about the Arab and Jewish population of The Land were from 1517; the earliest Arab and Jewish Land ownership statistics are from 1914.

In 1517, the Arabs were about 98.3% of The Land's population, the Jews 1.7% (on page 22). There are also indications, but no definitive data, that The Land was overwhelmingly populated by Arabs for many years prior to 1517. The Arabs continued as the majority population of The Land until 1947, but then dropped to 12.2% by 1950. They have continued as the minority population today.

In 1914, the Arabs owned 98.4% of the land. They continued to own the vast majority of The Land, owning around 93% up through 1947. Two years later, in 1949, the Arab land ownership dropped to around 22%. The Arab land ownership percentage has diminished since then.

Beginning in the 1880s, Zionism came into being, led by a small group of Jews who decided they should retake their ancient and promised home, The Land.

From that period on, the Zionists and other Jews pushed ahead with their dream of establishing their own country. The Arabs, being more tribal in nature, were slow to recognize the tidal wave of power, energy and political organization coming for what they thought was their land. Since that time, as chronicled in the balance of this chapter, there has been intimidation, war, and murder, accompanied by foreign involvement and money, and foreign government support and intrigues. At times, the U.S. was on both sides of the conflict. The U.S. even offered the Arabs and Jews the same land.

Section 1 below contains 318 third-party quotes of events, from 1882 to the formation of Israel on May 14, 1948.

Section 2 covers the period from May 15, 1948, to October 7, 2023.

Section 3 begins post-October 7, 2023, and continues through 2025.

## Section 1.

### Israel Declares Independence on May 14, 1948

The following are just a few of the events leading up to Israel becoming a state in 1948.

	A. Event Date / Source	Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country & Beyond Section 1: Israel Declares Independence on May 14, 1948 B. Event
1	12/29/1516 Erhan Afyoncu, "400 years of peace: Palestine under Ottoman rule," <a href="https://dailysabah.com">dailysabah.com</a> , 5/18/2018	<b>Ottomans incorporate Palestine:</b> "Palestine, which has witnessed many conflicts throughout history, came under Ottoman rule in the 16th century. When Yavuz Sultan Selim defeated the Mamluk ruler Kansu Gavri in the Battle of Marj Dabiq in 1516, Syria and Palestine joined the Ottoman lands. Yavuz Sultan Selim entered Jerusalem on Dec. 29, 1516"
2	3/1/1881 Joan D. Charles, "The Russian Colony of Middlesex County: Virginia's Lost Colony 1882-1883," <a href="https://jewishmag.com">jewishmag.com</a> , 7/2012	<b>Pogroms:</b> "March 1, 1881 Czar Alexandria II was assassinated and rumors abound that it was a Jewish conspiracy. Supposedly spontaneous riots, known as pogroms, erupted aimed at the Jewish population. Some historians theorize the pogroms were government inspired, others claim Russian and Greek merchants were envious of successful Jewish businessmen In southern Russia, homes and businesses were set afire, Jewish citizens beaten and killed. As a result, Russian officials encouraged emigration. Whatever the reasons for these riots, spontaneous or planned, government instigated or citizen centered, the Jews of Russia were targeted for obliteration."
3	4/28/1882 "Ottoman Policy and Restrictions on Jewish Settlement in Palestine: 1881-1908-Part I," <a href="https://jstor.org">jstor.org</a> , Vol. 10, No. 3, Page 313, 10/1974	<b>Ottomans Sanction Jewish Immigration:</b> "With growing numbers of Russian Jews applying to the Ottoman Consul-General at Odessa for visas to enter Palestine, the following notice was posted outside his office a few months later, on April 28, 1882:  The Ottoman Government informs all [Jews] wishing to immigrate into Turkey that they are not permitted to settle in Palestine. They may immigrate into the other provinces of [the Empire] and settle as they wish, provided only that they become Ottoman subjects and accept the obligation to fulfil the laws of the Empire."
4	7/31/1882 "Rishon LeZion, Israel," <a href="https://lublin.eu">lublin.eu</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Zionist Settlement Established in Palestine:</b> "Rishon LeZion (also spelled Rishon LeZiyyon), is a city in Israel, located on the Mediterranean Sea, south of Tel Aviv. It was founded on 31 July 1882 as a farm settlement by a group of 10 Jewish immigrants (members of the Hovovei Zion movement – Lovers of Zion) from

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	<b>A. Event Date / Source</b>	<b>Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country &amp; Beyond Section 1: Israel Declares Independence on May 14, 1948  B. Event</b>
		Kharkiv. It was the first Zionist settlement established in Palestine. In 1883, the first well was drilled here."
5	1885 "Historical Timeline," <a href="#">un.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Zionism coined:</b> "The term 'Zionism' first coined by the Viennese writer, Nathan Birnbaum."
6	6/24/1891 "The Roots of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: 1882-1914," <a href="#">digitalcommons.iwu.edu</a> , Page 18 Accessed 2024	<b>Arab Leaders Demand Sultan Issue Decree Forbidding Zionist Immigrants Acquiring Land:</b> "1891. On June 24 of that year, a group of Arab Jerusalem notables sent a telegram to the Sultan's grand vizier which requested a halt to the immigration of Jews into Palestine and a ban on the purchase of land by Jews. This complaint was triggered by rumors of the impending arrival of a large number of Russian Jewish immigrants, and was answered by the appointment of an official commission, which was charged with finding a solution to the problem."
7	3/15/1893 "Responses Of Prominent Arabs Towards Zionist Aspirations And Colonization Prior To 1908," <a href="#">Asian And African Studies</a> , 16, 2007, sav.sk, 1/22/1944	<b>Mufti of Jerusalem Stalls Land Sales to Jews:</b> "... In a letter dated March 15th, 1893, 'J. Frutiger & Co.' were complaining to the German consul von Tischendorf about the Jerusalem Governor and the 'Commission for Sale' which was chaired by Muhammad Tahir al-Husayni. They were both blocking the sale of properties to the Jews, even though the ban on land sales to Jews had been abolished some time ago. The Mufti was pretending that the ban, according to the new regulations, was still effective. He was using delaying tactics and hampering not only land sales to foreign Jews, but to Ottoman Jews as well. In doing so, he was trying to complicate the sales as much as possible. ..."
8	10/15/1894 "Alfred Dreyfus and the 'Dreyfus Affair'," <a href="#">encyclopedia.ushmm.org</a> , accessed 2/27/2025	<b>Dreyfus Affair:</b> "...In the fall of 1894, French intelligence services discovered that a secret military document (known as the bordereau) had been sent by a French officer to the military attaché of the German embassy in Paris. This was an act of treason. ... Dreyfus, he was arrested on October 15, 1894, and court-martialed. ... For Theodor Herzl, this seemed to prove that assimilation was no defense against antisemitism, leading him to believe that Zionism and the creation of a Jewish State would be the only solution to the problem of antisemitism."
9	2/14/1896 "This week in Jewish history   Theodor Herzl publishes The Jewish State," <a href="#">worldjewishcongress.</a>	<b>Herzl, Founder of Zionist Movement, Calls for 'Restoration of the Jewish State':</b> "Theodor Herzl published the pamphlet Der Judenstaat (The Jewish State), outlining his vision for the founding of a future independent Jewish state. The seminal book was published in the context of rising antisemitism in Europe, culminating in the Dreyfus Affair in 1894."

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	<b>A. Event Date / Source</b>	<b>Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country &amp; Beyond Section 1: Israel Declares Independence on May 14, 1948  B. Event</b>
	<a href="#">org</a> , accessed 2/25/2025	
10	8/29/1897 "Zionist Congress: First Zionist Congress & Basel Program," <a href="#">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/25/2025	<b>1st Zionist Congress:</b> "The first Zionist Congress was called by Theodor Herzl as a symbolic Parliament for those in sympathy with the implementation of Zionist goals. Herzl had planned to hold the gathering in Munich, but due to local Jewish opposition he transferred the gathering to Basel, Switzerland."
11	8/30/1897 "Zionist Congress: First Zionist Congress & Basel Program," <a href="#">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/25/2025	<b>Aim of the First Zionist Congress:</b> "In the version submitted to the Congress on the second day of its deliberations (August 30) by a committee under the chairmanship of Max Nordau, it was stated: 'The aim of Zionism is to create for the Jewish people a home in Eretz-Israel secured by law.' To meet halfway the request of numerous delegates, the most prominent of whom was Leo Motzkin, who sought the inclusion of the phrase 'by international law,' a compromise formula proposed by Herzl was eventually adopted ..."
12	8/29/1897 "Herzl: Up Close and Personal," <a href="#">azm.org</a> , accessed 1/2/2025	<b>Herzl founded the Zionist Organization:</b> "Despite ridicule from Jewish leaders, who regarded this plan as too extreme, Herzl's ideas were greeted with enthusiasm by Jewish masses in Eastern Europe. Herzl convened the first Zionist Congress in Basle, Switzerland on August 29-31, 1897. The congress established the World Zionist Organization, electing Herzl as its first president."
13	8/28/1898 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="#">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>2nd Zionist Congress 28 August 1898 - 31 August 1898:</b> "In addition to its political-diplomatic activity, the 2nd Zionist Congress focuses its attention on overcoming the opposition of Jewish community leaders to its plan to 'conquer' the Jewish communities to Zionism. It lays the foundation of the Jewish Colonial Trust as a financial instrument to raise funds for the development of Jewish colonization in Palestine."
14	10/18/1898 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 37	<b>Herzl To Meet Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany:</b> "[Theodor] Herzl travelled to Ottoman Palestine to meet with Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany. However, the meeting with the Kaiser turned out to be only ceremonial, and the Kaiser refused to commit himself."
15	3/20/1899 "Zionism: Jewish Colonial Trust," <a href="#">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , 2/7/2025	<b>Colonial Trust:</b> "The Jewish Colonial Trust was the first Zionist bank. It was founded at the Second Zionist Congress and incorporated in London on March 20, 1899. The JCT was intended to be the financial instrument of the Zionist Organization and was to obtain capital and credit to help attain a charter for Palestine."

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	<b>A. Event Date / Source</b>	<b>Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country &amp; Beyond Section 1: Israel Declares Independence on May 14, 1948  B. Event</b>
16	8/15/1899  The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>3rd Zionist Congress 15 August 1899 - 18 August 1899:</b> "The 3rd Zionist Congress ratifies the establishment of the Jewish Colonial Trust, a financial instrument to develop Jewish colonization in Palestine, and decides that its funds could be spent only in Palestine and Syria."
17	8/13/1900  The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>4th Zionist Congress 13 August 1900 - 16 August 1900:</b> "The 4th Zionist Congress resolves that a Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael (Jewish National Fund) be founded as an organization charged to buy and develop land in Palestine."
18	12/26/1901  "Zionist Congresses," <a href="http://encyclopedia.com">encyclopedia.com</a> , accessed 3/9/2025	<b>5th Zionist Congress:</b> "Herzl presented this Congress, held in Basle on Dec. 26–30, 1901, with the greatest of his achievements – an interview with the sultan. He also presented a report on the initial activities of the Jewish Colonial Trust. These achievements, however, did not satisfy many of the delegates, especially a group of young men who organized the *Democratic Fraction. They advanced the concept of Zionism as an internal Jewish renaissance and demanded serious attention to the problems of Jewish culture, instead of concentrating solely on political activities, which they regarded as sterile. The main achievement of this Congress was the establishment of the *Jewish National Fund (jnf) on the lines proposed by Hermann *Schapira at the First Congress."
19	12/29/1901  "Jewish National Fund Is Founded," <a href="http://israeled.org">israeled.org</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>Jewish National Fund Established:</b> "The idea for a national fund to finance land acquisition in Palestine predated the Zionist movement. It was first proposed by Rabbi Judah Alkalai, leader of the Jewish community in Zemun on the outskirts of Belgrade, some 50 years earlier. ... The Congress resolved to call the organization the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth L'Israel) ... In 1905, the JNF began buying land."
20	4/8/1903  Corydon Ireland, "The pogrom that transformed 20 <sup>th</sup> ," <a href="http://news.harvard.edu">news.harvard.edu</a> , 4/9/2009	<b>Kishinev Pogrom Kills 49 Jews:</b> "... a mild disturbance against local Jews rattled Kishinev, ... Gangs of 10 or 20 armed with hatchets and knives stormed through the town's narrow streets and into its courtyards, where Jewish families defended themselves with garden implements and other meager weapons. In the end, 49 Jews were killed, an untold number of Jewish women were raped, and 1,500 Jewish homes were damaged. ... More than that, the incident brought the word pogrom to the world stage and set off

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	<b>A. Event Date / Source</b>	<b>Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country &amp; Beyond Section 1: Israel Declares Independence on May 14, 1948  B. Event</b>
		reverberations that changed the course of Jewish history for the next century. ...”
21	8/26/1903 Alona Ferber, “This Day in Jewish History   1903: Herzl Proposes Kenya (Not Uganda) as a Safe Haven for the Jews,” <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 8/26/2015	<b>6th Zionist Congress / Uganda or Kenya Scheme:</b> “On August 26, 1903, the founding father of Zionism, Theodor Herzl, proposed British East Africa as a safe haven for Jews, speaking at the Sixth Zionist Congress. The ‘Uganda scheme,’ as it is usually called - even though the territory proposed was in part of today’s Kenya - caused bitter controversy within the Zionist movement. ... The ‘Uganda scheme’ is often misunderstood as a plan to abandon the dream of a Jewish state in the Mideast and opt for the next best thing instead. But for Herzl, Uganda was a stopgap measure to protect Jews from anti-Semitism and violence until the Zionist dream of a homeland in Palestine could be fulfilled.”
22	7/27/1905 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>7th Zionist Congress 27 July 1905 - 2 August 1905:</b> “The 7th Zionist Congress is briefed by the investigatory commission about the Uganda’s ‘unsuitability’ for Jewish mass settlement and adopts a resolution opposing any alternative to Palestine.”
23	7/14/1907 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>8th Zionist Congress 14 July 1907 - 21 July 1907:</b> “The Zionist Congress decides to give precedence to practical colonization steps in Palestine (as opposed to obtaining an internationally recognized charter), to establish a Palestine branch of the organization, and to form a Palestine Land Development Company. The meeting is held in The Hague in order to give high visibility to the Zionist Congress during the Second International Peace Conference (June-October 1907), attended by representatives of world powers, that will lead to what is known as the 1907 Hague Convention.”
24	1908 “Historical Timeline,” <a href="http://un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025  (unable to find day and month)	<b>First Palestinian Anti-Zionist weekly Newspaper Published:</b> “First Palestinian anti-Zionist weekly newspaper is published by Arab Christian Najib Nassar.”
25	12/1/1909	<b>First Kibbutz:</b> “The first kibbutz was Degania, established on December 1, 1909, corresponding to the 18th of Kislev. It is situated between the southern Sea of Galilee and the Jordan River, in what



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	"The Story of Degania," <a href="http://njop.org">njop.org</a> , 11/26/2018	today is known as Northern Israel. They named their new settlement Degania after the five varieties of grain that would grow on the land."
26	12/26/1909  The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>9th Zionist Congress 26 December 1909 - 30 December 1909:</b> "Zionist representatives from Palestine participate in the congress for the first time. Differences between 'practical' Zionists and 'political' Zionists on how to implement the Zionist agenda are not resolved. The congress decides to create a cooperative settlement society in Palestine."
27	8/9/1911  The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>10th Zionist Congress 9 August 1911 - 15 August 1911:</b> "The friction between practical and political Zionists comes to an end through the adoption of the 'synthetic' approach proposed by Chaim Weizmann. The congress adopts the position that the Jewish problem could be solved only by Jewish emigration to Palestine."
28	9/2/1913  The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>11th Zionist Congress 2 September 1913 - 9 September 1913:</b> "The congress defines immigration to Palestine as a Zionist obligation, a duty of each Zionist. It calls for establishing a Hebrew University in Jerusalem. (The university will be effectively created in 1925 during the British Mandate.)"
29	1/21/1915  The Question of Palestine, <a href="http://un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>British Cabinet Member Calls for British Annexation of Palestine:</b> "British cabinet member Herbert Samuel calls for the British annexation of Palestine in memorandum 'The Future of Palestine'."
30	10/24/1915  "MacMahon's correspondence with Sharif Husayn (1915)," <a href="http://bu.edu">bu.edu</a> , accessed 2/27/2025	<b>MacMahon's correspondence with Sharif Husayn:</b> "In a letter ... Sir Henry McMahon, then His Majesty's High Commissioner in Egypt, promises the Sharif of Mecca, Husayn ibn Ali, to 'recognise and support the independence of the Arabs within the territories proposed by him.' These territories included the Arabian peninsula, Syria (including Lebanon, Palestine, and Transjordan), and Iraq as 'purely Arab' areas and part of a future Arab state or states in the region."
31	5/16/1916  "Britain and France conclude Sykes-Picot agreement,"	<b>Sykes-Picot Agreement:</b> "On May 16, 1916, representatives of Great Britain and France secretly reach an accord, known as the Sykes-Picot Agreement, by which most of the Arab lands under the

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	<p><b>A.</b></p> <p><b>Event Date / Source</b></p>	<p><b>Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country &amp; Beyond</b></p> <p><b>Section 1: Israel Declares Independence on May 14, 1948</b></p> <p><b>B.</b></p> <p><b>Event</b></p>
	<p><a href="https://www.history.com">history.com</a>, accessed 2/7/2025</p>	<p>rule of the Ottoman Empire are to be divided into British and French spheres of influence with the conclusion of World War I."</p>
32	<p>4/6/1917</p> <p>David B. Green, "This Day in Jewish History   1917: Ottoman Authority Orders Jews to Evacuate Tel Aviv," <a href="https://www.haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a>, 4/6/2014</p>	<p><b>Ottoman Authority Orders Jews to Evacuate Tel Aviv:</b> "A total of 1,500 Jewish evacuees are thought to have died after heading north and being forced to lead a nomadic existence. ... April 6, 1917 was the day set by the Ottoman authorities then ruling Palestine for the evacuation of the civilian population of Tel Aviv and Jaffa.</p> <p>Although the Muslims who were expelled were permitted to return to their homes within days, the Jews were not able to come back to the city until after the British conquest of Palestine, later that same year."</p>
33	<p>10/1917</p> <p>Wolfgang G. Schwanitz, "The 'Ottoman Balfour Declaration,' Winter 2018, Volume 25: Number 1, <a href="https://www.meforum.org">meforum.org</a>, accessed 2/7/2025</p> <p>(unable to find day)</p>	<p><b>Ottoman Authorities Declare String of Draconian Steps Aimed at Destroying Jewish Community:</b> "In October 1917, as British forces knocked at Jerusalem's gates, the Ottoman authorities declared a string of draconian steps aimed at destroying the Jewish community in Palestine (the Yishuv).</p> <p>Should the Turks be driven from Palestine, threatened Djemal Pasha, governor of the Levant and one of the triumvirs who ran the Ottoman Empire during World War I, no Jews would live to welcome the British forces."</p>
34	<p>11/2/1917</p> <p>"Balfour Declaration 1917," <a href="https://avalon.law.yale.edu">avalon.law.yale.edu</a>, accessed 1/2/2025</p>	<p><b>Balfour Declaration:</b> British government issues Balfour Declaration.</p> <p>"November 2nd, 1917</p> <p>Dear Lord Rothschild,</p> <p>I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.</p> <p>'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, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.'</p> <p>I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.</p> <p>Yours sincerely,</p>

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	<b>A. Event Date / Source</b>	<b>Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country &amp; Beyond Section 1: Israel Declares Independence on May 14, 1948  B. Event</b>
		Arthur James Balfour
35	11/2/1917 “Why did Britain promise Palestine to Arabs and Zionists?” <a href="http://iwm.org.uk">iwm.org.uk</a> , accessed 2/27/2025	<b>British Already Promised Palestine to Arabs:</b> “But when the Balfour Declaration was signed, the British had already promised Palestine to Arabs as an independent state and promised the French government that it would be an internationally administered zone.”
36	11/13/1917 “How Well Do You Know the Battle of Mughar Ridge?” <a href="http://propofcs.com">propofcs.com</a> , updated 2/17/2024	<b>Battle of Mughar Ridge:</b> “The Battle of Mughar Ridge, a pivotal engagement during World War I, occurred on November 13-14, 1917, as part of the Sinai and Palestine Campaign.  This campaign was a complex series of military operations aimed at securing control of the Middle East and protecting British interests in the Suez Canal, involving extensive fighting across the deserts and mountains of modern-day Israel, Palestine, and Egypt.”
37	12/9/1917 “Jerusalem surrenders to British troops,” <a href="http://history.com">history.com</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Jerusalem Offers Keys to British Troops:</b> “On the morning of December 9, 1917, after Turkish troops move out of the region after only a single day s fighting, officials of the Holy City of Jerusalem offer the keys to the city to encroaching British troops.”
38	7/14/1918 The Anzac Memorial page, <a href="http://anzacmemorial.nsw.gov.au">anzacmemorial.nsw.gov.au</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>The Battle of Abu Tellul:</b> “1918 – The Battle of Abu Tellul [a hill on the west bank of the Jordan River in Palestine] was fought during the Sinai and Palestine Campaign, on the west bank of the Jordan River. The Australian Light Horse unit defending the heights at Mussallabeh was attacked by a German and Ottoman force.”
39	8/12/1918 “The ‘Ottoman Balfour Declaration,’” <a href="http://meforum.org">meforum.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Ottoman Authorities Declare String of Draconian Steps Aimed at Destroying Jewish Community:</b> “... Grand Vizier Talaat Pasha, Djemal’s co-triumvir, issued an official declaration in the name of the Ottoman government abolishing these restrictions and expressing sympathy ‘for the establishment of a religious and national Jewish center in Palestine by well-organized immigration and colonization.’”
40	9/26/1918 “Revoluções no Mundo Árabe e Islâmico: Regimes Políticos, Síria e Irã – 2012,” PDF,	<b>Last Ottoman Troops Evacuate from Syria:</b> “The last Ottoman troops evacuate from Syria. An interim government is created in Damascus, headed by the Algerian notable Prince Sa’id al-Jaza’iri.”

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	<b>A. Event Date / Source</b>	<b>Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country &amp; Beyond Section 1: Israel Declares Independence on May 14, 1948  B. Event</b>
	<a href="https://icarabe.org">icarabe.org</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	
41	11/11/1918 "Armistice on the Western Front," <a href="https://theworldwar.org">theworldwar.org</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Armistice Ending WWI:</b> "On Nov. 11, 1918, after more than four years of horrific fighting and the loss of millions of lives, the guns on the Western Front fell silent. Although fighting continued elsewhere, the armistice between Germany and the Allies was the first step to ending World War I. The global reaction was one of mixed emotions: relief, celebration, disbelief and a profound sense of loss."
42	1/3/1919 "Faisal-Weizmann Agreement Is Signed," <a href="https://israeled.org">israeled.org</a> , accessed 2024	<b>Faisal-Weizmann Agreement:</b> "... an agreement of mutual respect and cooperation between Arabs and Jews in the Middle East. ... The meeting took place amidst growing discontent among both Zionists and Arab nationalists about the future of Palestine following World War I and the national aspirations of both sides. ... In the agreement, Faisal recognized the contents of the Balfour Declaration, agreeing to a Jewish presence in the Holy Land as long as Arab independence would be granted in the formerly Ottoman-controlled Middle East.  However, the Faisal-Weizmann agreement never came to fruition because the League of Nations created mandates in the Middle East based on the British and French Sykes-Picot Agreement."
43	1/27/1919 "First Palestine Arab Congress in Jerusalem (1919)," <a href="https://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 12/5/2024	<b>1st Palestine Congress:</b> "The first of a series of Palestine Arab Congresses that took place from 1919 to 1928. Under the presidency of Aref al-Dajani, former Mayor of Jerusalem, it resolved to reject Zionism, the Balfour Declaration and foreign involvement in the Middle East, and called for Palestine to be part of an independent Greater Syria under the authority of Faisal, son of Hussein, Sharif of Mecca."
44	1/29/1919 "Secretary's Notes of a Conversation Held in M. Pichon's Room at the Quai d'Orsay, Paris, on Thursday, 6 February, 1919, at 3 p.m.," <a href="https://history.state.gov">history.state.gov</a> , 2/6/1919	<b>Emir Feisal Memo to Peace Conference:</b> "Emir Feisal said that ... In his memorandum of January 29th to the Peace Conference, he had asked for the independence of all the Arabic speaking peoples in Asia, from the line Alexandretta-Diarbekir southward.  He based his request on the following points:— (i) This area was once the home of important civilisations, and its people still have the capacity to play their part in the world."
45	2/3/1919	<b>Zionist Organization Presents Case for a Jewish Homeland in Palestine:</b> "A delegation of the Zionist Organization led by Chaim

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	<b>A. Event Date / Source</b>	<b>Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country &amp; Beyond Section 1: Israel Declares Independence on May 14, 1948  B. Event</b>
	“Zionist Case Is Presented at Paris Peace Conference,” <a href="https://israeled.org">israeled.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	Weizmann presents the case for a Jewish homeland in Palestine to the Paris Peace Conference at the conclusion of World War I.  The statement, which included suggested boundaries, proposed that the newly established British Mandate should promote Jewish immigration and settlement, encourage self-government and ensure religious freedoms. ...”
46	9/21/1919 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 54	<b>Weizmann Viewed Palestinians as Backward Race:</b> “In 1919, when indigenous Palestinian Arabs constituted nine-tenths of the population of the country, Chaim Weizmann ... president of the Zionist Organization and later first president of Israel, viewed the Palestinian Arabs as a ‘backwards race’ ... declaring in an address to the English Zionist Federation on 21 September 1919: By a Jewish National Home I mean the creation of such conditions that as the country is developed we can pour in a considerable number of immigrants, and finally establish such a society in Palestine that Palestine shall be as Jewish as England is English, or American American ...”
47	2/27/1920 “The Palestine Arab Congress,” <a href="https://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>2nd Palestinian Congress:</b> “The authorities had banned all Arab political gatherings and prevented the congress convening on May 15, 1920, after the San Remo Conference. Some of the would-be delegates sent a letter to the Syrian National Congress, stating their position and asking that they form a Palestinian delegation from Palestinian representatives present in Damascus that would travel directly to Europe to defend the Palestinian case. According to the Survey of Palestine, the delegates met earlier in Damascus on February 27, 1920. They posited an independent Palestine within a united Syrian state, denounced Zionism, and demanded an end to Jewish immigration. On May 31, Palestinian emigres met at the Arab Club in Damascus and resolved to form ‘The Palestinian Arab Society.’”
48	3/1/1920 Judah Ari Gross, “The hidden American history of one of Zionism’s foundational battles: Tel Hai,” <a href="https://timesofisrael.com">timesofisrael.com</a> , 5/4/2022	<b>Fighting Kills 6 Jews, Unknown Number of Arabs:</b> “Tel Hai ... In total, six Jews were killed in the fighting ... — along with an unknown number of Arabs. This group of six would quickly become known as ‘Trumpeldor and his comrades.’”
49	4/4/1920	<b>First Large-scale Zionist-Palestinian Clashes, 5 Jews and 4 Palestinians Killed, 216 Jews and 23 Palestinians Wounded:</b> “Violent clashes between Palestinians and Jews that broke out in the Old City of Jerusalem between Sunday, April 4, and Wednesday, April 7, 1920. The annual, week-long Nabi Musa

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	"Nabi Musa Riots," <a href="http://jerusalemstory.com">jerusalemstory.com</a> , accessed 1/31/2025	festival gathered Muslim pilgrims in Jerusalem ... Prominent Palestinian nationalists gave speeches ... promoting Arab nationalism and denouncing Zionism. Jewish bystanders threw stones at the crowd, sparking riots ... In the end, 5 Jews and 4 Palestinians were killed, 216 Jews and 23 Palestinians were injured, and about 300 Jews were evacuated from the Old City."
50	4/19/1920 "Conference of San Remo," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , updated 4/12/2024	<b>San Remo Peace Conference:</b> "(April 19–26, 1920), international meeting convened at San Remo, on the Italian Riviera, to decide the future of the former territories of the Ottoman Turkish Empire, one of the defeated Central Powers in World War I; it was attended by the prime ministers of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and representatives of Japan, Greece, and Belgium."
51	4/25/1920 "75 years: The British Mandate of Palestine is officially terminated as the state of Israel..." <a href="http://britishonlinearchives.com">britishonlinearchives.com</a> , 5/14/2023	<b>British Mandate Granted:</b> "The British army occupied Palestine, formerly part of Ottoman Syria, in 1917. The British mandate was granted on 25th April 1920 at the San Remo Conference (at which the term 'Palestine' was used to denote the land west of the River Jordan)."
52	4/25/1920 Martin Gilbert, The Routledge Atlas Of The Arab-Israeli Conflict, 7th Edition, <a href="http://Google book">Google book</a> , 2002	<b>Arabs Kill 1 Jew, Settlement Abandoned:</b> "Bnei Yehuda ... Following the murder by Arabs of a Jewish settler, the whole settlement was abandoned. Unlike most of the other abandoned settlements, it was not resettled."
53	6/15/1920 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Jewish Self-Defense Organization (Haganah) Established:</b> "The Jewish Self-Defense Organization (Haganah) was established by Vladimir Jabotinsky ...."
54	7/24/1920 "75 years: The British Mandate of Palestine is officially terminated as the state of Israel..."	<b>League of Nations Approves British Mandate:</b> "... the [British] mandate was approved by the fledgling League of Nations."

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	<a href="http://britishonlinearchives.com">britishonlinearchives.com</a> , 5/14/2023	
55	8/10/1920 "The Treaty of Sevres," <a href="http://historylearning.com">historylearning.com</a> , accessed 2/3/2025	<b>The Treaty of Sèvres:</b> "The Treaty of Sèvres was one of a series of treaties signed by the Central Powers after World War One. It ordered the partitioning of the Ottoman Empire, which led to its ultimate annihilation. The treaty, which liquidated the Ottoman Empire and virtually abolished Turkish sovereignty, greatly angered the Turkish. Signed on 10 August 1920 following 15 months of planning, the Treaty of Sèvres was designed to strangle the 'Sick Man of Europe'. Italy, Britain and France signed it on behalf of the victorious Allies. The Treaty of Sèvres divided the territory of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East. France took over Lebanon, Syria and territory in southern Anatolia, while Britain took possession of Palestine and Iraq, gaining generous oil concessions in the process. These terms were decided in the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1917. ..."
56	12/1/1920 "The League of Nations," <a href="http://ungeneva.org">ungeneva.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>The League of Nations Formed:</b> "The League of Nations (1920 – 1946) was the first intergovernmental organization established 'to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security.'  It is often referred to as the 'predecessor' of the United Nations. Its founding document – the Covenant of the League of Nations – was drafted during the peace negotiations at the end of the First World War. It was composed of 26 articles, and covered many aspects of the organization, such as the conditions for membership, the functions of the principal organs, the mechanisms for a peaceful settlement of international disputes, and the obligations of the Member States. The Covenant also contained the main principles on which the League was built."
57	12/13/1920 James Sorene, "Balfour 100   British policy in Palestine 1917–1925," <a href="http://fathomjournal.org">fathomjournal.org</a> , issue date 2017, accessed 1/13/2025	<b>3rd Palestinian Congress:</b> "The third Palestinian Congress was held in Haifa on 13 December and the delegates elected an Arab Executive and demanded a native government elected by the pre-war Arabic speaking population."
58	3/12/1921 Fred Glueckstein, "Finest Hour 196,"	<b>Cairo Conference to Discuss British Mandate:</b> "The Cairo Conference began on Saturday, 12 March. The chief question to be discussed was the British mandates. ..."

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	Second Quarter 2022," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.org">winstonchurchill.org</a> , 6/14/2023	
59	3/17/1921 Fred Glueckstein, "Finest Hour 196, Second Quarter 2022," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.org">winstonchurchill.org</a> , 6/14/2023	<b>British Sever Transjordan from Palestine:</b> "The Cairo Conference ... the decision was made was that the Transjordan region should indeed be separated from the rest of Palestine, as proposed by the Middle East Department and supported by Churchill."
60	5/1/1921 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025; "1920,1921 Arab Riots in Palestine," <a href="http://historycentral.com">historycentral.com</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Riots Kill 47 Jews and 48 Arabs, Wound 146 Jews and 73 Arabs:</b> "Some 47 Jews and 48 Arabs were killed in political violence in Jaffa, Jerusalem, and other cities on May 1-7, 1921." ... "... a March was planned by ... (a socialist Zionist organization) with the approval of the police ... The Jewish communist party also planned a march ... Their march did not have police approval. ... When the two demonstrations met, fighting broke out between the two. The Arabs in Jaffo decided to take advantage of the mayhem and started attacking Jewish homes ... The Jewish hostel where new immigrants arrived was a notable target, ... When it was over 47 Jews, and 48 Arabs lay dead, and another 146 Jews and 73 Arabs were wounded. Most of the Arab deaths came from clashes with British troops who were trying to put down the rioting."
61	6/3/1921 Jonathan Goldman, "Immigration Quota Law In Effect," <a href="http://ny1920.com">ny1920.com</a> , 6/3/2021	<b>U.S. Immigration Act of 1921:</b> "... 'Emergency Quota Act,' ... The Act was largely a response to increasing arrivals post-World War I, aiming to restrict Jewish immigrants specifically, or Jewish and Eastern and Southern European immigrants in general – depending on which source one is reading. It imposed numerical limits on most countries, a 3%-of-population rule."
62	6/25/1921 "The Palestine Arab Congress," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>4th Palestinian Congress:</b> "The fourth congress, on June 25, 1921, was attended by about 100 delegates who voted to send a six-man delegation (led by Musa Kazim) to London. The delegates arrived in London in September and met with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Winston Churchill. On their way, they met Pope Benedict XV in Vatican City and attempted to meet with delegates to the League of Nations in Geneva. Responding to the congress, High Commissioner Herbert Samuel promised that the British would 'never impose a policy contrary to their religions, their political and their economic interests.'"
63	9/1/1921	<b>12th Zionist Congress 1 September 1921 - 14 September 1921:</b> "The Zionist Congress (which had last met in 1913) welcomes the



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	The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	Balfour Declaration and the decision of the Allies to grant Great Britain the Mandate over Palestine. Chaim Weizmann is elected president of the World Zionist Organization."
64	6/3/1922 "British White Papers: Churchill White Paper," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/3/2025	<b>The Churchill White Paper:</b> "... While maintaining Britain's commitment to the Balfour Declaration and its promise of a Jewish national home in Palestine, the paper emphasized that the establishment of a national home would not impose a Jewish nationality on the Arab inhabitants of Palestine. To reduce tensions between the Arabs and Jews in Palestine, the paper called for a limitation of Jewish immigration to the economic capacity of the country to absorb new arrivals. ..."
65	7/24/1922 Multiple Contributors, "World War I and after," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 1/22/2025	<b>Council of the League of Nations Approves Mandate for Palestine:</b> "In July 1922 the Council of the League of Nations approved the mandate instrument for Palestine, including its preamble incorporating the Balfour Declaration and stressing the Jewish historical connection with Palestine. ... Although Transjordan—i.e., the lands east of the Jordan River—constituted three-fourths of the British mandate of Palestine, it was, despite protests from the Zionists, excluded from the clauses covering the establishment of a Jewish national home."
66	8/22/1922 "The Palestine Arab Congress," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>5th Palestinian Congress:</b> "Its leader, Musa Kazem, opposed anti-British agitation and discouraged the use of violence; he reported that possibilities still existed for progress through negotiations. The following resolutions were passed: Rejecting the new constitution.; Boycotting elections for the proposed Legislative Council.; Establishing a London bureau.; Boycotting Jewish goods, including Pinhas Rutenberg's planned electricity supply.; Forbidding land sales to Jews.; Forbidding Jewish immigration.; Pledging to oppose the establishment of a Jewish national homeland."
67	9/16/1922 "Mandate for Palestine and Memorandum by the British Government Relating to its Application to Transjordan," <a href="http://loc.gov">loc.gov</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>League of Nations Confirms Palestine Mandate on Great Britain:</b> "After World War I, the Covenant of the League of Nations established a system by which the League was empowered to confer upon certain of the victorious powers mandates to administer territories formerly ruled by Germany or the Ottoman Empire. ... On September 16, 1922, the Council of the League approved a mandate to Great Britain for Palestine, previously part of the Ottoman Empire. The mandate provided for the eventual creation of a Jewish state, as specified in Article 2: 'The Mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of a Jewish national home ...'"

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68	6/16/1923 "The Palestine Arab Congress," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>6th Palestinian Congress:</b> "It was agreed to send another delegation to London, eschewing the more-radical policies which were advocated. A proposed campaign of non-payment of taxes, arguing no taxation without representation, was debated without a decision. Twenty-four resolutions were passed, including boycotts of Pinhas Rutenberg's Palestine Electricity Corporation and Jewish goods. In October, the more-radical National Party was formed in opposition to the Muslim-Christian Associations and the executive committee."
69	8/6/1923 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>13th Zionist Congress 6 August 1923 - 18 August 1923:</b> "The Zionist Congress discusses and rejects the participation of non-Zionist Jews in a Jewish Agency to be established as provided for in Article 4 of the Mandate. The latter had requested the Zionist Organization 'to secure the co-operation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish national home.'"
70	9/29/1923 "World War I and after," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , updated 1/22/2025	<b>League of Nations Mandate for Palestine In Force:</b> "In July 1922 the Council of the League of Nations approved the mandate instrument for Palestine, ... On September 29, 1923, the mandate officially came into force."
71	8/18/1925 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>14th Zionist Congress 18 August 1925 - 31 August 1925:</b> "... Revisionist Movement, founded by Ze'ev (Vladimir) Jabotinsky , attends the Zionist Congress for the first time. The congress continues to oppose the participation of non-Zionists within the Jewish Agency to be established as per Article 4 of the Palestine Mandate."
72	8/30/1927 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>15th Zionist Congress 30 August 1927 - 11 September 1927:</b> "The 15th Zionist Congress discusses Jewish demographic facts - in 1927 more Jews were leaving Palestine than immigrating to it. Such a negative balance in Jewish migration will not happen again during the Mandate. Disagreements on the issue of the Jewish Agency are not resolved."
73	6/20/1928 "The Palestine Arab Congress," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>7th Palestinian Congress:</b> "...the congress formed a short-lived united front with Musa Kazim as president. A 48-member executive committee was elected, which selected an administrative staff consisting of a president, three secretaries and two other members. It was decided to send another delegation, the fourth, to London. It

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		set out on March 21, 1930, after the publication of the Shaw Commission report on the 1929 riots.”
74	7/28/1929 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>16th Zionist Congress 28 July 1929 - 11 August 1929:</b> “Ending a seven-year debate, the Zionist Congress approves the inclusion of non-Zionist Jews in the Jewish Agency for Palestine, called for in Article 4 of the Mandate, and adopts its constitution. The Jewish Agency will be officially recognized by Britain in August 1930. The Congress calls for ‘linking up of the Jewish Agency with the administrative apparatus of the country.’ It affirms that ‘the employment of Jewish labour for all branches of Jewish production in Eretz Yisrael is an indispensable condition for the growth of the Jewish Yishuv and for the realisation of Zionist aims.’”
75	8/15/1929 “al-Buraq Disturbances, 15-29 August 1929,” <a href="http://palestine-studies.org">palestine-studies.org</a> , 8/15/2021	<b>Western Wall Riots, 133 Jews killed, 339 wounded; 116 Arabs killed, 232 wounded:</b> “The great Jewish demonstration organized by Zionist groups on August 15, 1929, at al-Buraq Wall / Western Wall of Al-Aqsa Mosque was the spark that ignited widespread clashes between Arabs and Jews in Jerusalem. It climaxed on August 23 and continued in the following days, punctuated by clashes between Arab demonstrators and the British army. The confrontations became known as the Buraq Uprising, during which 133 Jews were killed and 339 wounded, while 116 Arabs were killed and 232 wounded.”
76	8/22/1929 “The Hebron Massacre,” <a href="http://njob.org">njob.org</a> , accessed 1/15/2025	<b>Temple Mount Fight Kills 3 Jews and 3 Arabs:</b> “... when three Jews and three Arabs were killed in a fight in Jerusalem, al-Husseini promoted the spread of rumors that the Jews were calling for a general massacre of the Arabs. ...”
77	8/23/1929 “The Hebron Massacre,” <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Arabs Kill 67 Jews:</b> “For many years, the small community of 800 Jews in the ancient city of Hebron lived in peace with their tens of thousands of Arab neighbors. But, on the night of August 23, 1929 ... Hebron turned into a city of terror and murder as the Arab residents led a rampaging massacre against the bewildered and helpless Jewish community. By the time the massacre ended, 67 Jews lay dead ...”
78	8/29/1929 “Reign of Terror in Safed,” The Glasgow Herald, <a href="http://news.google.com">news.google.com</a> , 9/14/1929	<b>Arabs Kill 22 Jews:</b> “... women shrieking their ‘jubilant refrain’ from the Moslem quarter and saw men running with axes and bludgeons in their hands, urged on by women. ... Arabs had come up from the valley unexpectedly into the Jewish quarter and began at once a systematic slaughter of the Jews. Some escaped with injury only, but 22 were killed outright in the town.”

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79	<p>1/5/1930</p> <p>"Mapai Party Is Founded in Tel-Aviv," <a href="http://israeled.org">israeled.org</a>, accessed 12/5/2024</p>	<p><b>Jewish Labor Party (Mapai) Founded:</b> "Emerging out of the mostly Russian immigration of the Second and Third Aliyah (1904-1923) two socialist leaning political parties Hapoel Hatzair (The Young Worker Party) and Ahdut Ha'avoda (Labour Unity) were created representing the bulk of Jewish laborers in Palestine. Following the creation of the Jewish Agency in 1929, a series of Arab Riots broke out against the Jews in Palestine. The riots and the British reaction to them, which included considering regulations to slow the Jewish state's development, crystallized the need for political unity and consolidation in the Land of Israel. ... After the foundation of the State of Israel, Mapai was the largest party in the Knesset until it merged into the Labor Party in 1968. Israel's first four Prime Ministers were Mapai members."</p>
80	<p>3/1/1930</p> <p>"Shaw Commission Report (1930)," <a href="http://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a>, accessed 2/27/2025</p>	<p><b>Shaw Commission Report:</b> "A report issued in March 1930 by a British Commission of Inquiry, headed by jurist Walter Shaw, investigating the 1929 Palestine riots and their origins. The commission determined that the direct responsibility for the outbreak of violence lies on the Arab side, though it was not premeditated. However, it also determined that the events have their roots in Arab animosity towards Jews related in part to the rise in Jewish immigration and purchase of lands. Therefore, it recommended that British policy on these subjects be reviewed, leading to the publication of the Hope Simpson Report and the 1930 White Paper."</p>
81	<p>6/17/1930</p> <p>"The Hebron Massacre," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a>, accessed 2/7/2025</p>	<p><b>3 Convicted Arabs Put to Death:</b> Three Arabs convicted in the Hebron Massacres that started on 8/23/1929 were put to death for their involvement.</p>
82	<p>10/1/1930</p> <p>Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 60</p>	<p><b>British Report Conclusion on Impact of Jewish Immigration:</b> "... Sir John Hope Simpson report of 1 October 1930, a British official report which was commissioned to look into the roots of Palestinian unrest and grievances under the British Mandate and following the widespread Arab-Jewish clashes of 1929.</p> <p>The report concluded that Palestinian fears of a devastating impact of the Zionist Yishuv and its land-purchase policies were well-founded.</p> <p>It also recommended limiting Jewish immigration to Palestine due to the lack of agricultural land to support it ..."</p>
83	<p>10/21/1930</p> <p>"British Palestine Mandate: British</p>	<p><b>1930 Passfield White Paper:</b> "1930 Passfield White Paper ... Issued on October 21, 1930, following the release of the Shaw Commission findings on the cause of the Arab riots of 1929. The</p>

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	White Papers," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/18/2025	document built off the findings of the <b>Hope-Simpson Report</b> which investigated the possibilities for future immigration to Palestine. The paper stated that because of the shortage of arable land, Jewish settlement would be permitted only under stringent government supervision. On February 13, 1931, British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald sent a letter to Chaim Weizmann in an attempt to calm tensions by slightly easing these provisions."
84	4/5/1931 David Collier, "The Long Black Hand of October 7," <a href="http://jewishpress.com">jewishpress.com</a> , 2/12/2025	<p><b>Arabs Kill 3 Jews, Wound 4:</b> "... a group of Jewish residents of Kibbutz Yagur were returning from their work at a Nesher cement factory when their vehicle was ambushed. Yaakov Zamir, Shmuel Dishel and Hinda Fishman were all murdered by the terrorists. Four other Jews were injured. ...</p> <p>These attacks were being carried out by a terrorist band called the Black Hand. It had its roots in the 1929 massacres, but its base of power was in the north rather than around Jerusalem or Hebron. It was a Jihadist terror group that consisted of several hundred men."</p>
85	4/10/1931 "The Etzel and the Policy of Restraint," <a href="http://en.jabotinsky.org">en.jabotinsky.org</a> , accessed 12/5/2024	<p><b>Irgun Founded:</b> "The Etzel rose from within the Hagana, following the bloody riots of 1929. Avraham Tehomi, Hagana Commander in the Jerusalem District, resigned, together with a group of commanders, on April 10, 1931, and established 'Hagana Bet', known also as 'Irgun Bet', 'Halrgun HaMakbil' (Parallel Organization) and 'Hagana Leumit' (National Defense). ..."</p>
86	6/30/1931 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<p><b>17th Zionist Congress 30 June 1931 - 15 July 1931:</b> "Due to Zionist frustration over what was considered as pro-Arab British reports on the causes of al-Buraq Disturbances (August 1929) and in spite of subsequent assurances to Chaim Weizmann, delegates (especially Revisionists under Jabotinsky ) criticize the 'pro-British' policy of Weizmann. The latter resigns as head of the Zionist Organization and is replaced by Nahum Sokolow. However, the pro-British orientation continues with the increased Labor representation (Mapai) in the organization to the detriment of the Revisionists."</p>
87	12/7/1931 "The Palestine Arab Congress," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<p><b>General Islamic Congress:</b> "... The Congress lasted for two weeks, electing an executive committee and proposing the establishment of branches throughout the Muslim world. It affirmed the holiness of the al-Aqsa Mosque ... and the importance of Palestine to all Muslims, announcing plans for ... an Islamic land company to prevent Zionists from buying land in Palestine. The final session denounced Western imperialism in Muslim countries. ... It split the Palestinian national movement by excluding Christians, ... None of the conference proposals came to fruition, although it consolidated al-Husseini's position as a leader of the Palestinian anti-Zionist movement."</p>

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88	1/17/1932  David Collier, "The Long Black Hand of October 7," <a href="http://jewishpress.com">jewishpress.com</a> , 2/12/2025	<b>Arabs Kill 1 Jew:</b> "... a farmer Josef Burstein was shot in the head outside his own home in Balfouria (near Afula). ... These attacks were being carried out by a terrorist band called the Black Hand. It had its roots in the 1929 massacres, but its base of power was in the north rather than around Jerusalem or Hebron. It was a Jihadist terror group that consisted of several hundred men."
89	3/6/1932  David Collier, "The Long Black Hand of October 7," <a href="http://jewishpress.com">jewishpress.com</a> , 2/12/2025	<b>Arabs Kill 1 Jew:</b> "... Schmueel Guterman was shot and killed in Kfar Hassidim. He was sitting in his home, when bullets were fired through his window. ... These attacks were being carried out by a terrorist band called the Black Hand. It had its roots in the 1929 massacres, but its base of power was in the north rather than around Jerusalem or Hebron. It was a Jihadist terror group that consisted of several hundred men."
90	4/11/1932  Yisrael Medad, "Murder and rape in the dunes of pre-state Israel: The story of a hike turned horror," <a href="http://jpost.com">jpost.com</a> , 4/27/2024	<b>Jihadists Kill 3 Jews:</b> "...three members of Kibbutz Yagur were killed by members of a cell of the Black Hand ..."
91	12/22/1932  David Collier, "The Long Black Hand of October 7," <a href="http://jewishpress.com">jewishpress.com</a> , 2/12/2025	<b>Arabs Kill 2 Jews:</b> "... a grenade was thrown into the house of Yosef Yacoubi in Nahalal, killing him and his nine-year-old son David. ... These attacks were being carried out by a terrorist band called the Black Hand. It had its roots in the 1929 massacres, but its base of power was in the north rather than around Jerusalem or Hebron. It was a Jihadist terror group that consisted of several hundred men."
92	8/21/1933  The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>18th Zionist Congress 21 August 1933 - 3 September 1933:</b> "The Zionist Congress meets; mutual recriminations between the Zionist Labor movement (under David Ben-Gurion ) and the Revisionists intensify. With Hitler 's rise to power, the congress 'regards it as the duty of the Mandatory Power to open the gates of Palestine for as large an immigration of German Jews as possible and to facilitate their settlement, and to take all steps so that the Jewish National Home, whose establishment is the cardinal object of the Mandate, shall be built as speedily as possible and on the largest scale.' The congress also expresses the hope that, with the aid of the Mandatory Power, a way will be found to render possible 'Jewish colonisation in Transjordan.'"

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93	10/13/1933 "The Murison Commission Report," dated 1/4/1934, Notification No. 1561 published in the Palestine Gazette, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , 11/6/1933	<b>11 Wounded In Jerusalem Incident:</b> "... At about 12.20 p.m. the people left the Mosque. The crowd was then estimated by one witness at between six and seven thousand and according to him was in a somewhat excited condition and was chanting and shouting 'Allah el Akbar'. ... The number of the crowd at this point has been variously estimated. ... The total casualties treated at the Government Hospital were five police and six members of the public. ... direct result of instigation by the Arab Executive at Jerusalem"
94	10/27/1933 "The Murison Commission Report," dated 1/4/1934, Notification No. 1561 published in the Palestine Gazette, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , 11/6/1933	<b>15 Killed, 39 Wounded In Jaffa Incident:</b> "... At 12.5 p.m. after the prayers were finished, the persons in the Mosque came out into Port Road and joined the crowd of people already assembled in Port Road. A sort of procession was formed. ... The crowd suddenly turned round and faced the Square, away from which they had hitherto been going. ... They now advanced down Ajami Road towards the Square crying 'Aleihem', that is, 'Attack them'. ... The number of the crowd at this point has been variously estimated. ... fifteen of these altogether, and they all died of bullet wounds in the body or head. ... those injured by gunshot wounds. Twenty-one cases were sent to the Government Hospital and eighteen to the French Hospital. ... minor injuries, none of them serious. ... Jaffa riot. ... direct result of instigation by the Arab Executive at Jerusalem"
95	10/29/1933 "Eleven Arabs Slain, over Hundred Hurt, in Palestine Anti-jewish Rioting," <a href="http://jta.org">jta.org</a> , 10/29/1933	<b>British Kill 10 Arabs:</b> "Ten Arabs were killed and more than a hundred injured here today when over 10,000 followers of the Palestine Arab Executive disobeyed police orders to disperse and attempted to hold a demonstration of protest against the immigration of Jews into Palestine. One native policeman was killed and several British and Arab policemen injured."
96	12/26/1933 "Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States," <a href="http://jus.uio.no">jus.uio.no</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Montevideo Convention:</b> Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States: Date enacted: 12/26/1933 ... In force: 12/26/1934 ... "The Governments represented in the Seventh International Conference of American States ... have agreed upon the following: Article 1 ... The state as a person of international law should possess the following qualifications: a. a permanent population; b. a defined territory; c. government; and d. capacity to enter into relations with the other states. Article 2 ... The federal state shall constitute a sole person in the eyes of international law. Article 3 ... The political existence of the state is independent of recognition by the other states. ..."
97	8/20/1935	<b>19th Zionist Congress 20 August 1935 - 4 September 1935:</b> "With Labor support, Chaim Weizmann assumes the role of

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	The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	president of the Zionist Congress. Failing to have their views adopted by the movement, Revisionists quit the World Zionist Organization several weeks later to form the New Zionist Organization. The issue of German Jews occupies part of the deliberations."
98	11/20/1935 "Izzeddin al-Qassam (1882-1935)," <a href="http://palestine-studies.org">palestine-studies.org</a> , 11/20/2021	<b>Arabs Revolt After British Assassination of Guerilla Leader:</b> "Izzeddin al-Qassam ... Biography   On this day in 1935, Shaykh Izzeddin al-Qassam, a native of the Syrian town of Jabla and the imam of the Istiqlal Mosque in Haifa, was killed in the woods around the village of Ya'bad in the Jenin region after British troops laid an ambush for the group of guerrillas he was leading.  His death had a deep impact throughout Palestine and contributed to the outbreak of the Arab Revolt in the following year, especially as many of his followers were still prepared to take up arms to resist the Jewish national project and British colonialism at the first available opportunity."
99	4/15/1936 "The Arab Revolt and Labor Zionism, 1936–1939: 6. The Arab Revolt and Labor Zionism, 1936–1939," <a href="http://publishing.cdlib.org">publishing.cdlib.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Arabs Kill 2 Jews:</b> "... members of the guerrilla band founded by Shaykh 'Izz al-Din al-Qassam held up cars and buses near Nablus, killing two Jewish passengers."
100	4/17/1936 "The Arab Revolt and Labor Zionism, 1936–1939: 6. The Arab Revolt and Labor Zionism, 1936–1939," <a href="http://publishing.cdlib.org">publishing.cdlib.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Jewish Paramilitaries Kill 2 Arabs:</b> "... a right-wing Jewish paramilitary group retaliated by killing two Arabs. Arab protests soon erupted throughout the country, gradually taking on the character of a broad-based anticolonial and anti-Zionist popular uprising."
101	4/19/1936 "1936-1939 Arab Revolt," <a href="http://justvision.org">justvision.org</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Arab Revolt to Jewish Immigration:</b> "1936-1939 Arab Revolt ... This was the longest sustained nationalist rebellion to British mandatory control of Palestine. The Arab Revolt was instigated by a massive influx of Jewish immigration, ... Following increased tensions and a number of violent incidents perpetrated by both Palestinians and Jews, Palestinian rioting erupted on April 19, 1936 in Jaffa and Tel Aviv, ... In addition to the political protest, Jewish-farmed orchards were destroyed, and Jewish civilians murdered."



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102	4/20/1936 "9. British Palestine," (1917-1948) <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>Palestinians Rebel Against British:</b> "Palestinian Arabs led by Fawzi El Kaukji, a former Turkish military officer, rebelled against the British government beginning on April 20, 1936."
103	5/5/1936 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Pages 64-65	<b>Zionist Response to Land Purchase Criticism:</b> "Thus Yitzhak Epstein, an early settler leader who arrived in Palestine from Russia in 1886, ... Epstein wrote an article entitled 'The Hidden Question' in which he strongly criticised the methods by which Zionists had purchased Arab land.  In his view, these methods entailing dispossession of Arab farmers were bound to cause political confrontation in the future.  Reflected in the Zionist establishment's angry response to Epstein's article are two principal features of mainstream Zionist thought: the belief that Jewish acquisition of land took precedence over moral considerations, and the advocacy of a physically separate, exclusionist and literally 'pure' Jewish Yishuv. 'If we want Hebrew redemption 100 percent, then we must have a 100 percent Hebrew settlement, a 100 percent Hebrew farm, and a 100 percent Hebrew port', declared Ben-Gurion at a meeting of the Va'ad Leumi, the Yishuv's National Council, on 5 May 1936 (Ben-Gurion 1971-72: 163)."
104	5/7/1936 "Abd al-Hamid Shuman," <a href="http://jerusalemstory.com">jerusalemstory.com</a> , 11/7/2023	<b>Palestinian Delegation Refuses Taxation Unless British Abandon Pro-Zionist Policies:</b> "... the National Committee of Jerusalem in a conference of national committees, held in Jerusalem on May 7, 1936. In that conference, the Palestinian delegation announced a refusal to pay taxes unless the British government abandoned its pro-Zionist policies."
105	8/15/1936 "Arabs Attack Safed." The Mackay Daily Mercury, <a href="http://trove.nla.gov.au">trove.nla.gov.au</a> , 8/17/1936	<b>Arabs Kill 4 Jews, Wound 1:</b> "Four jews were killed and one wounded as a result of an Arab attack at Safed, where many Jews lost their lives in the disturbance in 1929."
106	8/25/1936 Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 574	<b>Lebanese Guerrilla Leader, 150 Volunteers From Arab Countries Help Fight British:</b> "Lebanese guerrilla leader Fawzi al-Qawuqji enters Palestine leading 150 volunteers from Arab countries to help fight British."

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107	3/6/1937 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitary Groups Kill 18 Palestinians, Wound 38:</b> "Paramilitaries from the Irgun and Lehi Zionist groups bombed a market in Haifa killing 18 Palestinian civilians and wounding 38."
108	7/7/1937 Benny Morris, 1948, Page 18	<b>The Peel Commission, 1936–1937:</b> "... the commission published a 404-page report ... traced the history of the conflict and present realities and concluded both that the Mandate was unworkable and that the Jews and the Arabs could not live under one political roof. The commissioners recommended partition, with the Jews getting 20 percent (the Galilee and much of the Coastal Plain) on which to establish a state, and the Arabs getting more than 70 percent (Samaria, much of Judea, and the Negev), which should eventually be fused with Trans-Jordan to create an enlarged Hashemite state ... Something less than 10 percent of the country, including Jerusalem and Bethlehem, with their holy sites, and a strip of territory connecting the capital to the Mediterranean at Jaffa, should be retained by the British. ..."
109	1937 "The Writing is on the Wall: Annexation Past and Present," <a href="http://un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 2/23/2025  (unable to find full date)	<b>Ben Gurion To The Zionist Executive, Summer, 1937:</b> "After the formation of a large army in the wake of the establishment of the state, we will abolish partition and expand to the whole of Palestine."
110	7/23/1937 Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 574	<b>Arab Higher Committee Rejects Royal Commission Proposal, Rebellion Intensifies:</b> "Arab Higher Committee rejects Royal Commission proposal and demands independent unitary Palestine with protection of 'legitimate Jewish and other minority rights' and the safeguarding of British interests. Rebellion intensifies."
111	8/3/1937 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>20th Zionist Congress 3 August 1937 - 16 August 1937:</b> "The Zionist Congress discusses the Peel Commission Report, finds unacceptable the recommended borders of the proposed Jewish state, but empowers its executive to ascertain with the British 'the precise terms ... for the proposed establishment of a Jewish state' and negotiate a more favorable plan."

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112	9/8/1937 "Arab National Congress Convenes in Bludan," <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 4/7/2025	<b>Arab National Congress Rejects Peel Commission's Partition Proposal, Demands Termination of Mandate, Cessation of Zionist Immigration, Prohibition of Transfer of Arab Lands to Zionist Ownership:</b> "8 September 1937 - 9 September 1937 ... Initiated by the AHC, an 'Arab National Congress' convenes in Bludan, Syria, and is attended by 450 delegates from Arab countries. The congress rejects the Peel Commission's partition proposal and demands the termination of the Mandate, the cessation of Zionist immigration into Palestine, and the prohibition of transfer of Arab lands to Zionist ownership."
113	10/1/1937 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.mediump.com">thepalestineproject.mediump.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills Dozens of Palestinians, Wounds Others:</b> "A member of the Irgun Zionist organisation detonated a bomb in the vegetable market near the Damascus (Nablus) Gate in Jerusalem killing dozens of Palestinian civilians and wounding many others." [[Delete if details not found. Research does not show exact casualty numbers.]]
114	10/1/1937 Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 574	<b>British dissolve Arab Higher Committee; Five Palestinian leaders deported:</b> "British dissolve Arab Higher Committee and all Palestinian political organizations. Five Palestinian leaders deported. Haj Amin al-Husayni escapes to Lebanon."
115	11/9/1937 "9. British Palestine," (1917-1948) <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>Palestinian Arabs Kill 5 Palestinian Jews:</b> "Palestinian Arabs killed five Palestinian Jews near Jerusalem on November 9, 1937, and members of the Irgun retaliated by killing several Palestinian Arabs on November 14, 1937."
116	11/11/1937 Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 574	<b>British Establish Military Courts to Counter Palestinian Rebellion:</b> "British establish military courts to counter Palestinian rebellion."
117	11/14/1937 John Bowyer Bell, Terror Out of Zion, Google book, <a href="http://books.google.com">books.google.com</a> , Page 39	<b>Irgun Kills 10 Arabs:</b> "On November 14, there was an open and, in orthodox eyes, a blatant violation of the principle of havlaga. On Black Sunday around Jerusalem, David Raziel organized a series of offensive retaliatory operations against notorious centers of Arab brigandage. Ten Arabs were killed and many wounded. The Jewish Agency was outraged and accused the Revisionists of 'marring the moral record of Palestine Jewry, hampering the political struggle and undermining security.'"

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118	11/18/1937 Yehuda Lapidot, "The Irgun (A Short Story)," <a href="http://daat.ac.il">daat.ac.il</a> , accessed 2/8/2025 1/13/2025	<b>Military Courts:</b> "... the British Mandatory government announced the establishment of military courts in Palestine. Official Order No. 20/37, which came into effect on November 18, 1937, detailed the crimes which would come under the jurisdiction of these courts: a) Shooting of a firearm at any person is a capital crime; b) The possession of weapons, bombs etc, is a capital crime. c) Acts of sabotage and terror are a capital crime."
119	1/13/1938 "Museums in Jerusalem: The Rockefeller Archaeological Museum," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>British Mandate in Palestine and Transjordan Begins:</b> "... The British, with their renowned tradition of excavating and handling archaeological finds, devoted much effort to cultivating archaeology in the land and in 1920 established the Mandatory Department of Antiquities. The department was responsible for supervising all archaeological activity in Palestine and for protecting the ancient sites. ... Although its official name was 'The Palestine Archaeological Museum,' from the very outset, the building was most commonly known as the 'Rockefeller Museum' after its benefactor's name. On January 13, 1938 the museum opened its doors to the public. ..."
120	3/28/1938 Yehuda Lapidot, The Irgun (A Short History), online book, <a href="http://daat.ac.il">daat.ac.il</a> , Page 25	<b>4 Jews Killed:</b> "... a private vehicle travelling from Haifa to Safed was attacked on the Acre-Safed road. Four Jewish passengers, including a child and two women, were shot dead. The driver and a woman passenger managed to escape, but their bodies were later found not far from the site of the attack. ..."
121	4/17/1938 B. Michael, "Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the Two....," Opinion, <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	<b>Irgun Kills 1, Wounds 6 in Arab Cafe:</b> "For the first time (but not the last), the Irgun throws a bomb into an Arab cafe, with middling results: one person killed, six wounded."
122	6/7/1938 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills 21 Palestinians, Wounds 52:</b> "Zionist Paramilitaries from the Irgun placed two car bombs in a Haifa market killing 21 Palestinian civilians and wounding 52."
123	7/4/1938	<b>Irgun Kills 5 Arabs:</b> "In 1938, David Raziel, who had organized the November 14 attacks, became commander of the Irgun. ... After the

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	"The Role of Jewish Defense Organizations in Palestine," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	execution, the Irgun stepped up its activity, attacking Arab headquarters in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv on July 4, 1938, killing five Arabs."
124	7/5/1938 B. Michael, "Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the Two...." Opinion, <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	<b>Irgun Kills 11 Arabs, Wounds 22:</b> "A series of terror attacks on pedestrians in Jaffa, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Bombs and shooting at buses. The results improve: 11 Arabs die, 22 are wounded."
125	7/6/1938 "The Role of Jewish Defense Organizations in Palestine," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Irgun Kills 23 Arabs, Wounds 79:</b> "... bombs placed in milk cans exploded in a Haifa market, killing 23 Arab shoppers and wounding 79."
126	7/13/1938 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineprojectmedium.com">thepalestineprojectmedium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Forces Kill 10 Palestinians, Wound 31:</b> "10 Palestinian killed and 31 wounded in a massive explosion in the Arab vegetable market in the Old City of Jerusalem."
127	7/15/1938 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineprojectmedium.com">thepalestineprojectmedium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills 10 Mosque Worshippers, Wounds 30 :</b> "A member of the Irgun Zionist paramilitaries threw a hand grenade in front of a mosque in Jerusalem as worshippers were walking out. 10 were killed and 30 were wounded."
128	7/16/1938 B. Michael, "Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the	<b>Irgun Kills 10 Arabs, Wounds 31:</b> "... Arab shuk in Jerusalem: 10 dead, 31 injured."

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	Two...,” Opinion, <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	
129	7/25/1938 “Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948,” <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills 35 Palestinians, Wounds 70:</b> “A car bomb was planted by the Irgun paramilitaries in an Arab market in Haifa which killed 35 Palestinian civilians and wounded 70.”
130	7/26/1938 “Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948,” <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills 47 Palestinians:</b> “A member of Irgun threw a hand grenade in a Haifa market killing 47 Palestinian civilians.”
131	7/26/1938 B. Michael, “ Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the Two...,” Opinion, <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	<b>Irgun Kills 27 Arabs, Wounds 46:</b> “Haifa again, and another Irgun explosive device: 27 Arabs are killed, 46 are injured.”
132	8/26/1938 “Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948,” <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills 34 Arabs, Wounds 35:</b> “A car bomb placed by the Irgun Zionist paramilitaries exploded in a Jerusalem Arab market killing 34 civilians and wounding 35.”
133	10/3/1938 “21 Jews Slain in Tiberias Massacre, Worst Since '29; Synagogue, Homes Razed,” <a href="http://jta.org">jta.org</a> , 10/4/1938	<b>Arabs Kill 21 Jews:</b> “An invasion of ancient Tiberias on the shore of the Galilee, in which at least 21 Jews — including an American citizen and his wife — were massacred by an arab band wielding bomb, rifle and torch, sent a wave of indignation surging through Jewish Palestine today.

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134	10/18/1938  Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 574	<b>British Take Over Administration From District Commissioners to Help Suppress Arab Rebellion:</b> "British military commanders take over administration from district commissioners to help suppress [Arab] rebellion. Reinforcements brought from England."
135	10/19/1938  Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 574	<b>British Recapture Old City of Jerusalem From Palestinian Rebels:</b> "British recapture Old City of Jerusalem from Palestinian rebels."
136	11/9/1938  Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 574	<b>Woodhead Report Declares Impracticability of Partition Proposal:</b> "Report of British Woodhead technical commission of inquiry (January-April 1938) declares impracticability of Royal Commission's partition proposal. ..."
137	11/9/1938  "Woodhead Commission (Palestine Partition Commission) Report (1938)," <a href="http://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>Woodhead Commission:</b> "The final report issued by the Palestine Partition Commission ... a British technical commission established following the work of the Peel Commission ... The Commission considered proposals by the Jewish Agency and Emir Abdullah of Transjordan. The report questioned the economic and political viability of partition and suggested that the two new states remain in a customs union with the Mandatory Government. ... it also included three Partition Plans, of which Plan C was considered the most practicable."
138	2/7/1939  "1939 St. James Conference," <a href="http://historycentral.com">historycentral.com</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>St. James Conference:</b> "After the British government rejected the Peel Commission's plan ... they decided to hold a conference between the Arabs and Jews to determine the future of the region. The Jewish delegation, ... and the Arab delegation, ... met separately since the Arabs refused to recognize the Jewish Agency. The British proposed the establishment of an independent Arab state after admitting an additional 75,000 Jews as a basis for negotiation. ... the Jewish delegation rejected the proposal, ... and the Arab delegation also rejected it. ..."
139	2/26/1939  "Three Jews Murdered in Haifa,"	<b>Arabs Allegedly Kill 3 Jews:</b> "There were two murderous attacks on private citizens in Haifa yesterday, in which three Jews lost their lives."

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	The Palestine Post, <a href="http://nli.org.il">nli.org.il</a> , 2/27/1939	
140	3/27/1939 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," PDF, <a href="http://middleeastmonitor.com">middleeastmonitor.com</a> , 5/15/2013	<b>Irgun Kills 27 Arabs, Wounds 39:</b> "The Irgun Zionist gang detonated two bombs in Haifa killing 27 Arabs and wounding 39."
141	5/17/1939 "MacDonald White Paper," <a href="http://palestine-studies.org">palestine-studies.org</a> , 5/17/2021	<b>British Publish White Paper:</b> "On May 17, 1939, [issued date] and to mollify Palestinian Arabs on the eve of World War II, the British government issued a White Paper proposing an independent government in Palestine within ten years. Co-authored by Arabs and Jews, the proposal also called for establishing a treaty with Britain guaranteeing the trade and war interests of the two countries. While Zionist leaders rejected the proposal, there was an apparent tendency to accept it among Palestinian leaders. Still, the Palestinian National Movement leader, Mohammed Amin al-Husseini, stood in its way."
142	5/23/1939 "British Palestine Mandate: British White Papers," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/18/2025	<b>White Paper Issued:</b> "1939 White Paper ... Issued on May 23, 1939, it rejected the Peel Commission's partition plan on the grounds that it was not feasible. The document stated that Palestine would be neither a Jewish state nor an Arab one but an independent state to be established within ten years. Jewish immigration to Palestine was limited to 75,000 for the first five years, subject to the country's 'economic absorptive capacity, and would later be contingent on Arab consent. Stringent restrictions were imposed on land acquisition by Jews. The Jewish Agency for Palestine issued a scathing response to the White Paper, saying the British were denying the Jewish people their rights in the 'darkest hour of Jewish history.'"
143	5/29/1939 "The Etzel and the Policy of Restraint," <a href="http://en.jabotinsky.org">en.jabotinsky.org</a> , accessed 2/17/2025	<b>Etzel Kills 10 Arabs:</b> "In an act of retaliation against Arab terror, Etzel attacked the Arab village, Bir Adas, ... Instructions emphasized that neither the elderly, women nor children would be injured. Nonetheless, ten Arabs were killed in the attack, and due to confusion, four women were among the victims."
144	5/29/1939 B. Michael, " Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the	<b>Irgun Kills 5, Wounds 18:</b> "The Irgun blows up a movie theater in Jerusalem: five audience members killed, 18 injured."



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	Two...,” Opinion, <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	
145	5/30/1939 “Reply by the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine to the [MacDonald] White Paper Issued by the British Government,” <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , 5/30/1939	<b>Reply by Arab Higher Committee for Palestine to the MacDonald White Paper:</b> “II. THE CONSTITUTION ... Independence ... In paragraph 10 of the White Paper, the British Government state that ‘the objective of His Majesty’s Government is the establishment within ten years of an independent Palestine State in such treaty relations with the United Kingdom...’  The Arab Higher Committee expresses its appreciation for this declaration but regrets to find that the declaration, taken as a whole, does not in fact ensure independence, since it makes its realization subject to Jewish participation in the Independent State.”
146	6/2/1939 “Palestine Trouble,” The Geraldton Guardian and Express, <a href="http://trove.nla.gov.au">trove.nla.gov.au</a> , 6/3/1939	<b>Arabs Kill 3 Jews, 4 British:</b> “Four Arabs were killed and twenty injured by a bomb thrown at motor buses by the Jaffa Gate. ... An Arab gang shot dead an entire railway patrol of four Englishmen and three Jewish supernumeraries ...”
147	6/12/1939 “Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948,” <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Haganah Paramilitary Kills 5 Palestinians:</b> “The Haganah paramilitaries raided the city of Balad Al-Shaykh capturing 5 residents who they then killed. The city of Balad Al-Shaykh is a Palestinian city located east of Haifa.”
148	6/19/1939 “Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948,” <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitaries Kill 9, Wound 4:</b> “Zionist paramilitaries threw a hand grenade in a Haifa market killing 9 Palestinians and wounding 4.”
149	6/20/1939 B. Michael, “ Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the	<b>Irgun Kills 78 Arabs:</b> “A particularly successful shuk operation: 78 Arabs (and a donkey) are murdered in an explosion in a Haifa open-air market. The donkey was booby-trapped.”

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	Two...,” Opinion, <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	
150	8/16/1939 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>21st Zionist Congress 16 August 1939 - 25 August 1939:</b> “Meeting at a time of mounting tension in Europe, the Zionist Congress rejects MacDonald White Paper (1939) ... which limited Jewish immigration and land purchase in Palestine.”
151	9/1/1939 “9. British Palestine,” (1917-1948) <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Palestinian Arabs End Their Rebellion Against British:</b> “Palestinian Arabs ended their rebellion against the British government ... More than 5,500 individuals, including some 5,000 Arabs, 415 Jews, and 126 British government soldiers, were killed during the conflict between April 1936 and September 1939.”
152	2/28/1940 “Land Transfers Regulations,” <a href="http://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 4/8/2025	<b>Land Transfers Regulations:</b> “Regulations enacted by the British High Commissioner for Palestine, Harold MacMichael, on 28 February 1940. They were enacted in implementation of the policies contained in the <a href="#">published</a> on 21 May] 1939 [British] White Paper on Palestine, and were considered to have come into force on 18 May 1939. Two zones were defined under the regulations, Zone A and Zone B, consisting of about 63% and 32% of the territory of Palestine respectively. In Zone A, the sale of lands to non-Arabs would be mostly forbidden, and in Zone B allowed only with the approval of the High Commissioner. This left roughly 5% of Palestine open to unrestricted purchase of land by Jews, along the coast and in Jerusalem. The regulations were met with strong resistance from the Jewish community. Following the establishment of Israel in 1948, the legislation that provided for existing laws to be carried over from the Mandatory period specifically abolished the Land Transfers Regulations retroactively from May 1939.”
153	7/17/1940 “9. British Palestine,” (1917-1948) <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Irgun Splits Into 2 Factions:</b> “The Irgun split into two factions headed by David Raziel and Avraham Stern ... Avraham Stern’s faction became known as the Fighters for the Freedom of Israel (Lohamei Herut Yisrael – Lehi).”
154	12/20/1940 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Pages 125-126	<b>‘No room for both peoples in this country,’ Israel’s Director of Land Settlement Department and Afforestation Department:</b> “... Yosef Weitz (1890–1972), director of its Land Settlement Department and Afforestation Department ... A summary of Weitz’s political beliefs is provided by his diary entry for 20 December 1940:  Amongst ourselves it must be clear that there is no room for both peoples in this country ... After the Arabs are transferred, the

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		country will be wide open for us; with the Arabs staying the country will remain narrow and restricted ... There is no room for compromise on this point ... land purchasing ... will not bring about the state ... The only way is to transfer the Arabs from here to neighbouring countries, all of them, except perhaps Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Old Jerusalem. Not a single village or a single tribe must be left. And the transfer must be done through their absorption in Iraq and Syria and even in Transjordan. For that goal, money will be found — even a lot of money. And only then will the country be able to absorb millions of Jews ... there is no other solution."
155	1/30/1941 Benny Morris, "For the record," <a href="http://theguardian.com">theguardian.com</a> , 1/13/2004	<b>Weizmann With Soviet Ambassador Proposes Transferring Half a Million Palestinians:</b> "On January 30 1941, Weizmann met with the Soviet ambassador to London, Ivan Maiskii, where they spoke of a possible solution to the Palestine problem. According to Weizmann's account, Maiskii said 'there would have to be an exchange of populations. Dr Weizmann said that if half a million Arabs could be transferred, two million Jews [from Europe] could be put in their place. ..."
156	5/19/1941 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillside.edu">winstonchurchill.hillside.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Churchill on Possible Jewish State:</b> "Churchill, 19 May 1941 (Cabinet Papers 120/10): 'I have for some time past thought that we should try to raise Ibn Saud to a general overlordship of Iraq and Transjordan. ...  'At the time of giving these very great advancements to the Arab world, we should, of course, negotiate with Ibn Saud a satisfactory settlement of the Jewish problem; and, if such a basis were reached, it is possible that the Jewish State of Western Palestine might form an independent Federal Unit in the Arab Caliphate. This Jewish State would have to have the fullest rights of self government, including immigration and development, and provision for expansion in the desert regions to the southward, which they would gradually reclaim."
157	1/1/1942 Benny Morris, 1948, Page 23	<b>Weizmann Demands a Jewish 'state' in all of Palestine:</b> "Chaim Weizmann, in an article in Foreign Affairs ['Palestine's Role in the Solution of the Jewish Problem,' <a href="http://foreignaffairs.com">foreignaffairs.com</a> , 1/1/1942], explicitly demanded the establishment of a Jewish 'state' in all of Palestine."
158	5/11/1942 "Zionist Congresses: The Biltmore Conference," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/10/2025	<b>Biltmore Programme Calls for Palestine as Jewish Commonwealth:</b> "The Biltmore Conference was called by the Extraordinary Zionist Conference, ... The joint statement issued at the end of the session was known as the Biltmore Program. The Program reiterated Zionist demands for unrestricted Jewish immigration to Palestine and that Palestine should serve as a Jewish Commonwealth. This statement was the first in which non-

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		Zionist organizations joined with their Zionist counterparts to publicly advocate the establishment of such a Jewish Commonwealth.”
159	11/8/1943 American Jewish Year Book: Review of the Year 5704 ...,” Online <a href="#">PDF</a> , Page 272	<b>White Paper Policy on Immigration Frustrates Yishuv:</b> “The willingness of the Yishuv to make Palestine a place of rescue and rehabilitation for hundreds of thousands of Jews threatened with annihilation was frustrated to a great extent by Great Britain’s stubborn clinging to the policy set forth in the White Paper. ...”
160	12/1/1943 Esti Ahronovitz, “ARCHIVE   Begin’s Legacy The Man Who Transformed Israel,” <a href="#">haaretz.com</a> , 2/22/2012	<b>Menachem Begin Appointed Commander of Irgun:</b> Menachem Begin “Appointed commander of Etzel, goes by the underground alias of ‘Ben David.’”
161	2/1/1944 “9. British Palestine (1917-1948),” <a href="#">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Irgun Launches Rebellion Against British:</b> “Members of the Irgun launched a rebellion against the British government beginning on February 1, 1944.”
162	2/12/1944 “9. British Palestine (1917-1948),” <a href="#">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Jewish Militants Attack British Immigration Offices:</b> “Jewish militants attacked several British immigration offices in Jerusalem and other cities ...”
163	11/6/1944 Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 575	<b>Stern Gang Kills British Resident Minister of State:</b> “Stern Gang murders Lord Moyne, British resident minister of state, in Cairo.”
164	3/22/1945 “The Partitioning of Palestine,” <a href="#">courses.lumenlearning.com</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Arab League Forms:</b> “A regional organization of Arab countries in and around North Africa, the Horn of Africa, and Arabia. It was formed in Cairo on March 22, 1945 with six members: Kingdom of Egypt, Kingdom of Iraq, Transjordan (renamed Jordan in 1949), Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria.”

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165	5/8/1945	End of World War II in Europe.
166	6/26/1945 "United Nations Charter (full text)," <a href="https://www.un.org/">un.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice:</b> "Chapter I Purposes and Principles ... 2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace; ..."  "Chapter IX International Economic And Social Cooperation Article 55 With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples ..." [[check source with text]]
167	10/31/1945 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="https://uca.edu/">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Irgun, Haganah, Lehi Establish United Resistance Movement Against British:</b> "The Irgun, Haganah, and Lehi ('Stern Gang') organizations established the United Resistance Movement (Tenuat Hameri) against the British government in October 1945. Jewish militants attacked and destroyed railway tracks throughout the country on October 31-November 1, 1945, resulting in the deaths of one British policeman, one British soldier, and two civilians."
168	11/1/1945 "Jewish Resistance Blows Up Rails Across Palestine," <a href="https://israeled.org/">israeled.org</a> , accessed 2/15/2025	<b>Jewish Resistance Movement Kills 2 Jews, 4 Arabs, 2 British:</b> "The newly formed Jewish Resistance Movement sets off explosions at more than 150 sites along the railway system of British Mandatory Palestine and blows up three British gunboats in the Jaffa and Haifa harbors in synchronized attacks known as the Night of the Trains. Palmach units carry out most of the sabotage, but Irgun and Lehi fighters also participate in attacks. In all, an estimated 1,000 men are involved. Almost all the strikes are carried out without shooting or casualties. One Irgun fighter, a British soldier, a British police officer and four Arabs are killed in a raid on a train station in Lod, and a Lehi member dies when explosives intended for a Haifa oil refinery detonate prematurely."
169	11/13/1945 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="https://uca.edu/">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>British Committee Investigates Problems of European Jews and Palestine:</b> "... the U.S. and British governments announced the establishment of a committee of inquiry to investigate the problems of European Jews and Palestine."
170	11/13/1945 Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and	<b>British Foreign Secretary Announces Continued Jewish Immigration:</b> "British foreign secretary Ernest Bevin issues White Paper, announcing continued Jewish immigration into Palestine after exhaustion of [5/17] 1939 White Paper quota."

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	Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 575	
171	11/27/1945 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Jewish Militants Attack British Police Station Killing 1 Jew, 8 British:</b> "Jewish militants attacked a British police station in Jerusalem on ... resulting in the deaths of eight British government policemen and one Jewish militant."
172	12/27/1945 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Jewish Militants Attack British Facilities:</b> "Jewish militants attacked British government facilities in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Jaffa on December 27, 1945, resulting in the deaths of ten British government personnel."
173	4/20/1946 "Pre-State Israel: The Anglo-American Committee," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/18/2025	<b>The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry (AACI):</b> "The Anglo-American Committee was formed shortly after World War II, ... The committee concluded that no country other than Palestine was ready or willing to help find homes for Jews wishing to leave Europe, but Palestine alone could not solve their emigration needs. It therefore recommended that 100,000 certificates for immigration to Palestine be issued immediately and that the U.S. and British governments try to find new places for the Displaced Persons, in addition to Palestine. Future immigration to Palestine should be regulated by the Mandatory administration, and the land transfer regulations of 1940, which forbade the sale of land in certain parts of the country to Jews, should be annulled. ... The Jewish Agency accepted the committee's recommendations; the Arabs rejected them. ..."
174	4/25/1946 John Louis Peeke, "Jewish – Zionist Terrorism and the Establishment of Israel," <a href="http://pdf.us.archive.org">PDF</a> , <a href="http://us.archive.org">us.archive.org</a> , Page 36	<b>Jewish Militants Kill 7 British Soldiers:</b> "Throughout April, 1946, attacks continued against the British. Railway bridges were blown up, police stations attacked and army camps were raided. On April 25, 1946, the Stern Gang attacked an army car park (motor pool) in Tel Aviv-Jaffa, killing seven British soldiers in their sleep. Anti-zionist feeling in Parliament rose to a crescendo as MPs denounced the murders."
175	4/30/1946 "Statement by the President on Receiving Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry,"	<b>President Truman on Receiving Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry:</b> "... I AM VERY HAPPY that the request which I made for the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine has been unanimously endorsed by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. The transference of these unfortunate people should now be accomplished with the greatest dispatch."

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	<a href="http://trumanlibrary.gov">trumanlibrary.gov</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	
176	5/1/1946  Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 575	<b>Anglo-American Committee Report Declares 'Private Armies' Illegal:</b> "Anglo-American Committee report estimates size of Jewish armed forces at around 61-69,000 people (Haganah: 58-64,000; IZL: 3-5,000; Stern: 2-300) and declares 'private armies' illegal. Recommends admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine and abolition of Land Transfers Regulations. Palestinians strike in protest." [Report issued 5/1/1946, historycentral.com, <a href="https://blogs.timesofisrael.com">blogs.timesofisrael.com</a> ]
177	6/20/1946  "Senators Ask Truman To Push For 100,000 Jews To Be Allowed Into Palestine," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Senators Ask Truman To Push For 100,000 Jews To Be Allowed Into Palestine:</b> "... President Truman had proposed that 100,000 Jews be allowed into Palestine, but the British were opposed to the idea. While waiting for a recommendation from the Anglo-American Committee, Senator Robert Wagner and eight other senators wrote to the president asking him to support the 'immediate admission into Palestine of 100,000 Jews who have been the victims of Nazi persecution.'"
178	7/22/1946  Niv Elis, "Blowing Up the King David Hotel," <a href="http://tabletmag.com">tabletmag.com</a> , 7/19/2012	<b>Irgun Kills 91 Total, Including 28 British, 17 Jews:</b> "The operation [by 'pre-Israel Zionist paramilitary group Irgun Tzvai Leumi (commonly known as Etzel), 'warriors fighting for the creation of a Jewish state' and 'the only one actively fighting the British'] against Britain's military and administrative headquarters in Jerusalem on July 22, 1946, left 91 people dead. Of them, 54 were civilians. Twenty-eight were British. Seventeen were Jews. ... The bombing marked the beginning of the end of the British desire to carry on the mandate ..."
179	7/31/1946  Medzini Meron, "Israel Midwife: Golda Meir in the Closing Years of the British Mandate," <a href="http://goldameir.org.il">goldameir.org.il</a> , accessed 2/18/2025	<b>The Morrison-Grady Plan:</b> "Meanwhile, following the failure of the Anglo-American Committee to achieve any tangible results, Britain and the United States came up with a new idea, a plan that called for dividing Palestine into four cantons: ... The High Commissioner will continue to run defense, foreign affairs, finance as and the Jerusalem-Bethlehem and the Negev cantons. The Arab canton will be closed to Jewish settlement. ... As expected, it was rejected out of hand by both Jews and Arabs, ..."
180	10/4/1946	<b>Truman Rejects Morrison-Grady:</b> "In September [1945], the British convened a conference in London, attended by British officials and representatives of the Arab states, to discuss the plan. But nothing came of it. The Zionists, who did not attend, insisted on

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	Benny Morris, 1948, Page 36	'Jewish statehood,' and the Arabs demanded 'immediate Arab independence.' The American response was equally unequivocal: on 4 October 1946, Truman formally rejected Morrison-Grady, hesitantly endorsed partition and Jewish statehood (a solution, he said, that 'would command the support of public opinion in the United States.'"
181	12/9/1946  The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>22nd Zionist Congress 9 December 1946 - 24 December 1946:</b> "The congress resolves that no new trusteeship for Palestine, superseding the mandate and postponing or preventing Jewish statehood, should be established. It calls for investing the Jewish Agency with control over immigration and authority to develop the country. It refuses to consider the federalization plan for Palestine offered by the British government (and criticizes it) and expresses its appreciation of the positions of the US President and Congress."
182	1/4/1947  Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 85	<b>Israeli Stern Gang Kills 17 Arab Civilians:</b> "Jaffa Municipality and Welfare Center ... 17 Arab civilians were killed by attack by Lehi [the Stern Gang led by Yitzak Shamir]" (Stern Gang, Zionist extremist organization in Palestine, founded in 1940 by Avraham Stern (1907–42) after a split in the right-wing underground movement Irgun Zvai Leumi, according to <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> )
183	1/27/1947  Benny Morris, 1948, Page 36	<b>British Take One Last Try:</b> "... the British took one last shot at resolving the crisis. They reconvened the London conference, this time with the AHC represented. But the Zionists continued to boycott the talks, and the United States declined to send an observer. The Arabs continued to refuse anything short of complete, immediate independence, and the Jews, anything less than Jewish statehood in all or part of Palestine."
184	1/30/1947  Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillisdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023d	<b>Jewish Terrorists Kill 211:</b> "30 January: British government announces that in 1946 Jewish terrorists killed forty-five British soldiers, twenty-nine British police and 137 civilians, Jewish, Arab and British."
185	2/18/1947  "Britain to Seek U.N. Help on Palestine," <a href="http://israeled.org">israeled.org</a> , accessed 12/5/2024	<b>Britain Gives UN Responsibility for Palestine:</b> "British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin announces that after a quarter-century of holding the mandate for Palestine, the British government will ask the United Nations to address the question of what to do about the territory, in which 1.2 million Arabs and 600,000 Jews seem locked in an intractable conflict."



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186	3/1/1947 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Jewish Militants Kill 9 Civilians, 4 British:</b> "Jewish militants bombed the British Officers' Club in Jerusalem ... resulting in the deaths of four British soldiers and nine civilians."
187	3/2/1947 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>British High Commissioner Declares Martial Law in Jewish Quarter:</b> "The British high commissioner declared martial law in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem, and some 20,000 British troops launched a military offensive against Jewish militants ..."
188	3/17/1947 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>British Lift Martial Law:</b> "The British government lifted martial law in Jerusalem ..."
189	4/2/1947 "U.S. Recognition of the State of Israel," <a href="http://archives.gov">archives.gov</a> , accessed 2/18/2025	<b>British Set UN in Motion:</b> "Britain, anxious to rid itself of the problem, set the United Nations in motion, formally requesting on April 2, 1947, that the U.N. General Assembly set up the Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP)."
190	5/15/1947 "Israel and Palestine," <a href="http://courses.lumenlearning.com">courses.lumenlearning.com</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>UN Report Recommended Creation of Independent Arab and Jewish States:</b> "The UN created UNSCOP (the UN Special Committee on Palestine) on May 15, 1947, with representatives from 11 countries. UNSCOP conducted hearings and surveyed the situation in Palestine, then issued a report on August 31 recommending the creation of independent Arab and Jewish states, with Jerusalem placed under international administration."
191	9/3/1947 "UNSCOP Report (1947)," <a href="http://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>UN Special Committee Issues Report to Partition or Make Federal State of Palestine:</b> "The final report issued by the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) ... The committee's report recommended the termination of the Mandate for Palestine, and introduced two proposals. The majority proposal, ... suggested the partition of Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab state with an economic union between them, with Jerusalem constituting a corpus separatum falling under a special international regime. The minority proposal, ... suggested a federal state made up of Jewish and Arab cantons. ... The majority proposal, ... was adopted as

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		UNGA Resolution 181 ... it was never implemented, due to the outbreak of the 1948 War."
192	9/29/1947 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Jewish Militants Kill 6 Arabs, 4 British:</b> "Jewish militants bombed the police headquarters in Haifa ... resulting in the deaths of four British policemen, four Arab policemen, and two Arab civilians."
193	10/11/1947 David Barnett, Efraim Karsh, "Azzam's Genocidal Threat," <a href="http://meforum.org">meforum.org</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Akhbar al-Yom's Editor Contains Interview Titled War of Extermination:</b> "An October 11, 1947 report on the pan-Arab summit in the Lebanese town of Aley, by Akhbar al-Yom's editor Mustafa Amin, contained an interview he held with Arab League secretary-general Azzam. Titled, 'A War of Extermination,' the interview read as follows (translated by Efraim Karsh; all ellipses are in the original text):  Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha spoke to me about the horrific war that was in the offing... saying: ... 'I warned the Jewish leaders I met in London to desist from their policy, telling them that the Arab was the mightiest of soldiers and the day he draws his weapon, he will not lay it down until firing the last bullet in the battle, and we will fire the last shot ...'"
194	11/13/1947 Benny Morris, 1948, Page 52	<b>British to Withdraw Troops in 1948:</b> "... Britain announced that it would withdraw all its troops from Palestine by 1 August 1948."
195	11/29/1947 "1948 Arab-Israeli War," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 10/3/2024	<b>Arabs Kill 5 Jews:</b> "Celebrations marking the passage of the UN partition plan (Resolution 181) ... were cut short the following morning when an attack by Arabs on a bus near Lod (Lydda) left five Jewish passengers dead."
196	11/29/1947 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the <a href="http://Road to Israel">Road to Israel</a> , 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed">winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>UN Adopts Resolution 181:</b> "United Nations General Assembly votes 33-13 with ten abstentions to adopt non-binding resolution recommending partition of West Palestine into Arab and Jewish states, and an internationally administered city of Jerusalem."

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197	11/29/1947 "The Arab-Israeli War of 1948," <a href="https://2001-2009.state.gov">2001-2009.state.gov</a> , accessed 5/12/2025	"On November 29, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 181 (also known as the Partition Resolution) that would divide Great Britain's former Palestinian mandate into Jewish and Arab states in May 1948. Under the resolution, the area of religious significance surrounding Jerusalem would remain under international control administered by the United Nations. The Palestinian Arabs refused to recognize this arrangement, which they regarded as favorable to the Jews and unfair to the Arab population that would remain in Jewish territory under the partition."
198	11/30/1947 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the <a href="#">Road to Israel</a> , 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed">winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Jewish Agency Accepts Resolution 181, Arab League Rejects It:</b> "Jewish Agency accepts UN partition plan. Arab League unanimously rejects UN plan."
199	12/2/1947 "Arab Riots Open Strike Over Partition," The Courier Mail, <a href="http://trove.nla.gov.au">trove.nla.gov.au</a> , 12/2/1947	<b>Arabs Injure 1 Jew:</b> "Jerusalem correspondent says Reuters office in Princess Mary Avenue became the centre of the pitched battle between police and Arab rioters. Police armoured cars blocked the middle of the road. Shots hit a nearby building. Asher Lazar, a correspondent of Reuters and The Times, was stabbed and seriously wounded. Before retreating Arabs broke shop windows and injured at least one Jewish shopkeeper."
200	12/4/1947 B. Michael, " Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the Two....," Opinion, <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	<b>Irgun Kills Dozens of Arabs:</b> "Bombs in cafes, a barrel bomb at a bus station, grenades thrown, shootings: Dozens of Arabs are killed."
201	12/6/1947 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the <a href="#">Road to Israel</a> , 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed">winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>US Begins Arms Embargo to Middle East:</b> "United States begins arms embargo to Middle East, primarily affecting Jews, since Arab states have arms agreements with Britain."

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202	12/11/1947 "Creech Jones Announces End of Mandate," <a href="http://israeled.org">israeled.org</a> , accessed 12/5/2024	<b>British Announce Palestine Mandate Ends:</b> "... Arthur Creech Jones, the British Colonial Secretary, opened the debate with remarks that outlined why the British had turned the issue of Palestine over to the United Nations. He referenced the violence that continued between Arabs and Jews and its increasing cost to Great Britain, the Arab refusal to accept partition and the fact that the United Nations partition plan made little provision for enforcement. ..."
203	12/12/1947 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Irgun Kills 13 Villagers, Wounds 10:</b> "At-Tira, ... Members of the Irgun forces raided the village south of Haifa, killing 13 and wounding 10 villagers."
204	12/12/1947 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Irgun Kills 20, Wounds 5:</b> "Jerusalem, Damascus Gate, ... A bomb attack by Irgun at Damascus Gate outside the Old City of Jerusalem, leaving 20 killed and 5 wounded."
205	12/12/1947 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>20 Arabs and 5 Jews Killed:</b> "Some 20 Arabs, five Jews, and two British soldiers were killed in political violence in Jaffa and Ramleh on December 12, 1947."
206	12/13/1947 "The Palestinian Nakba 1948: Column 18," <a href="http://plands.org">plands.org</a> , accessed 3/13/2025	<b>Israelis Kill 12 Palestinians:</b> "Abbasiya (Yehudiyah) On 13 December 1947, Israelis, disguised as British soldiers came to calm the villages after the Jews killed 12 Palestinians the day before. ..."
207	12/13/1947 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills 7 Palestinians, Wounds 7:</b> "A group of Irgun members disguised as British soldiers attacked the village of Al Abbasiyah and opened fire on its residents sitting outside a village café. They also bombed a number of their homes and planted several time bombs. Moreover, British soldiers surrounded the village and allowed the killers to escape from the northern side of the village. They killed 7 and severely wounded 7 others, 2 of whom died later including a 5 year old child."

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208	12/15/1947  Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the <a href="#">Road to Israel, 1947-49</a> ," winstonchurchill.hillside.ed, accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Arabs Blow Up Water Pipes Supplying Jerusalem:</b> "Arabs blow up water pipes supplying Jerusalem, subsequently repaired by the British. Jewish contingency plan aims to prevent reoccurrence."
209	12/18/1947  "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="#">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>'Maayan Baruch' Kibbutz Zionists Kill 17 Palestinians:</b> "73 Zionists from the 'Maayan Baruch' kibbutz attacked and shot 5 Palestinian workers on their way to work. During the attack, one of the Zionists was stabbed and killed prompting the commander of the Palmach third battalion, Moshe Kelman, to order a retaliatory operation to burn the homes and kill the men in Al-Khasas. The Zionist commander's report notes that 12 were killed, all of whom were women and children."
210	12/18/1947  "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="#">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Zionist Troops Kill 6 Palestinians:</b> "Yazur, ... Zionist troops disguised as British soldiers drove into the Jaffa-area village and threw several bombs at the coffehouse, which was located on the main road, killing six villagers."
211	12/18/1947  "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="#">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Haganah Kills 12 Palestinians:</b> "Khisas, ... Haganah forces drove through the village of Khisas on the Lebanese-Syrian border firing machine guns and throwing grenades, killing 12 Palestinian civilians."
212	12/18/1947  Sam Pope Brewer, "Haganah Kills 10 in Raid on Arabs," <a href="#">timesmachine.nytimes.com</a> , 12/20/1947	<b>Haganah Kills 10 Arabs:</b> "Ten Arabs, reported to include five small children, were killed and five injured during the night in a Haganah reprisal raid ..."
213	12/19/1947  "The Palestinian Nakba 1948: Column	<b>Jewish Terrorists Kill 5:</b> "Qazaza On 19 December 1947, Jewish terrorists blew up houses including the Mukhtar's house killing 5 children."

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	18," <a href="https://plands.org">plands.org</a> , accessed 3/13/2025	
214	12/19/1947 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 71	<b>Ben-Gurion Advises Pre-State Military Policy:</b> "Ben-Gurion's ... 19 December 1947, he advised that the Haganah, the Jewish pre-state army, 'adopt the method of aggressive defence; with every [Arab attack we must be prepared to respond with a decisive blow: the destruction of the [Arab] place or the expulsion of the residents along with the seizure of the place' ..."
215	12/19/1947 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Irgun Kills 5 Arabs:</b> "Qazaza, 19 December 1947: Irgun forces blew up the houses in the village located south of Ramle, including that of the Mukhtar, killing 5 Arab children."
216	12/24/1947 "Major Battle Takes Place In Haifa," <a href="https://jta.org">jta.org</a> , 12/26/1947	<b>Arabs Kill 2 Jews, 4 Arabs:</b> "The battle, ... which cost the lives of four Arabs and two Jews, one of whom was a young woman hanging her laundry in her backyard, opened this morning when scattered Arad bands attacked in various parts of the city and in the Haifa Bay area."
217	12/25/1947 "Major Battle Takes Place In Haifa," <a href="https://jta.org">jta.org</a> , 12/26/1947	<b>Arabs Kill 4 Jews, Wound 15; Arabs Lose 17:</b> "What bids fair to be the bloodiest battle thus far in the Arab war on the Jews has been raging in Haifa and its environs all day today with British troops joining the battle to throw back Arab snipers and raiders in Haifa and on one of the major approaches to the city.  Complete casualty figures are not known, but at least four Jewish dead and 15 wounded have been counted and the Arab casualties are believed to number tens of dead and scores of wounded. The British suffered nine wounded soldiers and two policemen as of late this afternoon. ...  The early shooting in the city was apparently set off by an attack on a Jewish truck, to whose aid Haganah units sped and engaged a strong Arab band. In this and scores of other mopping-up operations before noon, the Haganah counted 17 Arab dead."
218	12/28/1947 Nathan Krystall, "The Fall of the New City," Chapter 4, PDF, <a href="https://badil.org">badil.org</a> , accessed 2/16/2025	<b>Haganah Attacks Lifta, Kills 7:</b> "... The Haganah and Irgun waged a series of attacks on Lifta, including a machine gun and grenade attack at a cafe ... that left seven people dead. Most residents left the village very soon thereafter, and the rest departed after Zionist forces blew up several houses."

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219	12/29/1947 “Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948,” <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills 14 Palestinians, Wounds 27:</b> “Irgun paramilitaries threw a barrel full of explosives near Bab al-Amud (Damascus Gate) in Jerusalem which resulted in the death of 14 Palestinians and the wounding 27 others.”
220	12/30/1947 “Ben-Gurion’s Notorious Quotes: Their Polemical Uses & Abuses,” <a href="http://progressiveisrael.org">progressiveisrael.org</a> , 10/4/2025  subject to verification – April contacted The Ben-Gurion Heritage Institute <a href="https://bgh.org.il/en/about/moreshet@bgh.org.il">https://bgh.org.il/en/about/moreshet@bgh.org.il</a> in 10/2024 and no response; second email 3/13/2025	<b>Ben-Gurion ‘There can be no stable and strong Jewish State so long as it has a Jewish majority of only 60 percent’:</b> “Ben-Gurion in an address to the central committee of the Histadrut on 30 December 1947: ‘In the area allocated to the Jewish State there are not more than 520,000 Jews and about 350,000 non-Jews, mostly Arabs. Together with the Jews of Jerusalem, the total population of the Jewish State at the time of its establishment will be about a million, including almost 40 percent non-Jews. Such a [population] composition does not provide a stable basis for a Jewish State. This [demographic] fact must be viewed in all its clarity and acuteness. With such a [population] composition, there cannot even be absolute certainty that control will remain in the hands of the Jewish majority.... There can be no stable and strong Jewish State so long as it has a Jewish majority of only 60 percent.’”
221	12/30/1947 Richard M. Langworth, “Timeline: Winston Churchill and the <a href="#">Road to Israel</a> , 1947-49,” <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillside.ed">winstonchurchill.hillside.ed</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Irgun Kills 6 Arabs, Wounds 42:</b> “Irgun bombs crowd of Arab job-seekers at Haifa, killing six and wounding forty-two.”
222	12/30/1947 “Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948,” <a href="http://middleeastmonitor.com">middleeastmonitor.com</a> , PDF, 5/15/2013	<b>Irgun Kills 11 Arabs:</b> “The Irgun gang threw a bomb from a speeding car killing 11 Arabs.”

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223	12/30/1947  Seth Frantzman, "Ethnic cleansing of Jews by Arabs in pre- state Israel," <a href="http://science.co.il">science.co.il</a> , 8/16/2007	<b>Arab Rioters Kill 39 Jews:</b> "Thirty-Nine Jews were killed by Arab rioters at Haifa's oil refinery ..."
224	12/31/1947  Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the <a href="http://Road to Israel">Road to Israel</a> , 1947-49," winstonchurchill.hillside. ale.ed, accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Arabs Commence Siege of Jerusalem Jewish Quarter:</b> "Arabs block bus route into and commence siege of the Jewish Quarter, Jerusalem. Jews smuggle men and supplies in British convoy."
225	12/31/1947  "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineprojectmedium.com">thepalestineprojectmedium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>First Palmach Battalion, Brigade Led by Haim Avinoam Kill 60 Palestinians:</b> "A joint force of the first Palmach battalion and a brigade led by Haim Avinoam attacked the Balad Al-Shaykh village killing 60 civilians, according to Zionist sources. Those killed included children, women and the elderly, and dozens of homes were destroyed."
226	12/31/1947  "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineprojectmedium.com">thepalestineprojectmedium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitaries Kill 40 Palestinians:</b> "Zionist paramilitaries groups raided the village of Al-Sheikh Break, killing 40 Palestinians."
227	12/31/1947  "41 Jews Lynched at Haifa Oil Refinery After Irgun Bombs Kill Six Arabs," <a href="http://jta.org">jta.org</a> , 12/31/1947	<b>Arabs Kill, Wound 41 Jews:</b> "Forty-one Jews were stabbed, kicked and beaten to death today in Haifa by an angry Arab mob numbering hundreds after two bombs flung from a speeding auto into a crowd of Arabs killed six of them and wounded over 40. The bombing is believed to be the work of the Irgun which yesterday killed 13 Arabs at the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem in a similar action."
228	5/25/1948	<b>Arab Village Depopulated:</b> "al-'Abisiyya ... According to Israeli military intelligence, the villagers fled on 25 May 1948, partly as a



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	"al-'Abisiyya," <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 5/7/2025	result of a campaign of psychological warfare that the Israelis implemented in conjunction with Operation Yiftach ..."  [[Delete if details not found. How many depopulated]]
229	1948  Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 115  (unable to find day and month)	<b>Beersheba Depopulated:</b> In 1945, the town of Beersheba was the administrative capital of the Beersheba sub-district of Palestine. It had a population of 5,570, all of whom were Palestinian.  [[Delete if full details not found.]]
230	5/1948  "Immigrants to Israel: 1948-1952," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 3/2/2025	<b>May 1948, 600,000 Jews in Palestine:</b> "In May 1948, when Israel became independent, there were some 600,000 Jews in the country. By the time the battles subsided, toward the end of that year, 110,000 immigrants had arrived, 6,000 Jews had been killed in the war, and the stabilizing borders contained 100,000 Arabs or perhaps a bit more. The total population was 800-850,000."
231	1/1/1948  "The Palestinian Nakba 1948: Column 18," <a href="http://plands.org">plands.org</a> , accessed 3/13/2025	<b>Jewish Terrorists Kill 40 Villagers:</b> "Balad El Sheikh On 1 January 1948, two hundred Jewish terrorists attacked the village from the south, with machine guns and grenades, killing 40 women and children inside their homes."
232	1/3/1948  "Ayn al-Zaytun," <a href="http://zochrot.org">zochrot.org</a> , accessed 3/13/2025	<b>Zionist Forces Kill 1 Arab:</b> "Zionist forces attacked 'Ayn al-Zaytun well before they succeeded in occupying it. The New York Times reported that early on the morning of 3 January 1948, a raiding party killed one villager and bombed four houses, and that firing continued in the neighborhood during the rest of the day."
233	1/4/1948  B. Michael, "Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the Two...", Opinion, <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	<b>Lehi Kills 70 Arabs:</b> "A Lehi car bomb in Jaffa kills 70 Arabs."
234	1/4/1948  Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the <a href="http://Road to Israel">Road to Israel</a> , 1947-49,"	<b>Haganah Kills 26:</b> "Haganah demolishes Semiramis Hotel in Katamon, mistaking it for Arab militant headquarters, killing 26 including a Spanish diplomat."

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	<a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillside.ed">winstonchurchill.hillside.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	
235	1/4/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Stern Gang Kills 15, Wounds 98:</b> "The Zionist Stern Gang threw a bomb in a crowded plaza in Jaffa, killing 15 people and wounding 98."
236	1/4/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills 30 Palestinians, Wounds Others:</b> "... the Irgun Zionist paramilitaries placed a car full of explosives near Al-Saraya in Jaffa which destroyed all that surrounded it, killed 30 Palestinians and wounded several others."
237	1/5/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Haganah Kills 19 Palestinians, Wounds Over 20:</b> "The Haganah bombed the Semiramis Hotel located in the Katamon neighbourhood in Jerusalem. The hotel collapsed on its guests, all of whom were Palestinians, killing 19 and wounding over 20."
238	1/7/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://middleeastmonitor.com">middleeastmonitor.com</a> , PDF, 5/15/2013	<b>Irgun Kills 18 Arabs, Wounds 40:</b> "The Irgun gang threw a bomb at the Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem, killing 18 Arab civilians and wounding 40 others."
239	1/8/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitaries Kill 70 Palestinians, Wound Dozens:</b> "Zionist paramilitaries used a car bomb to kill 70 Palestinian civilians and wound dozens."

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240	1/9/1948  Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Volunteers of Arab Liberation Army Attack Jewish Settlements:</b> "Two hundred volunteers of Arab Liberation Army (ALA) cross into West Palestine from Syria, attacking Jewish settlements of Dan and Kfar Szold in upper Galilee. British armored cars drive Arabs off."
241	1/12/1948  Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>British Confirms Military Aid:</b> "Britain confirms alliances with and military aid for Egypt, Iraq, and Jordan. Baghdad Arabs riot in protest; Anglo-Iraqi agreement subsequently cancelled."
242	1/14/1948  Ami Isseroff, "A history of Gush Etzion and the Massacre of Kfar Etzion," Israel and Zionism Information and History Center, <a href="http://zionism-israel.com">zionism-israel.com</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Arabs Kill 3 Jews:</b> "About 600 Arab irregulars led by Abdul Khader El-Husseini attacked the Etzion Bloc. They consisted of cadets of a training course he was giving in Surif and villagers gathered from Hebron, Bethlehem and surrounding villages in the faza levee. In addition to the 600 attackers, hundreds of Arab youth gave logistics aid. The attack was discovered in advance by accident and repulsed by effective defense. Three more Gush Etzion defenders were killed."
243	1/16/1948  Seth Frantzman, "Ethnic cleansing of Jews by Arabs in pre-state Israel," <a href="http://science.co.il">science.co.il</a> , 8/16/2007	<b>35 Jews Are Killed:</b> "... 35 Jews were killed trying to reach Gush Etzion."
244	1/18/1948  "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Haganah Burn Homes of Palestinians Resisting in Safad:</b> "Haganah forces attack on the village (in the Safad subdistrict) with the order to eliminate anyone who resisted. Palestinian homes were burnt."

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245	1/19/1948 "Jews Repulse New Invasion of Palestine by Arabs from Lebanon; Four Jews Killed," <a href="http://jta.org">jta.org</a> , 1/21/1948	<b>200 Arabs Attack Jewish Settlement in Northern Palestine:</b> "A five-hour attack on a Jewish settlement in Northern Palestine by a band of some 200 Arabs who crossed the frontier from Lebanon ... beaten off today by a Haganah guard unit and the settlers. The raid, the second invasion of Palestine within the past few weeks, ... Haganah scouts have spotted another Arab force of some 450 men ..."
246	1/20/1948 Sam Pope Brewer, "Arabs Press Blow in North Palestine," <a href="http://nytimes.com">nytimes.com</a> , 1/22/1948	<b>Arabs Kill 1, Wound 8 Jews:</b> "One Jew wounded yesterday at Yehiam died today, Eight Jews were wounded, six by snipers and two wounded in the new Yehiam attack."
247	1/21/1948 Sam Pope Brewer, "Arabs Press Blow in North Palestine," <a href="http://nytimes.com">nytimes.com</a> , 1/22/1948	<b>Arabs Kill 1 Arab, Wound 2 Jews:</b> "The Arabs renewed their attack on the Jewish settlement of Yehiam, near the Lebanese border, before dawn today. Although on a small scale compared to yesterday's attack, it confirmed a change in Arab tactics from casual, disorganized fights to organized raids. ... In the Yehiam attack today a Jewish source asserted that one dead Arab had been found wearing the uniform of the Syrian Army. Other casualties were not known except that the Jews reported two of their number wounded. ... In another incident in Jerusalem Jews killed two Arabs and wounded one Arab and a Pole. ... Total casualties reported by the police today were five Arabs killed and one missing."
248	1/22/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineprojectmedium.com">thepalestineprojectmedium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Palmach and Givati Brigades Kill, Wound Palestinians:</b> "... a Haganah commander, ordered the Palmach commander, ... to carry out an operation against the village of Yazur. A group from the Palmach attacked a bus near Yazur, wounding the bus driver a several Palestinian passengers. On the same day, another group attacked another bus killing and wounding several people. These attacks by the Palmach and Givati Brigades on Palestinian villages and cars continued for 20 consecutive days ... Moreover, an engineering group bombed the Askandroni building, the ice factory, and killed 15 people."  [[Delete if full details not found.]]
249	2/5/1948 Nathan Krystall, "The Fall of the New City," Chapter 4, PDF,	<b>Ben-Gurion Follows Dual Process of Evacuation and Settlement:</b> "Ben-Gurion keenly followed the dual process of evacuation and settlement. On February 5, 1948, he ordered the new Haganah commander of Jerusalem, David Shaltiel, to conquer and settle Jews in Arab districts."

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	<a href="https://badil.org">badil.org</a> , accessed 2/16/2025	"
250	2/6/1948 Nathan Krystall, "The Fall of the New City," Chapter 4, PDF, <a href="https://badil.org">badil.org</a> , accessed 2/16/2025	<b>Ben-Gurion Says Populating Jerusalem Is Important:</b> "On February 6, 1948, Ben-Gurion had told the Mapai Party Council that 'without populating the Jerusalem mountains and the hills [surrounding] the coastal plains ... I am doubtful whether we would be able to maintain the link with Jerusalem,' and therefore that 'it is necessary to be in [to settle] the mountains.' When one audience member objected that 'we have no land there' [in the hills and mountains], Ben-Gurion replied: 'The war will give us the land. The concept of *ours* and *not ours* are peace concepts, only, and in war they lose their whole meaning.'"
251	2/7/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillsideale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsideale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Britain Supports Jordan's Annexation of West Bank in West Palestine:</b> "Britain supports Jordan's annexation of West Bank in West Palestine."
252	2/10/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="https://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitaries Kill 7 Palestinians, Wound 5:</b> "A group of Zionist paramilitaries stopped Palestinian citizens going back to the village of Tabra Tulkarem and opened fire on them, killing 7 and wounding 5 others."
253	2/12/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Jewish Forces Kill 13 Palestinians, Wound 22:</b> "Abu Kabir, 12-13 February 1948: In an assault on this Jaffa suburb, Jewish forces killed 13 Palestinians, including the mukhtar, and wounded 22 others."
254	2/14/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49,"	<b>Haganah Kills 60:</b> "Moshe Kelman leads Haganah raid on Arab village Sasa, near Lebanon, blowing up thirty-five houses and killing 60 before retreating."

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	<a href="#">winstonchurchill.hillisdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	
255	2/15/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="#">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Palmach Forces Kill 15 Palestinians:</b> "Sa'sa', ... The Palmach forces killed at least 15 people in this village (Safad district), including 5 children, and destroyed 15 houses."
256	2/15/1948 "Qisarya," <a href="#">zochrot.org</a> , accessed 5/14/2025	<b>Palmach Forces Expel Qisarya Residents:</b> "The village was captured by a Palmach unit on 15 February and the inhabitants 'fled or were ordered to leave', although some had already left out of fear of attack. When twenty villagers insisted on remaining in their homes even after the village was captured, a Palmach unit destroyed the village houses on 20 February."
257	2/16/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="#">winstonchurchill.hillisdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>UN Palestine Commission Reports Arabs Defy Settlement Plans:</b> "16 February: UN Palestine Commission reports to Security Council that Arabs in and out of West Palestine are defying General Assembly settlement plans."
258	2/18/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="#">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Zionist Kills 7, Wounds 45:</b> "Ramle, ... A Zionist, disguised as an Arab, planted a bomb in one of the city's markets, which killed seven civilians and injured 45 others, many of them women and children."
259	2/18/1948 B. Michael, " Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the Two...", Opinion, <a href="#">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	<b>Irgun Kills 37 Arabs:</b> "A bomb in the Ramle market kills 37 Arabs."
260	2/20/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 85	<b>Irgun Kills 6 Arabs, Wounds 31:</b> "Ramle ... an attack by the Irgun, killing 6 Arab civilians and wounding 31. Among the killed were 4 children."

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261	2/20/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 85	<b>Haganah Expels Qisarya Village Inhabitants, Destroys Houses:</b> "Qisarya Village ... Caesarea (or Qisarya) ... The Haganah [Zionist military organization representing the majority of the Jews in Palestine from 1920 to 1948, according to britannica.com] captured the village, expelled its inhabitants and destroyed its houses on 20 February 1948."
262	2/20/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Stern Gang Kills 14 Palestinians, Wounds 26:</b> "The Stern Gang stole a British army vehicle, filled it with explosives, and placed it in front of the Al Salam building in Jerusalem. The explosion killed 14 Palestinians and wounded 26."
263	2/20/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitaries Kill 6 Palestinians, Wound 36:</b> "Zionist paramilitaries attacked the Palestinian neighbourhoods in Haifa with mortar fire killing 6 and wounding 36 others."
264	2/22/1948 Seth Frantzman, "Ethnic cleansing of Jews by Arabs in pre- state Israel," <a href="http://science.co.il">science.co.il</a> , 8/16/2007	<b>44 Jews Killed in Bombing:</b> "... 44 Jews were murdered in a bombing on Jerusalem's Rehov Ben-Yehuda."
265	2/28/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Palmach Forces Kill at Least 30 Palestinians:</b> "Haifa, ... Palmach forces blew up two Palestinian houses and a garage and fired into the Arab neighborhoods, killing at least 30 people, including women and children."
266	2/29/1948 Seth Frantzman, "Ethnic cleansing of Jews by Arabs in pre- state Israel,"	<b>23 Jews Killed:</b> "... 23 Jews were killed all across Palestine, eight of them at the Hayotzek iron foundry."

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	<a href="http://science.co.il">science.co.il</a> , 8/16/2007	
267	2/29/1948 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Lehi Kills 28 British Soldiers:</b> "Lehi militants mined a train near Rehovot on February 29, 1948, resulting in the deaths of 28 British soldiers."
268	3/1/1948 "The Irgun: How Israel originally adopted its militant actions and ideology," <a href="http://jordannews.jo">jordannews.jo</a> , accessed 12/5/2024	<b>Irgun Kills 11 Brits:</b> "...the Irgun demolished the British Officers' Club in Jerusalem, killing 11 British individuals. The organization justified this operation as retaliation for three of its members who had been sentenced to death by the British in February 1948."
269	3/1/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitaries Kill 25 Palestinians:</b> "Zionist paramilitaries planned and carried out this massacre in March 1948 in a market in the city of Ramla, killing 25 Palestinian civilians."
270	3/10/1948 "Explainer: Plan Dalet & The Ethnic Cleansing of Palestine," <a href="http://imeu.org">imeu.org</a> , 3/8/2023	<b>Zionist Forces Begin Implementing Plan Dalet:</b> "Officially adopted on March 10, 1948, Plan Dalet specified which Palestinian cities and towns would be targeted and gave instructions for how to drive out their inhabitants and destroy their communities. It called for:  'Destruction of villages (setting fire to, blowing up, and planting mines in the debris), especially those population centers which are difficult to control continuously...  'Mounting search and control operations according to the following guidelines: encirclement of the village and conducting a search inside it. In the event of resistance, the armed force must be destroyed and the population must be expelled outside the borders of the state.'"
271	3/11/1948 "Israel Society & Culture: Jewish Agency for Israel	<b>Arabs Kill 11, Wound 86 in Jewish Agency/Haganah HQ Bombing:</b> "Arab terrorists bombed the headquarters of the Agency, killing 11 and wounding 86. The explosives were believed to have been hidden in a car stolen earlier in the day from United States Consul General Robert Macatee. Guards spotted the car being



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	(JAFI)," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	driven by its usual Arab driver who disappeared after the bombing. The explosion wrecked the offices of Keren Hayesod. The building also housed the Jewish Agency and Haganah headquarters."
272	3/13/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Haganah Kills at Least 15 Palestinians, Wounds 20:</b> "Husayniyya, 13 ...: Haganah forces raided the Safad-area village of Al-Husayniyya, destroying homes with explosives and killing at least 15 people, including women and children, and wounding 20 others."
273	3/14/1948 "al-Faluja," <a href="http://palestine-studies.org">palestine-studies.org</a> , 3/14/2023	<b>Clashes Kill 37 Arabs, 7 Jews, Wound 3 Jews:</b> "An early attack on al-Faluja ... Quoting Jewish sources, the New York Times said that a 'Jewish supply convoy' had engaged in a battle with villagers, as a result of which 37 Arabs and 7 Jews were killed, and 'scores' of Arabs and 3 Jews were wounded. The convoy, which was escorted by Haganah armored cars, reportedly had to fight its way through the village. But another Jewish group returned that same day with a Haganah demolition squad and blew up ten houses in al-Faluja, including the three-storey town hall."
274	3/16/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Palmach Forces Kill Over 30 Palestinians:</b> "Husayniyya, ... 16-17 March 1948: ... over 30 people were killed in another attack on the village by Palmach forces, which led the rest of the villagers to flee."
275	3/31/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Arabs Ambush Convoy from Tel Aviv:</b> "Forty-truck convoy from Tel Aviv ambushed and 16 trucks destroyed by Arabs besieging Jerusalem."
276	3/31/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Haganah Kills Fleeing Residents in Jaffa Attack:</b> "Paramilitaries from Haganah carried out an armed attack on the Abu Kabir neighbourhood in Jaffa. They destroyed homes and killed residents fleeing their homes to seek help."

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277	3/31/1948 “Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948,” <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Stern Gang Kills 40, Wounds 60:</b> “The Stern Gang planted bombs on a Cairo-Haifa train which killed 40 people and wound 60 others on explosion.”
278	4/1/1948 (circa) Richard M. Langworth, “Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49,” <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsideale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsideale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Jewish Operation Nachshon Fails:</b> “1-20 April: Jewish Operation Nachshon attempts to open Tel Aviv-Jerusalem road, failing when Arabs take the heights above Bab el-Wad.”
279	4/1/1948 (circa) “9. British Palestine (1917-1948),” <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>UN Security Council Appeals for Ceasefire:</b> “The UN Security Council appealed for a ceasefire in British Palestine on April 1 ... 1948.”
280	4/9/1948 Adam Zeidan, “Deir Yassin,” <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Deir Yassin, Irgun and Stern Gang Kill About 100 Palestinians:</b> “Deir Yassin, Palestinian Arab village that was located just west of Jerusalem. ... the village was destroyed by Jewish paramilitary forces in an attack that inspired fear and panic throughout the region. ... forces of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang (also called Lehi) attacked the village. About 100 people were killed, although contemporary accounts reported a higher number. At a press conference convened later in the day, a spokesman for the paramilitary groups claimed that control of the hill was necessary to provide cover for the route between Jerusalem and the coast.”
281	4/11/1948 “The Nakba - In Memoriam,” PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Haganah Forces Kill at Least 14 Palestinians:</b> “Qaluniya, ... Haganah forces entered this Jerusalem district village as part of ‘Operation Nachshon’ and blew up 50 houses, killing at least 14 villagers.”
282	4/12/1948 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the	<b>Zionist Leadership Decides to Proclaim Jewish State on 16 May:</b> “The Vaad Leumi (National Council), representing the Yishuv (the community of Jewish settlers in Palestine), and the Jewish Agency, being the diplomatic arm of the Zionist Movement and the

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	Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	purported representative of Jews across the world who support Zionism, decide to proclaim a Jewish state on 16 May, based on Great Britain 's decision to withdraw from Palestine and terminate the Mandate. They form a 37-member unified provisional legislative body they call Moetzet Ha'am (the People's Council) and a 13-member executive they call Minhelet Ha'am (the People's Administration). On 26 April, the 13 members are appointed, headed by David Ben-Gurion."
283	4/13/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun, Stern Gang Kill 50 Palestinians:</b> "A group consisting of forces from the Irgun and Stern Gang in disguise raided the village of Nasir al-Din opening fired on its inhabitants and killing 50 people. On the previous day, both Nasir al-Din and Al-Shaykh Qadumi were attacked and 12 were killed."
284	4/13/1948 Seth Frantzman, "Ethnic cleansing of Jews by Arabs in pre-state Israel," <a href="http://science.co.il">science.co.il</a> , 8/16/2007	<b>35 Jews Killed:</b> "Thirty-five Jews were murdered during the Mount Scopus convoy massacre ..."
285	4/13/1948 "Palestinian Arabs attack a convoy en route to Rothschild-Hadassah University Hospital in Jerusalem, killing some 80 Jews," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 7/13/2024	<b>Palestinian Arabs Kill 80 Jews:</b> "Palestinian Arabs attack a convoy en route to Rothschild-Hadassah University Hospital in Jerusalem, killing some 80 Jews."
286	4/13/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Lehi and Irgun Military Forces Trick, Kill Palestinians:</b> "Nasser Al-Din, 13-14 April 1948: Lehi and Irgun military forces entered this village (near Tiberias) dressed as Arab fighters and when villagers went out to greet them, they shot them, killing all but 40 people and raising all houses to the ground."
287	4/14/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians	<b>Palmach Kills 14 Palestinians:</b> "A force from the Palmach Zionist paramilitary group raided Qalunya, bombed several homes and killed 14 of its residents."

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	between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	
288	4/14/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Haganah forces Kill 12 Palestinians, Wound 15:</b> "Al-Lajjun, ... Haganah forces killed 12 Palestinians and wounded 15 others during an attack on the village (Jenin district), also blowing up houses to drive the inhabitants out."
289	4/16/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Haganah Kills 13 Palestinians:</b> "Safad, ... The Haganah Gang threw a mortar bomb into the city's Arab area, killing 13 Palestinians, most of them children, and causing a panic among the population."
290	4/18/1948 "The Nakba," <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/20/2025	<b>Tiberias Arab Inhabitants Expelled:</b> "Tiberias, which had 5,000 Arab residents, was the first of these to fall; its inhabitants were expelled on 18 April."
291	4/19/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Zionist Gangs Kill 14 Palestinians:</b> "Tiberias, ... Zionist gangs attacked the Old City of Tiberias, shooting and blowing up houses, killing 14 people and causing panic among the inhabitants."
292	4/21/1948 "The Nakba," <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/20/2025	<b>Attacks on Haifa Prompt Mass Exodus of Palestinians:</b> "Attacks on Haifa beginning on 21 April prompted a mass exodus of the city's 55,000 remaining Palestinians; they sailed to Lebanon."
293	4/22/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Operation Ben-Ami Seizes Arab Strongholds:</b> "22 April-17 May: Operation Ben-Ami seizes Arab strongholds around Acre and links with Jewish settlements in Western Galilee. Acre falls on 17 May."

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294	4/22/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitaries Kill 150 Palestinians, Wound 400:</b> "Zionist paramilitaries attacked Haifa from Hadar Alkarmel and occupied homes, streets and public buildings killing 50 Palestinians and wounding 200 others. The residents were taken by surprise, so they took their women and children to the marina to move them to the city of Akka during which they were attacked by Zionists paramilitaries who killed 100 civilians and wounded 200 others."
295	4/25/1948 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Jewish Militant Attacks Kill 32 Jews:</b> "Jewish militants clashed with British troops and Arabs in the Jaffa region from April 25 to May 12, 1948, resulting in the deaths of 32 Jewish militants."
296	5/1/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Irgun Defeats British Forces:</b> "RAF Spitfires strafe Irgun positions in Jaffa; Britain lands troops and tanks at Jaffa. Despite Irgun losses, British forces ultimately admit defeat."
297	5/1/1948 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Jewish Militants Kill About 70 Arabs:</b> "... Jewish militants attacked the village of Ein al-Zeitun, resulting in the deaths of at least 70 Arabs."
298	5/3/1948 "Welcome To 'Ayn al-Zaytun - عين الزيتون (ع'ין-أ-ت'ון) "District of Safad," <a href="http://palestineremembered.com">palestineremembered.com</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Palmah Troops Kill 1 Palestinian:</b> "During the battle the majority of the male inhabitants fled the town, and soon after occupation the remaining 'Ayn al-Zaytun women, children, and senior citizens were rounded by the Palmah troops and then ethnically cleansed with shots fired over their heads to speed their ejection from their homes. On the 3rd of May, some of the village inhabitants attempted to come back to their homes, but they were fired upon and one person was killed"
299	5/4/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline:	<b>First clash between Jewish and Arab at Etzion Bloc, Arabs Lose 42:</b> "First clash between Jewish and Arab regulars at Etzion Bloc; Arabs withdraw with 42 casualties."

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	Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed">winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	
300	5/4/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," PDF, <a href="http://middleeastmonitor.com">middleeastmonitor.com</a> , 5/15/2013	<b>Zionist Forces Shoot 39 Palestinians:</b> "Ayn al-Zaytoun is a Palestinian village on the outskirts of Safed, the population of which was 820. The Jewish writer, Netiva Ben-Yehuda writes in her book 'Through the Binding Ropes' about the Ayn al-Zaytoun Massacre saying: 'on May 3rd or 4th, 1948, nearly 39 bound prisoners were shot.'"
301	5/8/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed">winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Arab League Declares Truce in Jerusalem:</b> "Arab League declares truce in Jerusalem through 14 May."
302	5/11/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Jewish Military Kills 50 Palestinians:</b> "Beit Daras, ... Military assault by Jewish military forces on the Gaza-district village, massacring women, elderly and children fleeing the fighting. The village suffered some 50 casualties, and many houses were then blown up, and wells and granaries sabotaged."
303	5/12/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed">winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Arabs Shut Off Water Supply to Jerusalem:</b> "Arabs shut off water supply to Jerusalem."
304	5/12/1948 "Burayr - برير: Martyrs of Buryer," <a href="http://palestineremembered.com">palestineremembered.com</a> , 12/24/2006	<b>Jewish Military Kills about 100 Palestinians:</b> "The Martyrs of Buryer ... At the night of 12-13th may 1948 , the Jewish troops , attacked Buryer village, A big massacre happened there, were about 100 Martyrs were killed."

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	<b>A. Event Date / Source</b>	<b>Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country &amp; Beyond Section 1: Israel Declares Independence on May 14, 1948  B. Event</b>
305	5/13/1948 "A Palestinian village in 1948: Anatomy of an Israeli massacre," <a href="http://ahram.org.eg">ahram.org.eg</a> , 12/29/2020	<b>Haganah Kills 70 Palestinians:</b> "... massacre that took place at Abu Shusha in the Ramle district of Palestine ... two days before Israel declared itself a state. ... Seventy civilians were killed by the Giv'ati Brigade."
306	5/13/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Haganah Kills About 70 Palestinians:</b> "The Haganah slaughtered about 70 young men from Safed, but there are no details about this massacre."
307	5/13/1948 Salman Abu Sitta, "The Zionist archeology that erases the Palestinians of Burayr," <a href="http://mondoweiss.net">mondoweiss.net</a> , 9/3/2022	<b>Zionist Militia Kill 125 Palestinians:</b> "Burayr is the site of a terrible massacre, in which about 125 farmers and their families were killed by hand grenades thrown at them in their homes by the Zionist militia (the Haganah). The village was torched and went up in flames. Burnt bodies were strewn in the streets. The massacre started on May 13, 1948 and continued thereafter."
308	5/13/1948 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Arabs Kill 127 Jews:</b> "British troops withdrew from Jaffa, and Jewish militants captured Jaffa ... That same day, Arab militants killed 127 members of a Jewish militia in the Kfar Etzion settlement in the West Bank."
309	5/13/1948 "The Nakba," <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/20/2025	<b>Haganah and Irgun Attacks Expel Jaffa Inhabitants:</b> "In the middle of April, 5,000 fighters from the Haganah and Irgun attacked the city of Jaffa and imposed a blockade. The residents remained steadfast for three weeks before the city fell to the attackers on 13 May, and all of its 50,000 inhabitants were expelled following British 'intercession.' ..."
310	5/14/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel,"	<b>Arabs drive Jews from Zion Gate:</b> "Jewish forces occupy former British positions. Arabs drive Jews from Zion Gate, blockading Jewish Quarter."

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	1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillside.edu">winstonchurchill.hillside.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	
311	5/14/1948 "The Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Ben-Gurion Creates Council:</b> "David Ben-Gurion created the Council with representatives from a broad swath of the Yishuv [the Jewish community in Palestine from the Ottoman period through the British Mandate], including some of his rivals. They were all required to Hebraicize their names, so, for example, Golda Meyerson became Golda Meir."
312	5/14/1948 "The Declaration of Independence," <a href="http://catalog.archives.gov.il">catalog.archives.gov.il</a> , accessed 7/2/2025	<b>The State of Israel Declared:</b> "However, on Friday, May 14, 1948 at 4 PM – eight hours before the official end of the British Mandate – David Ben Gurion read out Israel's Declaration of Independence at a moving ceremony at the Tel Aviv Museum."
313	5/14/1948* Jeremy R. Hammond, "The Myth of the U.N. Creation of Israel," <a href="http://foreignpolicyjournal.com">foreignpolicyjournal.com</a> , 10/26/2010	"There is a widely accepted belief that United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 'created' Israel, based upon an understanding that this resolution partitioned Palestine or otherwise conferred legal authority or legitimacy to the declaration of the existence of the state of Israel. However, despite its popularity, this belief has no basis in fact, as a review of the resolution's history and examination of legal principles demonstrates incontrovertibly."  [*NOTE: This excerpt is out of order. It has been inserted here to show that although Israel became a state on May 15, 1948, that its becoming a state did not derive any legal power from UN Resolution 181.]



Section 2.

Post Israeli Independence – May 14, 1948, to Oct 7, 2023

The events below touch on the period after Israel became a state, through the carnage of October 7, 2023.

	A. Event Date / Source	Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country & Beyond Section 2: Post Israeli Independence to Oct 7, 2023  B. Event
1	5/1948 "Israel International Relations: International Recognition of Israel," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 3/7/2025	<b>Countries that Recognized State of Israel in May 1948:</b> The United States was the first country to recognize the state of Israel, May 14; Russia (USSR), May 17; Nicaragua, May 18; Czech Republic / Slovakia, May 18; Serbia, May 18; Poland, May 18; Uruguay, May 19; Guatemala, May 19; Hungary, May 24; South Africa, May 24
2	5/14/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Zionist Giv'ati Brigade Kills 60-70 Palestinians:</b> "Units of the Zionist Giv'ati Brigade assaulted Abu Shusha village (Ramle district), killing and executing villagers with guns and axes, including those who tried to flee. Some 60-70 residents were murdered."  [[Was this before or after Israel became a state?]]
3	5/15/1948 "31. Israel/Palestine (1948-present)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/10/2025	<b>Seven Countries Invade Israel, 4,000 Israeli Soldiers and 2,000 Civilians Killed, Approx. 10,000 Arabs Killed, 500K Palestinians Displaced:</b> "The military forces of Egypt, Transjordan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen attacked the State of Israel on May 15, 1948. ... The UN mediated a truce that went into effect on June 11, 1948. The UN truce ended on July 9, 1948. A second UN truce went into effect on July 18, 1948. A third UN truce went into effect on October 22, 1948. On February 24, 1949, the governments of Israel and Egypt agreed to an armistice. More than 6,000 Israeli Jews, including 4,000 soldiers and 2,000 civilians were killed during the Israeli war of independence. More than 10,000 Arab soldiers and civilians were killed during the Israeli war of independence. More than 500,000 Palestinian Arabs were displaced as refugees during the Israel war of independence."
4	5/15/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 71	<b>Troop Strength of Israel Versus Arabs:</b> "... Estimates vary, but the best suggest that on 15 May 1948 Israel fielded 35,000 troops whereas the Arabs fielded 20-50,000. Moreover, during the war arms imported from the Eastern Bloc ... decisively tipped the military balance in favour of Israel."

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	<b>A. Event Date / Source</b>	<b>Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country &amp; Beyond Section 2: Post Israeli Independence to Oct 7, 2023  B. Event</b>
5	5/15/1948  Seth Frantzman, "Ethnic cleansing of Jews by Arabs in pre- state Israel," <a href="https://science.co.il">science.co.il</a> , 8/16/2007	<b>157 Jews Killed:</b> "And 127 Jews were massacred at Kfar Etzion ... after 30 others had died defending the Etzion Bloc."  [[Was this before or after Israel became a state?]]
6	5/16/1948  Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Arabs attack Jerusalem Jewish Quarter:</b> "Arabs attack Jerusalem Jewish Quarter from all sides; Jews hold out."
7	5/18/1948  "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli Troops Kill At Least 100 Palestinians:</b> "Israeli troops killed at least 100 Palestinian civilians, mostly residents of the West Jerusalem who refused to move into the portion of the East Jerusalem that was being used as an Arab neighborhood."
8	5/20/1948  Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 85	<b>Israeli Soldiers Kill/Wound Youth in Kabri:</b> "Kabri ... the Carmeli Brigade conquered the village of Kabri. One of the Israeli soldiers, Yehuda Rashef, got hold of a few youngsters, ordered them to fill up some ditches and then lined them up and fired at them with a machine gun. A few died but some of the wounded managed to escape."  [[Delete or find how many killed/wounded.]]
9	5/20/1948  Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Azzam Pasha Offers Equal Citizenship for Jews and Arab Palestinians:</b> "[Secretary-General of the Arab League] Azzam Pasha: 'We are fighting for an Arab Palestine. Whatever the outcome the Arabs will stick to their offer of equal citizenship for Jews in Arab Palestine and let them be as Jewish as they like. In areas where they predominate, they will have complete autonomy.'"
10	5/21/1948  "31. Israel/Palestine (1948-present),"	<b>Bernadotte Appointed UN Mediator in Palestine:</b> "... the UN General Assembly appointed Folke Bernadotte as UN Mediator for Palestine."

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	A. Event Date / Source	Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country & Beyond Section 2: Post Israeli Independence to Oct 7, 2023  B. Event
	<a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/10/2025	
11	5/21/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Forces Kill Fleeing Residents:</b> "A Zionist force supported by tanks surrounded the village of Beit Daras and opened fire on it. The people of the village realised the critical situation and decided to endure the fire and defend their homes at any cost, so they urged the women, children and the elderly to leave the village to lessen their losses. The women, children and the elderly headed towards the southern area of the village, and once they reached the outskirts, were met with Zionist gunfire, despite the fact that they were defenceless. A large number of them were killed, and the forces burned down several homes and bombed others."  [[Delete or find how many killed/wounded.]]
12	5/22/1948 "The Nakba," <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/20/2025	<b>Zionist Forces Kill 230:</b> "... Israeli forces carried out a massacre in the village of al-Tantura, which, with 1,500 residents, was one of the largest villages on the coast. According to some estimates, 230 people were killed in the massacre. Israeli forces also occupied the villages of the lower and eastern Galilee in June and expelled their residents."
13	5/23/1948 Esor Ben-Sorek, "Death of a Consul," <a href="http://blogs.timesofisrael.com">blogs.timesofisrael.com</a> , 1/5/2016	<b>U.S. Consul General Assassinated in Jerusalem:</b> "In April 1948, an American diplomat, Thomas C. Wasson, was appointed Consul-General at the American Consulate on Mamillah (Agron) Street in Jerusalem. It was one month before Israel's independence, a period of intense fighting in all of Jerusalem. ...  A sniper's bullet from a 30 caliber rifle shot him in the chest. He was rushed to the Hadassah Hospital on Street of the Prophets in Israeli-occupied Jerusalem where he died the next day, May 23, 1948. ...  After lengthy investigation the accepted conclusion was that he died from an Arab sniper's bullet. ... Protestant members of the American Colony in Jerusalem did not accept the conclusion claiming that West Jerusalem had been under Israeli control. The dispute was never successfully resolved."
14	5/24/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Arab Legion Unsuccessful to Oust Jewish Forces:</b> "Arab Legion unsuccessfully attempts to drive Israel forces from Hospice of Notre Dame of France [building at Shivei Israel St 9, Jerusalem, Israel], a turning point in the battle of Jerusalem, defining the postwar border between Israel and Jordan."

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15	5/28/1948  Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Four Israel Armed Forces Become the IDF:</b> "Israel armed forces (Haganah, Palmach, Irgun, Stern Gang) become the Israel Defense Force (IDF)."
16	5/29/1948  Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Egyptians converging on Ashdod Unsuccessful:</b> "Egyptians converging on Ashdod via coastal roads turned back by Israel Defense Force."
17	5/30/1948  Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Arab Legion Driven from Latron:</b> "Arab Legion driven from village of Latron."
18	6/2/1948  Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Egyptian Military Driven Off By IDF:</b> "Egyptian tanks and infantry driven off by IDF from attack on Kibbutz Negba. 'Chips' Channon writes: 'I think that the Party resents both [Churchill's] unimpaired criticism of Munich, recently published, and his alleged pro-Zionist leanings.'"
19	6/5/1948  Mouin Rabbani, "The long history of Zionist proposals to ethnically cleanse the Gaza Strip," <a href="http://mondoweiss.net">mondoweiss.net</a> , 12/28/2023	<b>Yosef Weitz, Senior Jewish National Fund Official, Wanted Israel Devoid of Arabs:</b> "Writing in his diary in 1940, Yosef Weitz, a senior Jewish National Fund official who chaired the influential Transfer Committee before and during the Nakba ('Catastrophe'), and became known as the Architect of Transfer, put it thus:  'The only solution is a Land of Israel devoid of Arabs. There is no room here for compromise. They must all be moved. Not one

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		village, not one tribe, can remain. Only through this transfer of the Arabs living in the Land of Israel will redemption come.”
20	6/10/1948 Richard M. Langworth, “Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49,” <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed">winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Arab League Counterattack:</b> “Arab Legion counterattack loots village of Gezer. First Tel Aviv convoy arrives in Jerusalem.”
21	6/20/1948 “Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948,” <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun and Lehi Kill 78 Palestinians, Wound 24:</b> “78 Palestinians were killed and 24 wounded by a bomb placed inside a vegetable box in a Haifa vegetable market. The Irgun and Lehi paramilitaries were responsible for this.”
22	6/27/1948 “First Bernadotte Plan (1948),” <a href="http://ecf.org">ecf.org</a> , accessed 1/30/2025	<b>First Bernadotte Plan:</b> “A plan proposed by UN mediator Folke Bernadotte on 28 June 1948 with the purpose of bringing an end to the 1948 War and promoting a settlement to the question of Palestine. The plan was brought forth in light of the truce that began on 11 June. It suggested a settlement along the lines of the Partition Plan adopted by the UN General Assembly in November 1947, with two states, one Jewish and one Arab, forming an economic union, each being in control of its own affairs. Bernadotte suggested a map showing two contiguous states as a basis for border negotiations. The plan did not gain wide acceptance on either side, and Bernadotte proposed a modified plan in September that year, but was assassinated immediately afterwards.” [See Chapter II, on page 53]
23	6/30/1948 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question website, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/20/2025	<b>‘Migration of Eretz Yisrael Arabs between December 1, 1947, and June 1, 1948.’ Report:</b> “The Arab section of the Intelligence Service of the new state of Israel submits a report entitled ‘Migration of Eretz Yisrael Arabs between December 1, 1947, and June 1, 1948.’ The <a href="#">report</a> enumerates the towns and villages that were totally or partially depopulated in Palestine, provides relevant information concerning each of these localities: its population before 1947, number of Palestinians who left, their destination, and the causes for displacement. The report acknowledges that only 5% of those who left did so by orders from Arab leaders, and this for mainly ‘strategic reasons,’ such as attacking Zionist forces from a village as a launching base. It admits that towns and villages in Palestine were emptied of their Palestinian residents through ‘direct

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		Jewish hostile actions against Arab communities,' 'psychological warfare,' 'evacuation ultimatum,' and 'fear of Jewish retaliation.'"
24	7/8/1948 "Palestine, Today," <a href="https://visualizingpalestine.org">visualizingpalestine.org</a> , accessed 2/15/2025	<b>Zionist Military Forces Displace Al Masmiyya Al Saghira Palestinians:</b> "In 1945, the village of Al Masmiyya Al Saghira (Huraniya) in the sub-district of Gaza had a population of 530, all of whom were Palestinian. ... On 8 July 1948, during the Nakba, the population of Al Masmiyya Al Saghira (Huraniya) was forcibly displaced by Zionist military forces."
25	7/9/1948 Zachary Lockman, "Original Sin," <a href="https://merip.org">merip.org</a> , May/June 1988, accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Arab-Israel Truce Ends:</b> "... the month-long truce that had temporarily halted the war between the newly-created state of Israel and the Arab states bordering Palestine came to an end.  The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) had taken full advantage of the truce to reorganize, train new Jewish immigrants and equip itself with the weapons flowing in from Czechoslovakia and elsewhere."
26	7/9/1948 "The Massacres of Lydd (Lod) and Ramle During the 1948 Nakba," <a href="https://nad.ps">nad.ps</a> , 7/11/2023	<b>Israelis Control Part of Arab Territory:</b> "'Operation Dany' which took place from 9-13 July 1948 aimed to control the region extending from Latrun to Ramallah, clear the roads and grant access to the Jewish villages along the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem road, which were still part of the Palestinian Arab territory.  Lydd and Ramle were occupied as part of the plan to expand the territory of the new 'Jewish state' territory beyond the lines established by the UN Partition Plan. As instructed by Yigal Alon and his deputy Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli air force began bombing Lydd on 10 July. Lydd was the first Palestinian city to be air bombed by the Zionist militias that later directly attacked the city center."
27	7/9/1948 "Lydda, 9-13 July 1948," <a href="https://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 1/2/2025	<b>Israelis Kill About 1,000 Palestinians:</b> "... The Lydda Massacre, one of many that occurred during the Palestine War, took place between the end of the first truce on 9 July 1948 and the beginning of the second on 18 July. The massacre took place in two stages: the first during the time of the city's occupation, and the second during the operation of mass expulsion of its residents, which is considered one of the largest acts of ethnic cleansing ('transfer operations') carried out by the Israelis. ... As is often the case with massacres and instances of forced migration, there is no accurate count of the number of victims, but it is likely that the number of those killed in the city itself and those who died during the march of death totaled close to one thousand [1,000]."
28	7/10/1948	<b>Al-'Abbasiyya Depopulated of Arabs, Repopulated by Israelis:</b> "Al-'Abbasiyya was occupied on 10 July 1948 and depopulated; in

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	Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 114	the autumn of that year it was repopulated by the first wave of Jewish settlers and immigrants.”
29	7/12/1948 “The Nakba - In Memoriam,” PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli Military Kills 250 Palestinians</b> “Israeli military forces attacked the city [Lydda], shooting at anyone and throwing grenades into houses, killing 250 people.”
30	7/13/1948 “The Massacres of Lydd (Lod) and Ramle During the 1948 Nakba,” <a href="https://nad.ps">nad.ps</a> , 7/11/2023	<b>Israeli Soldiers Force 70,000 Residents of Lydd and Ramle to Leave:</b> “... the Israeli soldiers forced approximately 70,000 residents of Lydd and Ramle to leave within half an hour and drive to Ramallah on a bumpy road, where hundreds died due to thirst, drought, and fatigue. ... A Palestinian boy’s testimony, Raja’i Bseileh, from Lydd reinforces this testimony, recalling that ‘Jews were everywhere with rifles and loudspeakers’. ... The boy added that they primarily used their rifles to fire and stole a great deal of cash, gold, jewelry, and timepieces.”
31	7/16/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 129	<b>Nazareth Inhabitants Evicted, Most Driven to Lebanon:</b> “Located 6 kilometres north–northwest of Nazareth, ... In 1948 Saffuriya was the largest Palestinian village in the Galilee, in terms of both its land size and its population. It thrived agriculturally on olives, figs, pomegranates and wheat. After the eviction of the inhabitants (on 16 July), most of the inhabitants were driven to Lebanon, many ending up in the refugee camps of ‘Ayn al-Hilwa, Sabra and Shatila. The remainder became internal refugees (or ‘present absentees’ in Israeli terminology) in Nazareth, Israel.”
32	7/16/1948 “The Nakba - In Memoriam,” PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli Soldiers Kill 25-30 Palestinians:</b> “At-Tira, ... When this Haifa-area village was occupied, Israeli soldiers killed 25 to 30 of the Palestinian village defenders.”
33	7/16/1948 “The Nakba - In Memoriam,” PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli Forces Kill 20 Palestinians:</b> “Illut, 16 and 21 July and 3 August 1948: In the first incident, Zionist forces entered the Nazareth-area village of Illut and selected 20 young men to be executed in front of the villagers.”
34	7/17/1948	<b>UN Ceasefire Commences:</b> “A new cease-fire, mediated by the UN, commenced in Jerusalem on July 17, 1948, and some days later Moshe Dayan replaced David Shaltiel as the IDE commander

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	Nathan Krystall, "The Fall of the New City," Chapter 4, PDF, <a href="http://badil.org">badil.org</a> , accessed 2/17/2025	in Jerusalem. Jerusalem was now effectively divided into the Israeli-controlled West and the Transjordanian-controlled East. A belt of no-man's land ran south from Sheikh Jarrah, along the west side of the Old City's walls, and down Hebron Road to Ramat Rahel."
35	7/18/1948 "Israel War of Independence: The Second Truce," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 3/11/2025	<b>Second Truce Declared:</b> "The second truce of the 1948 War went into effect ... As in the first truce, violations from both sides were being made already on the day of its commencement. The Arab Legion, for example, intensified its bombardment of the New City of Jerusalem and continued to do so well into the months of July, August, September, and October."
36	7/21/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli Forces Kill 22 Palestinians:</b> "Illut, 16 and 21 July and 3 August 1948: ... In the second, Israeli forces rounded up returning villagers, stealing jewelry of the women and fired at 24 men, killing 22 of them."
37	7/24/1948 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question website, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/20/2025	<b>Ethnic Cleansing During the Second Truce, 24 July 1948 - 15 October 1948:</b> "In violation of the truce, the Israeli army carries military operations within or close to the truce lines to destroy Palestinian villages and expel their inhabitants. In Operation Shoter, on 24-26 July, it attacks and captures the villages of Ayn Ghazal, Jaba', and Ijzim, in the Little Triangle south of Haifa. In Operation Nikayon ('cleansing'), on 24-28 August, it occupies the coastal area west of Yibna and north of Isdud. From late August until mid-October, it attacks and expels Bedouins and village residents in the Negev."
38	7/25/1948 "The Palestinian Nakba 1948: Column 18," <a href="http://plands.org">plands.org</a> , accessed 3/13/2025	<b>Jewish Soldiers Kill 55:</b> "On 25 July 1948, 60-80 old people from Tira were taken in buses to be expelled towards Jenin. At Lajjun, they were rounded up in a circle, petrol was sprayed on them (they asked for water to drink at end of a Ramadan day). They were set on fire. They were screaming and crying for help. The Jewish soldiers were laughing. Fifty five people died."
39	8/3/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Israeli Forces Kill 14 Palestinians:</b> "Illut, ... 14 Palestinian prisoners were murdered in the olive grove near 'Illut in the presence of the villagers."
40	8/18/1948	<b>Yigal Yadin, IDF OC, 'Not Interested' in Arabs in Israel and Their Return to Israel 'Must Be Prevented at All Costs':</b> "Ben



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	Hugh Humphries, Countdown To Catastrophe, online book, <a href="https://archive.org">archive.org</a> , accessed 12/13/2024	Gurion posed the question 'Would it not be possible to exchange Arabs for Jews?', which attracted the approval of Minorities Minister Belchor Shitrit.  These discussions were reinforced by actions on the ground. On the same day Yigael Yadin, OC Operations, issued an order which stated '... that we are not interested in Arab inhabitants [in Israel] and their return [to Israeli territory] must be prevented at all costs.'
41	8/29/1948  Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 86	<b>IDF Kills 10 Arabs:</b> "Suqrir ... 10 Arabs were killed by the Giva Brigade of the IDF"
42	8/1948 "Zionist Massacres in 1948: New Evidence," <a href="https://deiryassin.org">deiryassin.org</a> , 5/6/1992  (unable to find day)	<b>Israeli Army Kills 10 Arabs:</b> "Ashdod. Towards the end of August 1948, the Giv'ati Brigade executed the 'Cleansing Campaign' (Mivtza Nikayon) in Ashdod's dunes. This happened after the forced landing of an Israeli plane in the area and the killing of his eight passengers by locals. A company of mounted cavalry, jeeps and Giv'ati fighters went to comb the area. In the course of this action, and according to a conservative estimate, ten farmers ('fellahin') were murdered. Yitzahki says that evidence about that can be found in the campaign chronicle of Giv'ati in the IDF archives and in the second chapter of the book on the Giv'ati Brigade."
43	9/15/1948 Nathan Krystall, "The Fall of the New City," Chapter 4, PDF, <a href="https://badil.org">badil.org</a> , accessed 2/17/2025	<b>Immigration Sparks West Jerusalem Housing Crisis:</b> "As the new immigrants flooded into West Jerusalem, an acute housing crisis developed. On September 15, 1948, Military Governor Joseph reported that 5,000 Jews in West Jerusalem were in need of housing."
44	9/16/1948 "Second Bernadotte Plan (1948)," <a href="https://ecf.org">ecf.org</a> , accessed 1/30/2025	<b>Second Bernadotte Proposal:</b> "A plan proposed by UN mediator Folke Bernadotte on 15 September 1948, following the rejection of his earlier plan by both sides, aimed at bringing an end to the 1948 War and resolving the question of Palestine. He noted that implementation of the original Partition Plan has become unrealistic due to the situation on the ground and reservations made by both sides. The revised plan abandoned the idea of an economic union, called for an international regime in Jerusalem, as well as for the return of Palestinian refugees to their homes, and made territorial suggestions similar to those in the earlier plan. The day following the publication of the plan, Bernadotte was assassinated by Zionist militia Lehi in Jerusalem." [See Chapter II, on page 54]

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45	9/17/1948  Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillisdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillisdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Zionist Lehi Paramilitary Assassinate UN Mediator Bernadotte:</b> "Zionist Lehi paramilitary assassinate UN mediator Count Folke Bernadotte, who had earlier negotiated the release of 31,000 Jews and others from Nazi concentration camps. In 1949 his replacement Ralph Bunche negotiated a further Armistice."
46	9/26/1948  "The Massacres of Lydd (Lod) and Ramle During the 1948 Nakba," <a href="http://nad.ps">nad.ps</a> , 7/11/2023	<b>Jewish National Fund's Land and Afforestation Department Director Weitz, 'Pester' Refugees To Leave:</b> "... David Ben-Gurion documented in his memoirs a conversation with Yosef Weitz on 26 September 1948. ... 'There are cases of refugees from Ramle and Lod who reached Gaza through Ramallah, believing that from Gaza it will be easier to return to Ramle or Lod.  What should we do?' The answer was: 'We have to 'pester' them relentlessly... we need to pester and motivate the refugees in the south to move eastward as well since they won't go towards the sea and Egypt won't let them in."
47	9/26/1948  Nathan Krystall, "The Fall of the New City," Chapter 4, PDF, <a href="http://badil.org">badil.org</a> , accessed 2/17/2025	<b>Ben-Gurion Mulls Plans to Conquer Jerusalem and the Whole of Palestine:</b> "Ben-Gurion, however, was still mulling over plans to conquer the whole of Jerusalem and the whole of Palestine. On September 26, he proposed to the provisional government a plan he recorded in his diary, according to which Israeli forces would invade ...  Bethlehem and Hebron, where there are about a hundred thousand Arabs. I assume that most of the Arabs of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Hebron would flee, like the Arabs of Lydda, Jaffa, Tiberias, and Safad, and we will control the whole breadth of the country up to the Transjordan."
48	9/28/1948  "The State of Israel Established: 'An Event in World History,'" <a href="http://erenow.org">erenow.org</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>Churchill, We Have Treated Jews Shamefully:</b> "Churchill, ... Aix-en-Provence, France: 'I could put the case for the Jews in ten minutes. We have treated them shamefully. I will never forgive the Irgun terrorists. But we should never have stopped immigration before the war.'"
49	10/3/1948  David Patterson, "'A Crime Without a Name' – Churchill, Zionism, & the	<b>Britain's Labour Government Refuses to Recognize State of Israel:</b> "... 'after six months of Jewish statehood Britain's Labour Government still refused to recognise the State of Israel. On 3 October 1948, during a speech at a Conservative Party rally in North Wales, Churchill declared, 'The Socialists, more than any other Party in the State, have broken their word in Palestine and by

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	Holocaust," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.org">winstonchurchill.org</a> , 12/3/2015	indescribable mis-management have brought us into widespread hatred and disrepute there and in many parts of the world."
50	10/20/1948 "The Palestinian Nakba 1948: Column 18," <a href="http://plands.org">plands.org</a> , accessed 3/13/2025	<b>Palmach Kills 9 Villagers:</b> "Beer Sheva by Habib Jarada "On the evening of 20 October 1948, the Jews attacked us first from the south-west. But the main attack, with much superior weapons to ours, came from the North. We fought for 6 hours without new supplies. Anwar Al-Alami was on the wireless calling the Egyptian commander and Arab states for help. No one came. The city fell 8:00 am on 21 October. ..."
51	10/29/1948 "October 29: The Safsaf Massacre, 1948," <a href="http://jewishcurrents.org">jewishcurrents.org</a> , 10/29/2013	<b>IDF Kills 50-70 Palestinians:</b> "Israeli soldiers massacred between fifty and seventy Palestinians in the Galilean village of Safsaf ... following a twelve-hour battle between Israeli forces and a division of the Arab Liberation Army."
52	10/29/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>IDF Kills 80-100 Palestinians:</b> "Israeli forces (89th Battalion) killed at least 80-100 Palestinian men, women and children (other media sources counted 200 and the village Mukhtar listed 455) and blew up of several homes in this village northwest of Hebron (part of 'Operation Yoav')."
53	10/29/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, <a href="#">Page</a> 84	<b>Operation Hiram Was to Clear Arab Inhabitants:</b> "On 29-31 October 1948, the Israeli army, in a large military campaign named Operation Hiram, conquered the last significant Arab-held pocket of the Galilee. According to new Israeli archival material, commanding officers issued expulsion directives: 'there was a central directive by Northern Front [command] to clear the conquered pocket of the Arab inhabitants'"
54	10/29/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>IDF Kills 12 Palestinians:</b> "Majd Al-Krum, 29-30 October 1948: Israeli forces picked 12 Palestinian men from the Akko-area village at random and killed them in front of the other villagers."
55	10/29/1948 "Al-Dawayima Massacre, 29 October 1948," <a href="http://palestine-">palestine-</a>	<b>Zionist Forces Attack Results in 455 Victims:</b> "The village of al-Dawayima, one of the largest villages in the Hebron area, was the scene of one of the worst massacres committed by Zionist forces in 1948, though it was covered up for many years. It was carried out by a battalion of the Palmach and began with an artillery bombardment of the village. The massacre followed in three stages:

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	<a href="https://studies.org">studies.org</a> , 11/10/2023	in the village houses and lanes, in the village mosque and in a nearby cave. Estimates of the number of victims vary. The village chief calculated that there were 455 victims from the village, and other victims who had taken refuge in the village, but the number of which he was unable to determine. In 1955 the Israelis built the settlement of Amatzia over some of the ruins of the village."
56	10/29/1948 "Gush Halav Jish," <a href="https://101israel.com">101israel.com</a> , accessed 2/4/2025	<b>Israeli Forces Captured Jish:</b> "Israeli forces captured Jish on 29 October 1948, in Operation Hiram, after "a hard-fought battle"
57	10/30/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>IDF Kills 60-94 Palestinians, Blow Up Mosque:</b> "Either Israeli troops entered the village (Safad district), blew up a structure, possibly a mosque, killing the 60-94 Palestinian people who had taken refuge inside, or they had first murdered the villagers, then piled their corpses up in the building and blew it up."
58	10/30/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>IDF Kills 14 Palestinians:</b> "During 'Operation Hiram', Israeli soldiers executed 14 Palestinian men in this Palestinian Christian village near Tiberias, after the village had surrendered."
59	10/30/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 86	<b>IDF Kills 13:</b> "Eilabun ... 13 were murdered by the Golani Brigade of the IDF"
60	10/31/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli Forces Kill At Least 70 Palestinians:</b> "Jewish military forces, led by Menachem Begin, sealed off the entrances of the Lebanese border village of Hula, rounded up at least 70 Palestinian inhabitants, dividing them among three houses where they then gunned them down before blowing up the three houses with the bodies inside."
61	11/2/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 86	<b>IDF Kills 14 Bedouin Tribesmen:</b> "Arab al-Mawasi (eastern Galilee) ... 14 bedouin tribesmen were massacred by the IDF"

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62	11/3/1948 "The Story Of Al Majdal," <a href="https://visualizingpalestine.org">visualizingpalestine.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Al Majdal Depopulated:</b> "... during the Nakba, the population of Al Majdal was forcibly displaced by Zionist military forces."
63	11/6/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 84	<b>Jewish National Fund Director Briefed on Cruel Acts of 'Our' Soldiers:</b> "... Yosef Nahmani, director of the Jewish National Fund office in the eastern Galilee between 1935 and 1965 and one of the most prolific Zionist diarists, toured the newly conquered areas.  He was accompanied by Immanuel Friedof Israel's Minority Affairs Ministry, who briefed him on 'the cruel acts of our soldiers,' which Nahmani recorded in his diary ..."
64	11/8/1948 Noga Kadman, Erased from Space and Consciousness, online book, <a href="https://www.google.com">google.com</a> , accessed 2/7/2025, Page 13	<b>Israel 1948 Census Grants Citizenship to Residents, Excludes Displaced Palestinians:</b> "On November 8, 1948, Israel conducted a door-to-door census. Anyone located within the boundaries of the state on that day, Arabs as well as Jews, got Israeli citizenship and an Israeli ID. Palestinians displaced beyond Israeli borders were not recognized as Israelis, and the state soon expropriated the property they left behind—just as it expropriated the property they left behind—just as it expropriated the property of the internal refugees."
65	11/17/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 87	<b>Israel's First Minister of Agriculture Zisling Says Jews Have Behaved Like Nazis:</b> "Dayr Yasin and other atrocities committed by the Israeli army in the Galilee prompted Israel's first minister of agriculture, Aharon Zisling (of the Mapam party), to say this at a cabinet meeting on 17 November 1948: 'I often disagree with the term Nazi was applied to the British ... even though the British committed Nazi crimes.  But now Jews too have behaved like Nazis and my entire being has been shaken' ..."
66	11/19/1948 "Historical Timeline," <a href="https://www.un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>UN Establishes Special Fund for Palestinian Refugees:</b> "UN establishes UNRPR [United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees] special fund to provide relief to over 500,000 Palestine refugees."
67	12/10/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel,"	Churchill, 'We Had the Power ... Chance to impose and enforce ... a Partition Settlement in Palestine by Which the Jews Would Have Secured the National Home ...': "Churchill, 10 December (HofC) ... we had the power and the chance to impose and enforce—I must use that word—a partition settlement in Palestine by which the Jews would have secured the National Home which has been the

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	1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsideale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsideale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	declared object and policy of every British Government for a quarter of a century. Such a scheme would, of course, have taken into account the legitimate rights of the Arabs, who, I may say, had not been ill used in the settlements made in Iraq, in Transjordan and in regard to Syria.  'I always had in my mind the hope that the whole question of the Middle East might have been settled on the largest scale on the morrow of victory and that an Arab Confederation, comprising three or four Arab States—Saudi-Arabia, Iraq, Transjordan, Syria and the Lebanon—however grouped, possibly united amongst themselves, and one Jewish State—might have been set up, which would have given peace and unity throughout the whole vast scene of the Middle East...."
68	12/11/1948 Nathan Krystall, "The Fall of the New City," Chapter 4, PDF, <a href="http://badil.org">badil.org</a> , accessed 2/17/2025	<b>UN General Assembly Calls for Refugee Return, Compensation:</b> "On December 11, 1948, the UN General Assembly accepted Count Bernadotte's recommendations regarding the refugees and Jerusalem and, in Paragraph 11 of Resolution 194 (III), stated that:  [...] the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbors should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the governments or authorities responsible."
69	12/28/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitaries Kill 20 Arabs, Wound 50:</b> "Zionist paramilitaries from the Al-Hadar neighbourhood, located at the top of Al-Abbas Street in Haifa, rolled down a barrel filled with explosives destroying homes and killing 20 Arab citizens, as well as wounding 50 others."
70	1/19/1949 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 79	<b>Khirbat Illin Massacre:</b> [Delete if details not found.]]
71	1/25/1949 "Israel's First National Election (1949)," <a href="http://israeliforever.org">israeliforever.org</a> , accessed 12/7/2024	<b>Israel's First National Election; David Ben-Gurion Elected Prime Minister:</b> "During the establishment of the state of Israel in May 1948, Israel's national institutions were established, which ruled the new state. ... the elections were not held before the designated date due to the War of Independence, and were actually cancelled twice. Israel's first election was eventually held on

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		January 25, 1949, as the war raged on and voter turnout was close to 90 percent. David Ben-Gurion was elected as Israel's first Prime Minister."
72	1/26/1949 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed">winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Churchill's View of Unrecognized Borders:</b> "Churchill, 26th (HofC): 'De facto recognition has never depended upon an exact definition of territorial frontiers. There are half a dozen countries in Europe which are recognized today whose territorial frontiers are not finally settled....'"
73	1/30/1949 Jonathan Spyer, "An Analytical And Historical Overview Of British Policy Toward Israel," <a href="http://MERIA">MERIA</a> , Middle East Review of International Affairs, Vol. 8, No. 2, June 2004	<b>Great Britain Recognizes Israel:</b> "Britain afforded Israel de facto recognition on January 30, 1949, in the last stages of the War of Independence, and de jure recognition on April 27, 1950. Normal diplomatic relations were established shortly afterwards."
74	2/2/1949 Nathan Krystall, "The Fall of the New City," Chapter 4, PDF, <a href="http://badil.org">badil.org</a> , accessed 2/16/2025	<b>Israeli Government Abolishes Military Rule in West Jerusalem:</b> "On February 2, 1949, the Israeli government declared that it no longer considered West Jerusalem occupied territory and abolished military rule there."
75	2/24/1949 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed">winstonchurchill.hilldale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Armistice Signed Between Israel and Egypt:</b> "Armistice signed between Israel and Egypt retaining the prewar border, except that Egypt gains control of the Gaza Strip."
76	3/8/1949 "Ben-Gurion Forms First Elected Government,"	<b>Ben-Gurion Forms First Coalition Government of Israel:</b> "David Ben-Gurion's Knesset-leading Mapai party joins the United Religious Front, the Progressive Party, the Sephardi and Mizrahi Communities, and the Arab-led Democratic List of Nazareth to form a government after Israel's first parliamentary election Jan. 25, in

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	<a href="https://israeled.org">israeled.org</a> , accessed 12/7/2024	which nearly 87% of eligible voters are estimated to have participated. ...”
77	3/23/1949  Richard M. Langworth, “Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49,” <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillside.edu">winstonchurchill.hillside.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Armistice Signed Between Israel and Lebanon:</b> “Armistice signed between Israel and Lebanon. Israeli forces withdraw from thirteen occupied Lebanese villages.”
78	3/24/1949  The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question website, <a href="https://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/20/2025	<b>Palestinian Groups Tell UNCCP Refugees Want to Return, Live in Peace:</b> “Representatives of 13 groups of Palestinians testify before the UNCCP in Beirut; they affirm that the majority of the Palestinian refugees wish to return to their former homes and to live in peace with their neighbors.”
79	3/29/1949  Richard M. Langworth, “Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49,” <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillside.edu">winstonchurchill.hillside.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Churchill, ‘I Was For A Free And Independent Israel All Through The Dark Years’:</b> “Churchill, 29 March, New York City: ‘Remember, I was for a free and independent Israel all through the dark years when many of my most distinguished countrymen took a different view. ...”
80	4/3/1949  Richard M. Langworth, “Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49,” <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillside.edu">winstonchurchill.hillside.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Armistice Agreement Between Israel and Jordan:</b> “Armistice signed between Israel and Jordan with Jordan retaining East Jerusalem and the West Bank (Judea and Samaria).”  [There is another date on the document in the footnote 1 (1) U.N doc. S/1302/Rev. 1, June 20, 1949. For entry into force, see article XII (1).]
81	4/27/1949  “Lausanne Conciliation Conference (1949),” <a href="https://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Lausanne Conciliation Conference:</b> “A conference held in two rounds, on 27 April-23 June 1949, and on 18 July-12 September 1949, with the goal of reaching a settlement in the Arab-Israeli conflict in light of the 1948 War. ...  Negotiations began with the signing of the Lausanne Protocol, stating that the basis for discussion will be UN General Assembly



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		<p>Resolutions 181 (adoption of the Partition Plan) and 194 (calling on Israel to allow the return of Palestinian refugees).</p> <p>The main issues discussed were refugees, Jerusalem and a territorial settlement. Following a series of proposals and counter-proposals by both sides and the Commission, including an Israeli proposal to annex the Gaza Strip, the conference ended without an agreement."</p>
82	<p>5/11/1949</p> <p>"Israel Is Accepted as a Member of the United Nations," <a href="https://israeled.org">israeled.org</a>, 12/7/2024</p>	<p><b>United Nations General Assembly Admits Israel to Membership:</b> "On May 11, 1949 the UN General Assembly votes 37 to 12, with 9 abstentions, to admit Israel as a member state, making her the 59th member of the United Nations."</p>
83	<p>7/10/1949</p> <p>Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillisdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a>, 12/5/2023</p>	<p><b>Egypt Breaks Truce:</b> "10-12 July: Egypt breaks truce; Egyptian light tanks and infantry pushed back from Negba."</p>
84	<p>7/20/1949</p> <p>"Syrian-Israeli Armistice Agreement Is Signed," <a href="https://israeled.org">israeled.org</a>, accessed 1/13/2025</p>	<p><b>Syrian-Israeli Armistice Agreement Signed:</b> "Israel's War of Independence ended with the signing of armistice agreements between the newly established Jewish state and four Arab states in 1949."</p>
85	<p>11/7/1949</p> <p>Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 174</p>	<p><b>Over 700K Palestinians Become Refugees:</b> "The Palestinians on the other hand rejected partition, some vehemently and violently. ... By 7 November 1949, when the guns finally fell silent 730,000 persons had become refugees."</p>
86	<p>12/5/1949</p> <p>"Ben-Gurion's Proclamation of Jerusalem as Capital of Israel (1949)," <a href="https://ecf.org">ecf.org</a>, accessed 2/7/2025</p>	<p><b>Ben Gurion Vows Not to Surrender Jerusalem as its Position as 'Israel's Eternal Capital':</b> "Two proclamations made by Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion on 5 and 13 December 1949, following the Government of Israel's decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. In the first proclamation, Ben-Gurion invoked the city's long Jewish history, rejecting Jerusalem-related provisions in Resolution 181 and vowing not to surrender its</p>

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		position as 'Israel's eternal capital', while promising to preserve the city's holy sites under international supervision. ...”
87	12/8/1949 “Who We Are,” <a href="https://www.unrwa.org">unrwa.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>UNRWA Established for Direct Relief of Palestine Refugees:</b> “Following the 1948 War, UNRWA was established by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 to carry out direct relief and works programmes for Palestine refugees.”
88	12/13/1949 “Ben-Gurion's Proclamation of Jerusalem as Capital of Israel (1949),” <a href="https://www.ecf.org">ecf.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Proclamation Urges Knesset to Relocate from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem:</b> “Two proclamations made by Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion on 5 and 13 December 1949, following the Government of Israel's decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. ... The second proclamation rejected UNGA Resolution 303, placing Jerusalem under UN administration, and urged the Knesset to relocate from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem as soon as possible, which it resolved to do on the same day.”
89	1950 “The Funding of Palestinian Refugee Compensation,” prrn.mcgill.ca, 3/1996	<b>Estimates of Lost Palestinian Property Range from \$4.4B to \$84B (2024 USD):</b> “In the early 1950s, the UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine estimated the value of lost Palestinian property at ... approximately \$1.85 billion 1990 US dollars. At that time the Arab League countered with its own estimate ... over \$35 billion in 1990 dollars. Yusif Sayigh estimated lost Arab property at £757 million in 1948 (\$11.5 billion). Atif Kubursi and Sami Hadawi calculate 1948 losses – including material losses, human capital losses, and psychological damage – at up to \$92-147 billion in 1984 prices. Rashid Khalidi cites a possible figure of \$40 billion, based on an assumption of \$20,000 for each of 2 million eligible refugees.” [Estimated at between \$4.4 billion to \$84 billion in 2024 US dollars, calculated by <a href="https://www.usinflationcalculator.com">usinflationcalculator.com</a> , accessed 3/2/2025]
90	1/23/1950 “Israel Declares Jerusalem Its Capital,” <a href="https://www.jewishcurrents.org">jewishcurrents.org</a> , 1/23/2018	<b>Israel's Legislature Declares Jerusalem Capital of the State of Israel:</b> “On this date in 1950, Israel's Knesset (pictured at its temporary location) declared Jerusalem to be the capital of Israel — defying the UN's partition resolution of November 29, 1947, which had envisioned the city as a “corpus separatum [separated body] under a special international regime [to] be administered by the United Nations.” The Israeli declaration came in response to the UN General Assembly resolution of December 9, 1949 to reaffirm and reactivate this international trusteeship plan.”
91	3/14/1950 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question	<b>Israel Legalizes Confiscation of Palestinian Refugees' Property Through Absentee Laws:</b> “In the wake of the Nakba, the Israeli authorities seek to ‘legalize’ the confiscation of property left behind by Palestinian internal and external refugees. Intended to replace the ‘Emergency Regulations Regarding Absentee Property of 1948’

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	website, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/20/2025	issued in December 1948, this legislation is drafted in such a way as to define any Arab who left his residence during the war - regardless of whether he returned at a later stage - as an 'absentee.' Absentees' property (both movable and immovable) is then automatically transferred to the 'Custodian of Absentee Property,' which in turn is allowed to sell it to a unique body, the 'Development Authority.'"
92	3/20/1950 "Israeli Colonialist Settlers Occupy A Palestinian Land In Jerusalem," <a href="http://imemc.org">imemc.org</a> , 8/28/2018	<b>The 'Israeli Absentee Property Law 1950':</b> "... ('Absentee Property Law') is the main law in a series of laws that regulate the treatment of property belonging to Palestinians who left, were forced to flee, or were deported during the 1948 War.  These Palestinian refugees left behind a great deal of property and the Absentee Property Law has served as the legal basis for transferring such property into the possession of the State of Israel."
93	5/18/1950 "Immigration to Israel: Table of Contents: Law of Return: Immigration Statistics," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Jews Airlifted Iraq to Israel:</b> "Operation Ezra & Nehemiah, also known as Operation Ali Baba, was the airlift of more than 120,000 Jews from Iraq to Israel shortly after the founding of the Jewish state. ... Flying the Iraqi Jews to Israel lasted several months, beginning on May 18, 1951, and was done through a contract with the Near East Transport Company and with help from the Israeli national airline, El Al."
94	5/31/1950 "Survey of Palestinian Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (2008-2009)," Volume VI, BADIL Resource Center <a href="#">Survey</a> , Page 36	<b>Israeli Army Forces 120 Palestinians Across the Border:</b> "On 31 May 1950, the Israeli army transported 120 Palestinians in two crowded trucks to the edge of Wadi Araba on the Israeli Jordanian frontier, and forced them across the border by firing shots over their heads."
95	6/18/1950 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 116	<b>Commanding Officer Dayan, Hope to Transfer More Arabs Out of Israel:</b> "In December 1949, more Palestinians were deported to vacate more houses for Jewish settlers — this time for discharged Israeli soldiers. ... The new commanding officer of the Southern Command, Moshe Dayan, returned to the idea of Yigal Allon: 'I hope that perhaps in the coming years, there will be another opportunity to transfer these [170,000 Israeli] Arabs out of the Land of Israel', he declared at a meeting of the ruling Mapai party on 18 June 1950."

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96	6/19/1950 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 116	<b>Israeli Plan For Evacuation of the Arab Inhabitants of Majdal:</b> "[Commanding officer of the Southern Command, Moshe] Dayan also submitted a detailed proposal for 'the evacuation of the Arab inhabitants of the town of Majdal'. The army chief of staff agreed and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion authorised the plan on 19 June 1950"
97	7/5/1950 "Israel: Law No. 5710-1950, The Law of Return," <a href="https://www.refworld.org/">refworld.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Israel: Law No. 5710-1950, The Law of Return:</b> "Every Jew has the right to come to this country as an 'oleh'. 'aliya' means immigration of Jews. 'oleh' (plural 'olim') means a Jew immigrating into Israel."
98	8/1950 Dan Lieberman, "Exposing Israel's Self-indictments in Gaza Protests," <a href="https://countercurrents.org/">countercurrents.org</a> , 6/17/2018	<b>Israel Expels Al-Majdal's 1000-2000 Inhabitants:</b> "In August 1950, Israel expelled and trucked Al-Majdal's 1000-2000 inhabitants to Gaza."  "...about 2,000 inhabitants of Beer el-Sabe were expelled to the West Bank, and some 2,000 residents of two northern villages were driven into Syria."  [[Separate by each event by full date once dates found.]]
99	9/2/1950 "Survey of Palestinian Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (2008-2009)," Volume VI, BADIL Resource Center <a href="https://www.badil.org/">Survey</a> , Page 36	<b>Israeli Army Forces 4,000 Palestinians Over Border:</b> "On 2 September 1950, the Israeli army rounded up hundreds of 'Azazmeh tribesmen (4,000 according to UNTSO reports) from the Naqab and drove them into Egyptian territory."
100	9/19/1950 "Yemenite Jews and Operation Magic Carpet," <a href="https://www.jdc.org/">jdc.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>48,000 Yemenite Jews from the British Protectorate of Aden Airlifted to Israel:</b> "... Operation Magic Carpet in which JDC planned, organized, and financed the passage of 48,000 Yemenite Jews from the British Protectorate of Aden to Israel. Between December 1948 and September 19, 1950, close to 450 flights were chartered, airlifting nearly the entire Jewish community from Yemen to Israel. Yemenite Jews crossed deserts, mountains, and borders, often on foot, in order to arrive in Aden, from where they were taken on the 'wings of eagles' to the newly formed State of Israel."

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101	10/21/1950 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 116	<b>Israelis Expel Palestinians, Distribute Abandoned Houses:</b> "In the summer of 1950, almost two years after the 1948 war, the inhabitants of al-Majdal received expulsion orders and were transported to the borders of Gaza over a period of a few weeks. They were loaded onto trucks and dropped off at the border. The last delivery of 229 people left for Gaza on 21 October 1950. Israeli officials distributed the 'abandoned' houses among new Jewish settlers."
102	6/30/1951 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="https://www.winstonchurchill.org/resources/works/timeline-winston-churchill-and-the-road-to-israel-1947-49">winstonchurchill.hillsideale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Churchill, English Decline of Influence and Power Throughout Middle East:</b> "Churchill, ... (HofC): 'The decline of our [English] influence and power throughout the Middle East is due to several causes.  First, the loss of our Oriental Empire and of the well-placed and formidable Imperial armies in India.  Second, it is due to the impression which has become widespread throughout the Middle East that Great Britain has only to be pressed sufficiently by one method or another to abandon her rights or interests in that, or indeed any other, part of the world.  A third cause is the mistakes and miscalculations in policy which led to the winding up of our affairs in Palestine in such a way as to earn almost in equal degree the hatred of the Arabs and the Jews.'"
103	8/14/1951 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="https://www.palquest.org/">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>23rd Zionist Congress 14 August 1951 - 30 August 1951:</b> "The Zionist Congress meets in Jerusalem for the first time since the establishment of the World Zionist Organization. Discussions center on the question of the relationship between the organization and Israel; the creation of the state has achieved the essential points of the 1897 Basel Program and has resulted in the transfer of some of the World Zionist Organization functions to the new state. The congress redefines the aims of Zionism in the 'Jerusalem Program' as being 'the consolidation of the State of Israel; the ingathering of the exiles in the Land of Israel; and the fostering of the unity of the Jewish people.' It proposes that Israel enacts legislation that recognizes the World Zionist Organization as the representative body of the Jewish people in all matters that involve the organized participation of world Jewry in the development of Israel. Finally, the congress regards 'the Keren Kayemeth Leisrael (Jewish National Fund) and the Keren Hayesod (Foundation Fund) as the instruments of the World Zionist Organisation' for fulfilling the Zionist programs."
104	1953	<b>Jewish Settlement on Site of Established Arab Village:</b> "In 1953 the settlement of 'Yehud' (Hebrew, literally 'Judaisation') was established on the site of the Arab village. The new Jewish town

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	Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 114  (unable to find day and month)	was populated by Ladino-speaking Jews of Turkish origin and subsequently also by Jews from Poland.”
105	8/12/1953 “State Education Law,” <a href="https://adalah.org">adalah.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>State Education Law 5713-1953:</b> “The law establishes separate, independent systems—state secular and state religious schools—to satisfy the distinct needs of the Jewish community. It codifies the objectives of the educational system, which serve to advance Jewish culture and Zionist ideology. ...”
106	8/28/1953 “On this Day - August 28,” <a href="https://cjpme.org">cjpme.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Sharon-led Israeli Military Kills Up To 50 Palestinians:</b> “On this day in 1953, an Israeli military unit led by Ariel Sharon launched a brutal nighttime attack on the on the Al-Bureij Refugee Camp, committing a massacre that killed up to 50 civilians.”
107	10/14/1953 “The Nakba - In Memoriam,” PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli Paratroopers At Least 69 Palestinians:</b> Israeli military forces attacks at the climax of a number of border clashes against the northern West Bank village of Qibya, carried out by an Israeli paratroop company and Unit 101 under the command of Ariel Sharon with the order to achieve maximum civilian casualties.  At least 69 Palestinians civilians, many of them women and children, were killed and at least 45 houses were demolished, as were its mosque, school, and water reservoir.
108	3/17/1954 “Mideast situation – Violation of the Armistic Agreement – Letter from Israel,” <a href="https://un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Arabs Kill 11 Israelis:</b> “Armed attack on a bus near Scorpion Pass on 17 March 1954 resulting in the murder of eleven Israeli citizens  On 17 March 1954, a bus carrying civilian passengers proceeding from Elath to Beersheba was ambushed and attacked by a band of Arabs armed with rifles and automatic weapons near the Scorpion Pass in the Negev Desert of Israel.”
109	4/24/1956 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="https://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>24th Zionist Congress 24 April 1956 - 7 May 1956:</b> “Held during mounting tension in the region, the Zionist Congress condemns the Arab states' armament and the ‘organized Arab economic boycott.’ It expresses its strong support of Israel, calls ‘on the Jews throughout the world to fulfill their responsibility towards the State of Israel,’ and demands the creation of a regime of absorption that ‘will encourage the immigration of Jewish masses.’”

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110	10/29/1956 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli Border Police Kill 49 Palestinians:</b> "In the small town of Kufr Qassem in the triangle region of northern Israel, Israeli Border Police (Magav) opened fire at Palestinian villagers returning from work during a curfew, imposed earlier in the day on the eve of the Sinai War, of which they were unaware, killing 49 Palestinians, including 6 women, 23 minors."
111	10/29/1956 "Suez Crisis, 1956," <a href="https://state.gov">state.gov</a> , accessed 1/2/2025	<b>Suez Crisis:</b> "The Suez Crisis of 1956, in which the Egyptian Government seized control of the Suez Canal from the British and French owned company that managed it, had important consequences for U.S. relations with both Middle Eastern countries and European allies. ... On October 29, 1956, Israeli forces moved across the border, defeated the Egyptian army in the Sinai, captured Sharm al-Sheikh and thereby guaranteed Israeli strategic control over the Straits of Tiran. ..."
112	10/30/1956 "Survey of Palestinian Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (2008-2009)," Volume VI, BADIL Resource Center <a href="#">Survey</a> , Page 36	<b>Israel Expels 2K to 5K Palestinians Over Border:</b> "On 30 October 1956, a day after the massacre of 49 Palestinian citizens of Kafr Qassim, General Yitzhak Rabin expelled 2,000–5,000 residents of the villages of Krad al-Ghannamah and Krad al-Baqqarah to the south of Lake Hulah in Syria."
113	11/12/1956 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israelis Kill 111 Palestinians:</b> "Israeli assault on the Gaza Strip town during its occupation of the Sinai Peninsula and Gaza Protectorate following the Suez Crisis, which left 111 Palestinians of Rafah and the nearby refugee camp dead."
114	12/30/1958 "26,000 Jewish Newcomers Arrived in Israel in 1958, Agency Reports," <a href="https://jta.org">jta.org</a> , 12/30/1958	<b>26,000 Jewish Immigrants Arrive in Israel:</b> "Of a total of 26,000 new Jewish immigrants who arrived in this country in 1958, more than 11,000 came here in the last three months, according to figures disclosed today by the Jewish Agency. About half of the total of the new arrivals came from Eastern Europe. ..."
115	1959 "Palestinians Under Military Rule in Israel, 1948-1966,"	<b>Israel Eases Military Rule Over Arab Citizens:</b> "... This second phase of government control of Palestinians in Israel was characterized by the easing of military rule over Arab citizens, starting in 1959. This was due to several reasons. The Israeli economy had developed remarkably and needed more cheap labor,

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	<a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 3/26/2025	which required greater freedom of movement for Arab workers. There was also a shift in Israel's security considerations."
116	1959 Salman Abu Sitta, "Che Guevara in Gaza: Palestine becomes a Global Cause," <a href="http://plands.org">plands.org</a> , 8/2015	<b>Che Guevara Transforms Palestinian Struggle from Regional to Global:</b> "Che Guevara's visit to Gaza in 1959 was the first sign of transforming the Zionist colonization of Palestine from a regional conflict to a global struggle against colonialism."
117	10/10/1959 "Yasir Arafat," <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 3/27/2025	<b>Arafat Establishes Fatah:</b> "In the autumn of 1957 he founded (with Khalil al-Wazir, who had joined him in Kuwait) the nucleus of the first Palestinian guerrilla movement. On 10 October 1959 he took part in a meeting held in a Kuwait apartment and attended by a number of young Palestinian men who had come from several Arab countries, in founding the Movement for the National Liberation of Palestine (which became known by its reverse acronym, Fatah). The movement adopted as its mission the liberation of Palestine through armed struggle and a war of popular liberation that was to begin from bases inside Arab countries adjacent to Israel and from other bases inside Israel itself; it would not rely on governmental action and regular Arab armies."
118	12/2/1960 "JAEIC Statement ... Israeli Plutonium Production," <a href="http://nsarchive.gwu.edu">nsarchive.gwu.edu</a> , accessed 6/19/2025	<b>Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee Declassified Intelligence Report:</b> "Recent information confirms that France is assisting Israeli in the construction of an air-cooled plutonium production reactor possibly producing bi-product power and a plutonium separation plant In the Negeb, near Beersheba. ... Site preparation began in 1958, construction in 1959, and the reactor is expected to be in operation by mid-1961. Thus Israel could be expected to be able to produce about 30 kilograms of weapon grade plutonium metal by mid-1962 ... She would therefore be in a position to conduct her first weapon test in the latter part of 1962 or early 1963. ..."
119	12/21/1960 Avner Cohen and William Burr, "How Israel Deceived the U.S. and Built the Bomb," <a href="http://foreignpolicy.com">foreignpolicy.com</a> , 2/7/2025	<b>Ben-Gurion Confirms Construction of Dimona Nuclear Reactor:</b> "In his Knesset statement on Dec. 21, 1960, in response to U.S. pressure, Ben-Gurion confirmed the construction of the Dimona reactor but insisted that it was 'a research reactor ... which will serve the needs of industry, agriculture, health, and science.' Intelligence findings made the Eisenhower administration skeptical, and its public statements indicated surprise at the time of the reactor's discovery. Denying a weapons pursuit, an angry Ben-Gurion told U. S. Ambassador Ogden Reid that 'we are not a satellite of America ... and will never be a satellite.'"



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120	12/27/1960  The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>25th Zionist Congress 27 December 1960 - 11 January 1961:</b> "At the Zionist Congress, a main issue is the relationship of the government of Israel with the World Zionist Organization after strong criticism leveled by Ben-Gurion against the organization. Discussions deal also with immigration, especially from the West. The congress resolves that emigration to Israel is 'a principal task of Zionist life in Jewish communities all over the world.' It calls upon the Soviet government 'to recognise the right of the Jews to a Jewish national, religious and cultural life and their right of aliya to Israel.'"
121	1962 "Timeline: Palestine and Israel," <a href="http://oxfordreference.com">oxfordreference.com</a> , 2012	<b>Israel Hangs Eichmann for Role in Holocaust:</b> "Adolf Eichmann, convicted in Israel for his role in the Holocaust, is hanged in Tel Aviv"
122	6/16/1963  Yechiam Weitz, "Taking Leave of the 'Founding Father' Ben-Gurion's Resignation as Prime Minister in 1963," <a href="http://jstor.org">jstor.org</a> , Middle Eastern Studies, Vol. 37, No. 2 (Apr., 2001), pp. 131-152	<b>Ben-Gurion Resigns as Prime Minister:</b> "On Sunday, 16 June 1963, David Ben-Gurion, Israel's Prime Minister and Defense Minister, tendered his resignation to Zalman Shazar, the President of the state."
123	5/28/1964  "Timeline of Jewish History: Modern Israel & the Diaspora," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 3/26/2025	<b>PLO Founded:</b> "The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is founded in Jordanian-controlled East Jerusalem."
124	12/30/1964  The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>26th Zionist Congress 30 December 1964 - 10 January 1965:</b> "The congress criticizes the Arab states for perpetuating the Arab refugee problem and proclaims that the latter 'can be solved by the re-settlement of the refugees in the Arab countries.' It calls upon governments to stop arms deliveries to Israel's enemies and upon the USSR to permit Jewish emigration to Israel. It focuses on the necessity to struggle for Jewish and Zionist cultural work and against assimilation."

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125	1/1/1965 "Palestinian National Liberation Movement (Fatah)," <a href="https://palestine-studies.org">palestine-studies.org</a> , 1/1/2023	<b>Fatah Carries Out First Operation Against Israel:</b> "On 1 January 1965, at dawn, al-'Asifa (storm), the nascent military wing of Fatah, carried out its first operation, blowing up an Israeli water supply network inside Israel. For the Palestinians, the operation, which claimed the life of Ahmad Muhammad Musa ('Salama'), marks the launch of their contemporary revolution, and is commemorated as such on 1 January every year."
126	3/10/1965 "236. Action Memorandum From the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs (Handley) to Secretary of State Rusk," <a href="https://history.state.gov">history.state.gov</a> , 9/8/1965	<b>Israel Given Opportunity to Purchase U.S. Combat Aircraft:</b> "The acquisition of modern supersonic aircraft by the Israel defense forces is recognized as in our mutual interest of maintaining Israel's defensive strength. This is evident from the fact that in the March 10, 1965 memorandum of understanding we agreed to 'ensure an opportunity for Israel to purchase a certain number of combat aircraft, [Page 493] if not from Western [European] sources, then from the United States.' (This was later understood to mean 24 aircraft, if provided by the United States, to be delivered after December 31, 1966.)"
127	1967 "How Israel Deceived the U.S. and Built the Bomb," <a href="https://foreignpolicy.com">foreignpolicy.com</a> , 2/7/2025	<b>Israel Secretly Assembles First Nuclear Devices:</b> "...A decade later, on the eve of the 1967 Six-Day War, Israel secretly assembled its first nuclear devices."
128	6/5/1967 "The Arab-Israeli 'Six-Day War' and the Attack on USS Liberty (AGTR-5)," <a href="https://history.navy.mil">history.navy.mil</a> , 7/25/2024	<b>Six-Day War:</b> "On 30 May, King Hussein of Jordan arrived in Cairo, where he signed a mutual defense pact with Egypt, placing Jordanian forces under overall Egyptian command. On 5 June, Israel, fearing an imminent combined attack by its Arab neighbors, launched preemptive strikes that destroyed 90 percent of Egypt's air force on the tarmac. ... and within three days, Israeli forces had captured the Gaza Strip ... and by 7 June, Israeli forces had driven the Jordanian military out of East Jerusalem and most of the West Bank. ... The Six-Day War was disastrous for the Arab countries—Egypt suffered 11,000 casualties, Jordan 6,000, and Syria 1,000. In comparison, the Israeli army lost 776 soldiers."
129	8/29/1967 "4th Arab League Summit in Khartoum - Three No's Resolution	<b>Khartoum Summit Conference:</b> "A summit of the heads of Arab League countries, held in Khartoum, Sudan, on 29 August – 1 September 1967. With the summit taking place following Arab defeat in the Six Day War in June 1967, the leaders emphasized Arab solidarity as a means to regain the territories lost during the war. It became famous for the 'Three No's' principle, contained in a

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	(1967)," <a href="https://ecf.org.il/">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 1/2/2025	press release: no peace with Israel, no negotiations with Israel, no recognition of Israel."
130	11/22/1967  "United Nations Resolution 242," <a href="https://www.britannica.com/">britannica.com</a> , accessed 1/2/2025	<b>United Nations adopts Resolution 242:</b> "United Nations Resolution 242, resolution of the United Nations (UN) Security Council adopted on November 22, 1967, in an effort to secure a just and lasting peace in the wake of the Six-Day (June) War, fought primarily between Israel and Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. The Israelis supported the resolution because it called on the Arab states to accept Israel's right 'to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force.' Each of the Arab states eventually accepted it (Egypt and Jordan accepted the resolution from the outset) because of its clause calling for Israel to withdraw from 'territories occupied in the recent conflict.'"
131	6/9/1968  The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="https://www.palquest.org/">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>27th Zionist Congress 9 June 1968 - 19 June 1968:</b> "The Zionist Congress amends the 'Jerusalem Program' that was adopted in the 23rd Congress (August 1951) and reformulates the aims of Zionism as consisting of the unity of the Jewish people and the centrality of Israel in its life; the 'ingathering of the Jewish people in its historical homeland, Eretz Yisrael, through aliya from all lands'; the strengthening of the State of Israel; the preservation of the identity of the Jewish people; and the protection of Jewish rights everywhere. The congress welcomes Israel's victory and 'liberation of Jerusalem' during the 1967 War."
132	2/4/1969  "Yasser Arafat," <a href="https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 1/15/2025	<b>Yasser Arafat Assumes Leadership of PLO:</b> "The Palestinian National Council met in 1968 and revised the <a href="#">Charter</a> , adopting Fatah's commitment to liberate Palestine by armed struggle alone. A year later, on February 4, 1969, the Council met again and elected Arafat chairman of the PLO, a position he held until his death. Over the next year, Arafat consolidated his power by bringing most of the militant Palestinian factions under the umbrella of the PLO."
133	3/8/1969  Sheldon Kirshner, "The War Of Attrition 50 Years On," <a href="https://blogs.timesofisrael.com/">blogs.timesofisrael.co</a> <a href="#">m</a> , 3/2/2019	<b>War of Attrition:</b> "During the Six Day War, Israel decisively defeated Egypt and swept victoriously to the Suez Canal. ... Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, determined to regain the Sinai Peninsula that Israel had so easily conquered ... In March, Nasser officially acknowledged the war with his announcement that Egypt no longer recognized the truce that had gone into effect after the Six Day War. ... On March 8, 1969, as Nasser officially proclaimed the start of the War of Attrition ... By war's end, 1,424 Israeli soldiers had been killed, compared to 776 during the Six Day War."

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134	1/18/1972  The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>28th Zionist Congress 18 January 1972 - 28 January 1972:</b> "The Zionist Congress meets on the 75th anniversary of the 1st Zionist Congress in Basel. It stresses 'the centrality of the State of Israel in the life of the Jewish people as a whole and in the life of every individual Jew' and affirms that the duty of the individual Zionist is 'to implement Aliya to Israel.' It proclaims that the right of the Jewish people over the Land of Israel (Eretz Yisrael ) is inalienable, and that thanks to the 1967 War, 'the land of our fathers was liberated and Jerusalem became a united city again.'"
135	9/5/1972  "Massacre at the Munich Olympics, five decades on," <a href="http://france24.com">france24.com</a> , 11/9/2022	<b>Palestinians Kill 11 Israelis:</b> "Palestinian militants took 11 members of the Israeli delegation hostage inside the Olympic village in Munich, Germany, on September 5, 1972. The terrorists, who claimed to be part of the Black September movement, were demanding the liberation of Palestinian prisoners held in Israel. After killing two hostages, they negotiated for a plane to take them out of the country. But a German police operation to rescue the Israelis went horribly wrong. In the end, all the hostages were killed, along with five of the eight attackers and a German police officer."
136	10/17/1973  "OPEC enacts oil embargo," <a href="http://history.com">history.com</a> , last updated 1/30/2025	<b>OPEC Begins Oil Embargo on Countries that Support Israel:</b> "In October 1973, OPEC ministers were meeting in Vienna when Egypt and Syria (non-OPEC nations) launched a joint attack on Israel. After initial losses in the so-called Yom Kippur War, Israel began beating back the Arab gains with the help of a U.S. airlift of arms and other military assistance from the Netherlands and Denmark. By October 17, the tide had turned decisively against Egypt and Syria, and OPEC decided to use oil price increases as a political weapon against Israel and its allies. Israel, as expected, refused to withdraw from the occupied territories, and the price of oil increased by 70 percent. ..."
137	10/6/1973  "Yom Kippur War," <a href="http://idf.il">idf.il</a> , 10/30/2017	<b>Yom Kippur War:</b> "In 1973, a coalition of Arab states, led by Egypt and Syria, attacked Israel and sparked the Yom Kippur War ... Thinking that the IDF would not be able to defend Israel on the holiest day of the Jewish year, the Arab states coordinated a surprise attack on Saturday, October 6, 1973, Yom Kippur. The war ended 18 days later, on October 24, 1973, when a ceasefire was declared. ... During those three weeks of war, 2,691 IDF soldiers lost their lives defending their country."
138	10/22/1973  "United Nations Resolution 338," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>UN Security Council Passes Resolution 338:</b> "United Nations Resolution 338, resolution of the United Nations (UN) Security Council that called for an end to the Yom Kippur (October) War of 1973, in which Israel faced an offensive led by Egypt and Syria. The ambiguous three-line resolution, which was adopted unanimously (with one abstention) on October 22, 1973, called upon all parties to

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		cease hostilities within 12 hours and to implement UN Resolution 242 (1967) 'in all its parts.' It also explicitly called for the immediate start of negotiations (under "appropriate auspices") aimed at reaching a lasting peace."
139	2/20/1978  The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>29th Zionist Congress 20 February 1978 - 1 March 1978:</b> "The congress 'solemnly affirms that Jerusalem, the eternal capital of Israel, shall always remain united under the sovereignty of Israel' and 'affirms the right of the Jewish people to settle in all parts of the Land of Israel.' It expresses its concern that Jews who leave the Soviet Union do not immigrate to Israel. In an implicit criticism of the State of Israel concerning the question of 'Who is a Jew,' it calls upon Israel 'to put into practice the principle of assuring full rights, including equal recognition, for all rabbis, and equal assistance to all the trends in Judaism.'"
140	3/22/1979  "Permanent Sovereignty Over National Resources In The Occupied Palestinian And Other Arab Territories," <a href="http://un.org">un.org</a> , 7/3/1995	UN Security Council "Determined" Israeli Policy And Practice Of Establishing Settlements "Had No Legal Validity" and Obstructing Peace: "The establishment of Israeli settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 has been the subject of various resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. In its resolution 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, the Security Council determined that the Israeli policy and practice of establishing settlements in those territories had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East."
141	5/17/1979  "Report Of The Security Council Commission Established Under Resolution 446 (1979)," <a href="http://un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 6/19/2025	<b>Israel Rejects UN Resolution 446 On Illegality Of Settlements In Its Entirety:</b> "On the day of its departure for the area concerned, the Commission received a copy of the reply sent by the Permanent Representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council. In that letter dated 17 May 1979, the Israeli Representative informed the President that, in consideration of the circumstances in which resolution 446 (1979) had been adopted, the Government of Israel had rejected that resolution in its entirety and accordingly could not extend any form of co-operation to a Commission set up under it."
142	6/3/1982  Dov Lipman, "The 1982 Lebanon War – Operation Peace For the Galilee," <a href="http://honestreporting.com">honestreporting.com</a> , 9/24/2019	<b>Israel's UK Ambassador Is Shot, Wounded by Iraqi-backed Abu Nidal:</b> "On June 3, 1982, Shlomo Argov, Israel's ambassador to the United Kingdom, was shot and seriously wounded in London by terrorists belonging to the Iraqi-backed Abu Nidal terrorist organization. Despite the PLO distancing itself from any involvement in the attack, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin blamed the PLO and its worldwide terror campaign against Israel and Jews, and used the shooting as a justification to do what Israel felt necessary

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		for some time – enter Lebanon to uproot the terror organization once and for all.”
143	6/6/1982 “Operation Peace for Galilee/ the (First) Lebanon War,” <a href="http://njop.org">njop.org</a> , 6/18/2019	<b>Operation Mivtza Shalom HaGalil, Operation Peace for Galilee, First Lebanon War:</b> “... the Israeli military invaded Lebanon with the goal of neutralizing the threat to Israel’s north by pushing the PLO 40 KM further north, creating an Israeli-occupied security zone. ... During the three-year operation, 656 Israelis were killed in action, and 3,887 were wounded. In May 2000, the Israelis removed their presence completely from Lebanon after suffering the loss of an additional 559 soldiers. ...”
144	12/7/1982 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>30th Zionist Congress 7 December 1982 - 16 December 1982:</b> “The congress considers ‘expressions of anti-Zionism as a new form of antisemitism’ and demands that Zionist and Jewish institutions, especially in the US, find ways to prevent Jews who leave the Soviet Union from immigrating to any country other than Israel. It also ‘condemns’ emigration from Israel. Concerning settlement in the occupied territories, the congress recognizes that it ‘did not succeed in reaching a consensus regarding the settlement policy of the Government of Israel and of the WZO.’”
145	9/16/1982 “The Nakba - In Memoriam,” <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli-Supported Militia Kills 800-2,700 Palestinians:</b> “Sabra and Shatila, 16-18 September 1982: Atrocity that occurred within the framework of Israel’s June 1982 invasion of Lebanon and siege on West Beirut, which aimed to destroy the PLO’s infrastructure. Then the Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Israeli army chief of staff Rafael Eitan allowed the Israeli-supported Christian Phalange militia to enter the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila, where they killed 800 (Israeli figures) to 2,700 (ICRC numbers) Palestinians, mainly women, children, and old men.”
146	12/6/1987 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>31st Zionist Congress 6 December 1987 - 10 December 1987:</b> “American delegates, who raise substantial funds for Israel every year, demand more say in major Jewish organizations controlled by the Israeli political establishment. Delegates also criticize the monopoly of Orthodox Judaism on religious affairs in Israel and efforts by religious parties to restrict the definition of who is a Jew. The congress calls for complete equality of all groups and for all rabbis to be allowed to carry out their appropriate religious functions.”
147	7/26/1992 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question,	<b>32nd Zionist Congress 26 July 1992 - 30 July 1992:</b> “Discussions focus on renewed immigration from the former Soviet Union. Delegates debate the question whether the State of Israel should gather all the Jews of the world or whether Jews should remain in

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	<a href="https://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	the diaspora, especially with its dwindling population due to assimilation and intermarriage."
148	9/13/1993 "The Oslo Accords and the Arab-Israeli Peace Process," <a href="https://history.state.gov">history.state.gov</a> , accessed 1/2/2025	<b>Oslo Accords 1:</b> "On September 13, 1993, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Negotiator Mahmoud Abbas signed a Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, commonly referred to as the 'Oslo Accord,' at the White House. Israel accepted the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians, and the PLO renounced terrorism and recognized Israel's right to exist in peace. Both sides agreed that a Palestinian Authority (PA) would be established and assume governing responsibilities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip over a five-year period."
149	9/28/1995 Inci Sayk and Refael Kubersky, "Timeline: War and Peace Between Israelis and Palestinians, From Oslo to Gaza," pbs.org, 11/7/2023	<b>Oslo 2:</b> "In Washington, D.C., Rabin and Arafat sign the Oslo II agreement, which provides for Palestinian self-rule in parts of the West Bank and also sets the framework for Palestinian elections. Under Oslo II, the West Bank is divided into three areas: Area A, which is under exclusive Palestinian control; Area B, where Palestinians have civilian control and Israelis control security; and Area C, which is controlled exclusively by Israel. The following week, the agreement is ratified by a slim margin in the Knesset, Israel's parliament, where Rabin faces harsh criticism from those in the conservative Likud Party."
150	1/20/1996 "Yasser Arafat elected leader of Palestine," <a href="https://history.com">history.com</a> , accessed 1/2/2024	<b>Yasser Arafat elected:</b> "Yasser Arafat is elected president of the Palestinian National Council with 88.1 percent of the popular vote, becoming the first democratically elected leader of the Palestinian people in history."
151	5/31/1996 "Benjamin Netanyahu elected prime minister of Israel," <a href="https://history.com">history.com</a> , accessed 1/15/2025	<b>Benjamin Netanyahu Elected:</b> "Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres is narrowly defeated in national elections by Likud Party leader Benjamin Netanyahu. Peres, leader of the Labor Party, became prime minister in 1995 after Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated by a right-wing Jewish extremist."
152	12/23/1997 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="https://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>33rd Zionist Congress 23 December 1997 - 26 December 1997:</b> "The year marks the 100th anniversary since the establishment of the World Zionist Organization. The congress focuses mainly on the necessity for Israel to maintain 'secular and religious pluralism' within Judaism. It declares that 'an attempt by any entity to impose religion or to prevent its observance by the other side, is anti-democratic.' It asks Israel not to make any legislative change on the

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		issues of religion and conversion without a broad consensus and coordination with the diaspora.”
153	10/23/1998 “History of the Department of State During the Clinton Presidency (1993-2001),” <a href="#">2001-2009.state.gov</a> , accessed 2/28/2025	<b>Wye River Memorandum:</b> “A new diplomatic push led by President Clinton in October 1998 resulted in landmark talks at the Wye River Conference Center in Maryland from October 15-23, 1998. President Clinton, Secretary Albright other U.S. officials brokered intensive negotiations between Israel and the PLO. A final, all-night session resulted in the Wye River Memorandum, which was signed at the White House on October 23 by PLO Chairman Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. (Document XII-8) The memorandum contained specific steps to facilitate the implementation of the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip of September 28, 1995, and other related agreements steps in five areas were covered: 1) further redeployments; 2) security issues; 3) interim committees and economic issues; 4) permanent status negotiations; and 5) unilateral actions.”
154	2/2000 “State Education Law,” <a href="#">adalah.org</a> , accessed 5/10/2025 (unable to find day)	<b>State Education Law Amendment:</b> “... While Article 2(11), an amendment added to the law in 2000, lists one of the objectives of public education ‘To acknowledge the language, culture, history, heritage and unique traditions of the Arab populations, and of other groups, in the State of Israel, and to recognize the equal rights of all citizens in Israel,’ ...”
155	6/1/2001 Sarah Chemla, “20th anniversary of the infamous Dolphinarium Disco terror attack,” <a href="#">jpost.com</a> , 6/2/2021	<b>Hamas Bomber Kills 19 Israelis:</b> “The Dolphinarium massacre occurred exactly 20 years ago on June 1, 2001, when Saeed Hotari, a terrorist affiliated with Hamas, blew himself up in a suicide bombing outside the Tel Aviv nightclub. ... Twenty-one people were killed in the attack, including one soldier and 20 civilians, most of whom were teenage girls.”
156	8/9/2001 “Sbarro—20 Years Later,” <a href="#">tabletmag.com</a> , 12/30/2021	<b>Palestinian Kills 15 Israelis, Wounds Over 130:</b> “On Aug. 9, 2001, 22-year-old Izz al-Din al-Masri blew himself up at a Sbarro branch in Jerusalem, killing 15 Israelis and injuring over 130. This particular attack is still etched in the collective memory. This week, we visit those most affected by the tragedy.”
157	12/1/2001 “Suicide bombing at the Ben-Yehuda pedestrian mall in	<b>Hamas Kills 11 Israelis, Wounds 188:</b> “11 people, aged 14-21, were killed and 188 injured when explosive devices were detonated by two suicide bombers close to 11:30 P.M. Saturday night on Ben Yehuda Street, the pedestrian mall in the center of Jerusalem, frequented by many young people. A car bomb exploded nearby 20 minutes later. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.”



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	Jerusalem," <a href="https://www.gov.il">gov.il</a> , 12/1/2001	
158	12/2/2001 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="https://www.gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Hamas Kills 14 Israelis, Wounds 40:</b> "Tatiana Borovik, 23, of Haifa; Mara Fishman, 51, of Haifa; Ina Frenkel, 60, of Haifa; Riki Hadad, 30, of Yokne'am; Ronen Kahalon, 30, of Haifa; Samion Kalik, 64, of Haifa; Mark Khotimiansky, 75, of Haifa; Cecilia Kozamin, 76, of Haifa; Yelena Lomakin, 62, of Haifa; Rosaria Reyes, 42, of the Philippines; Yitzhak Ringel, 41, of Haifa; Rassim Safulin, 78, of Haifa; Leah Strick, 73, of Haifa; Faina Zabiogailu, 64, of Haifa; Mikhail Zaraisky, 71, of Haifa were killed and 40 injured in a suicide bombing on an Egged bus No. 16 in Haifa shortly after 12:00. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack."
159	12/12/2001 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="https://www.gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Fatah, Hamas Kill 11 Israelis, Wound 30:</b> "Yair Amar, 13, of Emmanuel; Esther Avraham, 42, of Emmanuel; Border Police Chief Warrant Officer Yoel Bienenfeld, 35, of Moshav Tel Shagar; Moshe Gutman, 40, of Emmanuel; Avraham Nahman Nitzani, 17, of Betar Illit; Yirmiyahu Salem, 48, of Emmanuel; Israel Sternberg, 46, of Emmanuel; David Tzarfati, 38, of Ginot Shomron; Hananya Tzarfati, 32, of Kfar Saba; Ya'akov Tzarfati, 64, of Kfar Saba were killed when three terrorists attacked a No. 189 Dan bus and several passenger cars with a roadside bomb, anti-tank grenades, and light arms fire near the entrance to Emmanuel in Samaria at 18:00 P.M. About 30 others were injured. Both Fatah and Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.  Haim Chiprot, 52, of Emmanuel, injured in the attack, died of his wounds on March 25, 2002."
160	3/2/2002 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="https://www.gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade Kills 11 Israelis, Wounds Over 50:</b> "Eleven people were killed and over 50 were injured, 4 critically, in a suicide bombing at 19:15 on Saturday evening near a yeshiva in the ultra-Orthodox Beit Yisrael neighborhood in the center of Jerusalem where people had gathered for a bar-mitzva celebration. The terrorist detonated the bomb next to a group of women waiting with their baby carriages for their husbands to leave the nearby synagogue. ... The Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade took responsibility for the attack."
161	3/3/2002 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="https://www.gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade Kills 10 Israelis, Wound 6:</b> "Ten Israelis - 7 soldiers and 3 civilians - were killed and 6 injured when a terrorist opened fire at an IDF roadblock near Ofra in Samaria: ... The Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claimed responsibility for the attack."

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	<b>A. Event Date / Source</b>	<b>Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country &amp; Beyond Section 2: Post Israeli Independence to Oct 7, 2023  B. Event</b>
162	3/9/2002 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="http://gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Hamas Kills 11 Israelis, Wounds 54:</b> "Limor Ben-Shoham, 27, of Jerusalem; Nir Borochoy, 22, of Givat Ze'ev; Danit Dagan, 25, of Tel-Aviv; Livnat Dvash, 28, of Jerusalem; Tali Eliyahu, 26, of Jerusalem; Uri Felix, 25, of Givat Ze'ev; Dan Imani, 23, of Jerusalem; Natanel Kochavi, 31, of Kiryat Ata; Baruch Lerner, 29, of Eli; Orit Ozarov, 28, of Jerusalem; Avraham Haim Rahamim, 28, of Jerusalem were killed and 54 injured, 10 of them seriously, when a suicide bomber exploded at 22:30 PM Saturday night in a crowded cafe at the corner of Aza and Ben-Maimon streets in the Rehavia neighborhood in the center of Jerusalem. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack."
163	3/12/2002 "The Question of Palestine- Timeline of Events," <a href="http://un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>UN Security Council passes resolution 1397 affirming vision of a two-State solution to the conflict:</b> "The UN Security Council passes resolution 1397 affirming vision of a two-State solution to the conflict. The Quartet, consisting of the UN, the EU, the US, and Russia is established with a mandate to help mediate Israeli-Palestinian conflict and support Palestinian economic development and institution-building. During a summit in Beirut, the League of Arab States adopts the Arab Peace Initiative."
164	3/27/2002 "Arab Peace Initiative," <a href="http://justvision.org">justvision.org</a> , accessed 2/28/2025	<b>Arab Peace Initiative:</b> "Also referred to as the Saudi Peace Plan and Abdullah Plan. On March 27, 2002, participants of the Arab League summit in Beirut adopted the Saudi-proposed Arab Peace Initiative, calling for 'full Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967, in implementation of [United Nations (UN)] Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and Israel's acceptance of an independent Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital, in return for the establishment of normal relations in the context of a comprehensive peace with Israel.' The plan also called for a 'just settlement' of the Palestinian refugee issue based on UN General Assembly Resolution 194. The Israeli government rejected the initiative immediately, calling it a 'non-starter,' though the Quartet on the Middle East endorsed the Initiative in 2003."
165	3/27/2002 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="http://gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Hamas Kills 29 Israelis, Wounds 140:</b> "30 people were killed and 140 injured - 20 seriously - in a suicide bombing in the Park Hotel in the coastal city of Netanya, in the midst of the Passover holiday seder with 250 guests. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack."
166	5/7/2002	<b>Hamas Kills 15 Israelis, Wounds 57:</b> "A suicide bomber detonates a device in an unlicensed gambling club in the Rishon Letzion

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	"Tuesday, May 7, 2002," <a href="https://www.chronology.palestine-studies.org">chronology.palestine-studies.org</a> , accessed 4/1/2025	suburb of Tel Aviv, killing 15 Israelis, injuring 57. Hamas's military wing claims responsibility, but the political wing will not confirm."
167	6/5/2002 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="https://www.gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Islamic Jihad Kills 17 Israelis, Wounds 38:</b> "17 people were killed and 38 injured when a car packed with a large quantity of explosives struck Egged bus No. 830 traveling from Tel-Aviv to Tiberias at the Megiddo junction near Afula. The bus, which burst into flames, was completely destroyed. The terrorist, who drove the car bomb, was killed in the blast. The Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack."
168	6/17/2002 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="https://www.palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>34th Zionist Congress 17 June 2002 - 20 June 2002:</b> "The congress resolves that 'Israel is a Jewish Zionist and Democratic State' and that 'ensuring a large and stable Jewish majority is necessary.' It reiterates previous resolutions relative to immigration, settlement, Jerusalem, Jewish pluralism, and the equation of anti-Zionism with antisemitism."
169	6/18/2002 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="https://www.gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Hamas Kills 19 Israelis, Wounds 74:</b> "19 people were killed and 74 were injured - six seriously - in a suicide bombing at the Patt junction in Egged bus no. 32A traveling from Gilo to the center of Jerusalem. The bus, which was completely destroyed, was carrying many students on their way to school. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack."
170	10/21/2002 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="https://www.gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Islamic Jihad Kills 14 Israelis, Wounds About 50:</b> "14 people were killed and some 50 wounded when a car bomb containing about 100 kilograms of explosives was detonated next to a No. 841 Egged bus from Kiryat Shmona to Tel-Aviv, while traveling along Wadi Ara on Route No. 65 toward Hadera. The bus had pulled over at a bus stop when the suicide bomber, from Jenin, driving a jeep, approached from behind and exploded. The Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack.... "
171	11/15/2002	<b>Islamic Jihad Kills 12 Israelis, Wounds 15:</b> "Twelve people - 9 soldiers and three civilians from the Kiryat Arba emergency response team - were killed and 15 others wounded Friday night in

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	<b>A. Event Date / Source</b>	<b>Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country &amp; Beyond Section 2: Post Israeli Independence to Oct 7, 2023  B. Event</b>
	"Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="http://gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	Hebron when Palestinian terrorists opened fire and threw grenades at a group of Jewish worshipers and their guards as they were walking home from Sabbath prayers at the Cave of the Patriarchs. The dead included civilian worshipers and soldiers, some of whom were caught in an ambush as they pursued the attackers. Three terrorists were killed in the attack, which was claimed by the Islamic Jihad."
172	11/21/2002 "Suicide Attack in the Capital," <a href="http://israelnationalnews.com">israelnationalnews.com</a> , 11/21/2002	<b>Arab Kills 10 Israelis:</b> "Ten Israelis were murdered this morning and 45 others were injured, eight seriously, when an Arab suicide bomber detonated his explosives aboard a bus in Jerusalem's Kiryat Menachem neighborhood. Egged bus line #20 was traveling on Mexico Road headed towards the center of town at about 7:15AM , when the bomber boarded the bus and detonated his device in the front section"
173	1/5/2003 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="http://gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, Islamic Jihad Kill 15 Israelis, Wound About 120:</b> "Twenty-three people - 15 Israelis and 8 foreign nationals - were killed and about 120 wounded in a double suicide bombing near the old Central Bus Station in Tel-Aviv. The attack was apparently carried out by two members of the Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, with the help of the Islamic Jihad."
174	3/5/2003 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="http://gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Hamas Kills 17 Israelis, Wound 53:</b> "Seventeen people were killed and 53 wounded in a suicide bombing of an Egged bus #37 on Moriah Blvd. in the Carmel section of Haifa, en route to Haifa University. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack."
175	6/11/2003 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="http://gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Hamas Kills 17 Israelis, Wounds Over 100:</b> "Seventeen people were killed and over 100 wounded in a suicide bombing on Egged bus #14A outside the Klal building on Jaffa Road in the center of Jerusalem. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack."
176	8/19/2003 "Suicide bombing of No 2 Egged bus in	<b>Hamas Kills 19 Israelis, Wounds 130:</b> "Twenty-three people were killed and over 130 wounded when a Palestinian suicide bomber detonated a five-kilogram device packed with ball bearings on a crowded No. 2 Egged bus in Jerusalem's Shmuel Hanavi neighborhood. Many of the passengers were returning from prayers

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	Jerusalem," <a href="http://gov.il">gov.il</a> , 8/19/2003	at the Western Wall when they were killed. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack."
177	9/2/2003 "Israeli Arabs: The Official Summation of the Or Commission Report," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/28/2025	<b>Orr Commission:</b> "The Or Commission, headed by Justice Theodore Or, was established by the government of Israel to investigate the October 2000 events. ... 'shook the earth' when 12 Arab citizens of Israel; one Jewish citizen of Israel and one resident of the Gaza Strip were killed. The Or Commission's mandate was to investigate the events and their causes ... Among the Commission's findings were that Israel's Arab citizens constitute the 'most sensitive and important domestic issue facing Israel today' and that the state must 'initiate, develop, and operate programs emphasizing budgets that will close gaps in education, housing, industrial development, employment, and services.'"
178	10/4/2003 Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="http://gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Islamic Jihad Kills 21 Israelis, Wounds 60:</b> "Twenty-one people were killed, including four children, and 60 wounded in a suicide bombing carried out by a female terrorist from Jenin in the Maxim restaurant in Haifa. The Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack."
179	1/29/2004 Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="http://gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Al Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades and Hamas Kill 10 Israelis, Wound Over 50:</b> "Eleven people were killed and over 50 wounded, 13 of them seriously, in a suicide bombing of an Egged bus no. 19 at the corner of Gaza and Arlozorov streets in Jerusalem. Both the Fatah-related Al Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades and Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack, naming the bomber as Ali Yusuf Jaara, a 24-year-old Palestinian policeman from Bethlehem."
180	3/14/2004 Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="http://gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Hamas and Fatah Kill 10 Israelis, Wound 16:</b> "Ten people were killed and 16 wounded in a double suicide bombing at Ashdod Port. Hamas and Fatah claimed responsibility for the attack."
181	6/18/2004 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question,	<b>Annual Zionist General Council (WZO) Meets in Jerusalem:</b> "The General Council adopts an amended Jerusalem Program (already amended in June 1968). The new text no longer refers to 'ingathering the Jewish people' in Israel, but calls on 'aliya to Israel from all countries.' It now sees its tasks as strengthening Israel 'as a Jewish, Zionist and democratic state'; defending the rights of Jews

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	<a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	'as individuals and as a nation'; and representing 'the national Zionist interests of the Jewish people.' The General Council is the supreme organ of WZO in the interval between the Zionist Congresses."
182	8/31/2004 Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="http://gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Hamas Kills 16 Israelis, Wounds 100:</b> "Sixteen people were killed and 100 wounded in two suicide bombings within minutes of each other on two Beersheba city buses, on route nos. 6 and 12. The buses were traveling along Beersheba's main street, Rager Blvd, near the city hall. Hamas in Hebron claimed responsibility for the attack."
183	10/7/2004 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="http://gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Palestinians Kill 12 Israelis, Wound Over 120:</b> "A total of 32 people were killed in [Palestinian] terror bombings at two Sinai holiday resorts frequented by Israelis: 29 at the Taba Hilton and three at Ras a-Satan. Among the dead were 12 Israelis; over 120 were wounded."
184	4/17/2006 Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="http://gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Islamic Jihad Kills 8 Israelis, Wounds Over 60:</b> "Eleven people were killed and over 60 wounded in a suicide bombing during the Passover holiday at the Rosh Ha'ir shawarma restaurant, near the old central bus station in Tel Aviv. The Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack."
185	6/19/2006 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>35th Zionist Congress 19 June 2006 - 22 June 2006:</b> "The congress notes with regret that 'the WZO, its institutions and its elected members' are being ignored and asks the Zionist Executive to draft a 'new treaty with the Government of Israel.' It states that Israeli government decisions have a major influence on the life of Diaspora Jewry and calls upon the government to take this into account in its decision-making and 'to cooperate with world Jewry in matters relating to the image of the State of Israel.' It considers that 'assimilation amongst world Jewry is the greatest threat to the continued existence of the Jewish people in the Diaspora.'"
186	7/12/2006 "The Second Lebanon War 2006," <a href="http://adl.org">adl.org</a> , 1/9/2016	<b>Second Lebanon War, Hezbollah Kills 157 Israelis:</b> "... between Israel and the Lebanon-based Hezbollah was sparked by Hezbollah's July 12, 2006, cross border raid from Lebanon into Israel. Hezbollah attacked a group of Israeli soldiers patrolling the border, killing eight soldiers and kidnapping two others — ... the

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		conflict which lasted close to five weeks. ... At least 157 Israelis were killed during the conflict and countless more injured. ..."
187	3/29/2007 "The Arab League: Riyadh Arab Summit Resolutions," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/28/2025	<b>The Arab League: Riyadh Arab Summit Resolutions:</b> "The summit called on all Arab countries to extend support for the Palestinian president and his national government to enable them fulfill their national duties in meeting the needs of the Palestinian people and achieve their national interests and goals."
188	6/15/2007 Ian Black and Mark Tran, " Hamas takes control of Gaza," <a href="http://theguardian.com">theguardian.com</a> , 6/15/2007	<b>Hamas seizes control of Gaza Strip:</b> "Hamas fighters today basked in triumph after taking complete control in Gaza as the west scrambled for a response to the arrival of Islamist power on Israel's doorstep"
189	12/27/2008 "Eight years after the 2008-2009 (Cast Lead) hostilities in Gaza: lack of accountability persists," <a href="http://ochaopt.org">ochaopt.org</a> , 3/11/2027	Israel Launches Operation Cast Lead Killing Over 1,300 Palestinians, 13 Israelis, Wounding Over 5,000 Palestinians, 180 Israelis: "...which lasted until 18 January 2009. The uninterrupted airstrikes, artillery shelling and ground operations resulted in the killing of 1,383 Palestinians, including 333 children and 114 women, and the injury of over 5,300. ... More than 3,400 Palestinian families had their homes completely destroyed, ... During the hostilities, the firing of rockets and mortars by Palestinian armed groups towards Israel killed three Israeli civilians, injured some 180, and led to significant displacement of Israelis living within the range of fire. Ten Israeli soldiers were also killed during the hostilities, including four in a 'friendly fire' incident."
190	9/15/2009 Rory McCarthy, "UN Gaza report accuses Israel and Hamas of war crimes," <a href="http://theguardian.com">theguardian.com</a> , 9/15/2009	<b>Goldstone Report:</b> "...Israel's offensive against Gaza last January was 'a deliberately disproportionate attack designed to punish, humiliate and terrorise a civilian population', for which some Israelis should face 'individual criminal responsibility', a UN investigation has found.  The inquiry, led by the former South African judge Richard Goldstone, concluded that both the Israeli military and Hamas committed war crimes and possible crimes against humanity during the three-week conflict, but singled out Israel and its policy towards the Palestinians of Gaza for the most serious condemnation. The inquiry rejected Israel's argument that the war was a response to Palestinian rocket fire and therefore an act of self-defence. ..."
191	6/15/2010	<b>36th Zionist Congress 15 June 2010 - 17 June 2010:</b> "The congress demands that the Israeli government and Knesset put an

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	The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	end to the discrimination against the nonorthodox Jewish communities; it declares that it 'shall oppose' any legislative measure which 'prejudices the right of all the Jewish communities in Israel and the Diaspora to conduct activity in the domain of conversion.' A majority of members vote in favor of a resolution calling upon the government of Israel to act in favor of 'two states for two peoples' and to 'freeze construction in the territories.' However, opponents disrupt the proceedings, taking over the stage and causing the congress to end prematurely in disarray. This resolution will not appear in the official proceedings of the congress, published in September."
192	4/1/2011 "The Goldstone Report: Behind the Uproar," <a href="http://brookings.edu">brookings.edu</a> , 4/9/2011	<b>Goldstone Adds Personal Update to Report:</b> "On April 1, 2011, in a bizarre turn of events, Justice Goldstone offered a personal response to the ongoing debate in The Washington Post, admitting that the report would have been different if he had had then the information he has now."
193	11/29/2012 "Amnesty International Questions And Answers," <a href="http://amnesty.org">amnesty.org</a> , 12/12/2012	<b>Palestine Recognized as "Non-member Observer State" by UN General Assembly:</b> "The leadership of the Palestinian Authority (PA) and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) secured the recognition of Palestine as a non-member observer state of the United Nations on 29 November 2012. The vote at the UN General Assembly in New York was decided by 138 votes in favour, 41 abstentions, and 9 against. Palestine is now in a position to accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and other human rights and international humanitarian law treaties."
194	8/14/2013 "Peace talks to start in Israel," <a href="http://dw.com">dw.com</a> , 8/14/2013	<b>Direct Negotiations Between Israelis and Palestinians Resume for First Time Since Their Breakdown in 2010:</b> "Wednesday's talks will be the first direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians to take place in the region for more than three years. It follows a long campaign by United States Secretary of State John Kerry to bring both sides back to the negotiation table, with the first round of talks held in Washington on July 30."
195	7/8/2014 "Operation Protective Edge: July-August 2014," <a href="http://adl.org">adl.org</a> , 1/9/2016	<b>Israel Launches Operation Protective Edge Assault on Gaza Killing 72 Israelis, Over 2,000 Palestinians:</b> "In response to unceasing missile, rocket and mortar fire on civilian centers in Israel, on July 7, 2014, Israel launched a military operation, codenamed "Operation Protective Edge." Israel Defense Forces (IDF) targeted strategic Hamas facilities, tunnels, weapons and leadership. The conflict lasted 50 days, with a series of short-lived ceasefires breached by Hamas. ... At least six Israeli civilians were killed by Hamas rockets, ... Sixty-six Israeli soldiers were killed during the ground operation. ... The exact number of Palestinian casualties in



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		Gaza remains under investigation, but in the weeks after the war ended, Israel estimated the number at 2,127 – 616 were members of Hamas and other terrorists groups, 706 were civilians and 805 were still being investigated.”
196	10/20/2015  The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>37th Zionist Congress 20 October 2015 - 22 October 2015:</b> “The Congress considers that ‘the Jewish People qualify as an indigenous people’ in accordance with the UN definition of indigenous peoples, and declares that ‘the Jewish people is a Semitic people, indigenous to the Land of Israel and seeking international recognition of its indigenous status.’ Noting that American Jewish groups are distancing themselves from community life and from support for the State of Israel because of its government’s policy in recent years, the Congress calls upon the Israel Government ‘to refrain from steps that might be detrimental to the delicate fabric of the relationship with American Jewry.’ It calls upon ‘the young generation in Israel and the Diaspora to participate in the Zionist act of settling the Galilee, the Negev and the development of development towns in the North and South.”
197	3/14/2018  Lisa Bhungalia, Elastic Empire, PAGE	<b>Israelis Kill 60 Palestinians, Wound 2,700:</b> “... thousands of Palestinians began ‘walking unarmed to the fence to demand their right to return.’ Israeli soldiers were given instructions to ‘shoot any civilian trying to *trespass.* And so the shooting began as early as nine o’clock that morning. ... By the end of the day,’ he laments, ‘we lost 60 people, and more than 2,700 were injured.”
198	5/14/2018  “President Donald J. Trump Keeps His Promise To Open U.S. Embassy In Jerusalem, Israel,” <a href="https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov">trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov</a> , 5/14/2018	<b>President Donald Trump Moves US Embassy From Tel Aviv to Jerusalem:</b> “On May 14, 2018, the United States officially opened our Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel, 70 years to the day that President Truman recognized Israel as an independent country, making the United States the first nation to do so.”
199	8/22/2020  Sabir Shah, “30 countries, including Pakistan, still do not recognise Israel,” <a href="https://thenews.com.pk">thenews.com.pk</a> , 8/22/2020	<b>163 of 193 UN Member States Recognize Israel:</b> “Although 163 of the 193 United Nations member states recognize Israel, there are 30 countries, including Pakistan, which still do not enjoy diplomatic relations with this Zionist state which was conquered by the Ottoman Empire in 1517.”
200	10/20/2020	<b>38th Zionist Congress:</b> “During the Congress, which took place on October 20-22, 2020, delegates from around the world participated

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	<p><b>A.</b></p> <p><b>Event Date / Source</b></p>	<p><b>Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country &amp; Beyond</b></p> <p><b>Section 2: Post Israeli Independence to Oct 7, 2023</b></p> <p><b>B.</b></p> <p><b>Event</b></p>
	<p>“38th World Zionist Congress,” <a href="https://www.kol-israel.org">kol-israel.org</a>, accessed 3/9/2025</p>	<p>electronically, held committee sessions, and passed several important resolutions – 1) The admission of the Zionist Federations of Ecuador and Paraguay as members of the WZO. 2) The empowerment of the Council of World Zionist Youth Movements through appropriate funding and support. 3) The foundation of a Zionist Youth Congress, where young Zionist leaders will come together and create a platform for Zionist activism...”</p>

Section 3.  
Post Oct 7, 2023, to 2025

This section sets out some of the post-October 7, 2023, events.

	A. Event Date / Source	Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country & Beyond Section 3: Post Oct 7, 2023, to 2025 B. Event
1	11/9/2023 "Netanyahu says not seeking to 'occupy' Gaza but 'demilitarise' it," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/11/10/netanyahu-demilitarise-gaza">aljazeera.com</a> , 11/10/2023	<b>Netanyahu, 'We don't seek to govern Gaza, we don't seek to occupy it':</b> "We don't seek to govern Gaza, we don't seek to occupy it. But we seek to give it and us a better future ... and that requires defeating Hamas," he [Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu] said. 'I've set goals, I didn't set a timetable because it can take more time.'"
2	2/29/2024 "One year of Israel's war on Gaza: Key moments since October 7," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/2/29/one-year-of-israel-war-on-gaza">aljazeera.com</a> , 10/7/2024	<b>Israelis Kill 118 Palestinians:</b> "Killing 118 people standing in line waiting for humanitarian aid at Gaza City's Nabulsi Roundabout on February 29 in the 'Flour Massacre'."
3	3/18/2024 "One year of Israel's war on Gaza: Key moments since October 7," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/3/18/one-year-of-israel-war-on-gaza">aljazeera.com</a> , 10/7/2024	<b>Israelis Kill 400 Palestiians:</b> "Killing 400 people in its March 18 to April 1 siege on al-Shifa Medical Complex."
4	5/27/2024 "One year of Israel's war on Gaza: Key moments since October 7," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/5/27/one-year-of-israel-war-on-gaza">aljazeera.com</a> , 10/7/2024	<b>Israelis Kill 45 Palestinians:</b> "Killing 45 people on May 27 in a refugee camp in the al-Mawasi area of Rafah, an attack known as the 'Tent Massacre'."
5	6/6/2024 Assiya Hamza, "One year of war in Gaza: The key dates in the Israel-Hamas conflict,"	<b>Israeli Army Kills At Least 37 Arabs:</b> "The Israeli army targets a UNRWA school converted into a shelter for displaced people in Nuseirat, claiming it is sheltering Hamas commandos involved in the October 7 attacks. At least 37 people are killed. Two days later, four hostages are freed by the Israeli military in the broader Nuseirat refugee camp."

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	A. Event Date / Source	Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country & Beyond Section 3: Post Oct 7, 2023, to 2025  B. Event
	<a href="https://france24.com">france24.com</a> , 6/10/2024	
6	6/8/2024 "One year of Israel's war on Gaza: Key moments since October 7," <a href="https://aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 10/7/2024	<b>Israelis Kill 274 Palestinians:</b> "Killing 274 Palestinians at the Nuseirat refugee camp on June 8."
7	7/13/2024 "One year of Israel's war on Gaza: Key moments since October 7," <a href="https://aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 10/7/2024	<b>Israelis Kill At Least 90 Palestinians:</b> "The al-Mawasi massacre ... Israel killed at least 90 Palestinians and wounded hundreds in attacks on al-Mawasi, west of Khan Younis."
8	7/27/2024 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="https://gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Hezbollah Kills 12 Israelis:</b> "12 children and teenagers were killed in a Hezbollah rocket attack on the Druze village of Majdal Shams in the northern Golan Heights"
9	8/10/2024 "One year of Israel's war on Gaza: Key moments since October 7," <a href="https://aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 10/7/2024	<b>Israelis Kill More Than 100 Palestinians:</b> "Killing more than 100 people at the al-Tabin School in Gaza City on August 10."
10	8/15/2024 Assiya Hamza, "One year of war in Gaza: The key dates in the Israel-Hamas conflict,"	<b>Death Toll in Gaza Passes 40,000:</b> "The death toll in Gaza passes 40,000, according to the health ministry in the Hamas-run enclave. A number of specialists stress that this figure is likely a dramatic underestimate of the true human cost of Israel's campaign, as the figure does not take into account the thousands of people still missing or believed to be buried under rubble."

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	A. Event Date / Source	Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country & Beyond Section 3: Post Oct 7, 2023, to 2025  B. Event
	<a href="https://france24.com">france24.com</a> , 6/10/2024	
11	8/31/2004 "Bus Bombings in Beersheba Kill 16 Israelis," <a href="https://israeled.org">israeled.org</a> , accessed 4/1/2025	<b>Hamas Kills 16 Israelis, Wounds 100:</b> "Bombs explode on a pair of buses 100 yards apart along Beersheba's main street, Ranger Boulevard, shortly after leaving the central bus station. Sixteen Israelis, one as young as 3 years old, are killed, and 100 others are injured. ... Hamas in Hebron claims credit for the Second Intifada suicide bombings ..."
12	11/11/2024 Louisa Loveluck, Claire Parker and Cate Brown, "With Trump win, Israeli minister," <a href="https://washingtonpost.com">washingtonpost.com</a> , 11/11/2024	<b>Israeli Minister Sees Trump's Victory as Chance for West Bank Sovereignty:</b> "Israel's finance minister on Monday welcomed President-elect Donald Trump's victory and said it meant 'the time has come' to exert full Israeli sovereignty over parts of the occupied West Bank.  ... 'Trump's victory brings an important opportunity for the State of Israel,' Smotrich told supporters at a conference of his Religious Zionist Party, according to comments shared by his spokesman. During Trump's first term, he said, 'we were on the verge of applying sovereignty over the settlements' in the West Bank. 'Now,' he said, 'the time has come to make it a reality.'"
13	11/21/2024 "ICC issues arrest warrants for Netanyahu, Gallant and Hamas commander," <a href="https://un.org">un.org</a> , 11/21/2024	<b>ICC Issues Arrest Warrants for Netanyahu, Former Defence Minister Gallant:</b> Issues Arrest Warrants for Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu, Former Defence Minister Gallant, Former Hamas Commander: "The UN-backed International Criminal Court (ICC) on [11/21/2024] issued arrest warrants for Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and former defence minister Yoav Gallant, together with a former Hamas commander, citing allegations of war crimes and crimes against humanity. Judges on the ICC said there were reasonable grounds that the three men bore 'criminal responsibility' for the alleged crimes committed 'from at least 8 October 2023 until at least 20 May 2024' – the day the Prosecution filed the applications for warrants of arrest – the Court said in a press release."
14	11/21/2024 Press Release, "Situation in the State of Palestine," <a href="https://icc-cpi.int">icc-cpi.int</a> , 11/21/2024	<b>ICC Rejects State of Israel's Challenges to Jurisdiction:</b> "ICC Pre-Trial Chamber I rejects the State of Israel's challenges to jurisdiction and issues warrants of arrest for Benjamin Netanyahu and Yoav Gallant"
15	2025 Lara Jakes, "As Israel Targets Iran's Nuclear Program, It Has a	<b>Israel "Believed" to Have At Least 90 Warheads:</b> "How big is Israel's nuclear arsenal? Israel is widely believed to have at least 90 warheads and enough fissile material to produce up to hundreds

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	A. Event Date / Source	Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country & Beyond Section 3: Post Oct 7, 2023, to 2025  B. Event
	Secret One of Its Own," <a href="https://www.nytimes.com">nytimes.com</a> , 6/17/2025	more, according to the Center for Arms Control and Nonproliferation and the Nuclear Threat Initiative."
16	12/5/2024 "Amnesty International investigation concludes Israel is committing genocide against Palestinians in Gaza," <a href="https://www.amnesty.org">amnesty.org</a> , 12/5/2024	<b>Amnesty International Report Concludes Israel Committed Genocide Against Palestinians:</b> "Amnesty International's research has found sufficient basis to conclude that Israel has committed and is continuing to commit genocide against Palestinians in the occupied Gaza Strip, the organization said in a landmark new report published today.  The report, 'You Feel Like You Are Subhuman': Israel's Genocide Against Palestinians in Gaza, documents how, during its military offensive launched in the wake of the deadly Hamas-led attacks in southern Israel on 7 October 2023, Israel has unleashed hell and destruction on Palestinians in Gaza brazenly, continuously and with total impunity."
17	1/2/2025 "Israeli Airstrikes Kill at Least 26," <a href="https://www.wsj.com">wsj.com</a> , 1/3/2025	<b>Israeli Airstrikes in Gaza Kill At Least 26:</b> "Israeli Airstrikes killed at least 26 people across the Gaza Strip on Thursday, including a strike in an Israeli declared humanitarian zone that killed three children and two high-ranking police officers, according to Palestinian and hospital officials. Israel said the strike targeted a senior member of Hamas' internal security apparatus."
18	1/9/2025 Sophie Tanno, "Gaza death toll has been significantly underreported, study finds," <a href="https://www.cnn.com">cnn.com</a> , 1/9/2025	<b>Gaza Death Toll Underreported:</b> "According to findings announced by the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) and published in The Lancet journal, there were an estimated 64,260 'traumatic injury deaths' in Gaza between October 7, 2023 and June 30, 2024. The Palestinian Ministry of Health in Gaza put the figure at 37,877 at the time.  This means the ministry has underreported the death toll due to violence by approximately 41%, the researchers found. ..."
19	1/14/2025 "Israeli strike on Gaza's Deir al-Balah kills at least 10 Palestinians, wounds others, medics say," <a href="https://www.reuters.com">reuters.com</a> , 1/14/2025	<b>Israelis Kill 15 Palestinians:</b> "An Israeli airstrike on Gaza's Deir al-Balah killed at least 10 Palestinians and wounded others, ... In a separate strike on a house in Rafah, five people including a woman were killed, and four others were injured, medics said."
20	1/17/2025 James Mackenzie and Nidal Al-Mughrabi,	<b>Israeli Security Cabinet Approves Ceasefire:</b> "The Israeli security cabinet approved a ceasefire deal on Friday, paving the way for the return of the first hostages from Gaza as early as Sunday and

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	A. Event Date / Source	Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country & Beyond Section 3: Post Oct 7, 2023, to 2025  B. Event
	"Israeli security cabinet approves ceasefire deal," <a href="https://www.reuters.com">reuters.com</a> , 1/17/2025	bringing a halt to 15 months of conflict that have devastated the Palestinian coastal strip."
21	1/19/2025 "Gaza ceasefire begins after delay as Hamas names hostages to be released Sunday," <a href="https://www.npr.org">npr.org</a> , 1/19/2025	<b>Ceasefire in Gaza Begins After Delay:</b> "A long-awaited ceasefire in Gaza began after a three-hour delay as Hamas named the three female hostages it plans to free later on Sunday. Israel had vowed to keep fighting until it received the names, as the long and uncertain process aimed at ending the war got off to a bumpy start. ... Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said earlier Hamas had not lived up to its commitment to provide the names of the three hostages it was set to release in exchange for scores of Palestinian prisoners."
22	1/21/2025 "Israeli military operation displaces 40,000 in the West Bank," <a href="https://news.un.org">news.un.org</a> , 2/10/2025	<b>Israeli Operation Displaces 40,000 Palestinian Refugees from Camps:</b> "Several refugee camps are nearly empty after Israeli forces launched Operation Iron Wall on 21 January, making it the longest operation in the West Bank since the second intifada, according to the agency. The operation started in Jenin camp and then expanded to Tulkarm, Nur Shams, and El Far'a camps, displacing 40,000 Palestine refugees."
23	1/25/2025 Amichai Stein, "Hamas violates ceasefire deal by failing to provide hostage status report," <a href="https://www.jpost.com">jpost.com</a> , updated 1/26/2025	<b>Hamas Delays Providing Hostage List:</b> "Hamas has not yet provided Israel with the list revealing the status of the hostages held in Gaza captivity, which it was obligated to provide by Saturday under the ceasefire agreement. ... An Israeli official reportedly said that failure to provide the list by the end of the day would be another violation of the agreement by Hamas."
24	1/26/2025 Wafaa Shurafa, Samy Magdy, Joseph Krauss, "Israel stops return of thousands to northern Gaza over ceasefire dispute," <a href="https://www.csmonitor.com">csmonitor.com</a> , 1/26/2025	<b>Israel Blocks Palestinian Return, Kills 2 Palestinians Amid Ceasefire Dispute:</b> "Israel kept thousands of Palestinians from returning to their homes in northern Gaza on Sunday as it accused Hamas of violating a fragile ceasefire by changing the order of hostages it has released. Local health officials said Israeli forces fired on the crowd, killing two people and wounding nine."
25	1/27/2025	<b>Palestinians Return to Gaza Strip:</b> "Tens of thousands of Palestinians returned to the most heavily destroyed part of the Gaza Strip on Monday as Israel lifted its closure of the north for the first

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	"Israel lets tens of thousands of Palestinians start returning to northern Gaza as ceasefire holds," <a href="https://www.cbsnews.com/news/israel-ceasefire-hostages/">cbsnews.com</a> , 1/27/2025	time since the early weeks of the 15-month war with Hamas in accordance with a fragile ceasefire. ...  The opening was delayed for two days over a dispute between Hamas and Israel, which said the militant group had changed the order of the hostages it released in exchange for hundreds of Palestinian prisoners. Mediators resolved the dispute overnight."
26	1/30/2025  "More Palestinian prisoners released after delay from chaotic handover of Israeli hostages," <a href="https://www.pbs.org">pbs.org</a> , updated 1/30/2025	<b>Hamas Releases 8 Hostages:</b> "Eight more hostages were freed from the Gaza Strip by Hamas-led militants on Thursday in a sometimes chaotic process that briefly delayed Israel's release of 110 Palestinian prisoners and underscored the fragility of the ceasefire that began earlier this month. The swaps of hostages for prisoners are a key part of a ceasefire agreement aimed at ending the deadliest and most destructive war ever fought between Israel and Hamas. Militants are still holding dozens more hostages abducted in the Hamas-led attack on Oct. 7, 2023, that ignited the war."
27	2/1/2025  Aleks Phillips, Alice Cuddy, "Three Israeli hostages and dozens of Palestinian prisoners released," <a href="https://www.bbc.com">bbc.com</a> , 2/1/2025	<b>Hamas Releases 3 Israeli Hostages:</b> "Three Israeli hostages being held by Hamas in Gaza were released from captivity on Saturday, in exchange for 183 Palestinian prisoners held by Israel. ..."
28	2/4/2025  Franco Ordoñez, Deepa Shivaram "Trump says he wants the U.S. to take ownership of the Gaza Strip," <a href="https://www.npr.org">npr.org</a> , updated 2/4/2025	<b>Trump Suggests U.S. Ownership, Redevelopment of Gaza Strip:</b> "President Trump and Israeli leader Benjamin Netanyahu met Tuesday at the White House where Trump floated the idea of the U.S. taking ownership of the Gaza Strip and redeveloping the territory. During a press conference between the two leaders, Trump said they talked about relocating some 1.8 million Palestinians and leveling the Gaza Strip, which he suggested could become the 'Riviera of the Middle East' under U.S. ownership. 'We'll own it and be responsible for dismantling all of the dangerous unexploded bombs and other weapons on the site,' Trump said as Netanyahu looked on. 'Level the site, and get rid of the destroyed buildings. Level it out, create an economic development.'"
29	2/18/2025  Kareem Khadder and Irene Nasser, "Israel demolishes West Bank apartment buildings as military campaign displaces	<b>Israeli Forces Demolish Refugee Camp, Displaces Thousands in Operation:</b> "Israeli forces demolished more than a dozen apartment buildings at a refugee camp in the occupied West Bank on Tuesday, a Palestinian official told CNN, the latest move in a military operation that has displaced tens of thousands of Palestinians."



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	tens of thousands of Palestinians,” <a href="https://www.cnn.com">cnn.com</a> , 2/19/2025	
30	2/24/2025 Josh Marcus, “Trump rescinds Biden policy meant to block U.S. arms from being used in war crimes,” <a href="https://www.aol.com">aol.com</a> , 2/24/2025	<b>Israel-Hamas War:</b> “...a civilian death toll that’s included an estimated 46,000 Palestinians and over 1,100 Israelis.”
31	3/9/2025 Jon Donnison, “Israel cuts off electricity supply to Gaza, minister says,” <a href="https://www.bbc.com">bbc.com</a> , 3/9/2025	<b>Israel Orders Gaza's Electricity Cut Off:</b> “Israel ordered all of Gaza’s electricity supply to be cut off on Sunday in an effort to pressure Hamas into releasing the remaining Israeli hostages held in the territory. Energy minister Eli Cohen’s announcement came a week after Israel cut off all aid supplies to the territory, which has a population of more than two million people.  In a video statement on Sunday, Cohen said: ‘We will use all the tools at our disposal to bring back the hostages and ensure that Hamas is no longer in Gaza the day after [the war].’ The decision to cut electricity is expected to primarily affect the operation of desalination plants, which are crucial for providing clean drinking water. The government said it has not ruled out cutting off water supplies.”
32	3/18/2025 Wafaa Shurafa, Josef Federman, and Samy Magdy, “Netanyahu says Israeli strikes across Gaza that killed hundreds are ‘only the beginning’,” <a href="https://www.apnews.com">apnews.com</a> , 3/18/2025	<b>Israeli Airstrikes Kill More Than 400 Palestinians:</b> “Israel launched airstrikes across the Gaza Strip early Tuesday that killed more than 400 Palestinians, local health officials said, ... Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu ordered the strikes after Hamas refused Israeli demands to free half of the remaining hostages as a precondition for extending the ceasefire. Israel’s deadliest bombardment of the territory in the 17-month war killed mostly women and children, according to the Gaza Health Ministry.”
33	3/25/2025 Anat Peled and Omar Abdel-Baqi, “Oscar-Winning Palestinian Film Director Released After Being Attacked by Israeli Settlers and	<b>Palestinian Co-director of Oscar-Winning Film Attacked by Israeli Settlers:</b> “A Palestinian co-director of an Oscar-winning film was released from Israeli custody on Tuesday after he was attacked by Israeli settlers in the West Bank and then detained and blindfolded by Israeli forces, said his lawyer.  Settlers on Monday descended on the West Bank village of Susiya, the hometown of Hamdan Ballal, a co-director of ‘No Other Land,’ according to witnesses and footage. Ballal, who was breaking the

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	<b>A. Event Date / Source</b>	<b>Chapter VI: Israel Becoming a Country &amp; Beyond Section 3: Post Oct 7, 2023, to 2025  B. Event</b>
	Detained," <a href="https://www.wsj.com">wsj.com</a> , 3/25/2025	Ramadan fast at the time, was beaten by settlers and injured, said his lawyer, Lea Tsemel. ..."
34	4/7/2025 "Israel strikes Gaza as Netanyahu heads to U.S.," Los Angeles Times, latimes.com, 4/7/2025	<b>Israelis Kill 32 Palestinians; Netanyahu to Meet Trump:</b> "Israeli strikes on the Gaza Strip killed at least 32 people, including more than a dozen women and children, local health officials said Sunday, as Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu headed to the United States to meet with President Trump about the war. ... The war in Gaza has sparked a surge of violence in the West Bank, with Israel's military carrying out military operations that have killed hundreds of Palestinians and displaced tens of thousands. There has been a rise in settler violence as well as Palestinian attacks on Israelis."
35	4/16/2025 "Updates: 15 killed in Israeli attack on tents for displaced Palestinians," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 4/16/2025	<b>Israelis Kill 15 Palestinians:</b> "15 killed in Israeli attack on tents for displaced Palestinians"
36	5/4/2025 "As Gaza Siege Grinds On, Gazan Children Go Hungry and Patients Die," <a href="https://www.nytimes.com">nytimes.com</a> , 5/4/2025	<b>Israel Says Gaza Aid Blocked Until Hostages Released:</b> "It has been more than 60 days since Israel ordered a halt to all humanitarian aid entering Gaza — no food, fuel or even medicine. ... Israel says it will not relent until Hamas releases the hostages it still holds after a two-month cease-fire collapsed in March. It has argued that its blockade is lawful, and that Gaza still has enough available provisions. But humanitarian groups and European officials accuse Israel of using aid as a 'political tool' — and warn that the total blockade violates international law. ..."
37	5/6/2025 "No sense in Gaza ceasefire talks amid Israel's 'hunger war': Hamas," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 5/6/2025	<b>Hamas Declines Further Negotiations Citing "Crimes of Hunger":</b> "Hamas will no longer engage in ceasefire negotiations with Israel, seeing no point in doing so 'as long as the hunger war and extermination war' continues on the Gaza Strip, according to the Palestinian group's senior official. Basem Naim told the AFP news agency on Tuesday that the international community must pressure the government of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to end the 'crimes of hunger, thirst, and killings' in Gaza."
38	5/12/2025 Victoria Bisset, "Who are the hostages believed to still be	<b>Hamas Releases Last U.S. Hostage, 23 Presumed Alive:</b> "The last known living American hostage in the Gaza Strip, 21-year-old Edan Alexander, was released ... The shattering of the Israel-Hamas ceasefire in March leaves uncertain the futures of the

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	alive in Gaza?" <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com">washingtonpost.com</a> , updated 5/13/2025	remaining hostages, of which 23 are presumed to still be alive in Gaza."
39	5/12/2025 "Gaza: Starvation looms for one in five people, say food security experts," <a href="https://www.un.org">un.org</a> , 5/12/2025	<b>Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Says Gaza Goods Running Out:</b> "Goods indispensable for people's survival are either depleted or expected to run out in the coming weeks... The entire population is facing high levels of acute food insecurity," said the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) platform.  In its latest update, the IPC estimated that one in five people in Gaza – 500,000 – faces starvation. Prices have soared for basics such as a 25 kilogramme sack of wheat flour, which now costs between \$235 and \$520, representing a 3,000 per cent price spike since February. 'In a scenario of a protracted and large-scale military operation and continuation of the humanitarian and commercial blockade, there would be a critical lack of access to supplies and services that are essential to survival,' the IPC said."
40	5/13/2025 "LIVE: Israel kills 28 at Gaza hospital; Trump says working to end war," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 5/14/2025	<b>Israelis Kill At Least 28 Palestinians:</b> "Israeli forces bomb the European Hospital in southern Gaza, killing at least 28 people and wounding dozens more, hours after attacking the nearby Nasser Hospital and killing a journalist who was receiving medical treatment there."
41	5/13/2025 "LIVE: Israel kills 28 at Gaza hospital; Trump says working to end war," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 5/14/2025	<b>UN OCHA Head Says Organizations "Desperate" to Resume Aid:</b> "The head of the UN's humanitarian agency, OCHA, said aid organisations are 'desperate to resume humanitarian aid at scale across Gaza' after no 'food, medicine, water or tents' have entered the enclave 'for more than 10 weeks'."
42	5/13/2025 "Netanyahu says 'no way' Israel ends Gaza war until Hamas is defeated," <a href="https://www.pbs.org">pbs.org</a> , 5/13/2025	<b>Netanyahu Says No Halt to War:</b> "Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu says there is 'no way' Israel will halt its war in Gaza, even if a deal is reached to release more hostages."
43	6/3/2025	<b>Israelis Kill At Least 27 Palestinians:</b> "Israeli soldiers opened fire Tuesday morning near crowds of Palestinians walking toward a new

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	Patrick Kingsley, Rawan Sheikh Ahmad, Iyad Abuheweila and Aaron Boxerman, "Israeli Soldiers Open Fire Near Gaza Aid Site. Gaza Officials Say 27 Are Killed." nytimes.com, 6/3/2025	food distribution site in southern Gaza, the Israeli military said. The Red Cross and Gaza health ministry said at least 27 people had been killed."
	6/27/2025  Sanya Mansoor, "Israeli Soldiers Killed at Least 410 People at Food Aid Sites in Gaza This Month," theintercept.com, 6/27/2025	<b>Israeli Military Has Killed At Least 410 People Trying To Get Food At Israeli-Run Aid Sites In Gaza In The Past Month:</b> "The Israeli military has killed at least 410 people trying to get food at Israeli-run aid sites in Gaza in the past month. ... Israeli officers and soldiers said that they were ordered to deliberately fire at unarmed civilians waiting for humanitarian aid in an investigation published by the Israeli newspaper Haaretz on Friday; the military prosecution has called for a review into possible war crimes."

## Chapter VI Recap:

1. The terms Zionism came about in the late 19th century. The Zionists were at first a few Jews who had a strong sense that they were due Palestine as a homeland, as that they had a superior if not God-given right to The Land.
2. Through a nationalistic view, organizational, political and marketing skill, military power, the forced removal of hundreds of tens of thousands of Palestinians from The Land, foreign intervention, the Holocaust, weak Palestinian leadership, and the growing Zionist belief that Palestine was their land, that land became Israel, a Jewish state on May 14, 1948.
3. Immediately after the State of Israel was born, it was attacked on May 15, 1948, by the surrounding countries of Egypt, Transjordan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen. It was again attacked in other wars including on June 5, 1967, by Egypt, Jordan and Syria (the Six-Day War); and on October 6, 1973, by a coalition of Arab states, led by Egypt and Syria (Yom Kippur War).
4. Using constant military training and overwhelming military power before and since its statehood, Israel prevailed in all those wars.
5. There were attempts to find a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian dispute, such as Oslo I in 1993, Oslo II in 1995, and the Wye River Memorandum of October 23, 1998. None of those attempts ended in an Israeli-Palestinian peace that lasted.
6. Organization wise, the Arabs had seven Palestinian Congresses, the first in 1919 and the last in 1928; the Zionists had thirty-eight congresses, the first in 1897, the last in 2020.
7. The Israelis continued building military power. That power was boosted by over \$300 billion in aid from the United States from the years 1946 to 2024 (**Chapter V, Chart 3, on page 105**). The U.S. gave Palestine \$2.189 billion from 1952 to 1996 (**Chapter V, Chart 1, on page 103**).
8. Before and since Israeli statehood, many Palestinians in Israel, Gaza and the West Bank have been treated as dangerous second-class citizens.

9. On October 7, 2023, Hamas, an Islamist militant movement controlling the Gaza Strip, suddenly, and without warning, attacked Israel, killing over 1,200 Israelis and taking over 200 hostages. Since that deadly day, Israelis have killed about 52,000 Palestinians. **During that time the Palestinians have killed over 1,100 Israelis.**
10. On February 4, 2025, President Donald Trump, during a White House meeting with Israeli leader Benjamin Netanyahu, “floated the idea of the U.S. taking ownership of the Gaza Strip and redeveloping the territory. During a press conference between the two leaders, Trump said they talked about relocating some 1.8 million Palestinians and leveling the Gaza Strip, which he suggested could become the ‘Riviera of the Middle East’ under U.S. ownership. ‘We’ll own it and be responsible for dismantling all of the dangerous unexploded bombs and other weapons on the site,’ Trump said as Netanyahu looked on. ‘Level the site, and get rid of the destroyed buildings. Level it out, create an economic development.’”<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> Franco Ordoñez, Deepa Shivaram “Trump says he wants the U.S. to take ownership of the Gaza Strip,” [npr.org](https://www.npr.org), updated 2/4/2025

## Chapter VII: Conclusion

As set out in the proceeding pages, the IsPal conflict has been difficult, complicated, destructive and deadly.

The strong feelings on both sides of the dispute, the imprecision of history, the disputed claims and the mis- or disinformation about facts and events about the conflict have made a peaceful, fair, and enduring resolution of the conflict elusive to date.

While a just solution to the conflict would be wonderful and save many lives and, in addition, treasure, unfortunately, the relatively recent history of The Land, starting with the Zionist drive for a homeland beginning at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, the difficulties of separating fact from fiction or opinion, and the often underrated issue of how different people interpret the same data and facts differently, have added to the past failure of finding a resolution of the conflict.

In thinking about and sorting out possible solutions to the conflict, here are some facts, data and questions that seem most relevant:

- The Arab population in The Land vastly outnumbered the Jewish population from when such figures are first available (from the Arab's 98.33% of the population in 1517, decreasing to about 66% in 1947). Do these numbers show The Land was Palestinian, or that the numbers are irrelevant because they do not go back to ancient history?
- The majority Arab land ownership ranged from 98.4% in 1914 decreasing to around 93.5% in 1947. While Israeli 1914 land ownership was only 1.6%, what of unknown land ownership percentages of a thousand years or more before? Is ancient or 20th century land ownership more or less dispositive to the equity of The Land ownership claims?
- Is the Israeli government's policy of no right of return for the Palestinians to Israel a dubious or illegal plan to confiscate Palestinian land and assets, a way to clean the country of Arabs, or essential steps to protect the sovereignty and growth of that new and small country?
- Should Israel pay reparations to the many Palestinians who left or were driven out of The Land mainly in 1947, 1948, and 1949 for their assets subsumed by the state of Israel, or do the Israelis owe

the Palestinians nothing because Israel won the war for the Land and assets there because might makes right?

- What of causation and revenge? Could Hamas reasonably claim that prior Israeli atrocities and other crimes justify or mitigate their murderous terrorist attack on Israel on October 7, 2023?
- Was the post October 7 Israeli killing ratio of 40 to 1,<sup>38</sup> the killing of 40 Palestinians for the death of one Israeli, a needed, proper response for self-defense, or a violation of international law?
- Is the destruction of Palestinian buildings and other infrastructure, with real and expected collateral damage of innocent civilians, a war crime, or essential for the protection of the Israeli people? Or, was that collateral damage the fault of Hamas for using human shields for their nefarious military actions?

Statements are easy to make, and questions easy to ask, but what of the future? What about a resolution of this conflict? Is war today the same as wars of the past, or of other wars being fought in other places? Is war inevitable?

Despite what seems like no end to the IsPal conflict, a future fraught with uncertainty, and many actors with varied and changing alliances and agendas, here are my four possible solutions to the IsPal conflict, including my improbable solution. Keep in mind that each of the four possibilities can have and surely could have innumerable off-shoots and nuances:

**Might Makes Right:** Under this concept, the Israelis won the IsPal war. The Land, at least most of it, is now theirs. Assuming that the Jews and later the Israelis moved a million Palestinians out of The Land, killed many thousands and took most of their assets, war is war with winners and losers. The Israelis won the war. They have The Land, the military power, Palestinian assets, and they have cleared many Palestinians from what the Palestinians thought was their land.

The Palestinians should acknowledge that they lost the war and get over it. They should stop all resistance, forget about revenge and get on with what lives they have. If one accepts that Might Makes Right, further analysis of the conflict is unnecessary.

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<sup>38</sup> Since Hamas killed about 1,200 Israelis on October 7, 2023, and killed perhaps 50 of the 250 hostages they took that day, Israelis have killed about 55,000 Palestinians. Those kill numbers show that for every Israeli killed, about forty Palestinians have been killed.



**One-State Solution:** Under the One-State Solution, Israel would accept that the Palestinians, as neighbors, would no longer represent a threat to their existence, and would allow the Palestinians to live co-equally in Israel and on other parts of The Land. The Palestinians might have their own leaders in Gaza and the West Bank, sharing ownership and other rights in those areas. The Jews and Palestinians would also coexist in places like Jerusalem, and live together in relative harmony, as they had for centuries prior to the beginning of the 20th century.

While the One-State Solution seems attractive on its face, I see future peace under that system fragile and would depend on how the Israelis would act, or react, in the event of any provocation by a Palestinian. What if a Palestinian child hit an Israeli with a rock, or if a Palestinian killed an Israeli (with or without good reason). How would Israel react to such attacks?

Unless the Israeli fortress mentality changed and its military changed its policy of disproportionate responses to Palestinians acts, recent history suggests that a One-State Solution could descend into more bloodshed, instability and a diminution or infringement of the goals of the One-State Solution.

**Two-State Solution:** The state of Israel changes its direction and voluntarily divides itself into a smaller Israel and a new Palestine. Such change could allow Palestinians statehood in Gaza, the West Bank and other parts of Israel. Israel would give or deed back to the Palestinians land previously claimed by them, and land which is now controlled by the Israeli government or its citizens.

Such a solution could be similar to the Two-State Solution proposed by the United Nations in 1947, Resolution 181, a proposal that was quickly accepted by the Israelis, but rejected by the Palestinians. Many believe in a Two-State Solution, but will it ever happen? My view is that without force, or some other volcanic or other unimaginable event, I can't envision a Two-State Solution being fairly negotiated today, and if it happened, I think its continuation would be constantly at risk.

**Forced Two-State Solution:** In this solution, powerful outside forces would decide that there has been enough war and killing between the Palestinians and the Israelis, too much wasted treasure and needlessly lost productivity. Functionally, a group of the Big Powers (for example, China, Britain, Russia and the United States, or perhaps the U.S. alone or with another

country) decide that the current state of the IsPal dispute needs to be fixed, and fixed permanently.

First, the Big Powers would fund and authorize various teams, ensuring that the Arabs and the Jews in the forced peace plan, would have reasonable access to equal national necessities, such as access to water and the sea, equal quality agricultural land, and land for communication and air rights.

Second, given their superior military strength, the Big Powers would then decide to create from the present-day and extended Israel (including Gaza, Jerusalem and the West Bank), a fair and equitable split of that land. The teams charged with dividing up the land for the plan would do so in a non-political and unbiased way (remember, I'm calling my plan improbable).

Once that work was completed to the satisfaction of the Big Powers, they would then draw up and impose a three-part map of The Land: The new state of Israel, the new state of Palestine, the new free international territory of Jerusalem (and perhaps Bethlehem), and possibly an international security zone between the two newly formed countries.

Third, the Big Powers would then force the Arabs and the Israelis to move to their new respective states, over, say a five-year period.<sup>39</sup> The Big Powers, after such study, might or might not force reparations be paid (or owed) to one side or the other.

Fourth, the Big Powers would agree by treaty to keep the new states, and the International free zone and any safety zones, safe for 99 years. As long as there was peace in the new three-way split lands, the Big Powers would have no direct or indirect say in the reconfigured land.

The above Forced Two-State Solution would surely leave many Israelis and Palestinians unhappy. Israelis for losing much of their land gained in 1948 and in subsequent fighting and wars. Palestinians for losing forever much of The Land they lived on and owned or thought that they owned, prior to Israeli statehood.

The main difference between that 1947 UN Resolution and my improbable solution is that the UN Resolution 181 was based on voluntary agreement by both sides. See the map [on page 50](#) for that UN Resolution. That proposal failed shortly after being proposed, whereas my improbable solution would be forced upon both sides.

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<sup>39</sup> There would of course be many issues to consider and deal with during implementation of the improbable plan. For example, the issues of Israelis who would want to stay in the new Palestinian state and Palestinians who want to stay in the new state of Israel. Additionally, some of the surrounding countries could add some of their land to facilitate the plan, or they could complain and inhibit the forced solution.

If no solution is found for the conflict in the near term, other than the annihilation of the Palestinians or the Israelis, my hope is that sooner rather than later, the parties will have endured enough pain, destruction, and death from the hostilities that when changes of governments, or their policies, occur, a fair and workable solution will be found.

Regardless of the future of the Arabs, Israelis and The Land, I hope that the information in this work has increased your knowledge of the past and present-day IsPal issues.

*Respectfully,*

*Steven (Steve) C. Markoff*



# Appendix A:

## Events of Palestine & Israel, 10,000 BCE to 2025

This appendix contains duplicates of all the sourced quotes in this work, and additionally, quotes the author found relevant, interesting or important, but not enough so to be included in the body of this book.

Column A shows the date and source, which is the URL and accessed date of the event. Column B contains an excerpt or brief explanation of the event.

	A. Event Date(s)	B. Event / Excerpt
1	10,000 BCE (circa) "Palestine," <a href="https://www.worldhistory.org/">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/25/2018	"... Archaeological evidence suggests a hunter-gatherer community living a nomadic existence in the region pre-10,000 BCE. In the Early Bronze Age, permanent settlements were founded and agricultural communities developed. Trade was initiated with other regions in the Near East and, because of its location between the cities of Mesopotamia and those of Arabia and Egypt, Palestine became an important trading hub and attracted the attention of Sargon the Great (r. 2334-2279 BCE) who absorbed the region into his Akkadian Empire c. 2300 BCE."
2	6,000 Years Ago Nur Masalha, Palestine: A Four Thousand Year History, <a href="https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-55444444">accessed</a> 4/15/2025	"It is widely recognized by historians and archaeologists that Palestine had a remarkably stable population from the end of the Neolithic period, some 6,000 years ago, when the Mediterranean economy was first established in the region."
3	3500 BCE "Jerusalem," <a href="https://www.history.com/">history.com</a> , 4/16/2025	"Scholars believe the first human settlements in Jerusalem took place during the Early Bronze Age—somewhere around 3500 B.C. In 1000 B.C., King David conquered Jerusalem and made it the capital of the Jewish kingdom. His son, Solomon, built the first holy Temple about 40 years later. The Babylonians occupied Jerusalem in 586 B.C., destroyed the Temple, and sent the Jews into exile. About 50 years after that, the Persian King Cyrus allowed Jews to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the Temple."
4	3,500-1,200 BCE Jonathan Laden, "Jews and Arabs Descended from Canaanites," <a href="https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/">biblicalarchaeology.org</a> , 11/14/2024	"After examining the DNA of 93 bodies recovered from archaeological sites around the southern Levant, the land of Canaan in the Bible, researchers [in a study published in Cell in May 2020] have concluded that modern populations of the region are descendants of the ancient Canaanites. Most modern Jewish groups and the Arabic-speaking groups from the region show at least half of their ancestry as Canaanite."
5	3000 BCE (circa) Simon B. Parker, "Syrian and Palestinian religion," <a href="https://www.britannica.com/">britannica.com</a> , <a href="https://www.britannica.com/">accessed</a> 4/27/2025	"... These religions are usually defined by the languages of those who practiced them: e.g., Amorite, Hurrian, Ugaritic, Phoenician, Aramaic, and Moabite. ..."
6	2900 BCE (circa) "History Of Palestine: Ancient History," <a href="https://www.welcometopalestine.com/">welcometopalestine.com</a> , <a href="https://www.welcometopalestine.com/">accessed</a> 4/27/2025	"3,000 – 1,200 BCE ... The Bronze Age ... During the Bronze Age (c. 3,000 to 1200 BCE) independent city-states were established in what was then called Canaan. The Canaanites and their descendants the Phoenicians were seafarers who established colonies in Carthage (Tunis) and Cadiz, in modern day Spain. From 1550 they became vassals to the Egyptian New Kingdom until the 1178 BCE Battle of Canaan. They spoke Semitic languages. Semitic languages derive from Afro-asiatic ones and originate in the Middle East. Modern examples

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	A. Event Date(s)	B. Event / Excerpt
		are spoken by over 500 million people and include Arabic, Amharic, Tigrinya, Hebrew, Aramaic and Maltese. They have been found in ancient texts from 2900 BCE and 2500 BCE. Several scholars think that the Israelites emerged peacefully from social transformation within the peoples of the central hill country part of Canaan."
7	2083 BCE (circa) Joshua J. Mark, "Palestine," <a href="http://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/25/2018	"The affluence of the Akkadian Empire at this time encouraged the growth of urban centers throughout the region and Palestine flourished until Akkad fell to the invading armies of the Gutians, Elamites, and Amorites in c. 2083 BCE. After this, the cities were abandoned and the people returned to a rural, agrarian lifestyle, possibly due to overpopulation, though the reasons are unclear."
8	2040 BCE (circa) Joshua J. Mark, "Palestine," <a href="http://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/25/2018	"The Hyksos, known in ancient Egyptian inscriptions only as 'foreign kings', were able to use Palestine to gain a foothold in the Delta region of Lower Egypt toward the end of Egypt's Middle Kingdom (2040-1782 BCE) and establish themselves as a political entity at Avaris."
9	2000 BCE (circa) "Ancient History," <a href="http://cof.edu">cof.edu</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"Jews have lived in the area called Palestine since about 2000 BC."
10	1900 BCE "History of Jerusalem," britannica.com, 1/17/2025	"The name [Jerusalem], known in its earliest form as Urusalim, is probably of western Semitic origin and apparently means 'Foundation of Shalem (God).' The city and its earliest rulers, the Egyptians, are mentioned in the Egyptian Execration Texts (c. 1900–1800 bce) ..."
11	1725 BCE Joshua J. Mark, "Palestine," <a href="http://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/25/2018	"In the Middle Bronze Age (c. 2000-c.1550 BCE), the people again embraced urbanization and trade flourished. ... Egypt's influence is evident in the pattern of burial rituals in the region which closely mirror Egypt's in terms of the type of grave goods included in the tombs. This partnership continued to benefit both Egypt and the Palestine region until the arrival of the Semitic peoples known as the Hyksos in c. 1725 BCE."
12	1570 BCE (circa) Joshua J. Mark, "Palestine," <a href="http://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/25/2018	"Following the expulsion of the Hyksos, the cities of Palestine were rebuilt and Ahmose I absorbed the region into the newly formed Egyptian Empire (also referred to as the New Kingdom, c. 1570-c.1069 BCE). Ahmose I wanted to make sure that no other foreign power would infiltrate Egypt's border and so created a buffer-zone around Egypt's borders which was enlarged by later pharaohs to form their empire."
13	1479 BCE (circa) Joshua J. Mark, "Palestine," <a href="http://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/25/2018	"Some of the most famous Egyptian pharaohs ruled during the New Kingdom and patronized Palestine in trade and through building projects. Hatshepsut (r. 1479-1458 BCE), Thutmose III (r. 1458-1425 BCE), Amenhotep III (r. 1386-1353 BCE), and Ramesses the Great (r. 1279-1213 BCE), among many others, encouraged trade in the region and improved its infrastructure."
14	1300 BCE (circa) "HISTORY: Biblical Times," <a href="http://embassies.gov.il">embassies.gov.il</a> , 10/20/2021	"After 400 years of bondage, the Israelites were led to freedom by Moses ... (c.13th-12th centuries BCE). They wandered for 40 years in the Sinai desert, where they were forged into a nation and received the Torah (Pentateuch), which included the Ten Commandments, and gave form and content to their monotheistic faith.  The exodus from Egypt (c.1300 BCE) left an indelible imprint on the national memory of the Jewish people and became a universal symbol of liberty and freedom. Every year Jews celebrate Pesach (Passover), Shavuot (Pentecost) and Succot (Feast of Tabernacles), commemorating events of that time.  During the next two centuries, the Israelites conquered most of the Land of Israel and became farmers and craftsmen; a degree of economic and social consolidation followed. Periods of relative peace alternated with times of war, during which the people rallied behind leaders known as judges, chosen for their political and military skills as well as for their leadership qualities."
15	1290 BCE "Most Read of 2021: 'Israel' and 'Palestine': Where Should History Begin, and Should it Matter?" <a href="http://internationalaffairs.org.au">internationalaffairs.org.au</a> , 1/6/2022	"In the last decade of the 13th century BCE, Pharaoh Merneptah recorded that his military forces had decisively defeated an entity called 'Israel' in the central highlands of what was then known as 'Canaan.' A few centuries later, that region would be the location for two kingdoms: 'Israel' and a weaker sister kingdom called 'Judah,' the ultimate origin of the term 'Jew,' to its south."

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	<b>A. Event Date(s)</b>	<b>B. Event / Excerpt</b>
16	1276 BCE Joshua J. Mark, "Palestine," <a href="http://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/25/2018	"Palestine in the ancient world was part of the region known as Canaan where the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah were located. The term 'Palestine' was originally a designation of an area of land in southern Canaan which the people known as the Philistines occupied a very small part of. The Canaanites, Canaanite-Phoenicians, and the Israelites, among others, established themselves in the area much earlier. The Philistines are thought to have come to the area toward the end of the Bronze Age c. 1276 BCE and established themselves on the southern coastal plain of the Mediterranean Sea in an area afterwards known as Philistia."
17	1250 BCE (circa) Joshua J. Mark, "Kingdom of Israel," <a href="http://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/26/2018	"Israel was the region colonized by Abram (later Abraham), developed by his son Isaac and grandson Jacob, and later allegedly conquered by the Hebrew General Joshua around 1250 BCE, following the Exodus from Egypt under Moses."
18	1213 BCE "Luxor: Merneptah Stele – overview," <a href="http://umich.edu">umich.edu</a> , accessed 1/17/2025	First use of the word Israel - "The Merneptah Stele, ... is an inscription written in hieroglyphs on granite during the reign of the Egyptian king Merneptah (1213-1203 BCE). It contains the earliest preserved inscriptional evidence of the name Israel (and perhaps therefore the Israelites)."
19	1080 BCE (circa) Joshua J. Mark, "Palestine," <a href="http://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/25/2018	"At some point after the alleged invasion by general Joshua, however, the Israelites are firmly established in Palestine and, by c. 1080 BCE, the Kingdom of Israel is founded in the north. Israel would flourish as a united kingdom until after the death of King Solomon (c. 965-931 BCE) when it split in two as the Kingdom of Israel with its capital at Samaria in the north and the Kingdom of Judah with the capital at Jerusalem in the south."
20	1030 BCE "Ancient History," <a href="http://coff.edu">coff.edu</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"The first Jewish monarchy was founded in 1030 BC under King Saul, and furthered under Kings David and Solomon."
21	1020 BCE (circa) "HISTORY: Biblical Times," <a href="http://embassies.gov.il">embassies.gov.il</a> , 10/20/2021	"The first king, Saul (c. 1020 BCE), bridged the period between loose tribal organization and the setting up of a full monarchy under his successor, David."
22	1004 BCE (circa) "HISTORY: Biblical Times," <a href="http://embassies.gov.il">embassies.gov.il</a> , 10/20/2021	"King David (c. 1004-965 BCE) established his kingdom as a major power in the region by successful military expeditions, including the final defeat of the Philistines, as well as through a network of friendly alliances with nearby kingdoms. Consequently, his authority was recognized from the borders of Egypt and the Red Sea to the banks of the Euphrates. At home, he united the 12 Israelite tribes into one kingdom and placed his capital, Jerusalem, and the monarchy at the center of the country's national life. ..."
23	1000 BCE – 636 AD Martin Gilbert, The Routledge Atlas Of The Arab-Israeli Conflict, 7th Edition, Google book, 2002	"For more than one thousand six hundred years the Jews formed the main settled population of Palestine. Although often conquered - by Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Egyptians and Romans - they remained until the Roman conquest the predominant people of the land, with long periods of complete independence. During the six centuries that followed the Roman conquest, some Jews still remained in Palestine, ..."
24	965 BCE (circa) "HISTORY: Biblical Times," <a href="http://embassies.gov.il">embassies.gov.il</a> , 10/20/2021	"David was succeeded by his son Solomon (c. 965-930 BCE) who further strengthened the kingdom. Through treaties with neighboring kings, reinforced by politically motivated marriages, Solomon ensured peace for his kingdom and made it equal among the great powers of the age. He expanded foreign trade and promoted domestic prosperity by developing major enterprises, such as copper mining and metal smelting, while building new towns and fortifying old ones of strategic and economic importance. Crowning his achievements was the building of the Temple in Jerusalem, which became the center of the Jewish people's national and religious life."
25	950 BCE "Ancient History," <a href="http://coff.edu">coff.edu</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"... Solomon built the First Temple. In 586 King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylonia captured Jerusalem, destroyed the temple and forced the people into exile."
26	930 BCE (circa) "HISTORY: Biblical Times," <a href="http://embassies.gov.il">embassies.gov.il</a> , 10/20/2021	"The end of Solomon's rule was marred by discontent on the part of the populace, which had to pay heavily for his ambitious schemes. At the same time, preferential treatment of his own tribe embittered the others, which resulted in growing antagonism between the monarchy and the tribal separatists. After Solomon's death (930 BCE), open insurrection led to the breaking away of

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	<b>A. Event Date(s)</b>	<b>B. Event / Excerpt</b>
		<p>the 10 northern tribes and division of the country into a northern kingdom, Israel, and a southern kingdom, Judah, the latter on the territory of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin.</p> <p>The Kingdom of Israel, with its capital Samaria, lasted more than 200 years under 19 kings, while the Kingdom of Judah was ruled from Jerusalem for 400 years by an equal number of kings of the lineage of David. The expansion of the Assyrian and Babylonian empires brought first Israel and later Judah under foreign control."</p>
27	<p>922 BCE David Flusser, Krister Stendahl, "Kings: Solomon's successors," <a href="https://www.britannica.com">britannica.com</a>, last updated 3/14/2025</p>	<p>"After Solomon died (922 BCE), he was succeeded by Rehoboam ... Though the Davidic monarchy continued in Judah until the fall of Jerusalem in 586 BCE, the monarchical situation in Israel was one of constant turmoil and confusion, except for the periods of a few dynasties. Jeroboam I of Israel (reigned 922–901 BCE) attempted to bring about religious and political reforms."</p>
28	<p>884 BCE (circa) "Samaria," <a href="https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a>, accessed 4/28/2025</p>	<p>"Samaria (Heb. Shomron, modern Sebaste) is a city established as the capital of the northern kingdom of Israel during the reign of the Ephraimite ruler Omri c. 884 B.C.E. on a mountain ridge 12 miles northwest of Shechem on the central route from Jerusalem to Galilee. The territory controlled by the city was eventually named for it."</p>
29	<p>876 BCE David Flusser, Krister Stendahl, "Kings: Solomon's successors," <a href="https://www.britannica.com">britannica.com</a>, last updated 3/14/2025</p>	<p>"With the dynasty of Omri (c. 876–842), the prophetic movement begins to assume a position of tremendous importance in Israel and Judah. Omri (reigned c. 876–869) reestablished Israel's economic and military significance among the Syrian and Palestinian minor kingdoms, so much so that years after his death the Assyrians referred to the northern kingdom as 'the land of Omri.'"</p>
30	<p>853 BCE "When Ancient Israel and the Arabs United Against a Common Enemy," <a href="https://www.haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a>, 2/23/2021</p>	<p>"Nearly 3,000 years ago, King Ahab of Israel and other oft-squabbling nations of the Levant came together to face the Assyrian Empire in an alliance whose importance echoes to this very day ... The year is 853 B.C.E. and two massive armies are lined up on an alluvial plain in front of the ancient city of Qarqar, in today's northern Syria. ..."</p>
31	<p>853 BCE Huda Al-Matrafi, Foreign Languages Department, Taif University, Taif, KSA, "The Controversy of the Term Arab/s throughout Time," Open Journal of Social Sciences, Vol.6 No.1, January 2018, <a href="https://scirp.org">scirp.org</a>, 1/2018</p>	<p>"Historically speaking, according to the Iraqi academic writer Ali (1993), the oldest text in which the term 'Arab' is found dates back to the reign of the Assyrian king Shalmanassar the III (824-859 BC). Ali claimed that in the Assyrian inscriptions of 853 BC, the term 'Arab' also indicates Bedouinism or nomadism."</p>
32	<p>801 BCE "Hebrew Language," <a href="https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com">oxfordbibliographies.com</a>, last reviewed 6/25/2013</p>	<p>First use of the word Hebrew "... but the earliest diagnostically Hebrew texts (as opposed to texts deriving from the other Canaanite dialects, Phoenician, Moabite, etc.) date to the 9th century BCE."</p>
33	<p>745 BCE (circa) "Hebrew Language," <a href="https://www.britannica.com">britannica.com</a>, updated 4/11/2024</p>	<p>"Tiglath-pileser III (flourished 8th century BC) was the king of Assyria (745–727 BC) who inaugurated the last and greatest phase of Assyrian expansion. He subjected Syria and Palestine to his rule, and later (729 or 728) he merged the kingdoms of Assyria and Babylonia."</p>
34	<p>734 BCE "Hebrew Language," <a href="https://www.britannica.com">britannica.com</a>, updated 4/11/2024</p>	<p>"The Assyrian king's skill is best seen in his handling of affairs in Syria and Palestine. From an independent military headquarters he bypassed the rebels' ringleader at Damascus, won over most coastal cities, cut off supplies of timber from Egypt, and sent a force to Ashkelon and Gaza. In 734 the border with Egypt was sealed. The tribes of Ammon, Edom, and Moab, who, with Israel, had attacked Ahaz of Judah—a vassal of Assyria—now had to pay tribute. Over the next two years Tiglath-pileser systematically broke the power of Damascus. Israel was made subject through the assassination of Pekah (Pakaha) and his replacement by a pro-Assyrian vassal Hoshea (Ausi). Galilee was made part of an adjacent province."</p>
35	<p>732 BCE "Israel, the 'House of Omri'," <a href="https://www.ucl.ac.uk">ucl.ac.uk</a>, last modified 11/5/2012</p>	<p>"From an Assyrian perspective, however, the invasion of Israel was part of a much wider military offensive designed to establish political and economic dominance over the routes across the Syrian Desert to the harbours of the Mediterranean. ... Thereafter, the war was thus confined to the north of modern Israel and what is today southwestern Syria. It culminated in the Assyrian siege</p>



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	A. Event Date(s)	B. Event / Excerpt
		of Damascus and the conquest of this great city in 732 BC. The annexation of the northern part of the kingdom of Israel followed."
36	722 BCE Rebecca Denova, "Jeremiah," <a href="https://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 3/11/2022	"... the Assyrian Empire conquered and destroyed the Northern Kingdom of Israel. This was when ten of the twelve tribes of Israel were lost to history. In 587 BCE, the Babylonian Empire conquered and destroyed the Southern Kingdom of Judah and Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem."
37	705 BCE (circa) Joshua J. Mark, "Palestine," <a href="https://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/25/2018	"The Neo-Assyrian Empire claimed Palestine and their king Sennacherib (r.705-681 BCE) launched a campaign in the region in 703 BCE. Although he failed to take Jerusalem, he succeeded in making Judah a vassal state."
38	612 BCE (circa) Joshua J. Mark, "Palestine," <a href="https://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/25/2018	"The Assyrians held the region until the fall of their empire in 612 BCE to a coalition led by Babylonians and Medes and, shortly after, the Babylonians invaded Palestine in 598 BCE and sacked Jerusalem, destroyed the Temple of Solomon, and took the leading citizens among the Israelites back to Babylon (a period in Jewish history known as the Babylonian Captivity). They returned between 589-582 BCE and destroyed the rest of Judah, scattering the Philistines at the same time."
39	605 BCE "Necho II," <a href="https://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 3/28/2024	"... in 605 the Neo-Babylonian crown prince, Nebuchadnezzar, soundly defeated Necho's troops and forced their withdrawal from Syria and Palestine. Egypt itself was threatened in 601, but Necho repelled the enemy and continued to promote anti-Babylonian coalitions in Syria and Palestine."
40	598 BCE (circa) Joshua J. Mark, "Kingdom of Israel," <a href="https://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/26/2018	"Judah was destroyed by the Babylonians in 598-582 BCE and the most influential citizens of the region taken to Babylon."
41	587 BCE TK Wallace, "Siege of Jerusalem   History, Events & Aftermath," <a href="https://study.com">study.com</a> , updated 11/21/2023	"The siege of Jerusalem, beginning in 587 BCE, was ordered by Nebuchadnezzar II, the king of Babylon. This siege lasted about a year and was the result of the Kingdom of Judah defecting from the control of the Babylonian Empire."
42	586 BCE (circa) "HISTORY: Biblical Times," <a href="https://embassies.gov.il">embassies.gov.il</a> , 10/20/2021	"Religious sages and charismatic figures, who were perceived as being endowed with a divine gift of revelation, preached during the period of the monarchy until a century after the destruction of Jerusalem (586 BCE)."
43	530 BCE "Ancient History," <a href="https://coff.edu">coff.edu</a> , accessed 5/27/2025	"In 538 the Persian king Cyrus the Great gained control and allowed the Jews to return."
44	515 BCE "Ancient History," <a href="https://coff.edu">coff.edu</a> , accessed 5/27/2025	"The Second Temple was completed in 515. Alexander the Great of Macedon (Greece) defeated the Persians (333) and established control of Egypt and Palestine."
45	401 BCE Joshua J. Mark, "Palestine," <a href="https://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/25/2018	First use of the word Palestine: "Following Herodotus' use of the term in the 5th century BCE, other writers adopted it & 'Palestine' gradually replaced 'Canaan' as the name of the region."
46	282 BCE "Scythopolis (Beth Shean)," <a href="https://livius.org">livius.org</a> , last modified 10/12/2020	"Scythopolis (Beth Shean) "The city was refounded by Ptolemy II Philadelphus (r.282-246 BCE), who called it Scythopolis, 'city of the Scythians'. Because Coele Syria, as this part of the Ptolemaic Empire was called, was contested with the Seleucid Empire, it is possible that Scythopolis had a military function and the Scythians were mercenaries. Another Ptolemaic settlement of this period was Philadelphia (Amman in Jordan)."
47	218 BCE Hans Volkmann, "Antiochus III the Great," <a href="https://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , updated 2/13/2024	"Antiochus III the Great (born 242 BCE—died 187, near Susa, Iran) was a Seleucid king of the Hellenistic Syrian Empire from 223 BCE to 187, who rebuilt the empire in the East but failed in his attempt to challenge Roman ascendancy in Europe and Asia Minor. ... Antiochus was now free to conduct what has been called the Fourth Syrian War (219–216), during which he gained control of the important eastern Mediterranean sea ports of Seleucia-in-Pieria, Tyre, and Ptolemais. In 218 he held Coele Syria (Lebanon), Palestine, and Phoenicia. ... Antiochus invaded Coele Syria, defeated the Ptolemaic general Scopas at Panion near the source of the Jordan River in the year 200, gained control of Palestine, and granted special rights to the Jewish temple state."

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48	175 BCE Joshua J. Mark, "Seleucid Empire," <a href="https://www.worldhistory.org/Seleucid-Empire/">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/22/2019	"Antiochus III's son and successor, Seleucus IV Philopator (r. 187-175 BCE), continued the efforts to pay off the war debt to the extent that this became his primary focus. He was assassinated in 175 BCE and rule passed to Antiochus III's other son, Antiochus IV Epiphanes (r. 175-164 BCE)."
49	175 BCE Joshua J. Mark, "Seleucid Empire," <a href="https://www.worldhistory.org/Seleucid-Empire/">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/22/2019	"At this same time (c. 168 BCE), a simmering conflict was going on in the Seleucid province of Judea between conservative Jews who sought to maintain their religious and cultural heritage and Hellenized Jews who had adopted Seleucid mannerisms and customs. This tension finally came to a head in a dispute over the position of the high priest of the temple in Jerusalem. The high priest had traditionally come from the Oniad family and in c. 175 BCE, one of its members, Joshua, paid Antiochus IV to promote him to the position and depose his brother, Onias III, the rightful priest. Antiochus IV agreed, Joshua then Hellenized his name to Jason, and encouraged Greek customs in the city and around the temple, notably building a gymnasium – where people exercised in the nude which was considered shameful to the Jews – in the holy precinct."
50	172 BCE Hans Volkmann, "Antiochus IV Epiphanes," <a href="https://www.britannica.com/biography/Antiochus-IV-Epiphanes">britannica.com</a> , last updated 4/5/2025	"Antiochus's hellenizing policies brought him into conflict with the prosperous non-Greek temple organizations, and particularly with the Jews. Since Antiochus III's reign the Jews had enjoyed extensive autonomy under their high priest. They were divided into two parties, the orthodox Hasideans (Pious Ones) and a reform party that favoured Hellenism. For financial reasons Antiochus supported the reform party and, in return for a considerable sum, permitted the high priest, Jason, to build a gymnasium in Jerusalem and to introduce the Greek mode of educating young people. In 172, for an even bigger tribute, he appointed Menelaus in place of Jason. In 169, however, while Antiochus was campaigning in Egypt, Jason conquered Jerusalem—with the exception of the citadel—and murdered many adherents of his rival Menelaus. When Antiochus returned from Egypt in 167 he took Jerusalem by storm and enforced its Hellenization. The city forfeited its privileges and was permanently garrisoned by Syrian soldiers."
51	169 BCE Hans Volkmann, "Antiochus IV Epiphanes," <a href="https://www.britannica.com/biography/Antiochus-IV-Epiphanes">britannica.com</a> , last updated 4/5/2025	"Antiochus forestalled an Egyptian expedition to Palestine by invading Egypt. He defeated the Egyptians between Pelusium and Mount Kasion, conquered Pelusium, and in 169 occupied Egypt with the exception of Alexandria, the capital. Ptolemy VI was Antiochus' nephew—Antiochus' sister, Cleopatra I, had married Ptolemy V—and Antiochus contented himself with ruling Egypt as Ptolemy's guardian, giving Rome no excuse for intervention. The citizens of Alexandria, however, appealed to Ptolemy VIII, the brother of Ptolemy VI, and to his sister Cleopatra II to form a rival government. Disturbances in Palestine forced Antiochus to return to Syria, but he safeguarded his access to Egypt with a strong garrison in Pelusium."
52	168 BCE Joshua J. Mark, "Seleucid Empire," <a href="https://www.worldhistory.org/Seleucid-Empire/">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/22/2019	"Antiochus III had continued Seleucus I's respect for the religious customs of all the people of the empire but Antiochus IV had no such regard. When Jason sent a messenger, Menelaus, to Antiochus IV with a sum of money, Menelaus offered the king more to depose Jason and choose him as High Priest and Antiochus IV agreed to this easily. Menelaus took control of the temple but Jason raised an armed group of supporters and attacked. Antiochus IV, never known for his patience or consideration, then claimed that the temple should be dedicated to him and decreed sacrifices made there would be in his honor. This action prompted the Maccabean Revolt (c. 168/167 to c. 160 BCE), led by Judas Maccabaeus, to restore Judaism and rededicate the temple, an event commemorated in the present day by the festival of Hanukkah. Antiochus IV was unable to restore order after causing the chaos, dying in 163 BCE and leaving the problems of the rise of the Hasmonean Dynasty in Judea and the ever-shrinking empire to his successors."
53	168 BCE LTC William T. Sorrells, U. S. Army, "Insurgency in Ancient Times: The Jewish Revolts Against the Seleucid and Roman Empires, 166 BC-73 AD," <a href="https://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a100000.pdf">PDF</a> , dtic.mil accessed 2024	"... Antiochus had again attacked Egypt and was on the verge of capturing Alexandria until Roman intervention forced him to abandon this pursuit and return home. While he was away, rumors began circulating in Judea that Antiochus was dead and set off revolts in several cities including Jerusalem. Upon his return he recaptured Jerusalem and as a punitive measure established a foreign colony on the Acra in Jerusalem. The foreigners combined with the extreme Jewish Hellenists of Menelaus now controlled the city of Jerusalem and began a process of depriving it of its religious character. The foreigners brought with them their pagan gods and openly practiced idolatry while Menelaus the High Priest did nothing to stop them. The upper classes of Jewish society hoped through hellenization to move Judea into the modern world. Inevitably there would be clash because the more Judea was hellenized the less Jewish it would

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		become. The schism developed in Jewish society as the Hasidim representing the devout lower-class Jews fled the growing secularism in Jerusalem and took up residence in the rural areas of the north and northwest."
54	167 BCE "Jewish Greco," <a href="https://quizlet.com/167/167-166-bce-jewish-greco">quizlet.com</a> , accessed 4/29/2025	"Antiochus IV infamously outlaws Judaism and erects a pagan altar in the Jerusalem temple; (the altar is completed Kislev 15, 167; first sacrifice 25 Kislev 167); the walls of Jerusalem are dismantled and a strong fortress (called the Akra) is built in Jerusalem for Syrian troops; Pious Jews are slaughtered. Maccabean Rebellion begins at Modein, led by Mattathias and his five military-aged sons."
55	166 BCE "Maccabees, History of the," <a href="https://encyclopedia.com/166-bce-maccabees">encyclopedia.com</a> , 3/26/2025	"Judas Maccabee (166–160 B.C.). When Judas took over the leadership of the Jewish resistance in 166 b.c., there was no army; there were no supplies, no weapons, and no plans. When he died in battle six years later, his name was a byword throughout the Near East. He had formed a close-knit, hard-hitting guerrilla army, armed them with the weapons of defeated Syrian troops, repulsed a series of Syrian armies sent against him, won back Jerusalem and the Temple, and re-established the daily sacrifices. He had set the stage for the eventual return of religious and political freedom to Judea."
56	12/25/165 BCE Harry Oates, "The Maccabean Revolt," <a href="https://worldhistory.org/12-25-165-bce-maccabean-revolt">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/29/2015	"Judah was severely outnumbered. However, the familiarity of Judea was a huge advantage for the Jewish army. Using the slight hills and the superior knowledge of the area, they outmanoeuvred the Seleucids and slowly they picked them off. Finally, they came to battle. Judah had gathered another 7000 Jewish rebels, but they were still outmanned by at least five to one. As Judah stood there looking at the masses, so the story goes, he prayed to God for victory. The Jewish people overcame the massive difference in manpower to secure an almost impossible victory over the Seleucid Empire and over Antiochus.  After the defeat, Antiochus' armies were devastated. They met again when Judah's army was at the gates of Jerusalem, but it was a much shorter battle. The Seleucids were bereft of hope as Judah drove the enemy out of the Holy City. The Jewish army had defeated Lysias. When Judah and his brothers went to the Temple, he saw the destruction and defilement that Antiochus caused upon it and was overwhelmed by grief (I Maccabees 4:36-40). On 25 December 165 BCE, after months of work clearing and cleaning, the Temple was finally rededicated to God. Their celebrations continued for eight days as is known to this day as the celebration of Hanukkah."
57	165 BCE "The Feast of Hanukkah," <a href="https://catholicforisrael.com/165-bce-the-feast-of-hanukkah">catholicforisrael.com</a> , 12/26/2011	"... a popular revolt – led by Mattathias, an elderly priest from the town of Modi'in (east of Lod), and his five sons – broke out against Seleucid rule. Mattathias died soon thereafter, and was succeeded by his third son, Judah, also known as Judah Maccabee."
58	164 BCE "The Maccabees/Hasmoneans: History & Overview," <a href="https://jewishvirtuallibrary.org/164-bce-the-maccabees-hasmonians">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , 4/29/2025	"... Jerusalem was recaptured by the Maccabees and the Temple purified, an event that gave birth to the holiday of Chanukah."
59	164 BCE "Maccabees, History of the," <a href="https://encyclopedia.com/164-bce-maccabees">encyclopedia.com</a> , 3/26/2025	"When Antiochus IV died in the autumn of 164 b.c., Lysias seized the government in the name of Antiochus V, the nine-year-old son of Antiochus IV. On December 14 of that same year, Judas purified and rededicated the Temple at Jerusalem. In the following summer, he was able to extend his influence in Palestine by rescuing faithful Jews in Galilee and Galaad, and by punishing pro-Hellenistic Jews throughout the land (1 Mc 5)."
60	164 BCE "Judas Maccabeus," <a href="https://britannica.com/164-bce-judas-maccabeus">britannica.com</a> , accessed 3/22/2024	"On Antiochus' death ... the Seleucids offered the Jews freedom of worship, but Judas continued the war, hoping to free his nation politically as well as religiously. Although he himself was killed two years later, his younger brothers took over the fight, finally securing the independence of Judaea."
61	12/164 BCE George Angus Fulton Knight, "Jewish resistance," <a href="https://britannica.com/12-164-bce-jewish-resistance">britannica.com</a> , 4/2/2025	"... three years after Antiochus had defiled it, Judas recaptured Jerusalem, all except the Acra. Judas then had 'blameless priests' cleanse the Holy Place and erect a new altar of unhewn stones. They then reconsecrated the sanctuary on December 24 (Kislev 25 in the Hebrew calendar). The Hebrew word for this act, Hanukkah ('Dedication'), is the name still used for the Jewish eight-day Festival of Lights that commemorates the event, which begins on Kislev 25 in the Jewish religious year."

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62	163 BCE "Maccabees, History of the," <a href="https://www.encyclopedia.com">encyclopedia.com</a> , 3/26/2025	"In the autumn of 163 b.c. Judas besieged the Syrian citadel in Jerusalem, intending to rid Judea of all Syrian influence. Forced into action by Judas's actions, Lysias and the young King came from Antioch with a large army and besieged Judas's base of operations at Bethsura, forcing Judas to quit the siege of the citadel. When Judas came south to assist the garrison at Bethsura, his army met the Syrians at Bethzacharam, but was forced back to Jerusalem, where refuge was taken in the fortress of the Temple. When Bethsura fell, Lysias's army besieged the Temple fortress. Fortunately for Judas, Lysias was forced to make peace when news arrived that Philip, the rival regent who had been designated by Antiochus IV on his deathbed, was advancing toward Antioch. Lysias successfully disposed of Philip's threat, but was later executed, along with Antiochus V, by Demetrius I Soter (161–150 b.c.), nephew of Antiochus IV (1 Mc6.17–7.50)."
63	153 BCE "Jonathan Maccabeus," <a href="https://www.jewishencyclopedia.com">jewishencyclopedia.com</a> , accessed 4/29/2025	"On the Feast of Tabernacles ... Jonathan [ <i>Son of Mattathias; leader of the Jews in the Maccabean wars from 161 to 143 B.C. He is called also Apphus</i> ] put on the high priest's garments and officiated for the first time."
64	139 BCE "Jews in Roman Times," <a href="https://www.pbs.org">pbs.org</a> , accessed 1/17/2025	"Jews had been banished from Rome in 139 BC, ..."
65	136 BCE Joshua J. Mark, "Kingdom of Israel," <a href="https://www.worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/26/2018	"The Kingdom of Israel occupied that part of the land on the Mediterranean Sea known as the Levant which corresponds roughly to the State of Israel of modern times. The region was known, historically, as part of Canaan, as Phoenicia, as Palestine, Yehud Medinata, Judea and, after the Romans destroyed the region in 136 CE, as Syria-Palaestina."
66	135 BCE "The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict," Professor Dov Waxman, 5/1/2019, Pages 27 to 29	"... eventually the remaining Jewish population of Judea was massacred and expelled by the Romans in 135 CE after a second failed revolt against Roman rule. The name of the territory was changed to 'Palaestina' (from which the modern name of Palestine is derived), ..."
67	129 BCE "Antiochus VII Sidetes," <a href="https://www.britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , accessed 2/13/2024	The Seleucid state of Syria king Antiochus VII Sidetes dies.
68	128 BCE Eli Kavon, "Destruction of the Temple: On Mount Gerizim," <a href="https://www.jpost.com">jpost.com</a> , 7/30/2022	"The Samaritans built their temple on Mount Gerizim – it had already obtained credence as a holy site in the Torah – at a time when relationships with the conquering Hellenists were good. But the temple would just stand for two centuries. John Hyrcanus, leader of the Hasmonean Jewish state (the result of Maccabee victories over the Seleucids), destroyed the temple on Mount Gerizim in 128 BCE."
69	107 BCE "Food Waste Helps Date Seleucid Town's Destruction," <a href="https://www.archaeology.org">archaeology.org</a> , 8/17/2022	"According to a statement released by Antiquity, Achim Lichtenberger of the University of Münster and Oren Tal of Tel Aviv University have dated the destruction of northern Israel's Seleucid settlement of Tell Iztabba to the spring of 107 B.C. Also known as Nysa-Scythopolis, the town was attacked by the Hasmoneans between 111 and 107 B.C."
70	104 BCE "Aristobulus I," <a href="https://www.britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 2/13/2024	"Aristobulus I (died 103 BC) was a Hasmonean (Maccabean) Hellenized king of Judaea (104–103 BC). The son of Hyrcanus I, he broke his late father's will and seized the throne from his mother and jailed or killed his brothers. According to the historian Josephus, Aristobulus conquered the Ituraeans of Lebanon and forcibly converted them to Judaism. He was the first of his house to adopt the title of king (basileus)."
71	103 BCE New World Encyclopedia contributors, "Alexander Jannaeus," Page Version ID: 1117526, <a href="https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org">newworldencyclopedia.org</a> , date of last revision 7/18/2023	"Alexander Jannaeus (also known as Alexander Jannai/Yannai) was king and high priest of Judea from (103 B.C.E. to 76 B.C.E.). His Hebrew name was Jonathan (Yehonatan). Although an effective military leader, he is seen in Jewish tradition as a ruthless tyrant who brutally persecuted the early Pharisees. The third son of John Hyrcanus, Jannaeus came to the throne after the death of his brother Aristobulus I with the help of Aristobulus' widow Salome Alexandra, whom Jannaeus soon married. Continuing the success of his father Hyrcanus, Jannaeus substantially expanded Judea's territory."

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72	76 BCE "John Hyrcanus II," <a href="https://www.britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 3/18/2024	"John Hyrcanus II (died 30 BC, Jerusalem) was the high priest of Judaea from 76 to 40 BC, and, with his brother Aristobulus II, last of the Maccabean (Hasmonean) dynastic rulers. Under Hyrcanus' vacillating leadership, Judaea (southern of the three traditional divisions of ancient Palestine, today mostly in Israel) fell into vassalage to Rome. When his father, Alexander Jannaeus, died in 76, Hyrcanus was appointed high priest, and on his mother's death in 67 he assumed the rulership of Judaea. After a troubled reign of three months, his warlike brother Aristobulus drove him from power."
73	67 BCE "Hyrcanus II," <a href="https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 4/29/2025	Hyrcanus II ... Eighth Hasmonean ruler of Judea. "The indolent older son of Alexander Jannai and Salome Alexandra succeeded his father as high priest [76 BCE], while his mother retained at least nominal control of political affairs. After her death [67 BCE] he was deposed by his younger brother, Aristobulus, but with the support of Antipater he was restored to the high-priesthood after Roman forces wrested control of Jerusalem from his brother's aristocratic supporters [63 BCE]. Yet he was deprived of the title of 'king' [basileus] by the Roman general, Pompey, who was opposed to monarchies in principle."
74	66 BCE Kate Lohnes, "Siege of Jerusalem," <a href="https://www.britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 8/29/2018	"In 63 BCE the Roman general Pompey captured Jerusalem. The Romans ruled through a local client king and largely allowed free religious practice in Judaea. At times, the divide between monotheistic and polytheistic religious views caused clashes between Jews and Gentiles. This friction, combined with oppressive taxation and unwanted imperialism, culminated in 66 CE in the First Jewish Revolt."
75	63 BCE "Ancient History," <a href="https://www.cotf.edu">cotf.edu</a> , accessed 4/29/2025	"... the Romans took Palestine as a Roman province."
76	63 BCE "Beth Shean/Scythopolis: aerial view," <a href="https://www.umich.edu">umich.edu</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"During the Hellenistic period (332-63 BCE) the city of Beth Shean enjoyed a revival and came to be known as Scythopolis, or 'City of the Scythians', perhaps as a result of a unit of the Scythian cavalry in the army of Ptolemy II Philadelphus. During the 2nd century BCE it was also known as Nyssa, after the nurse of the god Dionysus, as legend says that she was buried here. The city fell into Jewish hands when it was conquered by the Hasmonaean king John Hyrcanus (134-104 BCE) but fell to Rome in 63 BCE. Josephus mentions Scythopolis as the capital of the Decapolis (the league of 10 cities)."
77	63 BCE Michael Dumper, Stewart Henry Perowne, "Roman rule," <a href="https://www.britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , last updated 5/1/2025	"For some time Rome had been expanding its authority in Asia, and in 63 BCE the Roman triumvir Pompey the Great captured Jerusalem. A clash with Jewish nationalism was averted for a while by the political skill of a remarkable family whose most illustrious member was Herod the Great. Herod was of Edomite descent, though of Jewish faith, and was allied through his mother with the nobility of Nabataean Petra, the wealthy Arab state that lay to the east of the Jordan River. ..."
78	57 BCE E. Mary Smallwood, "Current Literature : Gabinus' Organisation of Palestine," Journal of Jewish Studies Volume 18, Number 1-4, <a href="https://www.liverpooluniversitypress.co.uk">liverpooluniversitypress.co.uk</a> , accessed 5/1/2025	"In 57 B.C.E. the Roman governor of Syria, Aulus Gabinius, after suppressing a revolt led by a pretender to the Jewish throne, tried to prevent further trouble from that country by dividing it into five separate administrative districts centred respectively on Jerusalem and Jericho in Judaea, Sepphoris in Galilee, Amathus in northern Peraea (a few miles north of the confluence of the Jordan and the Jabbok), and a city which Josephus calls Gadara in both his references to Gabinius' measure. ..."
79	47 BCE Mark Cartwright, "Herod the Great," <a href="https://www.worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 9/12/2016	"Herod I, or Herod the Great (c. 75 – 4 BCE), was the king of Judea ... Herod was a client king (or close ally) of Rome, but his route to the throne was not a straightforward one. His father Antipater the Idumaean made him governor of Galilee in 47 BCE. On the death of his father, there followed a turbulent period of in-fighting involving his brother and various Roman factions."
80	40 BCE Stewart Henry Perowne, "Herod," <a href="https://www.britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 4/29/2025	"... the Parthians invaded Palestine, civil war broke out, and Herod was forced to flee to Rome. The senate there nominated him king of Judaea and equipped him with an army to make good his claim."
81	37 BCE Stewart Henry Perowne,	"... at the age of 36, Herod became the unchallenged ruler of Judaea, a position he was to maintain for 32 years."

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	"Herod," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 4/29/2025	
82	30 BCE Mark Cartwright, "Herod the Great," <a href="http://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 9/12/2016	"Herod's reign was largely a peaceful one, and although he gained a reputation for imposing oppressive taxes, in fact, these were not excessive and no worse than contemporary regimes. Neither was Herod obliged to pay tribute to Rome, although he did send handsome gifts. By 30 BCE he had regained control of all the territories that the Hasmoneans and Cleopatra had taken. Then between 23 and 20 BCE he expanded his realm into northern Galilee and repopulated certain areas with sympathetic settlers."
83	27 BCE New World Encyclopedia contributors, "Samaria," Page Version ID: 1092604, <a href="http://newworldencyclopedia.org">newworldencyclopedia.org</a> , date of last revision 12/23/2022	"Samaria was the capital of the ancient Kingdom of Israel. ... Samaria later became the central city of the Samaritan nation and lent its name to the surrounding administrative district in Greek and Roman times. It was rebuilt as Sebaste by Herod the Great in 27 B.C.E."
84	22 BCE (circa) "Caesarea," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 4/29/2025	"Caesarea, ('Ruins of Caesarea'), ancient port and administrative city of Palestine, on the Mediterranean coast of present-day Israel south of Haifa. It is often referred to as Caesarea Palaestinae, or Caesarea Maritima, to distinguish it from Caesarea Philippi near the headwaters of the Jordan River. Originally an ancient Phoenician settlement known as Straton's (Strato's) Tower, it was rebuilt and enlarged in 22–10 BCE by Herod the Great, king of Judaea under the Romans, and renamed for his patron, the emperor Caesar Augustus."
85	20 BCE Arthur Segal, "The Decapolis: An Historical-Archaeological Survey," <a href="http://dighippos.com">dighippos.com</a> , last updated 4/2024, accessed 4/29/2025	"Yet the Roman authorities did not hesitate to transfer Hippos (Sussita) and Gadara to the area ruled by Herod. It is unnecessary to state that this was not at all pleasant for the residents of those cities, and in the year 20 BCE the residents of Gadara requested to be released from Herod's rule and become once again a part of Provincia Syria."
86	20 BCE "Temple of Jerusalem," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , last updated 4/17/2025	"Of major importance was the rebuilding of the Second Temple begun by Herod the Great, king (37 BCE–4 CE) of Judaea. Construction began in 20 BCE and lasted for 46 years."
87	19 BCE Leen Ritmeyer, "The Temple Mount in the Herodian period (37 BC-70 AD)," <a href="http://ritmeyer.com">ritmeyer.com</a> , 11/24/2014	"... the master-builder, King Herod the Great, began the most ambitious building project of his life, the rebuilding of the Temple and the Temple Mount in lavish style."
88	9 BCE Mark Cartwright, "Herod the Great," <a href="http://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 9/12/2016	"... a war broke out with Nabataea, Herod's southern neighbours, which had become a base for Judean opposition factions."
89	6 BCE Mark Cartwright, "Herod the Great," <a href="http://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 9/12/2016	"As well as diplomatic problems Herod had family issues to deal with, too. Suspecting his wife Mariamne of being unfaithful he had her executed in 29 BCE. Their two sons were suspected of loyalties to the opposition threatening Herod from Nabataea, and so Herod ruthlessly dispatched them c. 6 BCE, along with his eldest son Antipater two years later. By now, though, the ageing king was suffering severe health problems which affected his internal organs, and he died in 4 BCE."
90	6 BCE (circa) Jaroslav Jan Pelikan, E.P. Sanders, "Jesus," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 4/29/2025	"Jesus (born c. 6–4 BCE, Bethlehem—died c. 30 CE, Jerusalem)"
91	6 BCE Delegation Permanente d'Israël auprès de l'UNESCO, "Caesarea," <a href="http://whc.unesco.org">whc.unesco.org</a> , 6/30/2000	"In the year 30 BCE the village was awarded to Herod, who built a large port city at the site, and called it Caesarea in honor of his patron Octavian Augustus Caesar. ... Caesarea was a planned city, with a network of crisscrossing roads, a temple, theater, amphitheater, markets and residential quarters. It took 12 years to build, and great festivities were held to mark its completion. The city transformed rapidly into a great commercial center, and by the year 6 BCE became the headquarters of the Roman government in Palestine."

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92	5 BCE Joshua J. Mark, "Palestine," <a href="http://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/25/2018	"The whole of the region was referred to as 'Canaan' in Mesopotamian texts and trade records found at Ebla and Mari as early as the 18th century BCE while the term 'Palestine' does not appear in any written records until the 5th century BCE in the Histories of Herodotus. After Herodotus, the term 'Palestine' came to be used for the entire region which was formerly known as Canaan."
93	4 BCE "Herod Archelaus," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 1/1/2025	"Named in his father's will as ruler of the largest part of the Judaeae kingdom—Judaea proper, Idumaea, and Samaria—[Herod] Archelaus went to Rome (4 bc) to defend his title against the claims of his brothers Philip and Antipas before the emperor Augustus. Augustus confirmed him in possession of the largest portion but did not recognize him as king, giving him instead the lesser title of ethnarch to emphasize his dependence on Rome."
94	4 BCE "Herod Antipas," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 2/7/2025	"Herod Antipas (born 21 BCE—died after 39 CE ) was the son of Herod I the Great who became tetrarch (ruler of a minor principality in the Roman Empire) of Galilee, in northern Palestine, and Peraea, east of the Jordan River and Dead Sea, and ruled throughout Jesus of Nazareth's ministry. In the Gospel According to Luke (13:32), Jesus is reported as having referred to him with contempt as 'that fox.' About 4 BCE Herod Antipas inherited part of his father's kingdom after the Roman emperor Augustus adjusted his father's will. He restored the damage caused in the period between his father's death and the approval of the will, restoring two towns, one of which he renamed in honour of the Roman imperial family."
95	18 "Tiberias," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , last updated 3/19/2025	"Tiberias, city, northeastern Israel, on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee; one of the four holy cities of Judaism (Jerusalem, Hebron, Tiberias, Zefat [ <i>Safed</i> ]). ... Tiberias was founded by Herod Antipas (ruled 4 BCE–39 CE), tetrarch of Galilee under the Romans, in 18 CE, and named for the reigning emperor Tiberius."
96	19 "Jews in Roman Times," pbs.org, accessed 1/17/2025	"Jews had been banished from Rome ... in 19 AD [C.E.] ..."
97	4/3/33 (circa) Jennifer Viegas, "Quake Reveals Day of Jesus' Crucifixion," <a href="http://livescience.com">livescience.com</a> , 5/27/2012	"Jesus, ... was most likely crucified on Friday April 3, 33 A.D. The latest investigation, reported in the journal International Geology Review, focused on earthquake activity at the Dead Sea, located 13 miles from Jerusalem. ..."
98	34 "Philip," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 1/1/2025	Herod Philip dies. "Philip (born 20 BCE—died 34 CE) was the son of Herod I the Great and Cleopatra of Jerusalem (not to be confused with another Herod Philip, son of Herod I the Great by Mariamne II). He ruled ably as tetrarch over the former northeastern quarter of his father's kingdom of Judaea."
99	37 "Herod Philip I," <a href="http://encyclopedia.com">encyclopedia.com</a> , 3/27/2025	"HEROD PHILIP I, tetrarch 4 b.c.e.–34 c.e.; son of *Herod the Great and Cleopatra of Jerusalem. ... He was married to his niece Salome, granddaughter of Herod and Mariamne ii, and died childless. After his death, his tetrarchy was incorporated into the province of Syria, but in 37 c.e. it was given to Agrippa ..."
100	39 "Bible Encyclopedias Antipas (Herod Antipas)," <a href="http://studylight.org">studylight.org</a> , accessed 4/29/2025	"Antipas' marriage with Herodias was neither of long duration nor very happy. She was ambitious, and wished to see her husband in the possession of greater territorial power. After the death of Tiberius she induced her husband to make a personal appeal to the new emperor for the possession of the royal title; but Agrippa, whose first appointment to imperial function (as overseer of the markets) had been brought about through the influence of Herodias and Antipas, sent a messenger, Justinianus, to Caligula, who was then at Baiæ, and accused the tetrarch of plotting against Rome. Antipas could not deny that he had collected a vast stock of arms; and he was stripped of all his lands and wealth, which Caligula gave to Agrippa, banishing Antipas (39) to Lugdunum, in Gaul, whither Herodias followed him. He died shortly afterward."
101	41 (circa) "Herod," <a href="http://oxfordreference.com">oxfordreference.com</a> , accessed 4/29/2025	"Herod Antipas ... He was succeeded by Herod Agrippa I, his nephew, who ruled from 41 to 44 ce with much approval from the Pharisees."
102	41 (circa)	"CLAUDIUS (Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus), Roman emperor 41–54 C.E. ... According to Suetonius, Claudius banished the Jews from Rome, but the details are obscure."



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	"Claudius," jewishvirtuallibrary.org, accessed 1/17/2025	
103	50 (circa) "Herod," <a href="https://www.oxfordreference.com/">oxfordreference.com</a> , accessed 4/29/2025	"... Herod Agrippa I, ... His son, Herod Agrippa II, too young in 44 ce, was given territory in 50 ce, augmented in 53 ce. He renamed his capital (Caesarea Philippi) Neronia in honour of the emperor. ... During the Jewish revolt of 66–70 ce, he took the side of Rome, and died there in 93 ce."
104	63 Donald L. Wasson, "Legions of Judea," <a href="https://www.worldhistory.org/">worldhistory.org</a> , 2/16/2022	"Judea came under Roman control in 63 BCE but was governed by client kings dependent on Roman support. In 6 CE, during the reign of the Roman emperor Augustus (r. 27 BCE to 14 CE), it became the province of Judaea and was ruled by a Roman governor with the capital of Caesarea, located on the Mediterranean coast. The legions of Judea did not protect the East from external threats like the legions of Syria. Instead, their major challenge came internally, namely the nationalistic and religious ideals of its people."
105	66 "Ancient History," <a href="https://cof.edu/">cof.edu</a> , accessed 4/29/2025	"The Jews revolted against the Romans ..."
106	67 Harry Oates, "The Great Jewish Revolt of 66 CE," <a href="https://www.worldhistory.org/">worldhistory.org</a> , 8/28/2015	"The remaining Jewish rioters fled Caesarea to Jerusalem; there the Jewish people stopped paying taxes in the Temple and indiscriminately murdered Roman soldiers that were stationed there. The Zealots and Sicarii overran the Roman military garrison from Jerusalem. This was a heartening victory for the Jewish people as support for the Zealots in the city grew. This sense of Jewish dominance over the Romans was short lived. By the year 67 CE, the Romans under Vespasian and Titus had taken back all of Judea and killed the Jewish rebels that were left. The Jewish strongholds of Jodapatha, after a 47 day siege, was now under Roman control. The Romans were on the march to Jerusalem."
107	69 Harry Oates, "The Great Jewish Revolt of 66 CE," <a href="https://www.worldhistory.org/">worldhistory.org</a> , 8/28/2015	"Shortly before the siege of Jerusalem, a civil war broke out in Rome. Vespasian became the new emperor in 69 CE, and Titus, the second in command in the war, took up the reins. The Romans were at the gates of Jerusalem, in 70 CE, besieging the walls."
108	70 "Ancient History," <a href="https://cof.edu/">cof.edu</a> , accessed 4/29/2025	"The rebellion was crushed and the Second Temple was destroyed ..."
109	8/29/70 "First Jewish Revolt," <a href="https://www.britannica.com/">britannica.com</a> , last updated 3/31/2025	"First Jewish Revolt, ([ce] ad 66–70), Jewish rebellion against Roman rule in Judaea. The First Jewish Revolt was the result of a long series of clashes in which small groups of Jews offered sporadic resistance to the Romans, who in turn responded with severe countermeasures. In the fall of ad 66 the Jews combined in revolt, expelled the Romans from Jerusalem, ... Vespasian was dispatched by the Roman emperor Nero to crush the rebellion. ... After the fall of the fortress of Jatapata, Josephus gave himself up, and the Roman forces swept the country. On the 9th of the month of Av (August 29) in ad 70, Jerusalem fell; the Temple was burned, and the Jewish state collapsed, although the fortress of Masada was not conquered by the Roman general Flavius Silva until April 73."
110	132 (circa) Joshua J. Mark, "Palestine," <a href="https://www.worldhistory.org/">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/25/2018	"By the time Rome appeared in the land it was long known as Judea, a term taken from the ancient Kingdom of Judah which had been destroyed by the Babylonians. It was also referred to, however, as Palestine and, after the Bar-Kokhba Revolt of 132-136 CE, the Roman emperor Hadrian renamed the region Syria-Palaestina to punish the Jewish people for their insurrection (by naming it after their two traditional enemies, the Syrians and the Philistines). The designations Philistia, Roman Judea, and Palestine were all in use afterwards."
111	132 "Bar Kokhba Revolt," <a href="https://www.britannica.com/">britannica.com</a> , updated 1/10/2025	"Bar Kokhba Revolt, (132–135 ce), Jewish rebellion against Roman rule in Judaea. The revolt was preceded by years of clashes between Jews and Romans in the area. Finally, in 132 ce, the misrule of Tinnius Rufus, the Roman governor of Judaea, combined with the emperor Hadrian's intention to found a Roman colony on the site of Jerusalem and his restrictions on Jewish religious freedom and observances (which included a ban on the practice of male circumcision), roused the last remnants of Palestinian Jewry to revolt."



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	A. Event Date(s)	B. Event / Excerpt
112	135 "Ancient History," <a href="http://coff.edu">coff.edu</a> , accessed 4/29/2025	"... the Jewish population of Palestine was dispersed throughout the ancient world."
113	313 "Edict of Milan   History & Proclamation," <a href="http://study.com">study.com</a> , accessed 4/29/2025	"The Edict of Milan was issued in February 313 CE by two Roman emperors, Constantine and Licinius. An edict is a written declaration. This edict granted religious liberty to those who practiced Christianity and other faiths. Emperor Constantine had recently won the Battle of Milvian Bridge against a rival claimant to the throne, supposedly thanks to the divine intervention of the Christian god. Licinius, who ruled in the Balkans, forged an alliance with Constantine, who ruled in the west, but eventually, the two men turned against each other.  A popular misconception holds that the Edict of Milan established Christianity as the official state religion of the Roman Empire. This is incorrect. While Constantine converted to Christianity during his reign, it would take another few decades, until the Edict of Thessalonica in 380 CE, for Christianity to be made the state religion."
114	324 Donald MacGillivray Nicol, J.F. Matthews, "Constantine I," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 3/20/2025	"... Constantine attacked Licinius in 324, routing him at Adrianople and Chrysopolis (respectively, modern Edirne and Üsküdar, Turkey) and becoming sole emperor of East and West."
115	325 David Hendin, "St. Helena, the First Christian Pilgrim," <a href="http://numismatics.org">numismatics.org</a> , 2/22/2016	"... the Council of Nicea met and Constantine declared Christianity to be the nation's official religion. Incidentally, it is not clear whether Constantine himself actually ever became a Christian. His mother, Helena, was not only converted but was so excited by her spiritual experience that it enticed her to make a pilgrimage, circa 326 AD to Judea, where she could visit all of the sites that were important in the life of Jesus. ... Until Helena's visit, nobody outside of the Christians in the Holy Land had paid much attention to the sites there. In Helena's day the Jews maintained important academies at Tiberius, Sepphoris, and Lydda (Lod)."
116	9/14/326 (circa) "The Story of St. Helen of the Cross and the Feast of the Exaltation of the True Cross," <a href="http://sthelenofthecross.org">sthelenofthecross.org</a> , accessed 4/29/2025	"... Emperor Constantine's mother, Empress Helena, found in Jerusalem the True Cross on which Jesus was crucified. The legend of the story of the discovery of the True Cross begins when Constantine appointed his mother Empress Helena as Augusta Imperatrix, and gave her unlimited access to the imperial treasury to locate the relics of the Christian tradition. In 326-28 AD, Empress Helena, at age 80, undertook a pilgrimage to Palestine. Upon visiting the holy places in Palestine, she was guided to the site of the Crucifixion by an aged Jew who had inherited traditional knowledge as to its location. After the ground had been excavated to a considerable depth, three crosses were unearthed, as well as the superscription placed over the Savior's head on the Cross, and the nails with which He had been crucified. The Cross of the Lord was distinguished from the other two by laying the crosses on a dead youth who was revived by the touch of the third cross.  To commemorate the finding of the Holy Cross, Constantine dedicated two Churches upon Calvary, 'Anastasis' and 'Golgotha,' both within the precincts of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Beginning in those days, the Feast of the 'Exaltation of the Holy Cross' was commemorated annually on May 3."
117	328 "About Arabic," American Association of Teachers of Arabic website, <a href="http://aataweb.org">aataweb.org</a> , accessed 1/17/2025	First use of the word Arabic "The earliest manifestation of a linguistic form which can be identified as Arabic is on a tombstone at Nemara in the Syrian desert , dated [CE] A.D. 328, ..."
118	351 (circa) "Ancient Jewish History: Judea Under Byzantine Rule," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 4/29/2025	"Tensions continued to mount in Judea between Christians and Jews. It was official Christian policy to convert Jews to Christianity, and the Christian leadership used the official power of Rome in their attempts. In 351 CE the Jews revolted against the added pressures of a bad ruler named Gallus. Gallus put down the revolt and destroyed all of the major cities in the Galilee where the revolt had started. Tzippori and Lydda (site of two of the major legal academies) never recovered."
119	358 (circa) "Origins of the Name 'Palestine' and Palestinian Nationalism,"	"Arabia was founded by Emperor Trajan in 105 CE and was attached to Palestine. In 358, the Negev and southern Transjordan became a separate province named Palestina Salutaris. Around the year 390, during the Byzantine period, the imperial province of Syria Palaestina was reorganized into

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	<a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 4/29/2025	Palaestina Prima, Palaestina Secunda, and Palaestina Salutaris. Following the Muslim conquest, place names were converted to Arabic. Palestina Prima became Filastin and Secunda was Urdunn (Jordan)."
120	610 "Ancient History," <a href="http://coff.edu">coff.edu</a> , accessed 4/29/2025	"Islam was born in 610 AD when the prophet Mohammed received revelations from Allah (God) through the archangel Jibril (Gabriel). After defeating the Sassanids of Iran and the Byzantines, the land of Palestine was then ruled by successive Arab-Islamic empires before coming under the control of a Turko-Islamic empire (the Ottoman Empire). The few Jews that lived within these empires were generally well treated. Being non-Muslims they were expected to pay an additional tax (jizyah) and to accept the political leadership of the rulers (caliphs and later, sultans). But, being 'people of the book' (meaning that Judaism, as well as Christianity, are acknowledged as part of the same prophetic tradition as Islam) the Jews were given special status being able to freely worship, to apply their own laws on most matters, and to be ruled by their own local leaders."
121	634 (circa) Joshua J. Mark, "Palestine," <a href="http://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/25/2018	"When the Western Roman Empire fell, Palestine was taken by the Eastern or Byzantine Empire and held until c. 634 CE when it was taken by invading Muslim armies from Arabia."
122	1000 (circa) "Jew," <a href="http://encyclopedia.com">encyclopedia.com</a> , updated 5/14/2018	First use of the word Jew: "The word 'Jew' passed into the English language from the Greek (Ioudaios) by way of the Latin (Judaesus), and is found in early English (from about the year 1000) in a variety of forms: Iudea, Gyu, Giu, Iuu, Iuw, Iew which developed into 'Jew.'"
123	1096 (circa) Joshua J. Mark, "Palestine," <a href="http://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/25/2018	"Palestine came to be referred to by European Christians as the Holy Land and the First Crusade was launched to win it back from Muslim occupation in 1096 CE. This effort was followed by many more, supported by the Byzantine Empire, through 1272 CE at enormous cost of life and property but with nothing finally gained."
124	1099 "Christian Crusades Timeline (1095-1258)," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 1/17/2025	"1099 ... Crusaders (European Christians) capture Jerusalem and massacre tens of thousands of the city's Jews."
125	1187 "Saladin's Campaign," <a href="http://welcometopalestine.com">welcometopalestine.com</a> , accessed 1/17/2025	"The population of Palestine was mostly Christian until 1187 when Saladin, a Sunni Muslim of Kurdish origin, led a military campaign against the Crusaders. He became Sultan of Egypt and Syria, and his conquests included Egypt, Syria, Upper Mesopotamia (north Iraq, northeastern Syria and southwestern Turkey), Hejaz, Yemen and into North Africa. Saladin took Palestine (and Jerusalem) from the Crusaders at the Battle of Hattin in 1187."
126	1299 "Ottoman Empire," <a href="http://history.com">history.com</a> , last updated 2/27/2025	"Osman I, a leader of the Turkish tribes in Anatolia, founded the Ottoman Empire around 1299. The term 'Ottoman' is derived from Osman's name, which was 'Uthman' in Arabic."
127	1453 Joshua J. Mark, "Palestine," <a href="http://worldhistory.org">worldhistory.org</a> , 10/25/2018	"The Byzantine Empire fell in 1453 CE, greatly reducing Christian influence in the region, and Palestine was held by the Ottoman Turks. The region continued to be contested throughout the next few centuries until the British involved themselves in 1915 CE during World War I at which time the western powers first devised plans to partition the Middle East for their own purposes and benefit."
128	1516 "The Ottoman Period, the Ottoman City Wall, 1517- 1917 CE," <a href="http://antiquities.org.il">antiquities.org.il</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Suleiman the Magnificent carried out several building projects in Jerusalem, among them: he built the city walls, rehabilitated the waterworks and decorated the outside of the Dome of the Rock with Kashani tiles. Of the three major construction projects Jerusalem's city walls have left the greatest mark on the city's appearance since then.  It is commonly assumed that when the Ottomans arrived in the country in 1516 the wall in Jerusalem was breached and in ruins and just a few remains survived in the area."
129	12/29/1516 Erhan Afyoncu, "400 years of peace: Palestine under	Ottomans incorporate Palestine: "Palestine, which has witnessed many conflicts throughout history, came under Ottoman rule in the 16th century. When Yavuz Sultan Selim defeated the Mamluk ruler Kansu Gavri in the Battle of Marj Dabiq

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	Ottoman rule," <a href="https://dailysabah.com">dailysabah.com</a> , 5/18/2018	in 1516, Syria and Palestine joined the Ottoman lands. Yavuz Sultan Selim entered Jerusalem on Dec. 29, 1516"
130	1517 (circa) "The 1517 Hebron Massacre," <a href="https://hebron.org.il">hebron.org.il</a> , 4/26/2017	"Due to lack of modern documentation, the massacre of 1517 is even more obscure but still an important part of Jewish history in Hebron. The events of 1517 took place during the Ottoman–Mamluk War which resulted in the Turkish based Ottoman Empire wresting control of the Land of Israel (and most of the Middle East) from the Egyptian based Mamluks. Attacks occurred in Tzfat as well."
131	1517 (circa) "Origins of the Name "Palestine" and Palestinian Nationalism," <a href="https://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Under the Ottoman Empire (1517-1917), the term 'Palestine' was used as a general term to describe the land south of Syria; it was not an official designation. Many Ottomans and Arabs who lived in Palestine during this period referred to the area as Southern Syria, not Palestine."
132	1540 (circa) "Jewish (adj.)," <a href="https://etymonline.com">etymonline.com</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	First use of the word Jewish "1540s, from Jew + -ish. Old English had ludeisc; early Middle English used Judewish, Judeish (late 12c.). Similar formation in Dutch joodsch, Old High German judeisk, German jüdisch, Danish jødisk. Figurative use in reference to extortionate money-lending attested by c. 1600."
133	1541 Rebecca Gomby, "The Story Behind Jerusalem's Sealed Golden Gate," <a href="https://theculturetrip.com">theculturetrip.com</a> , 11/12/2024	"... the Eastern gate was ultimately sealed shut in 1541 by the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman. ... The final sealing shut of the gate as completed by Suleiman is said to have been a defensive move by the sultan. As derived from the Jewish literature, the gate is said to be the point at which the Jewish Messiah will enter the city of Jerusalem, and therefore, in order to prevent this from occurring, the sultan sealed the gate."
134	10/14/1700 "Judah HeChassid," <a href="https://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Meanwhile, Judah HeChassid spent a year traveling through Germany and Moravia gaining followers. By the time the whole group gathered in Italy, they numbered almost 1500. They took two different routes: one through Venice and one through Constantinople. It was a terrible experience, and almost 500 people died on the trip.  They arrived in Jerusalem in on October 14, 1700 creating a variety of major crises. At that time only about 200 Ashkenazic Jews lived in Jerusalem. (There were about 1,000 Sephardic Jews.) The sudden influx of 1,000 Ashkenazic Jews created an economic crisis, because the Jerusalem community had no infrastructure or facilities to help such a large group."
135	4/8/1799 Nathan D. Jensen, "General Jean Andoche Junot," <a href="https://frenchempire.net">frenchempire.net</a> , updated 3/2022, accessed 4/30/2025	"When Napoleon left for the expedition to Egypt, Junot accompanied him and took part in the fighting on Malta. Once in Egypt he served at Rahmanieh, Chebreiss, and the Battle of the Pyramids, and then he helped repress the revolt of Cairo. In January of 1799 Junot was promoted to général de brigade and in March he was attached to Kléber's division. On April 8th, his men fought off the sizable Turkish forces at Nazareth, and then on the 11th he fought at the bridge of Yacoub and the combat of Ghazarah. On the 16th, he and his men contributed to the victory of Mount Tabor. A few months later in July Junot joined Rampon's division and served at the Battle of Abukir. He did not accompany Napoleon's return to France, instead departing Alexandria in October and being captured by the British on his way back."
136	1799 "Timeline Of Palestine's History," <a href="https://remix.aljazeera.com">remix.aljazeera.com</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Napoleon Offers Palestine As A Homeland To Jews"
137	1800	The years of peace between the Arabs and Jews, ending near the end of the 19th century <b>[[this may not have a date, it's more of a statement]]</b>
138	1831 Khaled Muhammad Safi, Associate Professor at Al-Aqsa University. "Egyptian Rule in Palestine, 1831 - 1840: A Critical Reassessment," <a href="https://palestine-studies.org">palestine-studies.org</a> , accessed 4/15/2025	Egyptian Occupation of Palestine (1831-1840): "The period of Egyptian rule in Syria and Palestine has long been considered by scholars the first expression of modern statehood in the area. According to Safi, Egyptian rule may have accelerated the process of change, but did not create it. The Egyptian period is a transitional period between the changes occurring in the eighteenth century, and the crucial changes happening in the second half of the nineteenth century. While Egyptian authorities 'opened' the country in a manner that has been associated with modernization, in fact the leadership of Dhahir al-Umar brought

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		about key changes in the economy and power structures that were then deepened under Egyptian control."
139	1858 "Land Code of 1858," <a href="https://www.encyclopedia.com">encyclopedia.com</a> , 4/3/2025	"The Ottoman Land Code of 1858 (Turkish, <i>Arazi Kanunnamesi</i> ) was an extension of the Tanzimat reforms to the areas of agricultural property and taxation. Aimed at increasing tax revenues while replacing local rule by notables with centralized administration, the code reaffirmed prior laws pertaining to land, updated some old terminology, and introduced two major innovations that, by permitting individuals to possess large areas of land, completely transformed the relationship of people to land in many parts of the Ottoman Empire during the last half of the nineteenth century."
140	1878 "Ottoman Palestine, 1878," <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 1/17/2025	"The population of Ottoman Palestine in 1878, totaling 440,850, was made up of several ethnic groups ... Some 386,320 Muslim Palestinian Arabs represented the overwhelming majority (88%) in a land, which had been under uninterrupted Muslim rule since 1187. ... There were 40,588 (9%) Christian Palestinian Arabs, belonging to the Greek Orthodox (63%) and Roman Catholic (24%), as well as the Armenian, Greek Catholic and Protestant denominations. ... Some 13,942 Jews (3%) lived in predominantly urban communities, with centers in Safed and Jerusalem as well as Hebron and Tiberias. Their economy was almost entirely dependent on remittances from Jewish communities abroad."
141	1880 Martin Gilbert, <i>The Routledge Atlas Of The Arab-Israeli Conflict</i> , 7th Edition, Google book, 2002	"By 1880 the Jews formed the majority of the population of Jerusalem."
142	3/1/1881 Joan D. Charles, "The Russian Colony of Middlesex County: Virginia's Lost Colony 1882-1883," <a href="https://www.jewishmag.com">jewishmag.com</a> , 7/2012	Pogroms: "March 1, 1881 Czar Alexandria II was assassinated and rumors abound that it was a Jewish conspiracy. Supposedly spontaneous riots, known as pogroms, erupted aimed at the Jewish population. Some historians theorize the pogroms were government inspired, others claim Russian and Greek merchants were envious of successful Jewish businessmen. In southern Russia, homes and businesses were set afire, Jewish citizens beaten and killed. As a result, Russian officials encouraged emigration. Whatever the reasons for these riots, spontaneous or planned, government instigated or citizen centered, the Jews of Russia were targeted for obliteration."
143	1882 "The First Aliyah (1882-1903)," <a href="https://gov.il">gov.il</a> , last updated 6/2/2024	The First Aliyah (1882-1903): "The influx of immigrants into the Land of Israel during the years 1882-1903 is known as 'The First Aliyah.' This was the first large wave of immigrants that were motivated by nationalism. During these years some 25,000 Jews emigrated from Russia and Rumania, and 2,500 arrived from Yemen."
144	4/28/1882 "Ottoman Policy and Restrictions on Jewish Settlement in Palestine: 1881-1908-Part I," <a href="https://www.jstor.org">jstor.org</a> , Vol. 10, No. 3, Page 313, 10/1974	Ottomans Sanction Jewish Immigration: "With growing numbers of Russian Jews applying to the Ottoman Consul-General at Odessa for visas to enter Palestine, the following notice was posted outside his office a few months later, on April 28, 1882:  The Ottoman Government informs all [Jews] wishing to immigrate into Turkey that they are not permitted to settle in Palestine. They may immigrate into the other provinces of [the Empire] and settle as they wish, provided only that they become Ottoman subjects and accept the obligation to fulfil the laws of the Empire."
145	7/31/1882 "Rishon LeZion, Israel," <a href="https://lublin.eu">lublin.eu</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	Zionist Settlement Established in Palestine: "Rishon LeZion (also spelled Rishon LeZiyyon), is a city in Israel, located on the Mediterranean Sea, south of Tel Aviv. It was founded on 31 July 1882 as a farm settlement by a group of 10 Jewish immigrants (members of the Hovovei Zion movement – Lovers of Zion) from Kharkiv. It was the first Zionist settlement established in Palestine. In 1883, the first well was drilled here."
146	1885 "Historical Timeline," <a href="https://www.un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	Zionism coined: "The term 'Zionism' first coined by the Viennese writer, Nathan Birnbaum."
147	6/24/1891 "The Roots of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: 1882-1914,"	Arab Leaders Demand Sultan Issue Decree Forbidding Zionist Immigrants Acquiring Land: "1891. On June 24 of that year, a group of Arab Jerusalem notables sent a telegram to the Sultan's grand vizier which requested a halt to the immigration of Jews into Palestine and a ban on the purchase of land by Jews. This complaint was triggered by rumors of the impending arrival of a large

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	digitalcommons.iwu.edu, Page 18 Accessed 2024	number of Russian Jewish immigrants, and was answered by the appointment of an official commission, which was charged with finding a solution to the problem."
148	3/15/1893 "Responses Of Prominent Arabs Towards Zionist Aspirations And Colonization Prior To 1908," Asian And African Studies, 16, 2007, sav.sk, 1/22/1944	Mufti of Jerusalem Stalls Land Sales to Jews: "... In a letter dated March 15th, 1893, 'J. Frutiger & Co.' were complaining to the German consul von Tischendorf about the Jerusalem Governor and the 'Commission for Sale' which was chaired by Muhammad Tahir al-Husayni. They were both blocking the sale of properties to the Jews, even though the ban on land sales to Jews had been abolished some time ago. The Mufti was pretending that the ban, according to the new regulations, was still effective. He was using delaying tactics and hampering not only land sales to foreign Jews, but to Ottoman Jews as well. In doing so, he was trying to complicate the sales as much as possible. ..."
149	10/15/1894 "Alfred Dreyfus and the 'Dreyfus Affair'," encyclopedia.ushmm.org, accessed 2/27/2025	Dreyfus Affair: "...In the fall of 1894, French intelligence services discovered that a secret military document (known as the bordereau) had been sent by a French officer to the military attaché of the German embassy in Paris. This was an act of treason. ... Dreyfus, he was arrested on October 15, 1894, and court-martialed. ... For Theodor Herzl, this seemed to prove that assimilation was no defense against antisemitism, leading him to believe that Zionism and the creation of a Jewish State would be the only solution to the problem of antisemitism."
150	1896 "Historical Timeline," un.org, accessed 2/10/2025	"Theodor Herzl, founder of the Zionist movement, calls for 'restoration of the Jewish State'."
151	2/14/1896 "This week in Jewish history   Theodor Herzl publishes The Jewish State," worldjewishcongress.org, accessed 2/25/2025	Herzl, Founder of Zionist Movement, Calls for 'Restoration of the Jewish State': "Theodor Herzl published the pamphlet Der Judenstaat (The Jewish State), outlining his vision for the founding of a future independent Jewish state. The seminal book was published in the context of rising antisemitism in Europe, culminating in the Dreyfus Affair in 1894."
152	8/29/1897 "Herzl: Up Close and Personal," azm.org, accessed 1/2/2025	<b>Herzl founded the Zionist Organization:</b> "Despite ridicule from Jewish leaders, who regarded this plan as too extreme, Herzl's ideas were greeted with enthusiasm by Jewish masses in Eastern Europe. Herzl convened the first Zionist Congress in Basle, Switzerland on August 29-31, 1897. The congress established the World Zionist Organization, electing Herzl as its first president."
153	8/29/1897 "Zionist Congress: First Zionist Congress & Basel Program," jewishvirtuallibrary.org, accessed 2/25/2025	1st Zionist Congress: "The first Zionist Congress was called by Theodor Herzl as a symbolic Parliament for those in sympathy with the implementation of Zionist goals. Herzl had planned to hold the gathering in Munich, but due to local Jewish opposition he transferred the gathering to Basel, Switzerland."
154	8/30/1897 "Zionist Congress: First Zionist Congress & Basel Program," jewishvirtuallibrary.org, accessed 2/25/2025	Aim of the First Zionist Congress: "In the version submitted to the Congress on the second day of its deliberations (August 30) by a committee under the chairmanship of Max Nordau, it was stated: 'The aim of Zionism is to create for the Jewish people a home in Eretz-Israel secured by law.' To meet halfway the request of numerous delegates, the most prominent of whom was Leo Motzkin, who sought the inclusion of the phrase 'by international law,' a compromise formula proposed by Herzl was eventually adopted ..."
155	8/28/1898 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, palquest.org, accessed 2/19/2025	2nd Zionist Congress 28 August 1898 - 31 August 1898: "In addition to its political-diplomatic activity, the 2nd Zionist Congress focuses its attention on overcoming the opposition of Jewish community leaders to its plan to 'conquer' the Jewish communities to Zionism. It lays the foundation of the Jewish Colonial Trust as a financial instrument to raise funds for the development of Jewish colonization in Palestine."
156	10/18/1898 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 37	"... [Theodor] Herzl travelled to Ottoman Palestine to meet with Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany. However, the meeting with the Kaiser turned out to be only ceremonial, and the Kaiser refused to commit himself. ..."
157	3/20/1899 "Zionism: Jewish Colonial Trust,"	Colonial Trust: "The Jewish Colonial Trust was the first Zionist bank. It was founded at the Second Zionist Congress and incorporated in London on March 20, 1899. The JCT was intended to be the financial instrument of the Zionist

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	jewishvirtuallibrary.org, 2/7/2025	Organization and was to obtain capital and credit to help attain a charter for Palestine."
158	8/15/1899 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, palquest.org, accessed 2/19/2025	3rd Zionist Congress 15 August 1899 - 18 August 1899: "The 3rd Zionist Congress ratifies the establishment of the Jewish Colonial Trust, a financial instrument to develop Jewish colonization in Palestine, and decides that its funds could be spent only in Palestine and Syria."
159	8/13/1900 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, palquest.org, accessed 2/19/2025	4th Zionist Congress 13 August 1900 - 16 August 1900: "The 4th Zionist Congress resolves that a Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael (Jewish National Fund) be founded as an organization charged to buy and develop land in Palestine."
160	12/26/1901 "Zionist Congresses," encyclopedia.com, accessed 3/9/2025	5th Zionist Congress: "Herzl presented this Congress, held in Basle on Dec. 26–30, 1901, with the greatest of his achievements – an interview with the sultan. He also presented a report on the initial activities of the Jewish Colonial Trust. These achievements, however, did not satisfy many of the delegates, especially a group of young men who organized the "Democratic Fraction. They advanced the concept of Zionism as an internal Jewish renaissance and demanded serious attention to the problems of Jewish culture, instead of concentrating solely on political activities, which they regarded as sterile. The main achievement of this Congress was the establishment of the "Jewish National Fund (jnf) on the lines proposed by Hermann "Schapira at the First Congress."
161	12/29/1901 "Jewish National Fund Is Founded," israelled.org, accessed 1/13/2025	Jewish National Fund Established: "The idea for a national fund to finance land acquisition in Palestine predated the Zionist movement. It was first proposed by Rabbi Judah Alkalai, leader of the Jewish community in Zemun on the outskirts of Belgrade, some 50 years earlier. ... The Congress resolved to call the organization the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth L'Israel) ... In 1905, the JNF began buying land."
162	1903 "Timeline: The Palestinian Nakba (Catastrophe) & Establishment of Israeli Apartheid," imeu.org, 5/8/2013	"In 1903, there were approximately 25,000 Jews in Palestine, and about 500,000 Muslims and Christians."
163	4/8/1903 Corydon Ireland, "The pogrom that transformed 20th," news.harvard.edu, 4/9/2009	Kishinev Pogrom Kills 49 Jews: "... a mild disturbance against local Jews rattled Kishinev, ... Gangs of 10 or 20 armed with hatchets and knives stormed through the town's narrow streets and into its courtyards, where Jewish families defended themselves with garden implements and other meager weapons. In the end, 49 Jews were killed, an untold number of Jewish women were raped, and 1,500 Jewish homes were damaged. ... More than that, the incident brought the word pogrom to the world stage and set off reverberations that changed the course of Jewish history for the next century. ..."
164	8/26/1903 Alona Ferber, "This Day in Jewish History   1903: Herzl Proposes Kenya (Not Uganda) as a Safe Haven for the Jews," haaretz.com, 8/26/2015	6th Zionist Congress / Uganda or Kenya Scheme: "On August 26, 1903, the founding father of Zionism, Theodor Herzl, proposed British East Africa as a safe haven for Jews, speaking at the Sixth Zionist Congress. The 'Uganda scheme,' as it is usually called - even though the territory proposed was in part of today's Kenya - caused bitter controversy within the Zionist movement. ... The 'Uganda scheme' is often misunderstood as a plan to abandon the dream of a Jewish state in the Mideast and opt for the next best thing instead. But for Herzl, Uganda was a stopgap measure to protect Jews from anti-Semitism and violence until the Zionist dream of a homeland in Palestine could be fulfilled."
165	1904 "Immigration to Israel: The Second Aliyah," jewishvirtuallibrary.org, accessed 4/27/2025	The Second Aliyah (1904-1914): "The Second Aliyah, in the wake of pogroms in Czarist Russia and the ensuing eruption of anti-Semitism, had a profound impact on the complexion and development of modern Jewish settlement in Palestine. Most of its members were young people inspired by socialist ideals. Many models and components of the rural settlement enterprise came into being at this time, such as "national farms" where rural settlers were trained; the first kibbutz, Degania (1909); and Ha-Shomer, the first Jewish self-defense organization in Palestine. The Ahuzat Bayit neighborhood, established as a suburb of Jaffa, developed into Tel Aviv, the first modern all-Jewish city. The Hebrew language was revived as a spoken tongue, and Hebrew literature and Hebrew newspapers were published. Political parties were founded and

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		workers' agricultural organizations began to form. These pioneers laid the foundations that were to put the yishuv (the Jewish community) on its course toward an independent state. In all, 40,000 Jews immigrated during this period, but absorption difficulties and the absence of a stable economic base caused nearly half of them to leave."
166	7/27/1905 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, palquest.org, accessed 2/19/2025	7th Zionist Congress 27 July 1905 - 2 August 1905: "The 7th Zionist Congress is briefed by the investigatory commission about the Uganda's 'unsuitability' for Jewish mass settlement and adopts a resolution opposing any alternative to Palestine."
167	7/14/1907 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, palquest.org, accessed 2/19/2025	8th Zionist Congress 14 July 1907 - 21 July 1907: "The Zionist Congress decides to give precedence to practical colonization steps in Palestine (as opposed to obtaining an internationally recognized charter), to establish a Palestine branch of the organization, and to form a Palestine Land Development Company. The meeting is held in The Hague in order to give high visibility to the Zionist Congress during the Second International Peace Conference (June-October 1907), attended by representatives of world powers, that will lead to what is known as the 1907 Hague Convention."
168	1908 "Historical Timeline," <a href="#">un.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	"First Palestinian anti-Zionist weekly newspaper is published by Arab Christian Najib Nassar."
169	12/1/1909 "The Story of Degania," <a href="#">nlop.org</a> , 11/26/2018	First Kibbutz: "The first kibbutz was Degania, established on December 1, 1909, corresponding to the 18th of Kislev. It is situated between the southern Sea of Galilee and the Jordan River, in what today is known as Northern Israel. They named their new settlement Degania after the five varieties of grain that would grow on the land."
170	12/26/1909 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, palquest.org, accessed 2/19/2025	9th Zionist Congress 26 December 1909 - 30 December 1909: "Zionist representatives from Palestine participate in the congress for the first time. Differences between 'practical' Zionists and 'political' Zionists on how to implement the Zionist agenda are not resolved. The congress decides to create a cooperative settlement society in Palestine."
171	8/9/1911 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, palquest.org, accessed 2/19/2025	10th Zionist Congress 9 August 1911 - 15 August 1911: "The friction between practical and political Zionists comes to an end through the adoption of the 'synthetic' approach proposed by Chaim Weizmann. The congress adopts the position that the Jewish problem could be solved only by Jewish emigration to Palestine."
172	9/2/1913 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, palquest.org, accessed 2/19/2025	11th Zionist Congress 2 September 1913 - 9 September 1913: "The congress defines immigration to Palestine as a Zionist obligation, a duty of each Zionist. It calls for establishing a Hebrew University in Jerusalem. (The university will be effectively created in 1925 during the British Mandate.)"
173	7/28/1914 "World War I Declarations: Topics in Chronicling America," loc.gov, accessed 2/7/2025	Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia, beginning World War I [[How does this relate?]]
174	1/21/1915 The Question of Palestine, un.org, accessed 1/13/2025	British Cabinet Member Calls for British Annexation of Palestine: "British cabinet member Herbert Samuel calls for the British annexation of Palestine in memorandum 'The Future of Palestine.'"
175	10/24/1915 "MacMahon's correspondence with Sharif Husayn (1915)," bu.edu, accessed 2/27/2025	MacMahon's correspondence with Sharif Husayn: "In a letter ... Sir Henry McMahon, then His Majesty's High Commissioner in Egypt, promises the Sharif of Mecca, Husayn ibn Ali, to 'recognise and support the independence of the Arabs within the territories proposed by him.' These territories included the Arabian peninsula, Syria (including Lebanon, Palestine, and Transjordan), and Iraq as 'purely Arab' areas and part of a future Arab state or states in the region."
176	5/16/1916 "Britain and France conclude Sykes-Picot agreement,"	Sykes-Picot Agreement: "On May 16, 1916, representatives of Great Britain and France secretly reach an accord, known as the Sykes-Picot Agreement, by which most of the Arab lands under the rule of the Ottoman Empire are to be

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	history.com, accessed 2/7/2025	divided into British and French spheres of influence with the conclusion of World War I."
177	3/26/1917 "Battles of Gaza," <a href="#">awm.gov.au</a> , accessed 2024	"The coastal city of Gaza was the heart of the main Turkish defensive position in southern Palestine. Three major battles were launched in 1917 by British and dominion forces to capture Gaza – only the third succeeded in this object. The first battle of Gaza took place on 26 March 1917. ... The second battle of Gaza took place three weeks later, beginning on 17 April 1917. ... The third battle of Gaza was begun as a feint to divert enemy forces to Gaza. The garrison was bombarded for six days, and three divisions deployed, to fool the Turks into believing that another frontal attack was imminent. The real effort, however was to be made at Beersheba, the eastern extremity of the Turkish defensive line. Beersheba fell on 31 October 1917, allowing the British and dominion forces to outflank and roll-up the Turkish defensive line. This undermined the security of Gaza, which fell to the British on 7 November 1917 after little resistance from Turkish forces."
178	4/6/1917 David B. Green, "This Day in Jewish History   1917: Ottoman Authority Orders Jews to Evacuate Tel Aviv," <a href="#">haaretz.com</a> , 4/6/2014	Ottoman Authority Orders Jews to Evacuate Tel Aviv: "A total of 1,500 Jewish evacuees are thought to have died after heading north and being forced to lead a nomadic existence. ... April 6, 1917 was the day set by the Ottoman authorities then ruling Palestine for the evacuation of the civilian population of Tel Aviv and Jaffa.  Although the Muslims who were expelled were permitted to return to their homes within days, the Jews were not able to come back to the city until after the British conquest of Palestine, later that same year."
179	4/17/1917 "Second Battle of Gaza begins," <a href="#">history.com</a> , last updated 1/25/2025	"... British forces in Palestine make their second attempt to capture the city of Gaza from the Ottoman army on April 17, 1917.  In the wake of the failed British assault on Gaza of March 26, 1917, Sir Archibald Murray, commander of British forces in the region, misrepresented the battle as a clear Allied victory, claiming Turkish losses to be triple what they actually were; in truth, at 2,400 they were significantly lower than the British total of 4,000. This led London's War Office to believe their troops were on the verge of a significant breakthrough in Palestine and to order Murray to renew the attack immediately.  Though the previous assault had caught the Turks by surprise, the second one did not: the German general in charge of the troops at Gaza, Friedrich Kress von Kressenstein, was by now well aware of British intentions. By the time the British launched their second round of attacks on April 17, the Turks had accordingly strengthened their defenses and extended their forces along the road from Gaza to the nearby town of Beersheba. ... After three days and heavy losses—the British casualty figure, of 6,444 men, was three times that of the Turks—Murray's subordinate commander, Sir Charles Dobell, was forced to call off the British attacks, ending the Second Battle of Gaza with the city still firmly in Turkish control."
180	10/1917 Wolfgang G. Schwanitz, "The 'Ottoman Balfour Declaration,' Winter 2018, Volume 25: Number 1, <a href="#">meform.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025 (unable to find day)	Ottoman Authorities Declare String of Draconian Steps Aimed at Destroying Jewish Community: "In October 1917, as British forces knocked at Jerusalem's gates, the Ottoman authorities declared a string of draconian steps aimed at destroying the Jewish community in Palestine (the Yishuv).  Should the Turks be driven from Palestine, threatened Djemal Pasha, governor of the Levant and one of the triumvirs who ran the Ottoman Empire during World War I, no Jews would live to welcome the British forces."
181	10/31/1917 MAJ Sean VW Childs, "Beersheba And The Art Of Deception," <a href="#">PDF</a> <a href="#">army.gov.au</a> , accessed 5/25/2025	"The British victory at Beersheba in Palestine on October 31, 1917 was a part of the Third Battle of Gaza."
182	11/2/1917 "The Balfour Declaration," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , 9/1/2016	"The Balfour Declaration is the letter of November 2, 1917 from British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour to Zionist leader Baron Rothschild which expressed the British government's support for the establishment of a 'national home for the Jewish people' in Palestine."
183	11/2/1917	Balfour Declaration: British government issues Balfour Declaration. "November 2nd, 1917 Dear Lord Rothschild,



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	"Balfour Declaration 1917," avalon.law.yale.edu, accessed 1/2/2025	I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet. '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, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.'  I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation. Yours sincerely, Arthur James Balfour"
184	11/2/1917 "Why did Britain promise Palestine to Arabs and Zionists?" iwm.org.uk, accessed 2/27/2025	British Already Promised Palestine to Arabs: "But when the Balfour Declaration was signed, the British had already promised Palestine to Arabs as an independent state and promised the French government that it would be an internationally administered zone."
185	11/2/1917 "More than a century on: The Balfour Declaration explained," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 11/2/2018	"The Balfour Declaration, which resulted in a significant upheaval in the lives of Palestinians, was issued on November 2, 1917. The declaration turned the Zionist aim of establishing a Jewish state in Palestine into a reality when Britain publicly pledged to establish 'a national home for the Jewish people' there. .... The pledge is generally viewed as one of the main catalysts of the Nakba – the ethnic cleansing of Palestine in 1948 – and the conflict that ensued with the Zionist state of Israel."
186	11/2/1917 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="https://www.adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/15/2025	"Issuing of Boycott (on the Jewish community of Palestine)"
187	11/13/1917 "How Well Do You Know the Battle of Mughar Ridge?" proprofs.com, updated 2/17/2024	"The Battle of Mughar Ridge, a pivotal engagement during World War I, occurred on November 13-14, 1917, as part of the Sinai and Palestine Campaign. This campaign was a complex series of military operations aimed at securing control of the Middle East and protecting British interests in the Suez Canal, involving extensive fighting across the deserts and mountains of modern-day Israel, Palestine, and Egypt."
188	11/17/1917 (circa) DVA (Department of Veterans' Affairs), "Sinai and Palestine Campaign 28 January 1915 to 31 October 1918," <a href="https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au">anzacportal.dva.gov.au</a> , last updated 7/28/2022	"The success in the third battle of Gaza allowed the EEF to advance further into Palestine for another month before the Ottomans could regroup. In that time, EEF units under the command of General Sir Edmund Allenby captured the port of Jaffa, most of southern Judea and, on 9 December 1917, the city of Jerusalem. British Prime Minister Lloyd George welcomed the victory as a 'Christmas' morale booster after costly battles on the Western Front that year."
189	12/9/1917 "Jerusalem surrenders to British troops," history.com, accessed 2/7/2025	"On the morning of December 9, 1917, after Turkish troops move out of the region after only a single day's fighting, officials of the Holy City of Jerusalem offer the keys to the city to encroaching British troops."
190	1/8/1918 Dave Roos, "Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points: How a Vision for World Peace Failed," <a href="https://www.history.com">history.com</a> , 1/29/2025	Woodrow Wilson Announces his Fourteen Points: "In a speech before Congress on January 8, 1918, Wilson laid out his "14 Points," an ambitious blueprint for ending World War I that emphasized "national self-determination" for both small and large nations, and included the creation of a cooperative League of Nations to peaceably resolve all future disputes."
191	2/21/1918 "Allied troops capture Jericho," <a href="https://www.history.com">history.com</a> , last updated 1/31/2025	"... combined Allied forces of British troops and the Australian mounted cavalry capture the city of Jericho in Palestine after a three-day battle with Turkish troops.  Commanded by British General Edmund Allenby, the Allied troops began the offensive on Tuesday, February 19, on the outskirts of Jerusalem. Despite battling adverse weather conditions and a determined enemy in the Turks, the Allies were able to move nearly 20 miles toward Jericho in just three days. On the morning of February 21, it was apparent that the Turkish line had been broken, and the Allied forces entered the holy city of Jericho without much

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		resistance at just after 8 a.m. Upon realizing they had lost control of the city, Turkish troops chose to retreat rather than fight. During the three-day battle, Allied troops captured 46 Turkish prisoners."
192	3/8/1918 (circa) John Davies, "Palestine. Battle of Tell'Asur. 25 Bn Royal Welsh Fusiliers. 8-12 March 1918." <a href="http://menonthegates.org.uk">menonthegates.org.uk</a> , 10/9/2017	"In March 1918 operations were planned to the west of the Jordan Valley to deprive Turkish forces of the roads and to isolate the lower part of the Valley. The objective was to secure a line from Wadi Auja on the west of the valley and running north west to Sinjil and Arura. .... By 8.30pm on 9 March they had moved forward and under cover of darkness had descended the paths in single file to reach the base of the Wadi Nimur. ... They reached the top at 3.00am and after a short hand to hand fight quickly overcame the enemy. They held the position fighting off counter-attacks. They remained in this position until 11 March when a further advance was made. A new line was established and all objectives had been achieved."
193	3/21/1918 (circa) Lucy Shaninghale, Overview, First Transjordan attack on Amman, <a href="http://barnesandnoble.com">barnesandnoble.com</a> , accessed 4/15/2025	"The First Transjordan attack on Amman (known to the British as the First Attack on Amman) and to their enemy as the First Battle of the Jordan took place between 21 March and 2 April 1918, as a consequence of the successful Battle of Tell 'Asur which occurred after the Capture of Jericho in February and the Occupation of the Jordan Valley began, during the Sinai and Palestine Campaign of World War I. During the First Transjordan attack large incursions into Ottoman territory occurred."
194	4/30/1918 "Es Salt Raid," <a href="http://awm.gov.au">awm.gov.au</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"Es Salt, a village in Palestine 23 km west of Amman, was the scene of heavy fighting between 30 April and 3 May 1918. The fighting occurred as part of the second 'raid' mounted east of the Jordan River by General Sir Edmund Allenby's Egyptian Expeditionary Force. The actual raiding troops – the Australian Mounted, ANZAC Mounted, and British 60th Infantry Divisions, and the Imperial Camel Corps Brigade – were commanded by Lieutenant General Sir Harry Chauvel and their aim was to secure a launching point for operations against the key railway junction at Deraa. The operation progressed well initially with Es Salt being seized by the evening of 30 April. Increasingly determined Turkish resistance, including counter-attacks that threatened the flanks and rear of the advanced elements of the raiding force, eventually forced a withdrawal back to the Jordan on 3 May 1918. The raid failed in its objectives but did serve a purpose in that it encouraged Turkish commanders to believe Allenby's next major effort would be launched across the Jordan, when in fact it would be launched along the coastal plain."
195	7/14/1918 The Anzac Memorial page, <a href="http://anzacmemorial.nsw.gov.au">anzacmemorial.nsw.gov.au</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	The Battle of Abu Tellul: "1918 – The Battle of Abu Tellul [a hill on the west bank of the Jordan River in Palestine] was fought during the Sinai and Palestine Campaign, on the west bank of the Jordan River. The Australian Light Horse unit defending the heights at Mussallabeh was attacked by a German and Ottoman force."
196	8/12/1918 "The 'Ottoman Balfour Declaration'," <a href="http://meforum.org">meforum.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	Ottoman Authorities Declare String of Draconian Steps Aimed at Destroying Jewish Community: "... Grand Vizier Talaat Pasha, Djemal's co-triumvir, issued an official declaration in the name of the Ottoman government abolishing these restrictions and expressing sympathy 'for the establishment of a religious and national Jewish center in Palestine by well-organized immigration and colonization.'"
197	9/19/1918 (circa) "Battle of Megiddo," <a href="http://nam.ac.uk">nam.ac.uk</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"The Battle of Megiddo (19-25 September 1918) was the climactic battle of the Sinai and Palestine campaign of the First World War (1914-18). German and Ottoman forces found themselves encircled by British Empire and French forces under General Sir Edmund Allenby."
198	9/26/1918 "Revoluções no Mundo Árabe e Islâmico: Regimes Políticos, Síria e Irã – 2012," PDF, <a href="http://icarabe.org">icarabe.org</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	"The last Ottoman troops evacuate from Syria. An interim government is created in Damascus, headed by the Algerian notable Prince Sa'id al-Jaza'iri."
199	10/30/1918 "Sinai and Palestine Campaign," <a href="http://considerthesourceny.org">considerthesourceny.org</a> , accessed 5/2/2025	"World War I was fought in many theaters of the world, including the Middle East. The Ottoman Empire, consisting of present-day Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Jordan, and parts of Saudi Arabia and Armenia, was a major power in the Middle East at the beginning of the war. The Ottoman Empire joined the Central Powers late in 1914 after the secret Ottoman-German Alliance was signed. In the Sinai and Palestine, hostilities between the Allied Powers (primarily Britain

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		and Russia) and the Central Powers (primarily the Ottoman Empire and Germany) began in 1915 when the Ottomans launched an unsuccessful attack across the Sinai to try to capture the Suez Canal, threatening Russian and British territories and communication. After another unsuccessful Ottoman attack in 1916, the British went on the offensive, attacking into Palestine. Late in 1917, the British captured Gaza and Jerusalem. Hostilities officially ended on October 30, 1918 with the signing of the Armistice of Mudros and, shortly thereafter, the Ottoman Empire was dissolved and the Turkish War of Independence began."
200	11/11/1918 "Armistice on the Western Front," theworldwar.org, accessed 2/8/2025	Armistice Ending WWI: "On Nov. 11, 1918, after more than four years of horrific fighting and the loss of millions of lives, the guns on the Western Front fell silent. Although fighting continued elsewhere, the armistice between Germany and the Allies was the first step to ending World War I. The global reaction was one of mixed emotions: relief, celebration, disbelief and a profound sense of loss."
201	1919 "Immigration to Israel: The Third Aliyah," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	The Third Aliyah (1919-1923): "This Aliyah, a continuation of the Aliyah ... Second Aliyah (which was interrupted by World War I), was triggered by the October Revolution in Russia, the ensuing pogroms there and in Poland and Hungary, the British conquest of Palestine and the Balfour Declaration. Most members of the Third Aliyah were young halutzim (pioneers) from Eastern Europe. Although the British Mandatory regime imposed Aliyah quotas, the yishuv numbered 90,000 by the end of this period. The new immigrants built roads and towns, and projects such as the draining of marshes in the Jezreel Valley and the Hefer Plain were undertaken. The General Federation of Labor (Histadrut) was established, representative institutions for the yishuv were founded (the Elected Assembly and the National Council), and the Haganah (the clandestine Jewish defense organization) was formed. Agricultural settlement expanded, and the first industrial enterprises were established. Approximately 40,000 Jews arrived in Palestine during the Third Aliyah; relatively few returned to their countries of origin."
202	1/3/1919 "Faisal-Weizmann Agreement Is Signed," <a href="http://israeled.org">israeled.org</a> , accessed 2024	Faisal-Weizmann Agreement: "... an agreement of mutual respect and cooperation between Arabs and Jews in the Middle East. ... The meeting took place amidst growing discontent among both Zionists and Arab nationalists about the future of Palestine following World War I and the national aspirations of both sides. ... In the agreement, Faisal recognized the contents of the Balfour Declaration, agreeing to a Jewish presence in the Holy Land as long as Arab independence would be granted in the formerly Ottoman-controlled Middle East. However, the Faisal-Weizmann agreement never came to fruition because the League of Nations created mandates in the Middle East based on the British and French Sykes-Picot Agreement."
203	1/27/1919 "First Palestine Arab Congress in Jerusalem (1919)," <a href="http://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 12/5/2024	1st Palestine Congress: "The first of a series of Palestine Arab Congresses that took place from 1919 to 1928. Under the presidency of Aref al-Dajani, former Mayor of Jerusalem, it resolved to reject Zionism, the Balfour Declaration and foreign involvement in the Middle East, and called for Palestine to be part of an independent Greater Syria under the authority of Faisal, son of Hussein, Sharif of Mecca."
204	1/29/1919 "Secretary's Notes of a Conversation Held in M. Pichon's Room at the Quai d'Orsay, Paris, on Thursday, 6 February, 1919, at 3 p.m.," <a href="http://history.state.gov">history.state.gov</a> , 2/6/1919	Emir Feisal Memo to Peace Conference: "Emir Feisal said that ... In his memorandum of January 29th to the Peace Conference, he had asked for the independence of all the Arabic speaking peoples in Asia, from the line Alexandretta-Diarbekir southward. He based his request on the following points:— (i) This area was once the home of important civilisations, and its people still have the capacity to play their part in the world."
205	2/3/1919 "Zionist Case Is Presented at Paris Peace Conference," <a href="http://israeled.org">israeled.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	Zionist Organization Presents Case for a Jewish Homeland in Palestine: "A delegation of the Zionist Organization led by Chaim Weizmann presents the case for a Jewish homeland in Palestine to the Paris Peace Conference at the conclusion of World War I. The statement, which included suggested boundaries, proposed that the newly established British Mandate should promote Jewish immigration and settlement, encourage self-government and ensure religious freedoms. ..."
206	9/21/1919 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 54	"In 1919, when indigenous Palestinian Arabs constituted nine-tenths of the population of the country, Chaim Weizmann ... president of the Zionist Organization and later first president of Israel, viewed the Palestinian Arabs as a

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		'backwards race' ... declaring in an address to the English Zionist Federation on 21 September 1919: By a Jewish National Home I mean the creation of such conditions that as the country is developed we can pour in a considerable number of immigrants, and finally establish such a society in Palestine that Palestine shall be as Jewish as England is English, or American American ..."
207	2/27/1920 "The Palestine Arab Congress," jewishvirtuallibrary.org, accessed 1/13/2025	2nd Palestinian Congress: "The authorities had banned all Arab political gatherings and prevented the congress convening on May 15, 1920, after the San Remo Conference. Some of the would-be delegates sent a letter to the Syrian National Congress, stating their position and asking that they form a Palestinian delegation from Palestinian representatives present in Damascus that would travel directly to Europe to defend the Palestinian case. According to the Survey of Palestine, the delegates met earlier in Damascus on February 27, 1920. They posited an independent Palestine within a united Syrian state, denounced Zionism, and demanded an end to Jewish immigration. On May 31, Palestinian emigres met at the Arab Club in Damascus and resolved to form 'The Palestinian Arab Society.'"
208	3/1/1920 Judah Ari Gross, "The hidden American history of one of Zionism's foundational battles: Tel Hai," timesofisrael.com, 5/4/2022	Fighting Kills 6 Jews, Unknown Number of Arabs: "Tel Hai ... In total, six Jews were killed in the fighting ... — along with an unknown number of Arabs. This group of six would quickly become known as 'Trumpeldor and his comrades.'"
209	4/4/1920 "Nabi Musa Riots," jerusalemstory.com, accessed 1/31/2025	First Large-scale Zionist-Palestinian Clashes, 5 Jews and 4 Palestinians Killed, 216 Jews and 23 Palestinians Wounded: "Violent clashes between Palestinians and Jews that broke out in the Old City of Jerusalem between Sunday, April 4, and Wednesday, April 7, 1920. The annual, week-long Nabi Musa festival gathered Muslim pilgrims in Jerusalem ... Prominent Palestinian nationalists gave speeches ... promoting Arab nationalism and denouncing Zionism. Jewish bystanders threw stones at the crowd, sparking riots ... In the end, 5 Jews and 4 Palestinians were killed, 216 Jews and 23 Palestinians were injured, and about 300 Jews were evacuated from the Old City."
210	4/19/1920 "Conference of San Remo," britannica.com, updated 4/12/2024	San Remo Peace Conference: "(April 19–26, 1920), international meeting convened at San Remo, on the Italian Riviera, to decide the future of the former territories of the Ottoman Turkish Empire, one of the defeated Central Powers in World War I; it was attended by the prime ministers of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and representatives of Japan, Greece, and Belgium."
211	4/25/1920 "75 years: The British Mandate of Palestine is officially terminated as the state of Israel..." britishonlinearchives.com, 5/14/2023	<b>British Mandate Granted:</b> "The British army occupied Palestine, formerly part of Ottoman Syria, in 1917. The British mandate was granted on 25th April 1920 at the San Remo Conference (at which the term 'Palestine' was used to denote the land west of the River Jordan)."
212	4/25/1920 Martin Gilbert, The Routledge Atlas Of The Arab-Israeli Conflict, 7th Edition, Google book, 2002	<b>Arabs Kill 1 Jew, Settlement Abandoned:</b> "Bnei Yehuda ... Following the murder by Arabs of a Jewish settler, the whole settlement was abandoned. Unlike most of the other abandoned settlements, it was not resettled."
213	6/15/1920 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," uca.edu, accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Jewish Self-Defense Organization (Haganah) Established:</b> "The Jewish Self-Defense Organization (Haganah) was established by Vladimir Jabotinsky ...."
214	6/20/1920 "Haganah," justvision.org, accessed 4/28/2025	"Haganah, (Hebrew for 'defense') A Zionist paramilitary group formed in 1920 with the expressed goal of defending the growing Jewish population in British mandate Palestine against attacks by Arab residents. The group later became part of the Jewish resistance against the British presence. In addition to its paramilitary activities, the Haganah actively established new Jewish settlements in and supported illegal Jewish immigration to Palestine."
215	7/24/1920 "75 years: The British Mandate of Palestine is	<b>League of Nations Approves British Mandate:</b> "... the [British] mandate was approved by the fledgling League of Nations."

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	A. Event Date(s)	B. Event / Excerpt
	officially terminated as the state of Israel...," britishonlinearchives.com, 5/14/2023	
216	8/10/1920 "The Treaty of Sevres," historylearning.com, accessed 2/3/2025	<b>The Treaty of Sèvres:</b> "The Treaty of Sèvres was one of a series of treaties signed by the Central Powers after World War One. It ordered the partitioning of the Ottoman Empire, which led to its ultimate annihilation. The treaty, which liquidated the Ottoman Empire and virtually abolished Turkish sovereignty, greatly angered the Turkish. Signed on 10 August 1920 following 15 months of planning, the Treaty of Sèvres was designed to strangle the 'Sick Man of Europe'. Italy, Britain and France signed it on behalf of the victorious Allies. The Treaty of Sèvres divided the territory of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East. France took over Lebanon, Syria and territory in southern Anatolia, while Britain took possession of Palestine and Iraq, gaining generous oil concessions in the process. These terms were decided in the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1917. ..."
217	12/1/1920 "The League of Nations," ungeneva.org, accessed 2/7/2025	<b>The League of Nations Formed:</b> "The League of Nations (1920 – 1946) was the first intergovernmental organization established 'to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security.' It is often referred to as the 'predecessor' of the United Nations. Its founding document – the Covenant of the League of Nations – was drafted during the peace negotiations at the end of the First World War. It was composed of 26 articles, and covered many aspects of the organization, such as the conditions for membership, the functions of the principal organs, the mechanisms for a peaceful settlement of international disputes, and the obligations of the Member States. The Covenant also contained the main principles on which the League was built."
218	12/13/1920 James Sorene, "Balfour 100   British policy in Palestine 1917–1925," fathomjournal.org, issue date 2017, accessed 1/13/2025	<b>3rd Palestinian Congress:</b> "The third Palestinian Congress was held in Haifa on 13 December and the delegates elected an Arab Executive and demanded a native government elected by the pre-war Arabic speaking population."
219	1921 "The British Mandate," embassies.gov.il, accessed 2/10/2025	"The territory of the British Mandate included land on both sides of the Jordan River, encompassing the present-day countries of Israel and Jordan. About 77% of this Mandate was east of the river Jordan River, and in 1921, Great Britain created there a separate administrative entity called Transjordan."
220	3/12/1921 Fred Glueckstein, "Finest Hour 196, Second Quarter 2022," winstonchurchill.org, 6/14/2023	Cairo Conference to Discuss British Mandate: "The Cairo Conference began on Saturday, 12 March. The chief question to be discussed was the British mandates. ..."
221	3/17/1921 Fred Glueckstein, "Finest Hour 196, Second Quarter 2022," winstonchurchill.org, 6/14/2023	British Sever Transjordan from Palestine: "The Cairo Conference ... the decision was made was that the Transjordan region should indeed be separated from the rest of Palestine, as proposed by the Middle East Department and supported by Churchill."
222	5/1/1921 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," uca.edu, accessed 2/14/2025; "1920, 1921 Arab Riots in Palestine," historycentral.com, accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Riots Kill 47 Jews and 48 Arabs, Wound 146 Jews and 73 Arabs:</b> "Some 47 Jews and 48 Arabs were killed in political violence in Jaffa, Jerusalem, and other cities on May 1-7, 1921." ... ".... a March was planned by ... (a socialist Zionist organization) with the approval of the police ... The Jewish communist party also planned a march ... Their march did not have police approval. ... When the two demonstrations met, fighting broke out between the two. The Arabs in Jaffo decided to take advantage of the mayhem and started attacking Jewish homes ... The Jewish hostel where new immigrants arrived was a notable target, ... When it was over 47 Jews, and 48 Arabs lay dead, and another 146 Jews and 73 Arabs were wounded. Most of the Arab deaths came from clashes with British troops who were trying to put down the rioting."
223	6/3/1921 Jonathan Goldman, "Immigration Quota Law In	U.S. Immigration Act of 1921: "... 'Emergency Quota Act,' ... The Act was largely a response to increasing arrivals post-World War I, aiming to restrict Jewish immigrants specifically, or Jewish and Eastern and Southern European

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	Effect," ny1920.com, 6/3/2021	immigrants in general – depending on which source one is reading. It imposed numerical limits on most countries, a 3%-of-population rule."
224	6/25/1921 "The Palestine Arab Congress," jewishvirtuallibrary.org, accessed 1/13/2025	4th Palestinian Congress: "The fourth congress, on June 25, 1921, was attended by about 100 delegates who voted to send a six-man delegation (led by Musa Kazim) to London. The delegates arrived in London in September and met with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Winston Churchill. On their way, they met Pope Benedict XV in Vatican City and attempted to meet with delegates to the League of Nations in Geneva. Responding to the congress, High Commissioner Herbert Samuel promised that the British would 'never impose a policy contrary to their religions, their political and their economic interests.'"
225	9/1/1921 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, palquest.org, accessed 2/19/2025	12th Zionist Congress 1 September 1921 - 14 September 1921: "The Zionist Congress (which had last met in 1913) welcomed the Balfour Declaration and the decision of the Allies to grant Great Britain the Mandate over Palestine. Chaim Weizmann is elected president of the World Zionist Organization."
226	1922 "The Nakba did not start or end in 1948," <a href="http://aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 5/23/2017	"Between 1922 and 1935, the Jewish population rose from nine percent to nearly 27 percent of the total population, displacing tens of thousands of Palestinian tenants ..."
227	6/3/1922 "British White Papers: Churchill White Paper," jewishvirtuallibrary.org, accessed 2/3/2025	The Churchill White Paper: "... While maintaining Britain's commitment to the Balfour Declaration and its promise of a Jewish national home in Palestine, the paper emphasized that the establishment of a national home would not impose a Jewish nationality on the Arab inhabitants of Palestine. To reduce tensions between the Arabs and Jews in Palestine, the paper called for a limitation of Jewish immigration to the economic capacity of the country to absorb new arrivals. ..."
228	7/24/1922 Multiple Contributors, "World War I and after," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 1/22/2025	Council of the League of Nations Approves Mandate for Palestine: "In July 1922 the Council of the League of Nations approved the mandate instrument for Palestine, including its preamble incorporating the Balfour Declaration and stressing the Jewish historical connection with Palestine. ... Although Transjordan—i.e., the lands east of the Jordan River—constituted three-fourths of the British mandate of Palestine, it was, despite protests from the Zionists, excluded from the clauses covering the establishment of a Jewish national home."
229	8/22/1922 "The Palestine Arab Congress," jewishvirtuallibrary.org, accessed 1/13/2025	5th Palestinian Congress: "Its leader, Musa Kazem, opposed anti-British agitation and discouraged the use of violence; he reported that possibilities still existed for progress through negotiations. The following resolutions were passed: Rejecting the new constitution.; Boycotting elections for the proposed Legislative Council.; Establishing a London bureau.; Boycotting Jewish goods, including Pinhas Rutenberg's planned electricity supply.; Forbidding land sales to Jews.; Forbidding Jewish immigration.; Pledging to oppose the establishment of a Jewish national homeland."
230	9/16/1922 "Mandate for Palestine and Memorandum by the British Government Relating to its Application to Transjordan," loc.gov, accessed 2/8/2025	League of Nations Confirms Palestine Mandate on Great Britain: "After World War I, the Covenant of the League of Nations established a system by which the League was empowered to confer upon certain of the victorious powers mandates to administer territories formerly ruled by Germany or the Ottoman Empire. ... On September 16, 1922, the Council of the League approved a mandate to Great Britain for Palestine, previously part of the Ottoman Empire. The mandate provided for the eventual creation of a Jewish state, as specified in Article 2: 'The Mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of a Jewish national home ...'"
231	10/23/1922 "1922 Census of Palestine," <a href="http://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 4/28/2025	"A census of Palestine conducted by the Mandatory government on 23 October 1922. Population figures in the census featured a breakdown by district of residence, religion, language and age. The total population of Palestine was given as 757,182, of whom 590,890 (78%) were Muslims ('Mohammedans'), 83,794 (11%) Jews, 73,024 (9%) Christians and 9,474 others. The population of Jerusalem was given as 62,578, of whom 13,413 were Muslims, 33,971 Jews, 14,699 Christians and 495 others."

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232	11/1/1922 "Ottoman Empire (1301-1922)," <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk">bbc.co.uk</a> , 9/4/2009	"The empire officially ended on the 1st November 1922, when the Ottoman sultanate was abolished and Turkey was declared a republic. The Ottoman caliphate continued as an institution, with greatly reduced authority, until it too was abolished on the 3rd March 1924."
233	1923 "Ze'ev (Vladimir) Jabotinsky," <a href="https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 4/28/2025	"In 1923, the youth movement Betar (Brith Joseph Trumpeldor) was created. The new youth movement aimed at educating its members with a military and nationalistic spirit and Jabotinsky stood at its head. During the years 1928-1929, he resided in Palestine and edited the Hebrew daily Doar Hayom while, at the same time, undertaking increased political activity. In 1929, he left the country on a lecture tour after which the British administration denied him re-entry into the country. From then on, he lived in the Diaspora." <span style="color: red;">[[need full date, sent email to organization]]</span>
234	6/16/1923 "The Palestine Arab Congress," <a href="https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	6th Palestinian Congress: "It was agreed to send another delegation to London, eschewing the more-radical policies which were advocated. A proposed campaign of non-payment of taxes, arguing no taxation without representation, was debated without a decision. Twenty-four resolutions were passed, including boycotts of Pinhas Rutenberg's Palestine Electricity Corporation and Jewish goods. In October, the more-radical National Party was formed in opposition to the Muslim-Christian Associations and the executive committee."
235	8/6/1923 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="https://www.palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	13th Zionist Congress 6 August 1923 - 18 August 1923: "The Zionist Congress discusses and rejects the participation of non-Zionist Jews in a Jewish Agency to be established as provided for in Article 4 of the Mandate. The latter had requested the Zionist Organization 'to secure the co-operation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish national home.'"
236	9/29/1923 "World War I and after," <a href="https://www.britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , updated 1/22/2025	League of Nations Mandate for Palestine In Force: "In July 1922 the Council of the League of Nations approved the mandate instrument for Palestine, ... On September 29, 1923, the mandate officially came into force."
237	1924 "Immigration to Israel: The Fourth Aliyah," <a href="https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	The Fourth Aliyah (1924-1929): "The Fourth Aliyah was a direct result of the economic crisis and anti-Jewish policies in Poland, along with the introduction of stiff immigration quotas by the United States. Most of the immigrants belonged to the middle class and brought modest sums of capital with which they established small businesses and workshops. Tel Aviv grew. Notwithstanding the yishuv's economic woes, with an economic crisis in 1926-1928, the Fourth Aliyah did much to strengthen the towns, further industrial development and reinstate Jewish labor in the villages. In all, the Fourth Aliyah brought 82,000 Jews to Palestine, of whom 23,000 left."
238	8/18/1925 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="https://www.palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	14th Zionist Congress 18 August 1925 - 31 August 1925: "... Revisionist Movement, founded by Ze'ev (Vladimir) Jabotinsky, attends the Zionist Congress for the first time. The congress continues to oppose the participation of non-Zionists within the Jewish Agency to be established as per Article 4 of the Palestine Mandate."
239	7/11/1927 "The Earthquake of July 1927," <a href="https://www.zionistarchives.org.il">zionistarchives.org.il</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"A strong earthquake struck Palestine on July 11, 1927 causing the loss of many lives and severe damage. Lasting seven seconds, it occurred shortly after 3 p.m. during a hamsin when hot winds blew in from the east. The panic-stricken population fled their collapsing homes."
240	8/30/1927 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="https://www.palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	15th Zionist Congress 30 August 1927 - 11 September 1927: "The 15th Zionist Congress discusses Jewish demographic facts - in 1927 more Jews were leaving Palestine than immigrating to it. Such a negative balance in Jewish migration will not happen again during the Mandate. Disagreements on the issue of the Jewish Agency are not resolved."
241	6/20/1928 "The Palestine Arab Congress," <a href="https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	7th Palestinian Congress: "...the congress formed a short-lived united front with Musa Kazim as president. A 48-member executive committee was elected, which selected an administrative staff consisting of a president, three secretaries and two other members. It was decided to send another delegation, the fourth, to London. It set out on March 21, 1930, after the publication of the Shaw Commission report on the 1929 riots."
242	1929 "Immigration to Israel: The Fifth Aliyah,"	The Fifth Aliyah (1929-1939): "The signal event of this aliyah wave was the Nazi accession to power in Germany (1933). Persecution and the Jews' worsening situation caused aliyah from Germany to increase, and aliyah from Eastern

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	<a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	Europe to resume. Many of the immigrants from Germany were professionals; their impact was to be felt in many fields of endeavor. Within a four-year period (1933-1936), 174,000 Jews settled in the country. The towns flourished as new industrial enterprises were founded and construction of the Haifa port and the oil refineries was completed. Throughout the country, "stockade and tower" settlements were established. During this period - in 1929 and again in 1936-39 - violent Arab attacks on the Jewish population took place, called "disturbances" by the British. The British government imposed restrictions on immigration, resulting in Aliyah Bet — clandestine, illegal immigration.  By 1940, nearly 250,000 Jews had arrived during the Fifth Aliyah (20,000 of them left later) and the yishuv's population reached 450,000. From this time on, the practice of "numbering" the waves of immigration was discontinued - which is not to say that aliyah had exhausted itself."
243	7/28/1929 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, palquest.org, accessed 2/19/2025	16th Zionist Congress 28 July 1929 - 11 August 1929: "Ending a seven-year debate, the Zionist Congress approves the inclusion of non-Zionist Jews in the Jewish Agency for Palestine, called for in Article 4 of the Mandate, and adopts its constitution. The Jewish Agency will be officially recognized by Britain in August 1930. The Congress calls for 'linking up of the Jewish Agency with the administrative apparatus of the country.' It affirms that 'the employment of Jewish labour for all branches of Jewish production in Eretz Yisrael is an indispensable condition for the growth of the Jewish Yishuv and for the realisation of Zionist aims.'"
244	8/15/1929 "al-Buraq Disturbances, 15-29 August 1929," <a href="http://palestine-studies.org">palestine-studies.org</a> , 8/15/2021	Western Wall Riots, 133 Jews killed, 339 wounded; 116 Arabs killed, 232 wounded: "The great Jewish demonstration organized by Zionist groups on August 15, 1929, at al-Buraq Wall / Western Wall of Al-Aqsa Mosque was the spark that ignited widespread clashes between Arabs and Jews in Jerusalem. It climaxed on August 23 and continued in the following days, punctuated by clashes between Arab demonstrators and the British army. The confrontations became known as the Buraq Uprising, during which 133 Jews were killed and 339 wounded, while 116 Arabs were killed and 232 wounded."
245	8/16/1929 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	Clashes Kill 133 Jews, 116 Arabs: "Arabs and Jews clashed in Jerusalem and other cities from August 16 to September 2, 1929, resulting in the deaths of 133 Jews and 116 Arabs."
246	8/22/1929 "The Hebron Massacre," <a href="http://njop.org">njop.org</a> , accessed 1/15/2025	Temple Mount Fight Kills 3 Jews and 3 Arabs: "... when three Jews and three Arabs were killed in a fight in Jerusalem, al-Husseini promoted the spread of rumors that the Jews were calling for a general massacre of the Arabs. ..."
247	8/23/1929 "The Hebron Massacre," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	Arabs Kill 67 Jews: "For many years, the small community of 800 Jews in the ancient city of Hebron lived in peace with their tens of thousands of Arab neighbors. But, on the night of August 23, 1929 ... Hebron turned into a city of terror and murder as the Arab residents led a rampaging massacre against the bewildered and helpless Jewish community. By the time the massacre ended, 67 Jews lay dead ..."
248	8/29/1929 "Reign of Terror in Safed," The Glasgow Herald, <a href="http://news.google.com">news.google.com</a> , 9/14/1929	<b>Arabs Kill 22 Jews:</b> "... women shrieking their 'jubilant refrain' from the Moslem quarter and saw men running with axes and bludgeons in their hands, urged on by women. ... Arabs had come up from the valley unexpectedly into the Jewish quarter and began at once a systematic slaughter of the Jews. Some escaped with injury only, but 22 were killed outright in the town."
249	9/5/1929 "Abd al-Hamid Shuman," <a href="http://jerusalemstory.com">jerusalemstory.com</a> , 11/7/2023	"... the Supreme Muslim Council formed the Central Committee to Aid Palestinian Victims of the al-Buraq Disturbances, ..."
250	1930 "The Nazi Rise to Power," <a href="http://encyclopedia.ushmm.org">encyclopedia.ushmm.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"The Nazi Party's meteoric rise to power began in 1930, when it attained 107 seats in Germany's parliament, the Reichstag. In July 1932, the Nazi Party became the largest political party in the Reichstag with 230 representatives"
251	1/5/1930 "Mapai Party Is Founded in Tel-Aviv," <a href="http://israeled.org">israeled.org</a> , accessed 12/5/2024	Jewish Labor Party (Mapai) Founded: "Emerging out of the mostly Russian immigration of the Second and Third Aliyah (1904-1923) two socialist leaning political parties Hapoel Hatzair (The Young Worker Party) and Ahdut Ha'avoda (Labour Unity) were created representing the bulk of Jewish laborers in Palestine. Following the creation of the Jewish Agency in 1929, a series of Arab



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		Riots broke out against the Jews in Palestine. The riots and the British reaction to them, which included considering regulations to slow the Jewish state's development, crystallized the need for political unity and consolidation in the Land of Israel. ... After the foundation of the State of Israel, Mapai was the largest party in the Knesset until it merged into the Labor Party in 1968. Israel's first four Prime Ministers were Mapai members."
252	3/1/1930 "Shaw Commission Report (1930)," ecf.org.il, accessed 2/27/2025	Shaw Commission Report: "A report issued in March 1930 by a British Commission of Inquiry, headed by jurist Walter Shaw, investigating the 1929 Palestine riots and their origins. The commission determined that the direct responsibility for the outbreak of violence lies on the Arab side, though it was not premeditated. However, it also determined that the events have their roots in Arab animosity towards Jews related in part to the rise in Jewish immigration and purchase of lands. Therefore, it recommended that British policy on these subjects be reviewed, leading to the publication of the Hope Simpson Report and the 1930 White Paper."
253	6/17/1930 "The Hebron Massacre," jewishvirtuallibrary.org, accessed 2/7/2025	3 Convicted Arabs Put to Death: Three Arabs convicted in the Hebron Massacres that started on 8/23/1929 were put to death for their involvement.
254	10/1/1930 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 60	British Report Conclusion on Impact of Jewish Immigration: "... Sir John Hope Simpson report of 1 October 1930, a British official report which was commissioned to look into the roots of Palestinian unrest and grievances under the British Mandate and following the widespread Arab-Jewish clashes of 1929. The report concluded that Palestinian fears of a devastating impact of the Zionist Yishuv and its land-purchase policies were well-founded. It also recommended limiting Jewish immigration to Palestine due to the lack of agricultural land to support it ..."
255	10/21/1930 "British Palestine Mandate: British White Papers," jewishvirtuallibrary.org, accessed 2/18/2025	1930 Passfield White Paper: "1930 Passfield White Paper ... Issued on October 21, 1930, following the release of the Shaw Commission findings on the cause of the Arab riots of 1929. The document built off the findings of the Hope-Simpson Report which investigated the possibilities for future immigration to Palestine. The paper stated that because of the shortage of arable land, Jewish settlement would be permitted only under stringent government supervision. On February 13, 1931, British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald sent a letter to Chaim Weizmann in an attempt to calm tensions by slightly easing these provisions."
256	4/5/1931 David Collier, "The Long Black Hand of October 7," jewishpress.com, 2/12/2025	Arabs Kill 3 Jews, Wound 4: "... a group of Jewish residents of Kibbutz Yagur were returning from their work at a Nesher cement factory when their vehicle was ambushed. Yaakov Zamir, Shmuel Dishel and Hinda Fishman were all murdered by the terrorists. Four other Jews were injured. ... These attacks were being carried out by a terrorist band called the Black Hand. It had its roots in the 1929 massacres, but its base of power was in the north rather than around Jerusalem or Hebron. It was a Jihadist terror group that consisted of several hundred men."
257	4/10/1931 "The Etzel and the Policy of Restraint," en.jabotinsky.org, accessed 12/5/2024	Irgun Founded: "The Etzel rose from within the Hagana, following the bloody riots of 1929. Avraham Tehomi, Hagana Commander in the Jerusalem District, resigned, together with a group of commanders, on April 10, 1931, and established 'Hagana Bet', known also as 'Irgun Bet', 'Hargun HaMakbil' (Parallel Organization) and 'Hagana Leumit' (National Defense). ..."
258	6/30/1931 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, palquest.org, accessed 2/19/2025	17th Zionist Congress 30 June 1931 - 15 July 1931: "Due to Zionist frustration over what was considered as pro-Arab British reports on the causes of al-Buraq Disturbances (August 1929) and in spite of subsequent assurances to Chaim Weizmann, delegates (especially Revisionists under Jabotinsky ) criticize the 'pro-British' policy of Weizmann. The latter resigns as head of the Zionist Organization and is replaced by Nahum Sokolow. However, the pro-British orientation continues with the increased Labor representation (Mapai) in the organization to the detriment of the Revisionists."
259	12/7/1931 "The Palestine Arab Congress," jewishvirtuallibrary.org, accessed 1/13/2025	General Islamic Congress: "... The Congress lasted for two weeks, electing an executive committee and proposing the establishment of branches throughout the Muslim world. It affirmed the holiness of the al-Aqsa Mosque ... and the importance of Palestine to all Muslims, announcing plans for ... an Islamic land company to prevent Zionists from buying land in Palestine. The final session

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		denounced Western imperialism in Muslim countries. ... It split the Palestinian national movement by excluding Christians. ... None of the conference proposals came to fruition, although it consolidated al-Husseini's position as a leader of the Palestinian anti-Zionist movement."
260	1/17/1932 David Collier, "The Long Black Hand of October 7," <a href="http://jewishpress.com">jewishpress.com</a> , 2/12/2025	Arabs Kill 1 Jew: "... a farmer Josef Burstein was shot in the head outside his own home in Balfouria (near Afula). ... These attacks were being carried out by a terrorist band called the Black Hand. It had its roots in the 1929 massacres, but its base of power was in the north rather than around Jerusalem or Hebron. It was a Jihadist terror group that consisted of several hundred men."
261	3/6/1932 David Collier, "The Long Black Hand of October 7," <a href="http://jewishpress.com">jewishpress.com</a> , 2/12/2025	Arabs Kill 1 Jew: "... Schmucl Guterman was shot and killed in Kfar Hassidim. He was sitting in his home, when bullets were fired through his window. ... These attacks were being carried out by a terrorist band called the Black Hand. It had its roots in the 1929 massacres, but its base of power was in the north rather than around Jerusalem or Hebron. It was a Jihadist terror group that consisted of several hundred men."
262	4/11/1932 Yisrael Medad, "Murder and rape in the dunes of pre-state Israel: The story of a hike turned horror," <a href="http://jpost.com">jpost.com</a> , 4/27/2024	Jihadists Kill 3 Jews: "...three members of Kibbutz Yagur were killed by members of a cell of the Black Hand ..."
263	12/22/1932 David Collier, "The Long Black Hand of October 7," <a href="http://jewishpress.com">jewishpress.com</a> , 2/12/2025	Arabs Kill 2 Jews: "... a grenade was thrown into the house of Yosef Yacoubi in Nahalal, killing him and his nine-year-old son David. ... These attacks were being carried out by a terrorist band called the Black Hand. It had its roots in the 1929 massacres, but its base of power was in the north rather than around Jerusalem or Hebron. It was a Jihadist terror group that consisted of several hundred men."
264	8/21/1933 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	18th Zionist Congress 21 August 1933 - 3 September 1933: "The Zionist Congress meets; mutual recriminations between the Zionist Labor movement (under David Ben-Gurion ) and the Revisionists intensify. With Hitler 's rise to power, the congress 'regards it as the duty of the Mandatory Power to open the gates of Palestine for as large an immigration of German Jews as possible and to facilitate their settlement, and to take all steps so that the Jewish National Home, whose establishment is the cardinal object of the Mandate, shall be built as speedily as possible and on the largest scale.' The congress also expresses the hope that, with the aid of the Mandatory Power, a way will be found to render possible 'Jewish colonisation in Transjordan.'"
265	10/13/1933 "The Murison Commission Report," dated 1/4/1934, Notification No. 1561 published in the Palestine Gazette, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , 11/6/1933	11 Wounded In Jerusalem Incident: "... At about 12.20 p.m. the people left the Mosque. The crowd was then estimated by one witness at between six and seven thousand and according to him was in a somewhat excited condition and was chanting and shouting 'Allah el Akbar'. ... The number of the crowd at this point has been variously estimated. ... The total casualties treated at the Government Hospital were five police and six members of the public. ... direct result of instigation by the Arab Executive at Jerusalem"
266	10/27/1933 "The Murison Commission Report," dated 1/4/1934, Notification No. 1561 published in the Palestine Gazette, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , 11/6/1933	<b>15 Killed, 39 Wounded In Jaffa Incident:</b> "... At 12.5 p.m. after the prayers were finished, the persons in the Mosque came out into Port Road and joined the crowd of people already assembled in Port Road. A sort of procession was formed. ... The crowd suddenly turned round and faced the Square, away from which they had hitherto been going. ... They now advanced down Ajami Road towards the Square crying 'Aleihem', that is, 'Attack them'. ... The number of the crowd at this point has been variously estimated. ... fifteen of these altogether, and they all died of bullet wounds in the body or head. ... those injured by gunshot wounds. Twenty-one cases were sent to the Government Hospital and eighteen to the French Hospital. ... minor injuries, none of them serious. ... Jaffa riot. ... direct result of instigation by the Arab Executive at Jerusalem"
267	10/29/1933 "Eleven Arabs Slain, over Hundred Hurt, in Palestine	British Kill 10 Arabs: "Ten Arabs were killed and more than a hundred injured here today when over 10,000 followers of the Palestine Arab Executive disobeyed police orders to disperse and attempted to hold a demonstration of

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	Anti-jewish Rioting," <a href="https://ita.org">ita.org</a> , 10/29/1833	protest against the immigration of Jews into Palestine. One native policeman was killed and several British and Arab policemen injured."
268	12/26/1933  "Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States," <a href="https://jus.uio.no">jus.uio.no</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Montevideo Convention:</b> Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States: Date enacted: 12/26/1933 ... In force: 12/26/1934 ... "The Governments represented in the Seventh International Conference of American States ... have agreed upon the following: Article 1 ... The state as a person of international law should possess the following qualifications: a. a permanent population; b. a defined territory; c. government; and d. capacity to enter into relations with the other states. Article 2 ... The federal state shall constitute a sole person in the eyes of international law. Article 3 ... The political existence of the state is independent of recognition by the other states. ..."
269	8/20/1935  The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="https://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>19th Zionist Congress 20 August 1935 - 4 September 1935:</b> "With Labor support, Chaim Weizmann assumes the role of president of the Zionist Congress. Failing to have their views adopted by the movement, Revisionists quit the World Zionist Organization several weeks later to form the New Zionist Organization. The issue of German Jews occupies part of the deliberations."
270	11/20/1935  "Izzeddin al-Qassam (1882-1935)," <a href="https://palestine-studies.org">palestine-studies.org</a> , 11/20/2021	<b>Revolt After British Assassination of Guerilla Leader:</b> "Izzeddin al-Qassam ... Biography   On this day in 1935, Shaykh Izzeddin al-Qassam, a native of the Syrian town of Jabla and the imam of the Istiqlal party in Haifa, was killed in the woods around the village of Ya'bad in the Jenin region after British troops laid an ambush for the group of guerrillas he was leading.  His death had a deep impact throughout Palestine and contributed to the outbreak of the Arab Revolt in the following year, especially as many of his followers were still prepared to take up arms to resist the Jewish national project and British colonialism at the first available opportunity."
271	4/15/1936 "The Arab Revolt and Labor Zionism, 1936-1939: 6. The Arab Revolt and Labor Zionism, 1936-1939," <a href="https://publishing.cdlib.org">publishing.cdlib.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Arabs Kill 2 Jews:</b> "... members of the guerrilla band founded by Shaykh 'Izz al-Din al-Qassam held up cars and buses near Nablus, killing two Jewish passengers."
272	4/17/1936 "The Arab Revolt and Labor Zionism, 1936-1939: 6. The Arab Revolt and Labor Zionism, 1936-1939," <a href="https://publishing.cdlib.org">publishing.cdlib.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Jewish Paramilitaries Kill 2 Arabs:</b> "... a right-wing Jewish paramilitary group retaliated by killing two Arabs. Arab protests soon erupted throughout the country, gradually taking on the character of a broad-based anticolonial and anti-Zionist popular uprising."
273	4/19/1936 "1936-1939 Arab Revolt," <a href="https://justvision.org">justvision.org</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Arab Revolt to Jewish Immigration:</b> "1936-1939 Arab Revolt ... This was the longest sustained nationalist rebellion to British mandatory control of Palestine. The Arab Revolt was instigated by a massive influx of Jewish immigration, ... Following increased tensions and a number of violent incidents perpetrated by both Palestinians and Jews, Palestinian rioting erupted on April 19, 1936 in Jaffa and Tel Aviv, ... In addition to the political protest, Jewish-farmed orchards were destroyed, and Jewish civilians murdered."
274	4/20/1936 "9. British Palestine," (1917-1948) <a href="https://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>Palestinians Rebel Against British:</b> "Palestinian Arabs led by Fawzi El Kaukji, a former Turkish military officer, rebelled against the British government beginning on April 20, 1936."
275	4/25/1936 "Arab Higher Committee," <a href="https://jerusalemstory.com">jerusalemstory.com</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	Arab Higher Committee - "An umbrella organization formed on April 25, 1936, by the leading Palestinian parties at the time to present Palestinian demands to the British government during the general strike launched five days earlier."

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276	5/5/1936 Nur Masalha, <i>The Palestine Nakba</i> , Pages 64-65	"Thus Yitzhak Epstein, an early settler leader who arrived in Palestine from Russia in 1886, ... Epstein wrote an article entitled 'The Hidden Question' in which he strongly criticised the methods by which Zionists had purchased Arab land. In his view, these methods entailing dispossession of Arab farmers were bound to cause political confrontation in the future. Reflected in the Zionist establishment's angry response to Epstein's article are two principal features of mainstream Zionist thought: the belief that Jewish acquisition of land took precedence over moral considerations, and the advocacy of a physically separate, exclusionist and literally 'pure' Jewish Yishuv. 'If we want Hebrew redemption 100 percent, then we must have a 100 percent Hebrew settlement, a 100 percent Hebrew farm, and a 100 percent Hebrew port', declared Ben-Gurion at a meeting of the Va'ad Leumi, the Yishuv's National Council, on 5 May 1936 (Ben-Gurion 1971-72: 163)."
277	5/7/1936 "Abd al-Hamid Shuman," <a href="http://jerusalemstory.com">jerusalemstory.com</a> , 11/7/2023	Palestinian Delegation Refuses Taxation Unless British Abandon Pro-Zionist Policies: "... the National Committee of Jerusalem in a conference of national committees, held in Jerusalem on May 7, 1936. In that conference, the Palestinian delegation announced a refusal to pay taxes unless the British government abandoned its pro-Zionist policies."
278	8/15/1936 "Arabs Attack Safed." The Mackay Daily Mercury, <a href="http://trove.nla.gov.au">trove.nla.gov.au</a> , 8/17/1936	<b>Arabs Kill 4 Jews, Wound 1:</b> "Four jews were killed and one wounded as a result of an Arab attack at Safed, where many Jews lost their lives in the disturbance in 1929."
279	8/25/1936 Walid Khalidi, editor, <i>All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948</i> , Page 574	<b>Lebanese Guerrilla Leader, 150 Volunteers From Arab Countries Help Fight British:</b> "Lebanese guerrilla leader Fawzi al-Qawuqji enters Palestine leading 150 volunteers from Arab countries to help fight British."
280	1937 "The Writing is on the Wall: Annexation Past and Present", <a href="http://un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 2/23/2025 (unable to find full date)	<b>Ben Gurion To The Zionist Executive, Summer, 1937:</b> "After the formation of a large army in the wake of the establishment of the state, we will abolish partition and expand to the whole of Palestine."
281	3/6/1937 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitary Groups Kill 18 Palestinians, Wound 38:</b> "Paramilitaries from the Irgun and Lehi Zionist groups bombed a market in Haifa killing 18 Palestinian civilians and wounding 38."
282	4/1937 Walid Khalidi, editor, <i>All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948</i> , Page 574 (unable to find full date)	<b>IZL/Irgun Advocates Attacks on Palestinians:</b> "IZL/Irgun, linked to Revisionist movement under Jabotinsky, reorganizes and advocates armed attacks on Palestinians."
283	7/7/1937 Benny Morris, 1948, Page 18	<b>The Peel Commission, 1936-1937:</b> "... the commission published a 404-page report ... traced the history of the conflict and present realities and concluded both that the Mandate was unworkable and that the Jews and the Arabs could not live under one political roof. The commissioners recommended partition, with the Jews getting 20 percent (the Galilee and much of the Coastal Plain) on which to establish a state, and the Arabs getting more than 70 percent (Samaria, much of Judea, and the Negev), which should eventually be fused with Trans-Jordan to create an enlarged Hashemite state ... Something less than 10 percent of the country, including Jerusalem and Bethlehem, with their holy sites, and a strip of territory connecting the capital to the Mediterranean at Jaffa, should be retained by the British. ..."
284	7/23/1937 Walid Khalidi, editor, <i>All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and</i>	<b>Arab Higher Committee Rejects Royal Commission Proposal, Rebellion intensifies:</b> "Arab Higher Committee rejects Royal Commission proposal and demands independent unitary Palestine with protection of 'legitimate Jewish and

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	Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 574	other minority rights' and the safeguarding of British interests. Rebellion intensifies."
285	8/3/1937 "Fact Sheet: What is the Jewish National Fund?" imeu.org <a href="http://israeled.org">israeled.org</a> , 6/26/2020	"In August 1937, David Ben-Gurion, head of the Zionist colonial leadership in Palestine and Israel's first prime minister, alluded to the JNF's role in dispossessing Palestinians while arguing in favor of larger-scale ethnic cleansing ('transfer') during a meeting of the Twentieth Zionist Congress in Zurich, Switzerland, stating: 'You are no doubt aware of the JNF's activity in this respect. Now a transfer of a completely different scope will have to be carried out. In many parts of the country new settlement will not be possible without transferring the Arab fellahin [peasants]... Jewish power [in Palestine], which grows steadily, will also increase our possibilities to carry out this transfer on a large scale.'" <span style="color: red;">[[duplicate?]]</span>
286	8/3/1937 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>20th Zionist Congress 3 August 1937 - 16 August 1937:</b> "The Zionist Congress discusses the Peel Commission Report, finds unacceptable the recommended borders of the proposed Jewish state, but empowers its executive to ascertain with the British 'the precise terms ... for the proposed establishment of a Jewish state' and negotiate a more favorable plan." <span style="color: red;">[[duplicate?]]</span>
287	9/8/1937 "Arab National Congress Convenes in Bludan," <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 4/7/2025	Arab National Congress Rejects Peel Commission's Partition Proposal, Demands Termination of Mandate, Cessation of Zionist Immigration, Prohibition of Transfer of Arab Lands to Zionist Ownership: "8 September 1937 - 9 September 1937 ... Initiated by the AHC, an 'Arab National Congress' convenes in Bludan, Syria, and is attended by 450 delegates from Arab countries. The congress rejects the Peel Commission's partition proposal and demands the termination of the Mandate, the cessation of Zionist immigration into Palestine, and the prohibition of transfer of Arab lands to Zionist ownership."
288	10/1/1937 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills Dozens of Palestinians, Wounds Others:</b> "A member of the Irgun Zionist organisation detonated a bomb in the vegetable market near the Damascus (Nablus) Gate in Jerusalem killing dozens of Palestinian civilians and wounding many others." <span style="color: red;">[[Research does not show exact casualty numbers.]]</span>
289	10/1/1937 Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 574	<b>British dissolve Arab Higher Committee; Five Palestinian leaders deported:</b> "British dissolve Arab Higher Committee and all Palestinian political organizations. Five Palestinian leaders deported. Haj Amin al-Husayni escapes to Lebanon."
290	11/9/1937 "9. British Palestine," (1917-1948) <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>Palestinian Arabs Kill 5 Palestinian Jews:</b> "Palestinian Arabs killed five Palestinian Jews near Jerusalem on November 9, 1937, and members of the Irgun retaliated by killing several Palestinian Arabs on November 14, 1937."
291	11/11/1937 Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 574	<b>British Establish Military Courts to Counter Palestinian Rebellion:</b> "British establish military courts to counter Palestinian rebellion."
292	11/14/1937 John Bowyer Bell, Terror Out of Zion, Google book, <a href="http://books.google.com">books.google.com</a> , Page 39	<b>Irgun Kills 10 Arabs:</b> "On November 14, there was an open and, in orthodox eyes, a blatant violation of the principle of havlaga. On Black Sunday around Jerusalem, David Raziel organized a series of offensive retaliatory operations against notorious centers of Arab brigandage. Ten Arabs were killed and many wounded. The Jewish Agency was outraged and accused the Revisionists of 'marring the moral record of Palestine Jewry, hampering the political struggle and undermining security.'"
293	11/18/1937 Yehuda Lapidot, "The Irgun (A Short Story)," <a href="http://daat.ac.il">daat.ac.il</a> , accessed 2/8/2025 1/13/2025	<b>Military Courts:</b> "... the British Mandatory government announced the establishment of military courts in Palestine. Official Order No. 20/37, which came into effect on November 18, 1937, detailed the crimes which would come under the jurisdiction of these courts: a) Shooting of a firearm at any person is a

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		capital crime; b) The possession of weapons, bombs etc, is a capital crime. c) Acts of sabotage and terror are a capital crime."
294	1/13/1938 "Museums in Jerusalem: The Rockefeller Archaeological Museum," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>British Mandate in Palestine and Transjordan Begins:</b> "... The British, with their renowned tradition of excavating and handling archaeological finds, devoted much effort to cultivating archaeology in the land and in 1920 established the Mandatory Department of Antiquities. The department was responsible for supervising all archaeological activity in Palestine and for protecting the ancient sites. ... Although its official name was 'The Palestine Archaeological Museum,' from the very outset, the building was most commonly known as the 'Rockefeller Museum' after its benefactor's name. On January 13, 1938 the museum opened its doors to the public. ..."
295	3/28/1938 Yehuda Lapidot, The Irgun (A Short History), online book, <a href="http://daat.ac.il">daat.ac.il</a> , Page 25	<b>4 Jews Killed:</b> "... a private vehicle travelling from Haifa to Safed was attacked on the Acre-Safed road. Four Jewish passengers, including a child and two women, were shot dead. The driver and a woman passenger managed to escape, but their bodies were later found not far from the site of the attack. ..."
296	April to August 1938 Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 574	April-August IZL/Irgun bombings kill 119 Palestinians. Palestinian bombs and mines kill 8 Jews. [[Should this be deleted as it is too vague?]]
297	4/17/1938 B. Michael, "Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the Two....," Opinion, <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	<b>Irgun Kills 1, Wounds 6 in Arab Cafe:</b> "For the first time (but not the last), the Irgun throws a bomb into an Arab cafe, with middling results: one person killed, six wounded."
298	6/7/1938 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills 21 Palestinians, Wounds 52:</b> "Zionist Paramilitaries from the Irgun placed two car bombs in a Haifa market killing 21 Palestinian civilians and wounding 52."
299	7/4/1938 "The Role of Jewish Defense Organizations in Palestine," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Irgun Kills 5 Arabs:</b> "In 1938, David Raziel, who had organized the November 14 attacks, became commander of the Irgun. ... After the execution, the Irgun stepped up its activity, attacking Arab headquarters in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv on July 4, 1938, killing five Arabs."
300	7/5/1938 B. Michael, "Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the Two....," Opinion, <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	<b>Irgun Kills 11 Arabs, Wounds 22:</b> "A series of terror attacks on pedestrians in Jaffa, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Bombs and shooting at buses. The results improve: 11 Arabs die, 22 are wounded."
301	7/6/1938 "The Role of Jewish Defense Organizations in Palestine," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Irgun Kills 23 Arabs, Wounds 79:</b> "... bombs placed in milk cans exploded in a Haifa market, killing 23 Arab shoppers and wounding 79."
302	7/13/1938	<b>Zionist Forces Kill 10 Palestinians, Wound 31:</b> "10 Palestinian killed and 31 wounded in a massive explosion in the Arab vegetable market in the Old City of Jerusalem."

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	"Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	
303	7/15/1938  "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills 10 Mosque Worshippers, Wounds 30</b> : "A member of the Irgun Zionist paramilitaries threw a hand grenade in front of a mosque in Jerusalem as worshippers were walking out. 10 were killed and 30 were wounded."
304	7/16/1938  B. Michael, "Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the Two....," Opinion, <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	<b>Irgun Kills 10 Arabs, Wounds 31</b> : "... Arab shuk in Jerusalem: 10 dead, 31 injured."
305	7/25/1938  "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills 35 Palestinians, Wounds 70</b> : "A car bomb was planted by the Irgun paramilitaries in an Arab market in Haifa which killed 35 Palestinian civilians and wounded 70."
306	7/26/1938  "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills 47 Palestinians</b> : "A member of Irgun threw a hand grenade in a Haifa market killing 47 Palestinian civilians."
307	7/26/1938  B. Michael, "Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the Two....," Opinion, <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	<b>Irgun Kills 27 Arabs, Wounds 46</b> : "Haifa again, and another Irgun explosive device: 27 Arabs are killed, 46 are injured."
308	8/26/1938  "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills 34 Arabs, Wounds 35</b> : "A car bomb placed by the Irgun Zionist paramilitaries exploded in a Jerusalem Arab market killing 34 civilians and wounding 35."
309	10/3/1938  "21 Jews Slain in Tiberias Massacre, Worst Since '29; Synagogue, Homes Razed," <a href="http://jta.org">jta.org</a> , 10/4/1938	<b>Arabs Kill 21 Jews</b> : "An invasion of ancient Tiberias on the shore of the Galilee, in which at least 21 Jews — including an American citizen and his wife — were massacred by an arab band wielding bomb, rifle and torch, sent a wave of indignation surging through Jewish Palestine today."
310	10/18/1938 Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and	<b>British Take Over Administration From District Commissioners to Help Suppress Arab Rebellion</b> : "British military commanders take over administration from district commissioners to help suppress [Arab] rebellion. Reinforcements brought from England."

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311	10/19/1938 Walid Khalidi, editor, <i>All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948</i> , Page 574	<b>British Recapture Old City of Jerusalem From Palestinian Rebels:</b> "British recapture Old City of Jerusalem from Palestinian rebels."
312	11/9/1938 "British White Paper of 1939," <a href="http://avalon.law.yale.edu">avalon.law.yale.edu</a> , accessed 4/28/2025	British White Paper of 1939 "In the statement on Palestine, ... His Majesty's Government announced their intention to invite representatives of the Arabs of Palestine, of certain neighboring countries and of the Jewish Agency to confer with them in London regarding future policy. ..."
313	11/9/1938 Walid Khalidi, editor, <i>All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948</i> , Page 574	<b>Woodhead Report Declares Impracticability of Partition Proposal:</b> "Report of British Woodhead technical commission of inquiry (January-April 1938) declares impracticability of Royal Commission's partition proposal. ..."
314	11/9/1938 "Woodhead Commission (Palestine Partition Commission) Report (1938)," <a href="http://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>Woodhead Commission:</b> "The final report issued by the Palestine Partition Commission ... a British technical commission established following the work of the Peel Commission ... The Commission considered proposals by the Jewish Agency and Emir Abdullah of Transjordan. The report questioned the economic and political viability of partition and suggested that the two new states remain in a customs union with the Mandatory Government. ... it also included three Partition Plans, of which Plan C was considered the most practicable."
315	1939	World War II (1939-1945)
316	2/7/1939 "1939 St. James Conference," <a href="http://historycentral.com">historycentral.com</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>St. James Conference:</b> "After the British government rejected the Peel Commission's plan ... they decided to hold a conference between the Arabs and Jews to determine the future of the region. The Jewish delegation, ... and the Arab delegation, ... met separately since the Arabs refused to recognize the Jewish Agency. The British proposed the establishment of an independent Arab state after admitting an additional 75,000 Jews as a basis for negotiation. ... the Jewish delegation rejected the proposal, ... and the Arab delegation also rejected it. ..."
317	2/26/1939 "Three Jews Murdered in Haifa," <i>The Palestine Post</i> , <a href="http://nli.org.il">nli.org.il</a> , 2/27/1939	<b>Arabs Allegedly Kill 3 Jews:</b> "There were two murderous attacks on private citizens in Haifa yesterday, in which three Jews lost their lives."
318	3/27/1939 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," PDF, <a href="http://middleeastmonitor.com">middleeastmonitor.com</a> , 5/15/2013	<b>Irgun Kills 27 Arabs, Wounds 39:</b> "The Irgun Zionist gang detonated two bombs in Haifa killing 27 Arabs and wounding 39."
319	5/17/1939 "MacDonald White Paper," <a href="http://palestine-studies.org">palestine-studies.org</a> , 5/17/2021	<b>British Publish White Paper:</b> "On May 17, 1939, [issued date] and to mollify Palestinian Arabs on the eve of World War II, the British government issued a White Paper proposing an independent government in Palestine within ten years. Co-authored by Arabs and Jews, the proposal also called for establishing a treaty with Britain guaranteeing the trade and war interests of the two countries. While Zionist leaders rejected the proposal, there was an apparent tendency to accept it among Palestinian leaders. Still, the Palestinian National Movement leader, Mohammed Amin al-Husseini, stood in its way."
320	5/23/1939 "British Palestine Mandate: British White Papers," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/18/2025	<b>White Paper Issued:</b> "1939 White Paper ... Issued on May 23, 1939, it rejected the Peel Commission's partition plan on the grounds that it was not feasible. The document stated that Palestine would be neither a Jewish state nor an Arab one but an independent state to be established within ten years. Jewish immigration to Palestine was limited to 75,000 for the first five years, subject to the country's 'economic absorptive capacity, and would later be contingent on



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		Arab consent. Stringent restrictions were imposed on land acquisition by Jews. The Jewish Agency for Palestine issued a scathing response to the White Paper, saying the British were denying the Jewish people their rights in the 'darkest hour of Jewish history.'
321	5/29/1939 "The Etzel and the Policy of Restraint," <a href="http://en.jabotinsky.org">en.jabotinsky.org</a> , accessed 2/17/2025	<b>Etzel Kills 10 Arabs:</b> "In an act of retaliation against Arab terror, Etzel attacked the Arab village, Bir Adas, ... Instructions emphasized that neither the elderly, women nor children would be injured. Nonetheless, ten Arabs were killed in the attack, and due to confusion, four women were among the victims."
322	5/29/1939 B. Michael, "Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the Two....," Opinion, <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	<b>Irgun Kills 5, Wounds 18:</b> "The Irgun blows up a movie theater in Jerusalem: five audience members killed, 18 injured."
323	5/30/1939 "Reply by the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine to the [MacDonald] White Paper Issued by the British Government," <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , 5/30/1939	<b>Reply by Arab Higher Committee for Palestine to the MacDonald White Paper:</b> "II. THE CONSTITUTION ... Independence ... In paragraph 10 of the White Paper, the British Government state that 'the objective of His Majesty's Government is the establishment within ten years of an independent Palestine State in such treaty relations with the United Kingdom...' The Arab Higher Committee expresses its appreciation for this declaration but regrets to find that the declaration, taken as a whole, does not in fact ensure independence, since it makes its realization subject to Jewish participation in the Independent State."
324	6/2/1939 "Palestine Trouble," The Geraldton Guardian and Express, <a href="http://trove.nla.gov.au">trove.nla.gov.au</a> , 6/3/1939	<b>Arabs Kill 3 Jews, 4 British:</b> "Four Arabs were killed and twenty injured by a bomb thrown at motor buses by the Jaffa Gate. ... An Arab gang shot dead an entire railway patrol of four Englishmen and three Jewish supernumeraries ..."
325	6/12/1939 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Haganah Paramilitary Kills 5 Palestinians:</b> "The Haganah paramilitaries raided the city of Balad Al-Shaykh capturing 5 residents who they then killed. The city of Balad Al-Shaykh is a Palestinian city located east of Haifa."
326	6/19/1939 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitaries Kill 9, Wound 4:</b> "Zionist paramilitaries threw a hand grenade in a Haifa market killing 9 Palestinians and wounding 4."
327	6/20/1939 B. Michael, "Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the Two....," Opinion, <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	<b>Irgun Kills 78 Arabs:</b> "A particularly successful shuk operation: 78 Arabs (and a donkey) are murdered in an explosion in a Haifa open-air market. The donkey was booby-trapped."
328	8/16/1939 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>21st Zionist Congress 16 August 1939 - 25 August 1939:</b> "Meeting at a time of mounting tension in Europe, the Zionist Congress rejects MacDonald White Paper (1939) ... which limited Jewish immigration and land purchase in Palestine."
329	9/1/1939 "9. British Palestine," (1917-1948) <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Palestinian Arabs End Their Rebellion Against British:</b> "Palestinian Arabs ended their rebellion against the British government ... More than 5,500 individuals, including some 5,000 Arabs, 415 Jews, and 126 British government soldiers, were killed during the conflict between April 1936 and September 1939."
330	2/28/1940 "Land Transfers Regulations," <a href="http://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 4/8/2025	<b>Land Transfers Regulations:</b> "They were enacted in implementation of the policies contained in the <a href="#">[published on 21 May]</a> 1939 White Paper on Palestine, and were considered to have come into force on 18 May 1939. Two zones were defined under the regulations, Zone A and Zone B, consisting of about 63% and 32% of the territory of Palestine respectively. In Zone A, the sale of lands to non-Arabs would be mostly forbidden, and in Zone B allowed only with the

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		approval of the High Commissioner. This left roughly 5% of Palestine open to unrestricted purchase of land by Jews, along the coast and in Jerusalem. The regulations were met with strong resistance from the Jewish community. Following the establishment of Israel in 1948, the legislation that provided for existing laws to be carried over from the Mandatory period specifically abolished the Land Transfers Regulations retroactively from May 1939."
331	7/17/1940 "9. British Palestine," (1917-1948) <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Irgun Splits Into 2 Factions:</b> "The Irgun split into two factions headed by David Raziel and Avraham Stern ... Avraham Stern's faction became known as the Fighters for the Freedom of Israel (Lohamei Herut Yisrael – Lehi)."
332	12/20/1940 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Pages 125-126	'No room for both peoples in this country,' Israel's Director of Land Settlement Department and Afforestation Department: "... Yosef Weitz (1890–1972), director of its Land Settlement Department and Afforestation Department ... A summary of Weitz's political beliefs is provided by his diary entry for 20 December 1940: [quote] Amongst ourselves it must be clear that there is no room for both peoples in this country ... After the Arabs are transferred, the country will be wide open for us; with the Arabs staying the country will remain narrow and restricted ... There is no room for compromise on this point ... land purchasing ... will not bring about the state ... The only way is to transfer the Arabs from here to neighbouring countries, all of them, except perhaps Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Old Jerusalem. Not a single village or a single tribe must be left. And the transfer must be done through their absorption in Iraq and Syria and even in Transjordan. For that goal, money will be found — even a lot of money. And only then will the country be able to absorb millions of Jews ... there is no other solution.[end quote]"
333	1/30/1941 Benny Morris, "For the record," <a href="http://theguardian.com">theguardian.com</a> , 1/13/2004	<b>Weizmann With Soviet Ambassador Proposes Transferring Half a Million Palestinians:</b> "On January 30 1941, Weizmann met with the Soviet ambassador to London, Ivan Maiskii, where they spoke of a possible solution to the Palestine problem. According to Weizmann's account, Maiskii said 'there would have to be an exchange of populations. Dr Weizmann said that if half a million Arabs could be transferred, two million Jews [from Europe] could be put in their place. ..."
334	5/18/1941 "9. British Palestine," (1917-1948) <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Irgun Leaders Killed:</b> "The Irgun split into two factions headed by David Raziel and Avraham Stern ... David Raziel was killed during a joint British-Irgun mission against the Germans in Iraq on May 18, 1941, and Avraham Stern was killed by British government police in February 1942."
335	5/19/1941 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Churchill on Possible Jewish State:</b> "Churchill, 19 May 1941 (Cabinet Papers 120/10): 'I have for some time past thought that we should try to raise Ibn Saud to a general overlordship of Iraq and Transjordan. ... 'At the time of giving these very great advancements to the Arab world, we should, of course, negotiate with Ibn Saud a satisfactory settlement of the Jewish problem; and, if such a basis were reached, it is possible that the Jewish State of Western Palestine might form an independent Federal Unit in the Arab Caliphate. This Jewish State would have to have the fullest rights of self government, including immigration and development, and provision for expansion in the desert regions to the southward, which they would gradually reclaim.'"
336	1/1/1942 Benny Morris, 1948, Page 23	<b>Weizmann Demands a Jewish 'state' in all of Palestine:</b> "Chaim Weizmann, in an article in Foreign Affairs ['Palestine's Role in the Solution of the Jewish Problem,' <a href="http://foreignaffairs.com">foreignaffairs.com</a> , 1/1/1942], explicitly demanded the establishment of a Jewish 'state' in all of Palestine."
337	5/11/1942 "Zionist Congresses: The Biltmore Conference," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/10/2025	<b>Biltmore Programme Calls for Palestine as Jewish Commonwealth:</b> "The Biltmore Conference was called by the Extraordinary Zionist Conference, ... The joint statement issued at the end of the session was known as the Biltmore Program. The Program reiterated Zionist demands for unrestricted Jewish immigration to Palestine and that Palestine should serve as a Jewish Commonwealth. This statement was the first in which non-Zionist organizations joined with their Zionist counterparts to publicly advocate the establishment of such a Jewish Commonwealth."
338	11/8/1943	<b>White Paper Policy on Immigration Frustrates Yishuv:</b> "The willingness of the Yishuv to make Palestine a place of rescue and rehabilitation for hundreds of thousands of Jews threatened with annihilation was frustrated to a great

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	American Jewish Year Book: Review of the Year 5704 ..., Online PDF, <a href="#">Page 272</a>	extent by Great Britain's stubborn clinging to the policy set forth in the White Paper. ..."
339	12/1/1943 Esti Ahronovitz, "ARCHIVE   Begin's Legacy The Man Who Transformed Israel," <a href="#">haaretz.com</a> , 2/22/2012	<b>Menachem Begin Appointed Commander of Irgun:</b> Menachem Begin "Appointed commander of Etzel, goes by the underground alias of 'Ben David.'"
340	2/1/1944 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="#">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Irgun Launches Rebellion Against British:</b> "Members of the Irgun launched a rebellion against the British government beginning on February 1, 1944."
341	2/12/1944 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="#">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Jewish Militants Attack British Immigration Offices:</b> "Jewish militants attacked several British immigration offices in Jerusalem and other cities ..."
342	11/6/1944 Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 575	<b>Stern Gang Kills British Resident Minister of State:</b> "Stern Gang murders Lord Moyne, British resident minister of state, in Cairo."
343	3/22/1945 "The Partitioning of Palestine," <a href="#">courses.lumenlearning.com</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Arab League Forms:</b> "A regional organization of Arab countries in and around North Africa, the Horn of Africa, and Arabia. It was formed in Cairo on March 22, 1945 with six members: Kingdom of Egypt, Kingdom of Iraq, Transjordan (renamed Jordan in 1949), Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria."
344	5/8/1945	End of World War II in Europe.
345	6/26/1945 "United Nations Charter (full text)," <a href="#">un.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice:</b> "Chapter I Purposes and Principles ... 2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace; ..." "Chapter IX International Economic And Social Cooperation Article 55 With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples ..."
346	10/31/1945 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="#">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Irgun, Haganah, Lehi Establish United Resistance Movement Against British:</b> "The Irgun, Haganah, and Lehi ('Stern Gang') organizations established the United Resistance Movement (Tenuat Hameri) against the British government in October 1945. Jewish militants attacked and destroyed railway tracks throughout the country on October 31-November 1, 1945, resulting in the deaths of one British policeman, one British soldier, and two civilians."
347	11/1/1945 "Jewish Resistance Blows Up Rails Across Palestine," <a href="#">israeled.org</a> , accessed 2/15/2025	<b>Jewish Resistance Movement Kills 2 Jews, 4 Arabs, 2 British:</b> "The newly formed Jewish Resistance Movement sets off explosions at more than 150 sites along the railway system of British Mandatory Palestine and blows up three British gunboats in the Jaffa and Haifa harbors in synchronized attacks known as the Night of the Trains. Palmach units carry out most of the sabotage, but Irgun and Lehi fighters also participate in attacks. In all, an estimated 1,000 men are involved. Almost all the strikes are carried out without shooting or casualties. One Irgun fighter, a British soldier, a British police officer and four Arabs are killed in a raid on a train station in Lod, and a Lehi member dies when explosives intended for a Haifa oil refinery detonate prematurely."
348	11/13/1945 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="#">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>British Committee Investigates Problems of European Jews and Palestine:</b> "... the U.S. and British governments announced the establishment of a committee of inquiry to investigate the problems of European Jews and Palestine."
349	11/13/1945	<b>British Foreign Secretary Announces Continued Jewish Immigration:</b> "British foreign secretary Ernest Bevin issues White Paper, announcing

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	Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 575	continued Jewish immigration into Palestine after exhaustion of [5/17] 1939 White Paper quota."
350	11/27/1945 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="#">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Jewish Militants Attack British Police Station Killing 1 Jew, 8 British:</b> "Jewish militants attacked a British police station in Jerusalem on ... resulting in the deaths of eight British government policemen and one Jewish militant."
351	12/27/1945 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="#">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Jewish Militants Attack British Facilities:</b> "Jewish militants attacked British government facilities in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Jaffa on December 27, 1945, resulting in the deaths of ten British government personnel."
352	4/20/1946 "Pre-State Israel: The Anglo-American Committee," <a href="#">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/18/2025	<b>The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry (AACI):</b> "The Anglo-American Committee was formed shortly after World War II, ... The committee concluded that no country other than Palestine was ready or willing to help find homes for Jews wishing to leave Europe, but Palestine alone could not solve their emigration needs. It therefore recommended that 100,000 certificates for immigration to Palestine be issued immediately and that the U.S. and British governments try to find new places for the Displaced Persons, in addition to Palestine. Future immigration to Palestine should be regulated by the Mandatory administration, and the land transfer regulations of 1940, which forbade the sale of land in certain parts of the country to Jews, should be annulled. ... The Jewish Agency accepted the committee's recommendations; the Arabs rejected them. ..."
353	4/25/1946 John Louis Peeke, "Jewish – Zionist Terrorism and the Establishment of Israel," <a href="#">PDF</a> , <a href="#">us.archive.org</a> , Page 36	<b>Jewish Militants Kill 7 British Soldiers:</b> "Throughout April, 1946, attacks continued against the British. Railway bridges were blown up, police stations attacked and army camps were raided. On April 25, 1946, the Stern Gang attacked an army car park (motor pool) in Tel Aviv-Jaffa, killing seven British soldiers in their sleep. Anti-zionist feeling in Parliament rose to a crescendo as MPs denounced the murders."
354	4/30/1946 "Statement by the President on Receiving Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry," <a href="#">trumanlibrary.gov</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>President Truman on Receiving Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry:</b> "... I AM VERY HAPPY that the request which I made for the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine has been unanimously endorsed by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. The transference of these unfortunate people should now be accomplished with the greatest dispatch."
355	5/1/1946 Walid Khalidi, editor, All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948, Page 575	<b>Anglo-American Committee Report Declares 'Private Armies' Illegal:</b> "Anglo-American Committee report estimates size of Jewish armed forces at around 61-69,000 people (Haganah: 58-64,000; IZL: 3-5,000; Stern: 2-300) and declares 'private armies' illegal. Recommends admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine and abolition of Land Transfers Regulations. Palestinians strike in protest." [Report issued 5/1/1946, <a href="#">historycentral.com</a> , <a href="#">blogs.timesofisrael.com</a> ]
356	6/20/1946 "Senators Ask Truman To Push For 100,000 Jews To Be Allowed Into Palestine," <a href="#">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Senators Ask Truman To Push For 100,000 Jews To Be Allowed Into Palestine:</b> "... President Truman had proposed that 100,000 Jews be allowed into Palestine, but the British were opposed to the idea. While waiting for a recommendation from the Anglo-American Committee, Senator Robert Wagner and eight other senators wrote to the president asking him to support the 'immediate admission into Palestine of 100,000 Jews who have been the victims of Nazi persecution.'"
357	7/22/1946 Niv Elis, "Blowing Up the King David Hotel," <a href="#">tabletmag.com</a> , 7/19/2012	<b>Irgun Kills 91 Total, Including 28 British, 17 Jews::</b> "The operation [by 'pre-Israel Zionist paramilitary group Irgun Tzvai Leumi (commonly known as Etzel),' 'warriors fighting for the creation of a Jewish state' and 'the only one actively fighting the British'] against Britain's military and administrative headquarters in Jerusalem on July 22, 1946, left 91 people dead. Of them, 54 were civilians. Twenty-eight were British. Seventeen were Jews. ... The bombing marked the beginning of the end of the British desire to carry on the mandate ..."

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358	7/31/1946 Medzini Meron, "Israel Midwife: Golda Meir in the Closing Years of the British Mandate," <a href="http://goldameir.org.il">goldameir.org.il</a> , accessed 2/18/2025	<b>The Morrison-Grady Plan:</b> "Meanwhile, following the failure of the Anglo-American Committee to achieve any tangible results, Britain and the United States came up with a new idea, a plan that called for dividing Palestine into four cantons: ... The High Commissioner will continue to run defense, foreign affairs, finance as and the Jerusalem-Bethlehem and the Negev cantons. The Arab canton will be closed to Jewish settlement. ... As expected, it was rejected out of hand by both Jews and Arabs, ..."
359	10/4/1946 Benny Morris, 1948, Page 36	<b>Truman Rejects Morrison-Grady:</b> "In September [1945], the British convened a conference in London, attended by British officials and representatives of the Arab states, to discuss the plan. But nothing came of it. The Zionists, who did not attend, insisted on 'Jewish statehood,' and the Arabs demanded 'immediate Arab independence.' The American response was equally unequivocal: on 4 October 1946, Truman formally rejected Morrison-Grady, hesitantly endorsed partition and Jewish statehood (a solution, he said, that 'would command the support of public opinion in the United States.'"
360	12/9/1946 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>22nd Zionist Congress 9 December 1946 - 24 December 1946:</b> "The congress resolves that no new trusteeship for Palestine, superseding the mandate and postponing or preventing Jewish statehood, should be established. It calls for investing the Jewish Agency with control over immigration and authority to develop the country. It refuses to consider the federalization plan for Palestine offered by the British government (and criticizes it) and expresses its appreciation of the positions of the US President and Congress."
361	1947 "The Nakba did not start or end in 1948," <a href="http://aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 5/23/2017 (multiple dates, to be researched)	<b>Armed Zionists Group Expel Palestinians from 220 Villages:</b> "In less than six months, from December 1947 to mid-May 1948, Zionist armed groups expelled about 440,000 Palestinians from 220 villages." <b>[[This will need to be researched, and each event separated by full date once found]]</b>
362	1947 (circa) "The Nakba did not start or end in 1948," <a href="http://aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 5/23/2017	"Between 1947 and 1949, at least 750,000 Palestinians from a 1.9 million population were made refugees beyond the borders of the state."
363	1/4/1947 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 85	<b>Israeli Stern Gang Kills 17 Arab Civilians:</b> "Jaffa Municipality and Welfare Center ... 17 Arab civilians were killed by attack by Lehi [the Stern Gang led by Yitzak Shamir]" (Stern Gang, Zionist extremist organization in Palestine, founded in 1940 by Avraham Stern (1907–42) after a split in the right-wing underground movement Irgun Zvai Leumi, according to <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> )
364	1/27/1947 Benny Morris, 1948, Page 36	<b>British Take One Last Try:</b> "... the British took one last shot at resolving the crisis. They reconvened the London conference, this time with the AHC represented. But the Zionists continued to boycott the talks, and the United States declined to send an observer. The Arabs continued to refuse anything short of complete, immediate independence, and the Jews, anything less than Jewish statehood in all or part of Palestine."
365	1/30/1947 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023d	<b>Jewish Terrorists Kill 211:</b> "30 January: British government announces that in 1946 Jewish terrorists killed forty-five British soldiers, twenty-nine British police and 137 civilians, Jewish, Arab and British."
366	2/18/1947 "Britain to Seek U.N. Help on Palestine," <a href="http://israeled.org">israeled.org</a> , accessed 12/5/2024	<b>Britain Gives UN Responsibility for Palestine:</b> "British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin announces that after a quarter-century of holding the mandate for Palestine, the British government will ask the United Nations to address the question of what to do about the territory, in which 1.2 million Arabs and 600,000 Jews seem locked in an intractable conflict."
367	3/1/1947 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Jewish Militants Kill 9 Civilians, 4 British:</b> "Jewish militants bombed the British Officers' Club in Jerusalem ... resulting in the deaths of four British soldiers and nine civilians."

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368	3/2/1947 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>British High Commissioner Declares Martial Law in Jewish Quarter:</b> "The British high commissioner declared martial law in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem, and some 20,000 British troops launched a military offensive against Jewish militants ..."
369	3/17/1947 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>British Lift Martial Law:</b> "The British government lifted martial law in Jerusalem ..."
370	4/2/1947 "U.S. Recognition of the State of Israel," <a href="http://archives.gov">archives.gov</a> , accessed 2/18/2025	<b>British Set UN in Motion:</b> "Britain, anxious to rid itself of the problem, set the United Nations in motion, formally requesting on April 2, 1947, that the U.N. General Assembly set up the Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP)."
371	5/15/1947 "Israel and Palestine," <a href="http://courses.lumenlearning.com">courses.lumenlearning.com</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>UN Report Recommended Creation of Independent Arab and Jewish States:</b> "The UN created UNSCOP (the UN Special Committee on Palestine) on May 15, 1947, with representatives from 11 countries. UNSCOP conducted hearings and surveyed the situation in Palestine, then issued a report on August 31 recommending the creation of independent Arab and Jewish states, with Jerusalem placed under international administration."
372	5/15/1947 "The Partitioning of Palestine," <a href="http://courses.lumenlearning.com">courses.lumenlearning.com</a> , accessed 4/28/2025	"By 1947, the British announced their desire to terminate the Palestine Mandate and placed the Question of Palestine before the United Nations, the successor to the League of Nations. The UN created UNSCOP (the UN Special Committee on Palestine) on May 15, 1947, with representatives from 11 countries. UNSCOP conducted hearings and surveyed the situation in Palestine, then issued a report on August 31 recommending the creation of independent Arab and Jewish states, with Jerusalem placed under international administration."
373	7/21/1947 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillisdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillisdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	"President Harry Truman Diary: 'The Jews, I find, are very, very selfish. They care not how many Estonians, Latvians, Finns, Poles, Yugoslavs or Greeks get murdered or mistreated as Displaced Persons, as long as the Jews get special treatment. Yet when they have power, physical, financial or political, neither Hitler nor Stalin has anything on them for cruelty or mistreatment to the underdog.'"
374	9/1947 "The Partitioning of Palestine," <a href="http://courses.lumenlearning.com">courses.lumenlearning.com</a> , accessed 4/28/2025	"... the British government announced that the Mandate for Palestine would end at midnight on May 14, 1948."
375	9/3/1947 "UNSCOP Report (1947)," <a href="http://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>UN Special Committee Issues Report to Partition or Make Federal State of Palestine:</b> "The final report issued by the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) ... The committee's report recommended the termination of the Mandate for Palestine, and introduced two proposals. The majority proposal, ... suggested the partition of Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab state with an economic union between them, with Jerusalem constituting a corpus separatum falling under a special international regime. The minority proposal, ... suggested a federal state made up of Jewish and Arab cantons. ... The majority proposal, ... was adopted as UNGA Resolution 181 ... it was never implemented, due to the outbreak of the 1948 War."
376	9/29/1947 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Jewish Militants Kill 6 Arabs, 4 British:</b> "Jewish militants bombed the police headquarters in Haifa ... resulting in the deaths of four British policemen, four Arab policemen, and two Arab civilians."
377	10/11/1947 David Barnett, Efraim Karsh, "Azzam's Genocidal Threat," <a href="http://meforum.org">meforum.org</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Akhbar al-Yom's Editor Contains Interview Titled War of Extermination:</b> "An October 11, 1947 report on the pan-Arab summit in the Lebanese town of Aley, by Akhbar al-Yom's editor Mustafa Amin, contained an interview he held with Arab League secretary-general Azzam. Titled, 'A War of Extermination,' the interview read as follows (translated by Efraim Karsh; all ellipses are in the original text):  Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha spoke to me about the horrific war that was in the offing... saying: ... 'I warned the Jewish leaders I met in London to desist from their policy, telling them that the Arab was the mightiest of soldiers and the day

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		he draws his weapon, he will not lay it down until firing the last bullet in the battle, and we will fire the last shot ..."
378	11/13/1947 Benny Morris, 1948, Page 52	<b>British to Withdraw Troops in 1948:</b> "... Britain announced that it would withdraw all its troops from Palestine by 1 August 1948."
379	11/29/1947 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the <a href="#">Road to Israel</a> , 1947-49," winstonchurchill.hillisdale.ed, accessed 2/8/2025	<b>UN Adopts Resolution 181:</b> "United Nations General Assembly votes 33-13 with ten abstentions to adopt non-binding resolution recommending partition of West Palestine into Arab and Jewish states, and an internationally administered city of Jerusalem."
380	11/29/1947 "The Arab-Israeli War of 1948," 2001-2009.state.gov, accessed 5/12/2025	"On November 29, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 181 (also known as the Partition Resolution) that would divide Great Britain's former Palestinian mandate into Jewish and Arab states in May 1948. Under the resolution, the area of religious significance surrounding Jerusalem would remain under international control administered by the United Nations. The Palestinian Arabs refused to recognize this arrangement, which they regarded as favorable to the Jews and unfair to the Arab population that would remain in Jewish territory under the partition."
381	11/29/1947 "1948 Arab-Israeli War," <a href="#">britannica.com</a> , 10/3/2024	<b>Arabs Kill 5 Jews:</b> "Celebrations marking the passage of the UN partition plan (Resolution 181) ... were cut short the following morning when an attack by Arabs on a bus near Lod (Lydda) left five Jewish passengers dead."
382	11/30/1947 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the <a href="#">Road to Israel</a> , 1947-49," winstonchurchill.hillisdale.ed, accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Jewish Agency Accepts Resolution 181, Arab League Rejects It:</b> "Jewish Agency accepts UN partition plan. Arab League unanimously rejects UN plan."
383	12/2/1947 "Arab Riots Open Strike Over Partition," The Courier Mail, <a href="#">trove.nla.gov.au</a> , 12/2/1947	<b>Arabs Injure 1 Jew:</b> "Jerusalem correspondent says Reuters office in Princess Mary Avenue became the centre of the pitched battle between police and Arab rioters. Police armoured cars blocked the middle of the road. Shots hit a nearby building. Asher Lazar, a correspondent of Reuters and The Times, was stabbed and seriously wounded. Before retreating Arabs broke shop windows and injured at least one Jewish shopkeeper."
384	12/4/1947 B. Michael, "Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the Two...." Opinion, <a href="#">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	<b>Irgun Kills Dozens of Arabs:</b> "Bombs in cafes, a barrel bomb at a bus station, grenades thrown, shootings: Dozens of Arabs are killed."
385	12/6/1947 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the <a href="#">Road to Israel</a> , 1947-49," winstonchurchill.hillisdale.ed, accessed 2/8/2025	<b>US Begins Arms Embargo to Middle East:</b> "United States begins arms embargo to Middle East, primarily affecting Jews, since Arab states have arms agreements with Britain."
386	12/11/1947 "Crech Jones Announces End of Mandate," <a href="#">israelied.org</a> , accessed 12/5/2024	<b>British Announce Palestine Mandate Ends:</b> "... Arthur Creech Jones, the British Colonial Secretary, opened the debate with remarks that outlined why the British had turned the issue of Palestine over to the United Nations. He referenced the violence that continued between Arabs and Jews and its increasing cost to Great Britain, the Arab refusal to accept partition and the fact that the United Nations partition plan made little provision for enforcement. ..."
387	12/11/1947 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 79  List 31 massacres separately with kill/wounded totals	<b>Tirat Haifa First of 31 Massacres, Ilan Pappé:</b> "In The Ethnic Cleansing of Palestine, Ilan Pappé, commenting on the massacres carried out by Jewish forces during the Nakba, writes: Palestinian sources, combining military archives with oral histories, list thirty-one confirmed massacres – beginning with the massacre in Tirat Haifa on 11 December 1947 and ending with the Khirbat Illin in the Hebron area on 19 January 1949 – and there have been at least another six..."



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	A. Event Date(s)	B. Event / Excerpt
		<b>[[NOTE: There is no definitive list of events, dates and details of events for the 31 noted; research shows other sources noting different numbers for massacres.]]</b>
388	12/12/1947 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Irgun Kills 13 Villagers, Wounds 10:</b> "At-Tira, ... Members of the Irgun forces raided the village south of Haifa, killing 13 and wounding 10 villagers."
389	12/12/1947 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Irgun Kills 20, Wounds 5:</b> "Jerusalem, Damascus Gate, ... A bomb attack by Irgun at Damascus Gate outside the Old City of Jerusalem, leaving 20 killed and 5 wounded."
390	12/12/1947 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="https://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>20 Arabs and 5 Jews Killed:</b> "Some 20 Arabs, five Jews, and two British soldiers were killed in political violence in Jaffa and Ramleh on December 12, 1947."
391	12/12/1947 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillisdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillisdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	"Jewish Paramilitary force Haganah mobilizes."
392	12/12/1947 "The Palestinian Nakba 1948: Column 18," <a href="https://plands.org">plands.org</a> , accessed 3/13/2025	<b>Israelis Kill 12 Palestinians:</b> "Abbasiya (Yehudiyah) On 13 December 1947, Israelis, disguised as British soldiers came to calm the villages after the Jews killed 12 Palestinians the day before. ..."
393	12/13/1947 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="https://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.c</a> <a href="https://om">om</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills 7 Palestinians, Wounds 7:</b> "A group of Irgun members disguised as British soldiers attacked the village of Al Abbasiyah and opened fire on its residents sitting outside a village café. They also bombed a number of their homes and planted several time bombs. Moreover, British soldiers surrounded the village and allowed the killers to escape from the northern side of the village. They killed 7 and severely wounded 7 others, 2 of whom died later including a 5 year old child."
394	12/15/1947 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the <a href="https://roadtoisrael.org">Road to Israel</a> , 1947-49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillisdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillisdale.ed</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Arabs Blow Up Water Pipes Supplying Jerusalem:</b> "Arabs blow up water pipes supplying Jerusalem, subsequently repaired by the British. Jewish contingency plan aims to prevent reoccurrence."
395	12/18/1947 "The Palestinian Nakba 1948: Column 18," <a href="https://plands.org">plands.org</a> , accessed 3/13/2025	<b>Haganah Kills 10 Villagers:</b> "Al Khisas On 18 December 1947, two carloads of Haganah terrorists drove through the village, firing machine guns and throwing grenades. Ten civilians were killed."
396	12/18/1947 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="https://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.c</a> <a href="https://om">om</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>'Maayan Baruch' Kibbutz Zionists Kill 17 Palestinians:</b> "73 Zionists from the 'Maayan Baruch' kibbutz attacked and shot 5 Palestinian workers on their way to work. During the attack, one of the Zionists was stabbed and killed prompting the commander of the Palmach third battalion, Moshe Kelman, to order a retaliatory operation to burn the homes and kill the men in Al-Khasas. The Zionist commander's report notes that 12 were killed, all of whom were women and children."
397	12/18/1947 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Zionist Troops Kill 6 Palestinians:</b> "Yazur, ... Zionist troops disguised as British soldiers drove into the Jaffa-area village and threw several bombs at the coffehouse, which was located on the main road, killing six villagers."
398	12/18/1947	<b>Haganah Kills 12 Palestinians:</b> "Khisas, ... Haganah forces drove through the village of Khisas on the Lebanese-Syrian border firing machine guns and throwing grenades, killing 12 Palestinian civilians."



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	A. Event Date(s)	B. Event / Excerpt
	"The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	
399	12/18/1947 Sam Pope Brewer, "Haganah Kills 10 in Raid on Arabs," timesmachine.nytimes.com, 12/20/1947	Haganah Kills 10 Arabs: "Ten Arabs, reported to include five small children, were killed and five injured during the night in a Haganah reprisal raid ..."
400	12/19/1947 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 71	<b>Ben-Gurion Advises Pre-State Military Policy:</b> "Ben-Gurion's ... 19 December 1947, he advised that the Haganah, the Jewish pre-state army, 'adopt the method of aggressive defence; with every [Arab attack we must be prepared to respond with a decisive blow: the destruction of the [Arab] place or the expulsion of the residents along with the seizure of the place' ..."
401	12/19/1947 "The Palestinian Nakba 1948: Column 18," plands.org, accessed 3/13/2025	<b>Jewish Terrorists Kill 5:</b> "Qazaza On 19 December 1947, Jewish terrorists blew up houses including the Mukhtar's house killing 5 children."
402	12/24/1947 "Major Battle Takes Place In Haifa," <a href="https://ita.org">ita.org</a> , 12/26/1947	<b>Arabs Kill 2 Jews, 4 Arabs:</b> "The battle, ... which cost the lives of four Arabs and two Jews, one of whom was a young woman hanging her laundry in her backyard, opened this morning when scattered Arab bands attacked in various parts of the city and in the Haifa Bay area."
403	12/25/1947 "Major Battle Takes Place In Haifa," <a href="https://ita.org">ita.org</a> , 12/26/1947	<b>Arabs Kill 4 Jews, Wound 15; Arabs Lose 17:</b> "What bids fair to be the bloodiest battle thus far in the Arab war on the Jews has been raging in Haifa and its environs all day today with British troops joining the battle to throw back Arab snipers and raiders in Haifa and on one of the major approaches to the city.  Complete casualty figures are not known, but at least four Jewish dead and 15 wounded have been counted and the Arab casualties are believed to number tens of dead and scores of wounded. The British suffered nine wounded soldiers and two policemen as of late this afternoon. ...  The early shooting in the city was apparently set off by an attack on a Jewish truck, to whose aid Haganah units sped and engaged a strong Arab band. In this and scores of other mopping-up operations before noon, the Haganah counted 17 Arab dead."
404	12/28/1947 Nathan Krystall, "The Fall of the New City," Chapter 4, PDF, <a href="https://badil.org">badil.org</a> , accessed 2/16/2025	<b>Haganah Attacks Lifta, Kills 7:</b> "... The Haganah and Irgun waged a series of attacks on Lifta, including a machine gun and grenade attack at a cafe ... that left seven people dead. Most residents left the village very soon thereafter, and the rest departed after Zionist forces blew up several houses."
405	12/29/1947 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="https://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills 14 Palestinians, Wounds 27:</b> "Irgun paramilitaries threw a barrel full of explosives near Bab al-Amud (Damascus Gate) in Jerusalem which resulted in the death of 14 Palestinians and the wounding 27 others."
406	12/30/1947 "Ben-Gurion's Notorious Quotes: Their Polemical Uses & Abuses," <a href="https://progressiveisrael.org">progressiveisrael.org</a> , 10/4/2025 [[subject to verification – April contacted The Ben-Gurion Heritage Institute <a href="https://bgh.org.il/en/about/moreshet@bgh.org.il">https://bgh.org.il/en/about/moreshet@bgh.org.il</a> in 10/2024 and no response; second email 3/13/2025]]	<b>Ben-Gurion 'There can be no stable and strong Jewish State so long as it has a Jewish majority of only 60 percent':</b> "Ben-Gurion in an address to the central committee of the Histadrut on 30 December 1947: 'In the area allocated to the Jewish State there are not more than 520,000 Jews and about 350,000 non-Jews, mostly Arabs. Together with the Jews of Jerusalem, the total population of the Jewish State at the time of its establishment will be about a million, including almost 40 percent non-Jews. Such a [population] composition does not provide a stable basis for a Jewish State. This [demographic] fact must be viewed in all its clarity and acuteness. With such a [population] composition, there cannot even be absolute certainty that control will remain in the hands of the Jewish majority.... There can be no stable and strong Jewish State so long as it has a Jewish majority of only 60 percent.'"
407	12/30/1947 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill	<b>Irgun Kills 6 Arabs, Wounds 42:</b> "Irgun bombs crowd of Arab job-seekers at Haifa, killing six and wounding forty-two."

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	and the <a href="#">Road to Israel</a> , 1947-49," winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed, accessed 2/8/2025	
408	12/30/1947 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="#">middleeastmonitor.com</a> , PDF, 5/15/2013	<b>Irgun Kills 11 Arabs:</b> "The Irgun gang threw a bomb from a speeding car killing 11 Arabs."
409	12/30/1947 Seth Frantzman, "Ethnic cleansing of Jews by Arabs in pre-state Israel," <a href="#">science.co.il</a> , 8/16/2007	<b>Arab Rioters Kill 39 Jews:</b> "Thirty-Nine Jews were killed by Arab rioters at Haifa's oil refinery ..."
410	12/31/1947 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the <a href="#">Road to Israel</a> , 1947- 49," winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed, accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Arabs Commence Siege of Jerusalem Jewish Quarter:</b> "Arabs block bus route into and commence siege of the Jewish Quarter, Jerusalem. Jews smuggle men and supplies in British convoy."
411	12/31/1947 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="#">thepalestineproject.medium.c om</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>First Palmach Battalion, Brigade Led by Haim Avinoam Kill 60 Palestinians:</b> "A joint force of the first Palmach battalion and a brigade led by Haim Avinoam attacked the Balad Al-Shaykh village killing 60 civilians, according to Zionist sources. Those killed included children, women and the elderly, and dozens of homes were destroyed."
412	12/31/1947 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="#">thepalestineproject.medium.c om</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitaries Kill 40 Palestinians:</b> "Zionist paramilitaries groups raided the village of Al-Sheikh Break, killing 40 Palestinians."
413	12/31/1947 "41 Jews Lynched at Haifa Oil Refinery After Irgun Bombs Kill Six Arabs," <a href="#">jta.org</a> , 12/31/1947	<b>Arabs Kill, Wound 41 Jews:</b> "Forty-one Jews were stabbed, kicked and beaten to death today in Haifa by an angry Arab mob numbering hundreds after two bombs flung from a speeding auto into a crowd of Arabs killed six of them and wounded over 40. The bombing is believed to be the work of the Irgun which yesterday killed 13 Arabs at the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem in a similar action."
414	5/25/1948 "al-'Abisiyya," palquest.org, accessed 5/7/2025	<b>Arab Village Depopulated:</b> "al-'Abisiyya ... According to Israeli military intelligence, the villagers fled on 25 May 1948, partly as a result of a campaign of psychological warfare that the Israelis implemented in conjunction with Operation Yiftach ..."  [[Delete if details not found. How many depopulated]]
415	1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 115 (unable to find day and month)	Beersheba Depopulated: In 1945, the town of Beersheba was the administrative capital of the Beersheba sub-district of Palestine. It had a population of 5,570, all of whom were Palestinian. [[Need full details]]
416	1948 "Immigrants to Israel: 1948- 1952," <a href="#">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 3/2/2025	<b>May 1948, 600,000 Jews in Palestine:</b> "In May 1948, when Israel became independent, there were some 600,000 Jews in the country. By the time the battles subsided, toward the end of that year, 110,000 immigrants had arrived, 6,000 Jews had been killed in the war, and the stabilizing borders contained 100,000 Arabs or perhaps a bit more. The total population was 800-850,000."
417	1/1/1948 "The Palestinian Nakba 1948: Column 18," <a href="#">plands.org</a> , accessed 3/13/2025	<b>Jewish Terrorists Kill 40 Villagers:</b> "Balad El Sheikh On 1 January 1948, two hundred Jewish terrorists attacked the village from the south, with machine guns and grenades, killing 40 women and children inside their homes."

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	A. Event Date(s)	B. Event / Excerpt
418	1/3/1948 "Ayn al-Zaytun," <a href="http://zochrot.org">zochrot.org</a> , accessed 3/13/2025	<b>Zionist Forces Kill 1 Arab:</b> "Zionist forces attacked 'Ayn al-Zaytun well before they succeeded in occupying it. The New York Times reported that early on the morning of 3 January 1948, a raiding party killed one villager and bombed four houses, and that firing continued in the neighborhood during the rest of the day."
419	1/4/1948 B. Michael, "Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the Two....," Opinion, <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	<b>Lehi Kills 70 Arabs:</b> "A Lehi car bomb in Jaffa kills 70 Arabs."
420	1/4/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the <a href="http://Road to Israel">Road to Israel</a> , 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Haganah Kills 26:</b> "Haganah demolishes Semiramis Hotel in Katamon, mistaking it for Arab militant headquarters, killing 26 including a Spanish diplomat."
421	1/4/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Stern Gang Kills 15, Wounds 98:</b> "The Zionist Stern Gang threw a bomb in a crowded plaza in Jaffa, killing 15 people and wounding 98."
422	1/4/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun Kills 30 Palestinians, Wounds Others:</b> "... the Irgun Zionist paramilitaries placed a car full of explosives near Al-Saraya in Jaffa which destroyed all that surrounded it, killed 30 Palestinians and wounded several others."
423	1/5/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Haganah Kills 19 Palestinians, Wounds Over 20:</b> "The Haganah bombed the Semiramis Hotel located in the Katamon neighbourhood in Jerusalem. The hotel collapsed on its guests, all of whom were Palestinians, killing 19 and wounding over 20."
424	1/7/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://middleeastmonitor.com">middleeastmonitor.com</a> , PDF, 5/15/2013	<b>Irgun Kills 18 Arabs, Wounds 40:</b> "The Irgun gang threw a bomb at the Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem, killing 18 Arab civilians and wounding 40 others."
425	1/8/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitaries Kill 70 Palestinians, Wound Dozens:</b> "Zionist paramilitaries used a car bomb to kill 70 Palestinian civilians and wound dozens."
426	1/9/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Volunteers of Arab Liberation Army Attack Jewish Settlements:</b> "Two hundred volunteers of Arab Liberation Army (ALA) cross into West Palestine from Syria, attacking Jewish settlements of Dan and Kfar Szold in upper Galilee. British armored cars drive Arabs off."
427	1/12/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>British Confirms Military Aid:</b> "Britain confirms alliances with and military aid for Egypt, Iraq, and Jordan. Baghdad Arabs riot in protest; Anglo-Iraqi agreement subsequently cancelled."

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428	1/14/1948 Ami Isseroff, "A history of Gush Etzion and the Massacre of Kfar Etzion," Israel and Zionism Information and History Center, <a href="http://zionism-israel.com">zionism-israel.com</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Arabs Kill 3 Jews:</b> "About 600 Arab irregulars led by Abdul Khader El-Husseini attacked the Etzion Bloc. They consisted of cadets of a training course he was giving in Surif and villagers gathered from Hebron, Bethlehem and surrounding villages in the faza levee. In addition to the 600 attackers, hundreds of Arab youth gave logistics aid. The attack was discovered in advance by accident and repulsed by effective defense. Three more Gush Etzion defenders were killed."
429	1/15/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Palmach Soldiers, Haganah Bomb Arab Neighbourhood in Ramla:</b> "Palmach soldiers and the Haganah bombed one of the Arab neighbourhoods in Ramla." <span style="color: red;">[[How many Killed/Wounded]]</span>
430	1/16/1948 Seth Frantzman, "Ethnic cleansing of Jews by Arabs in pre-state Israel," <a href="http://science.co.il">science.co.il</a> , 8/16/2007	<b>35 Jews Are Killed:</b> "... 35 Jews were killed trying to reach Gush Etzion."
431	1/18/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Haganah Burn Homes of Palestinians Resisting in Safad:</b> "Haganah forces attack on the village (in the Safad subdistrict) with the order to eliminate anyone who resisted. Palestinian homes were burnt."
432	1/19/1948 "Jews Repulse New Invasion of Palestine by Arabs from Lebanon; Four Jews Killed," <a href="http://jta.org">jta.org</a> , 1/21/1948	<b>200 Arabs Attack Jewish Settlement in Northern Palestine:</b> "A five-hour attack on a Jewish settlement in Northern Palestine by a band of some 200 Arabs who crossed the frontier from Lebanon ... beaten off today by a Haganah guard unit and the settlers. The raid, the second invasion of Palestine within the past few weeks, ... Haganah scouts have spotted another Arab force of some 450 men ..."
433	1/20/1948 Sam Pope Brewer, "Arabs Press Blow in North Palestine," <a href="http://nytimes.com">nytimes.com</a> , 1/22/1948	<b>Arabs Kill 1, Wound 8 Jews:</b> "One Jew wounded yesterday at Yehiam died today, Eight Jews were wounded, six by snipers and two wounded in the new Yehiam attack."
434	1/21/1948 Sam Pope Brewer, "Arabs Press Blow in North Palestine," <a href="http://nytimes.com">nytimes.com</a> , 1/22/1948	<b>Arabs Kill 1 Arab, Wound 2 Jews:</b> "The Arabs renewed their attack on the Jewish settlement of Yehiam, near the Lebanese border, before dawn today. Although on a small scale compared to yesterday's attack, it confirmed a change in Arab tactics from casual, disorganized fights to organized raids. ... In the Yehiam attack today a Jewish source asserted that one dead Arab had been found wearing the uniform of the Syrian Army. Other casualties were not known except that the Jews reported two of their number wounded. ... In another incident in Jerusalem Jews killed two Arabs and wounded one Arab and a Pole. ... Total casualties reported by the police today were five Arabs killed and one missing."
435	1/22/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Palmach and Givati Brigades Kill, Wound Palestinians:</b> "... a Haganah commander, ordered the Palmach commander, ... to carry out an operation against the village of Yazur. A group from the Palmach attacked a bus near Yazur, wounding the bus driver a several Palestinian passengers. On the same day, another group attacked another bus killing and wounding several people. These attacks by the Palmach and Givati Brigades on Palestinian villages and cars continued for 20 consecutive days ... Moreover, an engineering group bombed the Askandronei building, the ice factory, and killed 15 people."
436	2/5/1948 Nathan Krystall, "The Fall of the New City," Chapter 4, PDF, <a href="http://badil.org">badil.org</a> , accessed 2/16/2025	<b>Ben-Gurion Follows Dual Process of Evacuation and Settlement:</b> "Ben-Gurion keenly followed the dual process of evacuation and settlement. On February 5, 1948, he ordered the new Haganah commander of Jerusalem, David Shaltiel, to conquer and settle Jews in Arab districts."
437	2/6/1948 Nathan Krystall, "The Fall of the New City," Chapter 4,	<b>Ben-Gurion Says Populating Jerusalem Is Important:</b> "On February 6, 1948, Ben-Gurion had told the Mapai Party Council that 'without populating the Jerusalem mountains and the hills [surrounding] the coastal plains ... I am doubtful whether we would be able to maintain the link with Jerusalem,' and

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	PDF, <a href="https://badil.org">badil.org</a> , accessed 2/16/2025	therefore that 'it is necessary to be in [to settle] the mountains.' When one audience member objected that 'we have no land there' [in the hills and mountains], Ben-Gurion replied: 'The war will give us the land. The concept of "ours" and "not ours" are peace concepts, only, and in war they lose their whole meaning.'
438	2/7/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947- 49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Britain Supports Jordan's Annexation of West Bank in West Palestine:</b> "Britain supports Jordan's annexation of West Bank in West Palestine."
439	2/10/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="https://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.c om</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitaries Kill 7 Palestinians, Wound 5:</b> "A group of Zionist paramilitaries stopped Palestinian citizens going back to the village of Tabra Tulkarem and opened fire on them, killing 7 and wounding 5 others."
440	2/12/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Jewish Forces Kill 13 Palestinians, Wound 22:</b> "Abu Kabir, 12-13 February 1948: In an assault on this Jaffa suburb, Jewish forces killed 13 Palestinians, including the mukhtar, and wounded 22 others."
441	2/14/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947- 49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Haganah Kills 60:</b> "Moshe Kelman leads Haganah raid on Arab village Sasa, near Lebanon, blowing up thirty-five houses and killing 60 before retreating."
442	2/15/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Palmach Forces Kill 15 Palestinians:</b> "Sa'sa', ... The Palmach forces killed at least 15 people in this village (Safad district), including 5 children, and destroyed 15 houses."
443	2/15/1948 "Qisarya," <a href="https://zochrot.org">zochrot.org</a> , accessed 5/14/2025	<b>Palmach Forces Expel Qisarya Residents:</b> "The village was captured by a Palmach unit on 15 February and the inhabitants 'fled or were ordered to leave', although some had already left out of fear of attack. When twenty villagers insisted on remaining in their homes even after the village was captured, a Palmach unit destroyed the village houses on 20 February."
444	2/16/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947- 49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>UN Palestine Commission Reports Arabs Defy Settlement Plans:</b> "16 February: UN Palestine Commission reports to Security Council that Arabs in and out of West Palestine are defying General Assembly settlement plans."
445	2/18/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Zionist Kills 7, Wounds 45:</b> "Ramle, ... A Zionist, disguised as an Arab, planted a bomb in one of the city's markets, which killed seven civilians and injured 45 others, many of them women and children."
446	2/18/1948 B. Michael, "Hamas and the Irgun? How Dare I Compare the Two...," Opinion, <a href="https://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 5/2/2016	<b>Irgun Kills 37 Arabs:</b> "A bomb in the Ramle market kills 37 Arabs."
447	2/20/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 85	<b>Irgun Kills 6 Arabs, Wounds 31:</b> "Ramle ... an attack by the Irgun, killing 6 Arab civilians and wounding 31. Among the killed were 4 children."
448	2/20/1948	<b>Haganah Expels Qisarya Village Inhabitants, Destroys Houses:</b> "Qisarya Village ... Caesarea (or Qisarya) ... The Haganah [Zionist military organization

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	Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 85	representing the majority of the Jews in Palestine from 1920 to 1948, according to britannica.com] captured the village, expelled its inhabitants and destroyed its houses on 20 February 1948."
449	2/20/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="https://thepalestineproject.medium.com/">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Stern Gang Kills 14 Palestinians, Wounds 26:</b> "The Stern Gang stole a British army vehicle, filled it with explosives, and placed it in front of the Al Salam building in Jerusalem. The explosion killed 14 Palestinians and wounded 26."
450	2/20/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="https://thepalestineproject.medium.com/">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitaries Kill 6 Palestinians, Wound 36:</b> "Zionist paramilitaries attacked the Palestinian neighbourhoods in Haifa with mortar fire killing 6 and wounding 36 others."
451	2/22/1948 Seth Frantzman, "Ethnic cleansing of Jews by Arabs in pre-state Israel," <a href="https://science.co.il/">science.co.il</a> , 8/16/2007	<b>44 Jews Killed in Bombing:</b> "... 44 Jews were murdered in a bombing on Jerusalem's Rehov Ben-Yehuda."
452	2/28/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org/">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Palmach Forces Kill at Least 30 Palestinians:</b> "Haifa, ... Palmach forces blew up two Palestinian houses and a garage and fired into the Arab neighborhoods, killing at least 30 people, including women and children."
453	2/29/1948 Seth Frantzman, "Ethnic cleansing of Jews by Arabs in pre-state Israel," <a href="https://science.co.il/">science.co.il</a> , 8/16/2007	<b>23 Jews Killed:</b> "... 23 Jews were killed all across Palestine, eight of them at the Hayotzek iron foundry."
454	2/29/1948 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="https://uca.edu/">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Lehi Kills 28 British Soldiers:</b> "Lehi militants mined a train near Rehovot on February 29, 1948, resulting in the deaths of 28 British soldiers."
455	3/1/1948 "The Irgun: How Israel originally adopted its militant actions and ideology," <a href="https://jordannnews.io/">jordannnews.io</a> , accessed 12/5/2024	<b>Irgun Kills 11 Brits:</b> "...the Irgun demolished the British Officers' Club in Jerusalem, killing 11 British individuals. The organization justified this operation as retaliation for three of its members who had been sentenced to death by the British in February 1948."
456	3/1/1948 <a href="https://medium.com/">medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitaries Kill 25 Palestinians:</b> "Zionist paramilitaries planned and carried out this massacre in March 1948 in a market in the city of Ramla, killing 25 Palestinian civilians."
457	3/10/1948 "Explainer: Plan Dalet & The Ethnic Cleansing of Palestine," <a href="https://imeu.org/">imeu.org</a> , 3/8/2023	<b>Zionist Forces Begin Implementing Plan Dalet:</b> "Officially adopted on March 10, 1948, Plan Dalet specified which Palestinian cities and towns would be targeted and gave instructions for how to drive out their inhabitants and destroy their communities. It called for:  'Destruction of villages (setting fire to, blowing up, and planting mines in the debris), especially those population centers which are difficult to control continuously...  'Mounting search and control operations according to the following guidelines: encirclement of the village and conducting a search inside it. In the event of resistance, the armed force must be destroyed and the population must be expelled outside the borders of the state.'"
458	3/11/1948 "Israel Society & Culture: Jewish Agency for Israel (JAFI)," <a href="https://jewishvirtuallibrary.org/">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Arabs Kill 11, Wound 86 in Jewish Agency/Haganah HQ Bombing:</b> "Arab terrorists bombed the headquarters of the Agency, killing 11 and wounding 86. The explosives were believed to have been hidden in a car stolen earlier in the day from United States Consul General Robert Macatee. Guards spotted the car being driven by its usual Arab driver who disappeared after the bombing. The explosion wrecked the offices of Keren Hayesod. The building also housed the Jewish Agency and Haganah headquarters."

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459	3/12/1948 (circa) Nur Masalha, <i>The Palestine Nakba</i> , Page 85	"Al-Husayniyya, 12 March and 16 – 17 March 1948: the Palmah 3rd Battalion twice attacked the village in upper Galilee. In the first attack, 15 Arabs were killed, including 10 women and children and 20 seriously wounded. In the second raid more than 30 Arab civilians were killed."
460	3/12/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	"Jewish Agency bombed by Arab using car from American Consulate. Jews ambush and destroy Arab arms convoy from Lebanon, one of 11, of which nine were destroyed."
461	3/13/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Haganah Kills at Least 15 Palestinians, Wounds 20:</b> "Husayniyya, 13 ...: Haganah forces raided the Safad-area village of Al-Husayniyya, destroying homes with explosives and killing at least 15 people, including women and children, and wounding 20 others."
462	3/14/1948 "al-Faluja," <a href="http://palestine-studies.org">palestine-studies.org</a> , 3/14/2023	<b>Clashes Kill 37 Arabs, 7 Jews, Wound 3 Jews:</b> "An early attack on al-Faluja ... Quoting Jewish sources, the New York Times said that a 'Jewish supply convoy' had engaged in a battle with villagers, as a result of which 37 Arabs and 7 Jews were killed, and 'scores' of Arabs and 3 Jews were wounded. The convoy, which was escorted by Haganah armored cars, reportedly had to fight its way through the village. But another Jewish group returned that same day with a Haganah demolition squad and blew up ten houses in al-Faluja, including the three-storey town hall."
463	3/16/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Palmach Forces Kill Over 30 Palestinians:</b> "Husayniyya, ... 16-17 March 1948: ... over 30 people were killed in another attack on the village by Palmach forces, which led the rest of the villagers to flee."
464	3/31/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Arabs Ambush Convoy from Tel Aviv:</b> "Forty-truck convoy from Tel Aviv ambushed and 16 trucks destroyed by Arabs besieging Jerusalem."
465	3/31/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Haganah Kills Fleeing Residents in Jaffa Attack:</b> "Paramilitaries from Haganah carried out an armed attack on the Abu Kabir neighbourhood in Jaffa. They destroyed homes and killed residents fleeing their homes to seek help."
466	3/31/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Stern Gang Kills 40, Wounds 60:</b> "The Stern Gang planted bombs on a Cairo-Haifa train which killed 40 people and wound 60 others on explosion."
467	4/1/1948 (circa) Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Jewish Operation Nachshon Fails:</b> "1-20 April: Jewish Operation Nachshon attempts to open Tel Aviv-Jerusalem road, failing when Arabs take the heights above Bab el-Wad."
468	4/1/1948 (circa) "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>UN Security Council Appeals for Ceasefire:</b> "The UN Security Council appealed for a ceasefire in British Palestine on April 1 ... 1948."
469	4/9/1948 Adam Zeidan, "Deir Yassin," <a href="http://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 5/15/2024	<b>Deir Yassin, Irgun and Stern Gang Kill About 100 Palestinians:</b> "Deir Yassin, Palestinian Arab village that was located just west of Jerusalem. ... the village was destroyed by Jewish paramilitary forces in an attack that inspired

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		fear and panic throughout the region. ... forces of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang (also called Lehi) attacked the village. About 100 people were killed, although contemporary accounts reported a higher number. At a press conference convened later in the day, a spokesman for the paramilitary groups claimed that control of the hill was necessary to provide cover for the route between Jerusalem and the coast."
470	4/11/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Haganah Forces Kill at Least 14 Palestinians:</b> "Qaluniya, ... Haganah forces entered this Jerusalem district village as part of 'Operation Nachshon' and blew up 50 houses, killing at least 14 villagers."
471	4/12/1948 Nur Masalha, <i>The Palestine Nakba</i> , Page 85	"Nasr al-Din ... a widely document massacre by the Haganah."
472	4/12/1948 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="https://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>Zionist Leadership Decides to Proclaim Jewish State on 16 May:</b> "The Vaad Leumi (National Council), representing the Yishuv (the community of Jewish settlers in Palestine), and the Jewish Agency, being the diplomatic arm of the Zionist Movement and the purported representative of Jews across the world who support Zionism, decide to proclaim a Jewish state on 16 May, based on Great Britain's decision to withdraw from Palestine and terminate the Mandate. They form a 37-member unified provisional legislative body they call Moetzet Ha'am (the People's Council) and a 13-member executive they call Minhelet Ha'am (the People's Administration). On 26 April, the 13 members are appointed, headed by David Ben-Gurion."
473	4/13/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="https://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun, Stern Gang Kill 50 Palestinians:</b> "A group consisting of forces from the Irgun and Stern Gang in disguise raided the village of Nasir al-Din opening fired on its inhabitants and killing 50 people. On the previous day, both Nasir al-Din and Al-Shaykh Qadumi were attacked and 12 were killed."
474	4/13/1948 Seth Frantzman, "Ethnic cleansing of Jews by Arabs in pre-state Israel," <a href="https://science.co.il">science.co.il</a> , 8/16/2007	<b>35 Jews Killed:</b> "Thirty-five Jews were murdered during the Mount Scopus convoy massacre ..."
475	4/13/1948 "Palestinian Arabs attack a convoy en route to Rothschild-Hadassah University Hospital in Jerusalem, killing some 80 Jews," <a href="https://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 7/13/2024	<b>Palestinian Arabs Kill 80 Jews:</b> "Palestinian Arabs attack a convoy en route to Rothschild-Hadassah University Hospital in Jerusalem, killing some 80 Jews."
476	4/13/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Lehi and Irgun Military Forces Trick, Kill Palestinians:</b> "Nasser Al-Din, 13-14 April 1948: Lehi and Irgun military forces entered this village (near Tiberias) dressed as Arab fighters and when villagers went out to greet them, they shot them, killing all but 40 people and raising all houses to the ground."
477	4/14/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="https://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Palmach Kills 14 Palestinians:</b> "A force from the Palmach Zionist paramilitary group raided Qalunya, bombed several homes and killed 14 of its residents."
478	4/14/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Haganah forces Kill 12 Palestinians, Wound 15:</b> "Al-Lajjun, ... Haganah forces killed 12 Palestinians and wounded 15 others during an attack on the village (Jenin district), also blowing up houses to drive the inhabitants out."
479	4/16/1948	<b>Haganah Kills 13 Palestinians:</b> "Safad, ... The Haganah Gang threw a mortar bomb into the city's Arab area, killing 13 Palestinians, most of them children, and causing a panic among the population."



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	"The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	
480	4/18/1948 "The Nakba," <a href="https://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/20/2025	<b>Tiberias Arab Inhabitants Expelled:</b> "Tiberias, which had 5,000 Arab residents, was the first of these to fall; its inhabitants were expelled on 18 April."
481	4/19/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Zionist Gangs Kill 14 Palestinians:</b> "Tiberias,... Zionist gangs attacked the Old City of Tiberias, shooting and blowing up houses, killing 14 people and causing panic among the inhabitants."
482	4/21/1948 "The Nakba," <a href="https://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/20/2025	<b>Attacks on Haifa Prompt Mass Exodus of Palestinians:</b> "Attacks on Haifa beginning on 21 April prompted a mass exodus of the city's 55,000 remaining Palestinians; they sailed to Lebanon."
483	4/22/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Operation Ben-Ami Seizes Arab Strongholds:</b> "22 April-17 May: Operation Ben-Ami seizes Arab strongholds around Acre and links with Jewish settlements in Western Galilee. Acre falls on 17 May."
484	4/22/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="https://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.c</a> <a href="https://om">om</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitaries Kill 150 Palestinians, Wound 400:</b> "Zionist paramilitaries attacked Haifa from Hadar Alkarmel and occupied homes, streets and public buildings killing 50 Palestinians and wounding 200 others. The residents were taken by surprise, so they took their women and children to the marina to move them to the city of Akka during which they were attacked by Zionists paramilitaries who killed 100 civilians and wounded 200 others."
485	4/25/1948 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="https://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Jewish Militant Attacks Kill 32 Jews:</b> "Jewish militants clashed with British troops and Arabs in the Jaffa region from April 25 to May 12, 1948, resulting in the deaths of 32 Jewish militants."
486	4/26/1948 (circa) Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	"26-27 April: Jewish forces begin to consolidate Jewish areas of Jerusalem."
487	5/1/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Irgun Defeats British Forces:</b> "RAF Spitfires strafe Irgun positions in Jaffa; Britain lands troops and tanks at Jaffa. Despite Irgun losses, British forces ultimately admit defeat."
488	5/1/1948 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="https://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Jewish Militants Kill About 70 Arabs:</b> "... Jewish militants attacked the village of Ein al-Zeitun, resulting in the deaths of at least 70 Arabs."
489	5/3/1948 "Welcome To 'Ayn al-Zaytun - عين الزيتون (لايئون - لايتون) District of Safad," <a href="https://palestineremembered.com">palestineremembered.com</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Palmah Troops Kill 1 Palestinian:</b> "During the battle the majority of the male inhabitants fled the town, and soon after occupation the remaining 'Ayn al-Zaytun women, children, and senior citizens were rounded by the Palmah troops and then ethnically cleansed with shots fired over their heads to speed their eviction from their homes. On the 3rd of May, some of the village inhabitants attempted to come back to their homes, but they were fired upon and one person was killed"
490	5/4/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill	<b>First clash between Jewish and Arab at Etzion Bloc, Arabs Lose 42:</b> "First clash between Jewish and Arab regulars at Etzion Bloc; Arabs withdraw with 42 casualties."

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	and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	
491	5/4/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," PDF, <a href="http://middleeastmonitor.com">middleeastmonitor.com</a> , 5/15/2013	<b>Zionist Forces Shoot 39 Palestinians:</b> "Ayn al-Zaytoun is a Palestinian village on the outskirts of Safed, the population of which was 820. The Jewish writer, Netiva Ben-Yehuda writes in her book 'Through the Binding Ropes' about the Ayn al-Zaytoun Massacre saying: 'on May 3rd or 4th, 1948, nearly 39 bound prisoners were shot.'"
492	5/8/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Arab League Declares Truce in Jerusalem:</b> "Arab League declares truce in Jerusalem through 14 May."
493	5/11/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Jewish Military Kills 50 Palestinians:</b> "Beit Daras, ... Military assault by Jewish military forces on the Gaza-district village, massacring women, elderly and children fleeing the fighting. The village suffered some 50 casualties, and many houses were then blown up, and wells and granaries sabotaged."
494	5/12/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Arabs Shut Off Water Supply to Jerusalem:</b> "Arabs shut off water supply to Jerusalem."
495	5/12/1948 "Burayr - بئر بئر: Martyrs of Buryer," <a href="http://palestineremembered.com">palestineremembered.com</a> , 12/24/2006	<b>Jewish Military Kills about 100 Palestinians:</b> "The Martyrs of Buryer ... At the night of 12-13th may 1948 , the Jewish troops , attacked Buryer village, A big massacre happened there, were about 100 Martyrs were killed."
496	5/13/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	"First Jewish offensive against Lebanese army occupies Kalkieh army camp. Lebanese counterattack forces Jews to retreat with 120 casualties."
497	5/13/1948 "A Palestinian village in 1948: Anatomy of an Israeli massacre," <a href="http://ahram.org.eg">ahram.org.eg</a> , 12/29/2020	<b>Haganah Kills 70 Palestinians:</b> "... massacre that took place at Abu Shusha in the Ramle district of Palestine ... two days before Israel declared itself a state. ... Seventy civilians were killed by the Giv'ati Brigade."
498	5/13/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.c</a> <a href="http://om">om</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Haganah Kills About 70 Palestinians:</b> "The Haganah slaughtered about 70 young men from Safed, but there are no details about this massacre."
499	5/13/1948 Salman Abu Sitta, "The Zionist archeology that erases the Palestinians of Burayr," <a href="http://mondoweiss.net">mondoweiss.net</a> , 9/3/2022	<b>Zionist Militia Kill 125 Palestinians:</b> "Burayr is the site of a terrible massacre, in which about 125 farmers and their families were killed by hand grenades thrown at them in their homes by the Zionist militia (the Haganah). The village was torched and went up in flames. Burnt bodies were strewn in the streets. The massacre started on May 13, 1948 and continued thereafter."

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500	5/13/1948 "9. British Palestine (1917-1948)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/14/2025	<b>Arabs Kill 127 Jews:</b> "British troops withdrew from Jaffa, and Jewish militants captured Jaffa ... That same day, Arab militants killed 127 members of a Jewish militia in the Kfar Etzion settlement in the West Bank."
501	5/13/1948 "The Nakba," <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/20/2025	<b>Haganah and Irgun Attacks Expel Jaffa Inhabitants:</b> "In the middle of April, 5,000 fighters from the Haganah and Irgun attacked the city of Jaffa and imposed a blockade. The residents remained steadfast for three weeks before the city fell to the attackers on 13 May, and all of its 50,000 inhabitants were expelled following British 'intercession.' ..."
502	5/14/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Arabs drive Jews from Zion Gate:</b> "Jewish forces occupy former British positions. Arabs drive Jews from Zion Gate, blockading Jewish Quarter."
503	5/14/1948 "The Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Ben-Gurion Creates Council:</b> "David Ben-Gurion created the Council with representatives from a broad swath of the Yishuv [the Jewish community in Palestine from the Ottoman period through the British Mandate], including some of his rivals. They were all required to Hebraicize their names, so, for example, Golda Meyerson became Golda Meir."
504	5/14/1948 "David Ben-Gurion," <a href="http://nli.org.il">nli.org.il</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Ben-Gurion Declares Establishment of Israel, Appointed Prime Minister and Minister of Defense:</b> "On May 14, 1948, Ben-Gurion declared the establishment of the state, signed the Declaration of Independence and was appointed Prime Minister and Minister of Defense in the provisional government."
505	5/14/1948 "Israel International Relations: International Recognition of Israel," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 3/7/2025	<b>Countries that Recognized State of Israel in May 1948:</b> United States, May 14; Russia (USSR), May 17; Nicaragua, May 18; Czech Republic / Slovakia, May 18; Serbia, May 18; Poland, May 18; Uruguay, May 19; Guatemala, May 19; Hungary, May 24; South Africa, May 24"
506	5/14/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Zionist Giv'ati Brigade Kills 60-70 Palestinians:</b> "Units of the Zionist Giv'ati Brigade assaulted Abu Shusha village (Ramle district), killing and executing villagers with guns and axes, including those who tried to flee. Some 60-70 residents were murdered."
507	5/14/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	"Churchill, ... 'When I became convinced that all chance of making and enforcing a settlement by partition was lost, I advised the Government in the House of Commons on August 1, 1946, nearly two years ago, to return the Mandate to the United Nations Organisation and quit the country at the earliest moment. More than another year passed before this decision was taken by His Majesty's Government, and during all this period the situation grew steadily worse.... 'The renunciation of our responsibilities was in any case a most grave decision. I never conceived it possible that the Government, in carrying it out, would not show the strictest impartiality between Jew and Arab. Instead of this it appears that the Arab Legion, led by forty British officers, armed with British equipment and financed by a British subsidy, has fired on the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem.... This is a violation of the impartiality which at the least we were bound to observe."
508	5/15/1948 "31. Israel/Palestine (1948-present)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/10/2025	Seven Countries Invade Israel Resulting in 4,000 Israeli Soldiers and 2,000 Civilians Killed, Approx. 10,000 Arabs Killed, More Than 500K Palestinian Arabs Displaced: "The military forces of Egypt, Transjordan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen attacked the State of Israel on May 15, 1948. ... The UN mediated a truce that went into effect on June 11, 1948. The UN truce ended on July 9, 1948. A second UN truce went into effect on July 18, 1948. A third UN truce went into effect on October 22, 1948. On February 24, 1949, the governments of Israel and Egypt agreed to an armistice. More than 6,000 Israeli Jews, including 4,000 soldiers and 2,000 civilians were killed during the Israeli war of independence, More than 10,000 Arab soldiers and civilians were

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		killed during the Israeli war of independence. More than 500,000 Palestinian Arabs were displaced as refugees during the Israeli war of independence."
509	5/15/1948 Nur Masalha, <i>The Palestine Nakba</i> , Page 71	<b>Troop Strength of Israel Versus Arabs:</b> "... Estimates vary, but the best suggest that on 15 May 1948 Israel fielded 35,000 troops whereas the Arabs fielded 20-50,000. Moreover, during the war arms imported from the Eastern Bloc ... decisively tipped the military balance in favour of Israel."
510	5/15/1948 "The British Army in Palestine," <a href="http://nam.ac.uk">nam.ac.uk</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>British Give Up Palestine Mandate:</b> "On 15 May 1948, Britain gave up her mandate. The British Army departed from Palestine leaving the Jews and the Arabs to fight it out in the war that followed. ..."
511	5/15/1948 Seth Frantzman, "Ethnic cleansing of Jews by Arabs in pre-state Israel," <a href="http://science.co.il">science.co.il</a> , 8/16/2007	<b>157 Jews Killed:</b> "And 127 Jews were massacred at Kfar Etzion ... after 30 others had died defending the Etzion Bloc."
512	5/16/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Arabs attack Jerusalem Jewish Quarter:</b> "Arabs attack Jerusalem Jewish Quarter from all sides; Jews hold out."
513	5/18/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli Troops Kill At Least 100 Palestinians:</b> "Israeli troops killed at least 100 Palestinian civilians, mostly residents of the West Jerusalem who refused to move into the portion of the East Jerusalem that was being used as an Arab neighborhood."
514	5/20/1948 Nur Masalha, <i>The Palestine Nakba</i> , Page 85	"Kabri ... the Carmeli Brigade conquered the village of Kabri. One of the Israeli soldiers, Yehuda Rashef, got hold of a few youngsters, ordered them to fill up some ditches and then lined them up and fired at them with a machine gun. A few died but some of the wounded managed to escape."
515	5/20/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	"Azzam Pasha: 'We are fighting for an Arab Palestine. Whatever the outcome the Arabs will stick to their offer of equal citizenship for Jews in Arab Palestine and let them be as Jewish as they like. In areas where they predominate, they will have complete autonomy.'"
516	5/21/1948 "31. Israel/Palestine (1948-present)," <a href="http://uca.edu">uca.edu</a> , accessed 2/10/2025	<b>Bernadotte Appointed UN Mediator in Palestine:</b> "... the UN General Assembly appointed Folke Bernadotte as UN Mediator for Palestine."
517	5/21/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Forces Kill Fleeing Residents:</b> "A Zionist force supported by tanks surrounded the village of Beit Daras and opened fire on it. The people of the village realised the critical situation and decided to endure the fire and defend their homes at any cost, so they urged the women, children and the elderly to leave the village to lessen their losses. The women, children and the elderly headed towards the southern area of the village, and once they reached the outskirts, were met with Zionist gunfire, despite the fact that they were defenceless. A large number of them were killed, and the forces burned down several homes and bombed others."
518	5/22/1948 "The Nakba," <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/20/2025	<b>Zionist Forces Kill 230:</b> "... Israeli forces carried out a massacre in the village of al-Tantura, which, with 1,500 residents, was one of the largest villages on the coast. According to some estimates, 230 people were killed in the massacre. Israeli forces also occupied the villages of the lower and eastern Galilee in June and expelled their residents."
519	5/22/1948 Richard M. Langworth,	"Arabs capture one-third of the remaining area of the Jewish Quarter."

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	A. Event Date(s)	B. Event / Excerpt
	"Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	
520	5/23/1948 Esor Ben-Sorek, "Death of a Consul," <a href="http://blogs.timesofisrael.com">blogs.timesofisrael.com</a> , 1/5/2016	<b>Consul General Assassinated in Jerusalem:</b> "In April 1948, an American diplomat, Thomas C. Wasson, was appointed Consul-General at the American Consulate on Mamillah (Agron) Street in Jerusalem. It was only a month before Israel's independence, a period of intense fighting in all parts of Jerusalem. ...  A sniper's bullet from a 30 caliber rifle shot him in the chest. He was taken to the Hadassah Hospital on the Street of the Prophets in Israeli-occupied Jerusalem where he died the next day, May 23, 1948. ...  After lengthy investigation the accepted conclusion was that he died from an Arab sniper's bullet. ... Protestant members of the American Colony in Jerusalem did not accept the conclusion claiming that West Jerusalem had been under Israeli control. The dispute was never successfully resolved."
521	5/24/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Arab Legion Unsuccessful to Oust Jewish Forces:</b> "Arab Legion unsuccessfully attempts to drive Israel forces from Hospice of Notre Dame of France [building] at Shivtei Israel St 9, Jerusalem, Israel], a turning point in the battle of Jerusalem, defining the postwar border between Israel and Jordan."
522	5/28/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Four Israel Armed Forces Become the IDF:</b> "Israel armed forces (Haganah, Palmach, Irgun, Stern Gang) become the Israel Defense Force (IDF)."
523	5/28/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	"Churchill, 28 May, Perth, Scotland: 'It would be amazing, in any Government but this, that the danger of allowing British officers to be compromised in this way was not seen beforehand.'"
524	5/29/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Egyptians converging on Ashdod Unsuccessful:</b> "Egyptians converging on Ashdod via coastal roads turned back by Israel Defense Force."
525	5/30/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Arab Legion Driven from Latron:</b> "Arab Legion driven from village of Latron."
526	6/2/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Egyptian Military Driven Off By IDF:</b> "Egyptian tanks and infantry driven off by IDF from attack on Kibbutz Negba. 'Chips' Channon writes: 'I think that the Party resents both [Churchill's] unimpaired criticism of Munich, recently published, and his alleged pro-Zionist leanings.'"

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527	6/5/1948 Mouin Rabbani, "The long history of Zionist proposals to ethnically cleanse the Gaza Strip," <a href="http://mondoweiss.net">mondoweiss.net</a> , 12/28/2023	<b>Yosef Weitz, Senior Jewish National Fund Official Who Chaired Influential Transfer Committee, Wanted Israel Devoid of Arabs:</b> "Writing in his diary in 1940, Yosef Weitz, a senior Jewish National Fund official who chaired the influential Transfer Committee before and during the Nakba ('Catastrophe'), and became known as the Architect of Transfer, put it thus: 'The only solution is a Land of Israel devoid of Arabs. There is no room here for compromise. They must all be moved. Not one village, not one tribe, can remain. Only through this transfer of the Arabs living in the Land of Israel will redemption come.' His diaries are littered with similar sentiments. ..."
528	6/6/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	"Syrians repulsed after attempting to cross to West Bank at Mishmar Hayarden. Churchill, 7 June, London: 'I do not think events would have taken this particular course if they had not been wrested from my hands in the moment of our general victory. Then there was a chance of a good solution, now I can do no more.'"
529	6/10/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Arab League Counterattack:</b> "Arab Legion counterattack loots village of Gezer. First Tel Aviv convoy arrives in Jerusalem."
530	6/20/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="http://thepalestineproject.medium.com">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Irgun and Lehi Kill 78 Palestinians, Wound 24:</b> "78 Palestinians were killed and 24 wounded by a bomb placed inside a vegetable box in a Haifa vegetable market. The Irgun and Lehi paramilitaries were responsible for this."
531	6/27/1948 "First Bernadotte Plan (1948)," <a href="http://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 1/30/2025	<b>First Bernadotte Plan:</b> "A plan proposed by UN mediator Folke Bernadotte on 28 June 1948 with the purpose of bringing an end to the 1948 War and promoting a settlement to the question of Palestine. The plan was brought forth in light of the truce that began on 11 June. It suggested a settlement along the lines of the Partition Plan adopted by the UN General Assembly in November 1947, with two states, one Jewish and one Arab, forming an economic union, each being in control of its own affairs. Bernadotte suggested a map showing two contiguous states as a basis for border negotiations. The plan did not gain wide acceptance on either side, and Bernadotte proposed a modified plan in September that year, but was assassinated immediately afterwards." [See <a href="#">Chapter II, on page 53</a> ]
532	6/30/1948 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question website, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/20/2025	<b>'Migration of Eretz Yisrael Arabs between December 1, 1947, and June 1, 1948.' Report:</b> "The Arab section of the Intelligence Service of the new state of Israel submits a report entitled 'Migration of Eretz Yisrael Arabs between December 1, 1947, and June 1, 1948.' The <a href="#">report</a> enumerates the towns and villages that were totally or partially depopulated in Palestine, provides relevant information concerning each of these localities: its population before 1947, number of Palestinians who left, their destination, and the causes for displacement. The report acknowledges that only 5% of those who left did so by orders from Arab leaders, and this for mainly 'strategic reasons,' such as attacking Zionist forces from a village as a launching base. It admits that towns and villages in Palestine were emptied of their Palestinian residents through 'direct Jewish hostile actions against Arab communities,' 'psychological warfare,' 'evacuation ultimatum,' and 'fear of Jewish retaliation.'"
533	7/8/1948 "Palestine, Today," <a href="http://visualizingpalestine.org">visualizingpalestine.org</a> , accessed 2/15/2025	<b>Zionist Military Forces Displace Al Masmhiyya Al Saghira Palestinians:</b> "In 1945, the village of Al Masmhiyya Al Saghira (Huraniya) in the sub-district of Gaza had a population of 530, all of whom were Palestinian. ... On 8 July 1948, during the Nakba, the population of Al Masmhiyya Al Saghira (Huraniya) was forcibly displaced by Zionist military forces."
534	7/9/1948 Zachary Lockman, "Original Sin," <a href="http://merip.org">merip.org</a> , May/June 1988, accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Arab-Israel Truce Ends:</b> "... the month-long truce that had temporarily halted the war between the newly-created state of Israel and the Arab states bordering Palestine came to an end."

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		The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) had taken full advantage of the truce to reorganize, train new Jewish immigrants and equip itself with the weapons flowing in from Czechoslovakia and elsewhere."
535	7/9/1948 "The Massacres of Lydd (Lod) and Ramle During the 1948 Nakba," <a href="#">nad.ps</a> , 7/11/2023	<b>Israelis Control Part of Arab Territory:</b> "'Operation Dany' which took place from 9-13 July 1948 aimed to control the region extending from Latrun to Ramallah, clear the roads and grant access to the Jewish villages along the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem road, which were still part of the Palestinian Arab territory. Lydd and Ramle were occupied as part of the plan to expand the territory of the new 'Jewish state' territory beyond the lines established by the UN Partition Plan. As instructed by Yigal Alon and his deputy Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli air force began bombing Lydd on 10 July. Lydd was the first Palestinian city to be air bombed by the Zionist militias that later directly attacked the city center."
536	7/9/1948 "Lydda, 9-13 July 1948," <a href="#">palquest.org</a> , accessed 1/2/2025	<b>Israelis Kill About 1,000 Palestinians:</b> "... The Lydda Massacre, one of many that occurred during the Palestine War, took place between the end of the first truce on 9 July 1948 and the beginning of the second on 18 July. The massacre took place in two stages: the first during the time of the city's occupation, and the second during the operation of mass expulsion of its residents, which is considered one of the largest acts of ethnic cleansing ('transfer operations') carried out by the Israelis. ... As is often the case with massacres and instances of forced migration, there is no accurate count of the number of victims, but it is likely that the number of those killed in the city itself and those who died during the march of death totaled close to one thousand [1,000]."
537	7/10/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 114	<b>Al-'Abbasiyya Depopulated of Arabs, Repopulated by Israelis:</b> "Al-'Abbasiyya was occupied on 10 July 1948 and depopulated; in the autumn of that year it was repopulated by the first wave of Jewish settlers and immigrants."
538	7/11/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 86	"Lydda, 11-12 July 1948: ... Dozens of unarmed civilians who were detained in the Dahmash Mosque and church premises of the town were gunned down and murdered. ... somewhere between 250 and 400 Arabs were killed in this IDF massacre; and an estimated 350 more died in the subsequent expulsion and forced march of the townspeople."
539	7/12/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="#">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli Military Kills 250 Palestinians</b> "Israeli military forces attacked the city [Lydda], shooting at anyone and throwing grenades into houses, killing 250 people."
540	7/13/1948 "The Massacres of Lydd (Lod) and Ramle During the 1948 Nakba," <a href="#">nad.ps</a> , 7/11/2023	<b>Israeli Soldiers Force 70,000 Residents of Lydd and Ramle to Leave:</b> "... the Israeli soldiers forced approximately 70,000 residents of Lydd and Ramle to leave within half an hour and drive to Ramallah on a bumpy road, where hundreds died due to thirst, drought, and fatigue. ... A Palestinian boy's testimony, Raja'i Bseileh, from Lydd reinforces this testimony, recalling that 'Jews were everywhere with rifles and loudspeakers'. ... The boy added that they primarily used their rifles to fire and stole a great deal of cash, gold, jewelry, and timepieces."
541	7/16/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 129	<b>Nazareth Inhabitants Evicted, Most Driven to Lebanon:</b> "Located 6 kilometres north-northwest of Nazareth, ... In 1948 Saffuriya was the largest Palestinian village in the Galilee, in terms of both its land size and its population. It thrived agriculturally on olives, figs, pomegranates and wheat. After the eviction of the inhabitants (on 16 July), most of the inhabitants were driven to Lebanon, many ending up in the refugee camps of 'Ayn al-Hilwa, Sabra and Shatila. The remainder became internal refugees (or 'present absentees' in Israeli terminology) in Nazareth, Israel."
542	7/16/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="#">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli Soldiers Kill 25-30 Palestinians:</b> "At-Tira, ... When this Haifa-area village was occupied, Israeli soldiers killed 25 to 30 of the Palestinian village defenders."
543	7/16/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="#">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli Forces Kill 20 Palestinians:</b> "Illut, 16 and 21 July and 3 August 1948: In the first incident, Zionist forces entered the Nazareth-area village of Illut and selected 20 young men to be executed in front of the villagers."
544	7/17/1948	<b>UN Ceasefire Commences:</b> "A new cease-fire, mediated by the UN, commenced in Jerusalem on July 17, 1948, and some days later Moshe Dayan

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	Nathan Krystall, "The Fall of the New City," Chapter 4, PDF, <a href="http://badil.org">badil.org</a> , accessed 2/17/2025	replaced David Shaltiel as the IDE commander in Jerusalem. Jerusalem was now effectively divided into the Israeli-controlled West and the Transjordanian-controlled East. A belt of no-man's land ran south from Sheikh Jarrah, along the west side of the Old City's walls, and down Hebron Road to Ramat Rahel."
545	7/18/1948 "Israel War of Independence: The Second Truce," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 3/11/2025	<b>Second Truce Declared:</b> "The second truce of the 1948 War went into effect ... As in the first truce, violations from both sides were being made already on the day of its commencement. The Arab Legion, for example, intensified its bombardment of the New City of Jerusalem and continued to do so well into the months of July, August, September, and October."
546	7/20/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	"20 July: Second truce declared."
547	7/21/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli Forces Kill 22 Palestinians:</b> "Illut, 16 and 21 July and 3 August 1948: ... In the second, Israeli forces rounded up returning villagers, stealing jewelry of the women and fired at 24 men, killing 22 of them."
548	7/24/1948 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question website, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/20/2025	<b>Ethnic Cleansing During the Second Truce, 24 July 1948 - 15 October 1948:</b> "In violation of the truce, the Israeli army carries military operations within or close to the truce lines to destroy Palestinian villages and expel their inhabitants. In Operation Shoter, on 24-26 July, it attacks and captures the villages of Ayn Ghazal, Jaba', and Ijzim, in the Little Triangle south of Haifa. In Operation Nikayon ('cleansing'), on 24-28 August, it occupies the coastal area west of Yibna and north of Isdud. From late August until mid-October, it attacks and expels Bedouins and village residents in the Negev."
549	7/25/1948 "The Palestinian Nakba 1948: Column 18," <a href="http://plands.org">plands.org</a> , accessed 3/13/2025	<b>Jewish Soldiers Kill 55:</b> "On 25 July 1948, 60-80 old people from Tira were taken in buses to be expelled towards Jenin. At Lajjun, they were rounded up in a circle, petrol was sprayed on them (they asked for water to drink at end of a Ramadan day). They were set on fire. They were screaming and crying for help. The Jewish soldiers were laughing. Fifty five people died."
550	8/1948 "Zionist Massacres in 1948: New Evidence," <a href="http://deiryassin.org">deiryassin.org</a> , 5/6/1992 (unable to find day)	<b>Israeli Army Kills 10 Arabs:</b> "Ashdod. Towards the end of August 1948, the Giv'ati Brigade executed the 'Cleansing Campaign' (Mivtza Nikayon) in Ashdod's dunes. This happened after the forced landing of an Israeli plane in the area and the killing of his eight passengers by locals. A company of mounted cavalry, jeeps and Giv'ati fighters went to comb the area. In the course of this action, and according to a conservative estimate, ten farmers ('fellahin') were murdered. Yitzahki says that evidence about that can be found in the campaign chronicle of Giv'ati in the IDF archives and in the second chapter of the book on the Giv'ati Brigade."
551	8/3/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Israeli Forces Kill 14 Palestinians:</b> "Illut, ... 14 Palestinian prisoners were murdered in the olive grove near 'Illut in the presence of the villagers."
552	8/18/1948 Hugh Humphries, Countdown To Catastrophe, online book, <a href="http://archive.org">archive.org</a> , accessed 12/13/2024	<b>Yigal Yadin, IDF OC, 'Not Interested' in Arabs in Israel and Their Return to Israel 'Must Be Prevented at All Costs':</b> "Ben Gurion posed the question 'Would it not be possible to exchange Arabs for Jews?', which attracted the approval of Minorities Minister Belchor Shitrit. These discussions were reinforced by actions on the ground. On the same day Yigael Yadin, OC Operations, issued an order which stated '... that we are not interested in Arab inhabitants [in Israel] and their return [to Israeli territory] must be prevented at all costs.'"
553	8/29/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 86	<b>IDF Kills 10 Arabs:</b> "Suqir ... 10 Arabs were killed by the Giva Brigade of the IDF"



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	A. Event Date(s)	B. Event / Excerpt
554	8/29/1948 Nur Masalha, <i>The Palestine Nakba</i> , Page 86	"Suqir ... 10 Arabs were killed by the Giva Brigade of the IDF"
555	9/15/1948 Nathan Krystall, "The Fall of the New City," Chapter 4, PDF, <a href="https://badil.org">badil.org</a> , accessed 2/17/2025	<b>Immigration Sparks West Jerusalem Housing Crisis:</b> "As the new immigrants flooded into West Jerusalem, an acute housing crisis developed. On September 15, 1948, Military Governor Joseph reported that 5,000 Jews in West Jerusalem were in need of housing."
556	9/16/1948 "Second Bernadotte Plan (1948)," <a href="https://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 1/30/2025	<b>Second Bernadotte Proposal:</b> "A plan proposed by UN mediator Folke Bernadotte on 15 September 1948, following the rejection of his earlier plan by both sides, aimed at bringing an end to the 1948 War and resolving the question of Palestine. He noted that implementation of the original Partition Plan has become unrealistic due to the situation on the ground and reservations made by both sides. The revised plan abandoned the idea of an economic union, called for an international regime in Jerusalem, as well as for the return of Palestinian refugees to their homes, and made territorial suggestions similar to those in the earlier plan. The day following the publication of the plan, Bernadotte was assassinated by Zionist militia Lehi in Jerusalem." [See Chapter II, on page 54]
557	9/17/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Zionist Lehi Paramilitary Assassinate UN Mediator Bernadotte:</b> "Zionist Lehi paramilitary assassinate UN mediator Count Folke Bernadotte, who had earlier negotiated the release of 31,000 Jews and others from Nazi concentration camps. In 1949 his replacement Ralph Bunche negotiated a further Armistice."
558	9/26/1948 "The Massacres of Lydd (Lod) and Ramle During the 1948 Nakba," <a href="https://nad.ps">nad.ps</a> , 7/11/2023	<b>Jewish National Fund's Land and Afforestation Department Director Weitz, 'Pester' Refugees To Leave:</b> "... David Ben-Gurion documented in his memoirs a conversation with Yosef Weitz on 26 September 1948. ... 'There are cases of refugees from Ramle and Lod who reached Gaza through Ramallah, believing that from Gaza it will be easier to return to Ramle or Lod. What should we do?' The answer was: 'We have to 'pester' them relentlessly... we need to pester and motivate the refugees in the south to move eastward as well since they won't go towards the sea and Egypt won't let them in.'"
559	9/26/1948 Nathan Krystall, "The Fall of the New City," Chapter 4, PDF, <a href="https://badil.org">badil.org</a> , accessed 2/17/2025	<b>Ben-Gurion Mulls Plans to Conquer Jerusalem and the Whole of Palestine:</b> "Ben-Gurion, however, was still mulling over plans to conquer the whole of Jerusalem and the whole of Palestine. On September 26, he proposed to the provisional government a plan he recorded in his diary, according to which Israeli forces would invade ... Bethlehem and Hebron, where there are about a hundred thousand Arabs. I assume that most of the Arabs of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Hebron would flee, like the Arabs of Lydda, Jaffa, Tiberias, and Safad, and we will control the whole breadth of the country up to the Transjordan."
560	9/28/1948 "The State of Israel Established: 'An Event in World History'," <a href="https://erenow.org">erenow.org</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>Churchill, We Have Treated Jews Shamefully:</b> "Churchill, ... Aix-en-Provence, France: 'I could put the case for the Jews in ten minutes. We have treated them shamefully. I will never forgive the Irgun terrorists. But we should never have stopped immigration before the war.'"
561	10/1/1948 "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	"Churchill, 1 October, Lladudno, Wales: 'The Socialists, more than any other Party in the State, have broken their word in Palestine and by indescribable mismanagement have brought us into widespread hatred and disrepute there and in many parts of the world.'"
562	10/3/1948 David Patterson, "A Crime Without a Name" – Churchill, Zionism, & the Holocaust," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.org">winstonchurchill.org</a> , 12/3/2015	<b>Britain's Labour Government Refuses to Recognize State of Israel:</b> "... 'after six months of Jewish statehood Britain's Labour Government still refused to recognise the State of Israel. On 3 October 1948, during a speech at a Conservative Party rally in North Wales, Churchill declared, 'The Socialists, more than any other Party in the State, have broken their word in Palestine and by indescribable mis-management have brought us into widespread hatred and disrepute there and in many parts of the world.'"

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	<b>A. Event Date(s)</b>	<b>B. Event / Excerpt</b>
563	10/20/1948 "The Palestinian Nakba 1948: Column 18," <a href="https://plands.org">plands.org</a> , accessed 3/13/2025	<b>Palmach Kills 9 Villagers:</b> "Beer Sheba by Habib Jarada "On the evening of 20 October 1948, the Jews attacked us first from the south-west. But the main attack, with much superior weapons to ours, came from the North. We fought for 6 hours without new supplies. Anwar Al-Alami was on the wireless calling the Egyptian commander and Arab states for help. No one came. The city fell 8:00 am on 21 October. ..."
564	10/29/1948 "October 29: The Safsaf Massacre, 1948," <a href="https://jewishcurrents.org">jewishcurrents.org</a> , 10/29/2013	<b>IDF Kills 50-70 Palestinians:</b> "Israeli soldiers massacred between fifty and seventy Palestinians in the Galilean village of Safsaf ... following a twelve-hour battle between Israeli forces and a division of the Arab Liberation Army."
565	10/29/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>IDF Kills 80-100 Palestinians:</b> "Israeli forces (89th Battalion) killed at least 80-100 Palestinian men, women and children (other media sources counted 200 and the village Mukhtar listed 455) and blew up of several homes in this village northwest of Hebron (part of 'Operation Yoav')."
566	10/29/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, <a href="#">Page 84</a>	<b>Operation Hiram Was to Clear Arab Inhabitants:</b> "On 29-31 October 1948, the Israeli army, in a large military campaign named Operation Hiram, conquered the last significant Arab-held pocket of the Galilee. According to new Israeli archival material, commanding officers issued expulsion directives: 'there was a central directive by Northern Front [command] to clear the conquered pocket of the Arab inhabitants'"
567	10/29/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>IDF Kills 12 Palestinians:</b> "Majd Al-Krum, 29-30 October 1948: Israeli forces picked 12 Palestinian men from the Akko-area village at random and killed them in front of the other villagers."
568	10/29/1948 "Al-Dawayima Massacre, 29 October 1948," <a href="https://palestine-studies.org">palestine-studies.org</a> , 11/10/2023	<b>Zionist Forces Attack Results in 455 Victims:</b> "The village of al-Dawayima, one of the largest villages in the Hebron area, was the scene of one of the worst massacres committed by Zionist forces in 1948, though it was covered up for many years. It was carried out by a battalion of the Palmach and began with an artillery bombardment of the village. The massacre followed in three stages: in the village houses and lanes, in the village mosque and in a nearby cave. Estimates of the number of victims vary. The village chief calculated that there were 455 victims from the village, and other victims who had taken refuge in the village, but the number of which he was unable to determine. In 1955 the Israelis built the settlement of Amatzia over some of the ruins of the village."
569	10/29/1948 "Gush Halav Jish," <a href="https://101israel.com">101israel.com</a> , accessed 2/4/2025	<b>Israeli Forces Captured Jish:</b> "Israeli forces captured Jish on 29 October 1948, in Operation Hiram, after "a hard-fought battle"
570	10/30/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>IDF Kills 60-94 Palestinians, Blow Up Mosque:</b> "Either Israeli troops entered the village (Safad district), blew up a structure, possibly a mosque, killing the 60-94 Palestinian people who had taken refuge inside, or they had first murdered the villagers, then piled their corpses up in the building and blew it up."
571	10/30/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>IDF Kills 14 Palestinians:</b> "During 'Operation Hiram', Israeli soldiers executed 14 Palestinian men in this Palestinian Christian village near Tiberias, after the village had surrendered."
572	10/30/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, <a href="#">Page 86</a>	<b>IDF Kills 13:</b> "Eilabun ... 13 were murdered by the Golani Brigade of the IDF"
573	10/30/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, <a href="#">Page 86</a>	"Saliha ... 70-80 were killed by the IDF."
574	10/31/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, <a href="#">Page 86</a>	"Hula, Lebanon Israeli forces, extending their reach into villages in southern Lebanon, conquered Hula under the command of Shmuel Lahis. According to Raz's research, the majority of the village's population fled, but about 60 people remained and surrendered without resistance. The remaining villagers were massacred over two successive days. On the first

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		day, October 31, 1948, 18 villagers were killed, and on the following day, 15 more fell victim to the violence."
575	10/31/1948 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://pasia.org">pasia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli Forces Kill At Least 70 Palestinians:</b> "Jewish military forces, led by Menachem Begin, sealed off the entrances of the Lebanese border village of Hula, rounded up at least 70 Palestinian inhabitants, dividing them among three houses where they then gunned them down before blowing up the three houses with the bodies inside."
576	11/2/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 86	<b>IDF Kills 14 Bedouin Tribesmen:</b> "Arab al-Mawasi (eastern Galilee) ...14 bedouin tribesmen were massacred by the IDF"
577	11/3/1948 "The Story Of Al Majdal," <a href="https://visualizingpalestine.org">visualizingpalestine.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Al Majdal Depopulated:</b> "... during the Nakba, the population of Al Majdal was forcibly displaced by Zionist military forces."
578	11/6/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 84	<b>Jewish National Fund Director Briefed on Cruel Acts of 'Our' Soldiers:</b> "... Yosef Nahmani, director of the Jewish National Fund office in the eastern Galilee between 1935 and 1965 and one of the most prolific Zionist diarists, toured the newly conquered areas. He was accompanied by Immanuel Friedof Israel's Minority Affairs Ministry, who briefed him on 'the cruel acts of our soldiers,' which Nahmani recorded in his diary ..."
579	11/8/1948 Noga Kadman, Erased from Space and Consciousness, online book, <a href="https://google.com">google.com</a> , accessed 2/7/2025, Page 13	<b>Israel 1948 Census Grants Citizenship to Residents, Excludes Displaced Palestinians:</b> "On November 8, 1948, Israel conducted a door-to-door census. Anyone located within the boundaries of the state on that day, Arabs as well as Jews, got Israeli citizenship and an Israeli ID. Palestinians displaced beyond Israeli borders were not recognized as Israelis, and the state soon expropriated the property they left behind—just as it expropriated the property they left behind – just as it expropriated the property of the internal refugees."
580	11/17/1948 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 87	<b>Israel's First Minister of Agriculture Zisling Says Jews Have Behaved Like Nazis:</b> "Dayr Yasin and other atrocities committed by the Israeli army in the Galilee prompted Israel's first minister of agriculture, Aharon Zisling (of the Mapam party), to say this at a cabinet meeting on 17 November 1948: 'I often disagree with the term Nazi was applied to the British ... even though the British committed Nazi crimes. But now Jews too have behaved like Nazis and my entire being has been shaken' ..."
581	11/19/1948 "Historical Timeline," <a href="https://un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>UN Establishes Special Fund for Palestinian Refugees:</b> "UN establishes UNRPR [United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees] special fund to provide relief to over 500,000 Palestine refugees."
582	12/10/1948 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947- 49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillisdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillisdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	Churchill, 'We Had the Power ... Chance to impose and enforce ... a Partition Settlement in Palestine by Which the Jews Would Have Secured the National Home ...': "Churchill, 10 December (HofC) ... we had the power and the chance to impose and enforce—I must use that word—a partition settlement in Palestine by which the Jews would have secured the National Home which has been the declared object and policy of every British Government for a quarter of a century. Such a scheme would, of course, have taken into account the legitimate rights of the Arabs, who, I may say, had not been ill used in the settlements made in Iraq, in Transjordan and in regard to Syria. 'I always had in my mind the hope that the whole question of the Middle East might have been settled on the largest scale on the morrow of victory and that an Arab Confederation, comprising three or four Arab States—Saudi-Arabia, Iraq, Transjordan, Syria and the Lebanon—however grouped, possibly united amongst themselves, and one Jewish State—might have been set up, which would have given peace and unity throughout the whole vast scene of the Middle East...."

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583	12/11/1948 Nathan Krystall, "The Fall of the New City," Chapter 4, PDF, <a href="#">badil.org</a> , accessed 2/17/2025	<b>UN General Assembly Calls for Refugee Return, Compensation:</b> "On December 11, 1948, the UN General Assembly accepted Count Bernadotte's recommendations regarding the refugees and Jerusalem and, in Paragraph 11 of Resolution 194 (III), stated that:  [...] the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbors should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the governments or authorities responsible."
584	12/28/1948 "Notorious massacres of Palestinians between 1937 & 1948," <a href="#">thepalestineproject.medium.com</a> , 5/13/2015	<b>Zionist Paramilitaries Kill 20 Arabs, Wound 50:</b> "Zionist paramilitaries from the Al-Hadar neighbourhood, located at the top of Al-Abbas Street in Haifa, rolled down a barrel filled with explosives destroying homes and killing 20 Arab citizens, as well as wounding 50 others."
585	1948 (end of year) "Immigrants to Israel: 1948-1952," <a href="#">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 3/2/2025	"In May 1948, when Israel became independent, there were some 600,000 Jews in the country. By the time the battles subsided, toward the end of that year, 110,000 immigrants had arrived, 6,000 Jews had been killed in the war, and the stabilizing borders contained 100,000 Arabs or perhaps a bit more. The total population was 800-850,000."
586	1/19/1949 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 79	<b>Khirbat Illin Massacre:</b> <span style="color: red;">[[Need more information]]</span>
587	1/25/1949 "Israel's First National Election (1949)," <a href="#">israelforever.org</a> , accessed 12/7/2024	<b>Israel's First National Election; David Ben-Gurion Elected Prime Minister:</b> "During the establishment of the state of Israel in May 1948, Israel's national institutions were established, which ruled the new state. ... the elections were not held before the designated date due to the War of Independence, and were actually cancelled twice. Israel's first election was eventually held on January 25, 1949, as the war raged on and voter turnout was close to 90 percent. David Ben-Gurion was elected as Israel's first Prime Minister."
588	1/26/1949 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="#">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Churchill's View of Unrecognized Borders:</b> "Churchill, 26th (HofC): 'De facto recognition has never depended upon an exact definition of territorial frontiers. There are half a dozen countries in Europe which are recognized today whose territorial frontiers are not finally settled....'"
589	1/30/1949 Jonathan Spyer, "An Analytical And Historical Overview Of British Policy Toward Israel," <a href="#">MERIA</a> , Middle East Review of International Affairs, Vol. 8, No. 2, June 2004	<b>Great Britain Recognizes Israel:</b> "Britain afforded Israel de facto recognition on January 30, 1949, in the last stages of the War of Independence, and de jure recognition on April 27, 1950. Normal diplomatic relations were established shortly afterwards."
590	2/2/1949 Nathan Krystall, "The Fall of the New City," Chapter 4, PDF, <a href="#">badil.org</a> , accessed 2/16/2025	<b>Israeli Government Abolishes Military Rule in West Jerusalem:</b> "On February 2, 1949, the Israeli government declared that it no longer considered West Jerusalem occupied territory and abolished military rule there."
591	2/24/1949 "Arab-Israeli General Armistice Agreements (1949)," <a href="#">encyclopedia.com</a> , 3/27/2025	"Ralph Bunche mediates armistice agreements between Israel and its neighbors. ... The first GAA was signed by Col. Mohammad Ibrahim Sayf el-Din for Egypt and Walter Eytan for Israel on the Greek island of Rhodes on 24 February 1949. ..."
592	2/24/1949 "Egyptian-Israeli General Armistice Agreement, February 24, 1949,"	<b>Egyptian-Israeli General Armistice Agreement:</b> "Preamble ... The Parties to the present Agreement, responding to the Security Council resolution of 16 November 1948 calling upon them, as a further provisional measure under Article 40 of the Charter of the United Nations and in order to facilitate the transition from the present truce to permanent peace in Palestine, to negotiate

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	<a href="#">avalon.law.yale.ed</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	an Armistice; having decided to enter into negotiations under United Nations Chairmanship concerning the implementation of the Security Council resolutions of 4 and 16 November 1948; (2) and having appointed representatives empowered to negotiate and conclude an Armistice Agreement; ..."
593	2/24/1949 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="#">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Armistice Signed Between Israel and Egypt:</b> "Armistice signed between Israel and Egypt retaining the prewar border, except that Egypt gains control of the Gaza Strip."
594	3/8/1949 "Ben-Gurion Forms First Elected Government," <a href="#">israeled.org</a> , accessed 12/7/2024	<b>Ben-Gurion Forms First Coalition Government of Israel:</b> "David Ben-Gurion's Knesset-leading Mapai party joins the United Religious Front, the Progressive Party, the Sephardi and Mizrahi Communities, and the Arab-led Democratic List of Nazareth to form a government after Israel's first parliamentary election Jan. 25, in which nearly 87% of eligible voters are estimated to have participated. ..."
595	3/23/1949 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="#">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Armistice Signed Between Israel and Lebanon:</b> "Armistice signed between Israel and Lebanon. Israeli forces withdraw from thirteen occupied Lebanese villages."
596	3/24/1949 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question website, <a href="#">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/20/2025	<b>Palestinian Groups Tell UNCCP Refugees Want to Return, Live in Peace:</b> "Representatives of 13 groups of Palestinians testify before the UNCCP in Beirut; they affirm that the majority of the Palestinian refugees wish to return to their former homes and to live in peace with their neighbors."
597	3/29/1949 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="#">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Churchill, 'I Was For A Free And Independent Israel All Through The Dark Years':</b> "Churchill, 29 March, New York City: 'Remember, I was for a free and independent Israel all through the dark years when many of my most distinguished countrymen took a different view. ..."
598	4/3/1949 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="#">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.ed</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Armistice Agreement Between Israel and Jordan:</b> "Armistice signed between Israel and Jordan with Jordan retaining East Jerusalem and the West Bank (Judea and Samaria)."  [There is another date on the document in the footnote 1 (1) U.N doc. S/1302/Rev. 1, June 20, 1949. For entry into force, see article XII (1).]
599	4/27/1949 "Lausanne Conciliation Conference (1949)," <a href="#">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Lausanne Conciliation Conference:</b> "A conference held in two rounds, on 27 April-23 June 1949, and on 18 July-12 September 1949, with the goal of reaching a settlement in the Arab-Israeli conflict in light of the 1948 War. ... Negotiations began with the signing of the Lausanne Protocol, stating that the basis for discussion will be UN General Assembly Resolutions 181 (adoption of the Partition Plan) and 194 (calling on Israel to allow the return of Palestinian refugees).  The main issues discussed were refugees, Jerusalem and a territorial settlement. Following a series of proposals and counter-proposals by both sides and the Commission, including an Israeli proposal to annex the Gaza Strip, the conference ended without an agreement."
600	5/11/1949 "Israel Is Accepted as a Member of the United Nations," <a href="#">israeled.org</a> , 12/7/2024	<b>United Nations General Assembly Admits Israel to Membership:</b> "On May 11, 1949 the UN General Assembly votes 37 to 12, with 9 abstentions, to admit Israel as a member state, making her the 59th member of the United Nations."
601	6/11/1949	<b>First UN-Brokered Truce:</b> "The first four-week truce declared in Palestine, which started on 11 June 1948, provided an opportunity for the Israelis to put

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	<a href="https://palquest.palestine-studies.org">palquest.palestine-studies.org</a> , accessed 12/7/2024	the final touches on their plans to occupy Palestinian cities and villages and expel their residents."
602	6/20/1949 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	"Second armistice between Israel and Jordan."
603	7/10/1949 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Egypt Breaks Truce:</b> "10-12 July: Egypt breaks truce; Egyptian light tanks and infantry pushed back from Negba."
604	7/20/1949 "Syrian-Israeli Armistice Agreement Is Signed," <a href="https://israeled.org">israeled.org</a> , accessed 1/13/2025	<b>Syrian-Israeli Armistice Agreement Signed:</b> "Israel's War of Independence ended with the signing of armistice agreements between the newly established Jewish state and four Arab states in 1949."
605	7/20/1949 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947-49," <a href="https://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	"Second UN truce declared."
606	8/12/1949 "Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949," <a href="https://redcross.org">redcross.org</a> , 8/12/2024	"In 1949, an international conference of diplomats built on the earlier treaties for the protection of war victims, revising and updating them into four new conventions comprising 429 articles of law—known as the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. The Additional Protocols of 1977 and 2005 supplement the Geneva Conventions."
607	11/7/1949 Nur Masalha, <i>The Palestine Nakba</i> , Page 174	<b>Over 700K Palestinians Become Refugees:</b> "The Palestinians on the other hand rejected partition, some vehemently and violently. ... By 7 November 1949, when the guns finally fell silent 730,000 persons had become refugees."
608	12/5/1949 "Ben-Gurion's Proclamation of Jerusalem as Capital of Israel (1949)," <a href="https://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Ben Gurion Vows Not to Surrender Jerusalem as its Position as 'Israel's Eternal Capital':</b> "Two proclamations made by Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion on 5 and 13 December 1949, following the Government of Israel's decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. In the first proclamation, Ben-Gurion invoked the city's long Jewish history, rejecting Jerusalem-related provisions in Resolution 181 and vowing not to surrender its position as 'Israel's eternal capital', while promising to preserve the city's holy sites under international supervision. ..."
609	12/8/1949 "Who We Are," <a href="https://unrwa.org">unrwa.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>UNRWA Established for Direct Relief of Palestine Refugees:</b> "Following the 1948 War, UNRWA was established by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 to carry out direct relief and works programmes for Palestine refugees."
610	12/13/1949 "Ben-Gurion's Proclamation of Jerusalem as Capital of Israel (1949)," <a href="https://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Proclamation Urges Knesset to Relocate from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem:</b> "Two proclamations made by Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion on 5 and 13 December 1949, following the Government of Israel's decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. ... The second proclamation rejected UNGA Resolution 303, placing Jerusalem under UN administration, and urged the Knesset to relocate from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem as soon as possible, which it resolved to do on the same day."
611	1950 "The Funding of Palestinian Refugee Compensation," prnn.mcgill.ca, 3/1996	<b>Estimates of Lost Palestinian Property Range from \$4.4B to \$84B (2024 USD):</b> "In the early 1950s, the UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine estimated the value of lost Palestinian property at ... approximately \$1.85 billion 1990 US dollars. At that time the Arab League countered with its own estimate

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		... over \$35 billion in 1990 dollars. Yusif Sayigh estimated lost Arab property at £757 million in 1948 (\$11.5 billion). Atif Kubursi and Sami Hadawi calculate 1948 losses – including material losses, human capital losses, and psychological damage – at up to \$92-147 billion in 1984 prices. Rashid Khalidi cites a possible figure of \$40 billion, based on an assumption of \$20,000 for each of 2 million eligible refugees." [Estimated at between \$4.4 billion to \$84 billion in 2024 US dollars, calculated by usinflationcalculator.com, accessed 3/2/2025]
612	8/1950 Dan Lieberman, "Exposing Israel's Self-indictments in Gaza Protests," countercurrents.org, 6/17/2018	Israel Expels Al-Majdal's 1000-2000 inhabitants: "In August 1950, Israel expelled and trucked Al-Majdal's 1000-2000 inhabitants to Gaza."
613	1/23/1950 "Israel Declares Jerusalem Its Capital," <a href="http://jewishcurrents.org">jewishcurrents.org</a> , 1/23/2018  Pictured to delete in the chapter	<b>Israel's Legislature Declares Jerusalem Capital of the State of Israel:</b> "On this date in 1950, Israel's Knesset ... declared Jerusalem to be the capital of Israel — defying the UN's partition resolution of November 29, 1947, which had envisioned the city as a "corpus separatum [separated body] under a special international regime [to] be administered by the United Nations." The Israeli declaration came in response to the UN General Assembly resolution of December 9, 1949 to reaffirm and reactivate this international trusteeship plan."
614	3/14/1950 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question website, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/20/2025	<b>Israel Legalizes Confiscation of Palestinian Refugees' Property Through Absentee Laws:</b> "In the wake of the Nakba, the Israeli authorities seek to 'legalize' the confiscation of property left behind by Palestinian internal and external refugees. Intended to replace the 'Emergency Regulations Regarding Absentee Property of 1948' issued in December 1948, this legislation is drafted in such a way as to define any Arab who left his residence during the war - regardless of whether he returned at a later stage - as an 'absentee.' Absentees' property (both movable and immovable) is then automatically transferred to the 'Custodian of Absentee Property,' which in turn is allowed to sell it to a unique body, the 'Development Authority.'"
615	3/20/1950 "Israeli Colonialist Settlers Occupy A Palestinian Land In Jerusalem," <a href="http://imemc.org">imemc.org</a> , 8/28/2018	<b>The 'Israeli Absentee Property Law 1950':</b> "... ('Absentee Property Law') is the main law in a series of laws that regulate the treatment of property belonging to Palestinians who left, were forced to flee, or were deported during the 1948 War.  These Palestinian refugees left behind a great deal of property and the Absentee Property Law has served as the legal basis for transferring such property into the possession of the State of Israel. ..." Norwegian Refugee Council"
616	5/18/1950 "Immigration to Israel: Table of Contents: Law of Return: Immigration Statistics," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Jews Airlifted Iraq to Israel:</b> "Operation Ezra & Nehemiah, also known as Operation Ali Baba, was the airlift of more than 120,000 Jews from Iraq to Israel shortly after the founding of the Jewish state. ... Flying the Iraqi Jews to Israel lasted several months, beginning on May 18, 1951, and was done through a contract with the Near East Transport Company and with help from the Israeli national airline, El Al."
617	5/18/1950 "Immigration to Israel: Operation Ezra & Nehemiah - The Airlift of Iraqi Jews," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Operation Ezra & Nehemiah, also known as Operation Ali Baba, was the airlift of more than 120,000 Jews from Iraq to Israel shortly after the founding of the Jewish state. ... Flying the Iraqi Jews to Israel lasted several months, beginning on May 18, 1951, and was done through a contract with the Near East Transport Company and with help from the Israeli national airline, El Al. The first planes flew to Israel via Cyprus. Several months later, a giant airlift operated directly from Baghdad to Lod airport. Operation Ezra and Nehemiah ended at the beginning of 1952, leaving only about 6,000 Jews in Iraq. Most of the 2,500-year-old Jewish community immigrated to Israel. ..."
618	5/31/1950 "Survey of Palestinian Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (2008-2009)," Volume VI, BADIL Resource Center Survey, Page 36	<b>Israeli Army Forces 120 Palestinians Across the Border:</b> "On 31 May 1950, the Israeli army transported 120 Palestinians in two crowded trucks to the edge of Wadi Araba on the Israeli Jordanian frontier, and forced them across the border by firing shots over their heads."

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619	6/18/1950 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 116	"In December 1949, more Palestinians were deported to vacate more houses for Jewish settlers — this time for discharged Israeli soldiers. ... The new commanding officer of the Southern Command, Moshe Dayan, returned to the idea of Yigal Allon: 'I hope that perhaps in the coming years, there will be another opportunity to transfer these [170,000 Israeli] Arabs out of the Land of Israel', he declared at a meeting of the ruling Mapai party on 18 June 1950. Dayan also submitted a detailed proposal for 'the evacuation of the Arab inhabitants of the town of Majdal'. The army chief of staff agreed and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion authorised the plan on 19 June 1950"
620	6/18/1950 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 116	<b>Commanding Officer Dayan, Hope to Transfer More Arabs Out of Israel:</b> "In December 1949, more Palestinians were deported to vacate more houses for Jewish settlers — this time for discharged Israeli soldiers. ... The new commanding officer of the Southern Command, Moshe Dayan, returned to the idea of Yigal Allon: 'I hope that perhaps in the coming years, there will be another opportunity to transfer these [170,000 Israeli] Arabs out of the Land of Israel', he declared at a meeting of the ruling Mapai party on 18 June 1950."
621	6/19/1950 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 116	<b>Israeli Plan For Evacuation of the Arab Inhabitants of Majdal:</b> "[Commanding officer of the Southern Command, Moshe] Dayan also submitted a detailed proposal for 'the evacuation of the Arab inhabitants of the town of Majdal'. The army chief of staff agreed and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion authorised the plan on 19 June 1950"
622	7/5/1950 "Israel: Law No. 5710-1950, The Law of Return," <a href="http://refworld.org">refworld.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Israel: Law No. 5710-1950, The Law of Return:</b> "Every Jew has the right to come to this country as an 'oleh'. 'aliya' means immigration of Jews. 'oleh' (plural 'olim') means a Jew immigrating into Israel."
623	9/2/1950 "Survey of Palestinian Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (2008-2009)," Volume VI, BADIL Resource Center Survey, Page 36	<b>Israeli Army Forces 4,000 Palestinians Over Border:</b> "On 2 September 1950, the Israeli army rounded up hundreds of 'Azazmeh tribesmen (4,000 according to UNTSO reports) from the Naqab and drove them into Egyptian territory."
624	9/19/1950 "Yemenite Jews and Operation Magic Carpet," <a href="http://jdc.org">jdc.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>48,000 Yemenite Jews from the British Protectorate of Aden Airlifted to Israel:</b> "... Operation Magic Carpet in which JDC planned, organized, and financed the passage of 48,000 Yemenite Jews from the British Protectorate of Aden to Israel. Between December 1948 and September 19, 1950, close to 450 flights were chartered, airlifting nearly the entire Jewish community from Yemen to Israel. Yemenite Jews crossed deserts, mountains, and borders, often on foot, in order to arrive in Aden, from where they were taken on the 'wings of eagles' to the newly formed State of Israel."
625	10/21/1950 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 116	<b>Israelis Expel Palestinians, Distribute Abandoned Houses:</b> "In the summer of 1950, almost two years after the 1948 war, the inhabitants of al-Majdal received expulsion orders and were transported to the borders of Gaza over a period of a few weeks. They were loaded onto trucks and dropped off at the border. The last delivery of 229 people left for Gaza on 21 October 1950. Israeli officials distributed the 'abandoned' houses among new Jewish settlers."
626	1/12/1951 "CHAPTER IV, HUMAN RIGHTS, 1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Paris, 9 December 1948," <a href="http://treaties.un.org">treaties.un.org</a> , accessed 5/15/2025	<b>United Nations - Genocide Definition:</b> "Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide [Signed by Israel 8/17/1949; Ratified by Israel 3/9/1950] Article II In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such: a. Killing members of the group; b. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; c. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; d. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; e. Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."



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627	4/12/1951 "Jewish Holidays: Yom HaShoah - Holocaust Memorial Day," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Yom HaShoah (Heb. <b>יום השואה</b> – 'The Catastrophe') is the day Israel commemorates the victims of the Holocaust (the Shoah). The full name is 'Yom HaShoah Ve-Hagevurah'— in Hebrew literally translated as the 'Day of (remembrance of) the Holocaust and the Heroism.' Yom HaShoah was created by a resolution passed by the Knesset (April 12, 1951). The 27th day of Nisan was proclaimed as 'Holocaust and Ghetto Uprising Remembrance Day – a day of perpetual remembrance for the House of Israel.' This date was chosen because it falls between that of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, which began on the first day of Passover, and Yom Hazikaron – the memorial day for Israel's fallen soldiers (on Iyyar 4) – and also because it occurs during the traditional mourning of the Counting of the Omer."
628	6/30/1951 Richard M. Langworth, "Timeline: Winston Churchill and the Road to Israel, 1947- 49," <a href="http://winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu">winstonchurchill.hillsdale.edu</a> , 12/5/2023	<b>Churchill, English Decline Of Influence and Power Throughout Middle East:</b> "Churchill, ... (HofC): 'The decline of our [English] influence and power throughout the Middle East is due to several causes. First, the loss of our Oriental Empire and of the well-placed and formidable Imperial armies in India. Second, it is due to the impression which has become widespread throughout the Middle East that Great Britain has only to be pressed sufficiently by one method or another to abandon her rights or interests in that, or indeed any other, part of the world. A third cause is the mistakes and miscalculations in policy which led to the winding up of our affairs in Palestine in such a way as to earn almost in equal degree the hatred of the Arabs and the Jews.'"
629	8/14/1951 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>23rd Zionist Congress 14 August 1951 - 30 August 1951:</b> "The Zionist Congress meets in Jerusalem for the first time since the establishment of the World Zionist Organization. Discussions center on the question of the relationship between the organization and Israel; the creation of the state has achieved the essential points of the 1897 Basel Program and has resulted in the transfer of some of the World Zionist Organization functions to the new state. The congress redefines the aims of Zionism in the 'Jerusalem Program' as being 'the consolidation of the State of Israel; the ingathering of the exiles in the Land of Israel; and the fostering of the unity of the Jewish people.' It proposes that Israel enacts legislation that recognizes the World Zionist Organization as the representative body of the Jewish people in all matters that involve the organized participation of world Jewry in the developemnt of Israel. Finally, the congress regards 'the Keren Kayemeth Leisrael (Jewish National Fund) and the Keren Hayesod (Foundation Fund) as the instruments of the World Zionist Organisation' for fulfilling the Zionist programs."
630	1953 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 114 (unable to find day and month)	<b>Jewish Settlement on Site of Established Arab Village:</b> "In 1953 the settlement of 'Yehud' (Hebrew, literally 'Judaisation') was established on the site of the Arab village. The new Jewish town was populated by Ladino-speaking Jews of Turkish origin and subsequently also by Jews from Poland."
631	8/12/1953 "State Education Law," <a href="http://adalah.org">adalah.org</a> , <a href="http://ippi.org.il">ippi.org.il</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>State Education Law 5713-1953:</b> "The law establishes separate, independent systems—state secular and state religious schools—to satisfy the distinct needs of the Jewish community. It codifies the objectives of the educational system, which serve to advance Jewish culture and Zionist ideology. ..."
632	8/19/1953 "Righteous Among the Nations," <a href="http://encyclopedia.ushmm.org">encyclopedia.ushmm.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Israel's Parliament Passes Law Creating Yad Vashem:</b> "In 1953, the Knesset, Israel's parliament, passed a law creating Yad Vashem as the country's Martyrs' and Heroes' Memorial Authority. Its tasks included commemorating the six million Jews killed by the Nazis and their collaborators during the Holocaust, paying tribute to those Jewish resistance fighters, and honoring those 'high-minded Gentiles who risked their lives to save Jews.'"
633	8/19/1953 "Righteous Among the Nations," <a href="http://encyclopedia.ushmm.org">encyclopedia.ushmm.org</a> , last edited 3/27/2025	"In 1953, the Knesset, Israel's parliament, passed a law creating Yad Vashem as the country's Martyrs' and Heroes' Memorial Authority. Its tasks included commemorating the six million Jews killed by the Nazis and their collaborators during the Holocaust, paying tribute to those Jewish resistance fighters, and honoring those 'high-minded Gentiles who risked their lives to save Jews.' The title Righteous Among the Nations is taken from Jewish tradition (the literature of the Sages) that describes non-Jews who helped the Jewish people in times of need."

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634	8/28/1953 "On this Day - August 28," <a href="http://cipme.org">cipme.org</a> , accessed 2/7/2025	<b>Sharon-led Israeli Military Kills Up To 50 Palestinians:</b> "On this day in 1953, an Israeli military unit led by Ariel Sharon launched a brutal nighttime attack on the on the Al-Bureij Refugee Camp, committing a massacre that killed up to 50 civilians."
635	10/14/1953 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli Paratroopers At Least 69 Palestinians:</b> Israeli military forces attacks at the climax of a number of border clashes against the northern West Bank village of Qibya, carried out by an Israeli paratroop company and Unit 101 under the command of Ariel Sharon with the order to achieve maximum civilian casualties. At least 69 Palestinians civilians, many of them women and children, were killed and at least 45 houses were demolished, as were its mosque, school, and water reservoir.
636	10/14/1953 "Remembering the Qibya massacre of 1953," <a href="http://english.wafa.ps">english.wafa.ps</a> , 10/14/2021	"... two Israeli military units under Ariel Sharon besieged the village of Qibya, located 11 km northwest of Ramallah, and isolated it from the rest of the neighboring villages. ... In this massacre, 67 Palestinian civilians were killed, dozens were wounded and dozens of houses were bombed and blown up."
637	12/20/1954 "Operation Alpha (January 1 - August 26, 1955)," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 4/14/2025	The Alpha Plan (1954-1955): "Alpha' was the Department of State's code word for materials pertaining to a secret U.S.-British effort to develop proposals for a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement. On December 20, 1954, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles assigned Francis Russell, Deputy Chief of Mission and Counselor of the Embassy in Israel, responsibility for reviewing Arab-Israeli issues, formulating proposals to facilitate the conclusion of a peace settlement in Palestine, and developing a concerted diplomatic strategy with his British Foreign Office counterpart, Charles Arthur Evelyn Shuckburgh. In 1955, both countries agreed that Israel should cede parts of the Negev to Egypt and Jordan, creating a territorial link between them, resettle 75,000 Palestinian refugees in Israel, and establish a state of non-belligerence between Israel and Arab countries in lieu of peace. Facing opposition from both Egypt and Israel, President Dwight Eisenhower authorized the secret mission of a special envoy, Robert Anderson, a Texas lawyer and personal friend. ... Nevertheless, the plan was categorically rejected by both Egypt and Israel."
638	3/17/1954 "Mideast situation – Violation of the Armistic Agreement – Letter from Israel," <a href="http://un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>Arabs Kill 11 Israelis:</b> "Armed attack on a bus near Scorpion Pass on 17 March 1954 resulting in the murder of eleven Israeli citizens  On 17 March 1954, a bus carrying civilian passengers proceeding from Elath to Beersheba was ambushed and attacked by a band of Arabs armed with rifles and automatic weapons near the Scorpion Pass in the Negev Desert of Israel."
639	4/24/1956 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>24th Zionist Congress 24 April 1956 - 7 May 1956:</b> "Held during mounting tension in the region, the Zionist Congress condemns the Arab states' armament and the 'organized Arab economic boycott.' It expresses its strong support of Israel, calls 'on the Jews throughout the world to fulfill their responsibility towards the State of Israel,' and demands the creation of a regime of absorption that 'will encourage the immigration of Jewish masses.'"
640	10/29/1956 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli Border Police Kill 49 Palestinians:</b> "In the small town of Kufr Qassem in the triangle region of northern Israel, Israeli Border Police (Magav) opened fire at Palestinian villagers returning from work during a curfew, imposed earlier in the day on the eve of the Sinai War, of which they were unaware, killing 49 Palestinians, including 6 women, 23 minors."
641	10/29/1956 "Suez Crisis, 1956," <a href="http://state.gov">state.gov</a> , accessed 1/2/2025	<b>Suez Crisis:</b> "The Suez Crisis of 1956, in which the Egyptian Government seized control of the Suez Canal from the British and French owned company that managed it, had important consequences for U.S. relations with both Middle Eastern countries and European allies. ... On October 29, 1956, Israeli forces moved across the border, defeated the Egyptian army in the Sinai, captured Sharm al-Sheikh and thereby guaranteed Israeli strategic control over the Straits of Tiran. ..."
642	10/29/1956 Nur Masalha The Palestine Nakba, Page 75	"Thirty minutes by car from Tel Aviv is the Israeli-Palestinian village of Kafr Qasim, where on 29 October 1956 Israeli border guards murdered in cold blood forty-nine villagers (mostly women and children) returning from their fields."
643	10/30/1956 "Survey of Palestinian Refugees and Internally	<b>Israel Expels 2K to 5K Palestinians Over Border:</b> "On 30 October 1956, a day after the massacre of 49 Palestinian citizens of Kafr Qassim, General

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	Displaced Persons (2008-2009)," Volume VI, BADIL Resource Center Survey, Page 36	Yitzhak Rabin expelled 2,000–5,000 residents of the villages of Krad al-Ghannamah and Krad al-Baqqarah to the south of Lake Hulah in Syria."
644	11/12/1956 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," PDF, <a href="https://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israelis Kill 111 Palestinians:</b> "Israeli assault on the Gaza Strip town during its occupation of the Sinai Peninsula and Gaza Protectorate following the Suez Crisis, which left 111 Palestinians of Rafah and the nearby refugee camp dead."
645	1958 Nur Masalha, <i>The Palestine Nakba</i> , Page 139	"In 1958, a decade after the Nakba, the Israeli authorities destroyed 27,000 books, most of them Palestinian textbooks from the pre-1948 period, claiming that they were either useless or threatened the state. The authorities sold the books to a paper plant."
646	2/1/1958 "United Arab Republic," <a href="https://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 1/4/2025	"Egypt and Syria unite to form the United Arab Republic (1958-1961)"
647	12/30/1958 "26,000 Jewish Newcomers Arrived in Israel in 1958, Agency Reports," <a href="https://ita.org">ita.org</a> , 12/30/1958	<b>26,000 Jewish Immigrants Arrive in Israel:</b> "Of a total of 26,000 new Jewish immigrants who arrived in this country in 1958, more than 11,000 came here in the last three months, according to figures disclosed today by the Jewish Agency. About half of the total of the new arrivals came from Eastern Europe. ..."
648	1959 "Palestinians Under Military Rule in Israel, 1948-1966," <a href="https://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 3/26/2025	<b>Israel Eases Military Rule Over Arab Citizens:</b> "... This second phase of government control of Palestinians in Israel was characterized by the easing of military rule over Arab citizens, starting in 1959. This was due to several reasons. The Israeli economy had developed remarkably and needed more cheap labor, which required greater freedom of movement for Arab workers. There was also a shift in Israel's security considerations."
649	1959 Salman Abu Sitta, "Che Guevara in Gaza: Palestine becomes a Global Cause," <a href="https://plands.org">plands.org</a> , 8/2015	<b>Che Guevara Transforms Palestinian Struggle from Regional to Global:</b> "Che Guevara's visit to Gaza in 1959 was the first sign of transforming the Zionist colonization of Palestine from a regional conflict to a global struggle against colonialism."
650	10/10/1959 "Yasir Arafat," <a href="https://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 3/27/2025	<b>Arafat Establishes Fatah:</b> "In the autumn of 1957 he founded (with Khalil al-Wazir, who had joined him in Kuwait) the nucleus of the first Palestinian guerrilla movement. On 10 October 1959 he took part in a meeting held in a Kuwait apartment and attended by a number of young Palestinian men who had come from several Arab countries, in founding the Movement for the National Liberation of Palestine (which became known by its reverse acronym, Fatah). The movement adopted as its mission the liberation of Palestine through armed struggle and a war of popular liberation that was to begin from bases inside Arab countries adjacent to Israel and from other bases inside Israel itself; it would not rely on governmental action and regular Arab armies."
651	12/2/1960 "JAEIC Statement ... Israeli Plutonium Production," nsarchive.gwu.edu, accessed 6/19/2025	<b>Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee Declassified Intelligence Report:</b> "Recent information confirms that France is assisting Israeli in the construction of an air-cooled plutonium production reactor possibly producing bi-product power and a plutonium separation plant In the Negev, near Beersheba. ... Site preparation began in 1958, construction in 1959, and the reactor is expected to be in operation by mid-1961. Thus Israel could be expected to be able to produce about 30 kilograms of weapon grade plutonium metal by mid-1962 ... She would therefore be in a position to conduct her first weapon test in the latter part of 1962 or early 1963. ..."
652	12/21/1960 Avner Cohen and William Burr, "How Israel Deceived the U.S. and Built the Bomb," <a href="https://foreignpolicy.com">foreignpolicy.com</a> , 2/7/2025	<b>Ben-Gurion Confirms Construction of Dimona Nuclear Reactor:</b> "In his Knesset statement on Dec. 21, 1960, in response to U.S. pressure, Ben-Gurion confirmed the construction of the Dimona reactor but insisted that it was 'a research reactor ... which will serve the needs of industry, agriculture, health, and science.' Intelligence findings made the Eisenhower administration skeptical, and its public statements indicated surprise at the time of the reactor's discovery."

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		Denying a weapons pursuit, an angry Ben-Gurion told U. S. Ambassador Ogden Reid that 'we are not a satellite of America ... and will never be a satellite.'
653	12/27/1960 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>25th Zionist Congress 27 December 1960 - 11 January 1961:</b> "At the Zionist Congress, a main issue is the relationship of the government of Israel with the World Zionist Organization after strong criticism leveled by Ben-Gurion against the organization. Discussions deal also with immigration, especially from the West. The congress resolves that emigration to Israel is 'a principal task of Zionist life in Jewish communities all over the world.' It calls upon the Soviet government 'to recognise the right of the Jews to a Jewish national, religious and cultural life and their right of aliya to Israel.'"
654	11/28/1961 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Pages 126-127	"... a joint covenant with the Israeli government (following a series of Knesset laws) consolidated the position of the JNF [Jewish National Fund]; one of the covenant's principles was the 'State's pronouncement that the Land of Israel was owned by the Jewish people and must not be sold in perpetuity' ... In 1966 the JNF planted the 'Yatir Forest' in the northern Naqab (Negev), named after the biblical town of Yatir. ... Susan Nathan, an Israeli author of English origin, shows how after 1948 the JNF planted many forests on the sites of the destroyed Palestinian villages ... The JNF afforestation policy was aimed at erasing traces of the Arab presence prior to 1948 and covering up the destroyed villages and towns "
655	1962 "Timeline: Palestine and Israel," <a href="http://oxfordreference.com">oxfordreference.com</a> , 2012	<b>Israel Hangs Eichmann for Role in Holocaust:</b> "Adolf Eichmann, convicted in Israel for his role in the Holocaust, is hanged in Tel Aviv"
656	12/1963 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 214	"[Rashid] Khalidi went on to co-found in December 1963 (since when he has served as secretary general) the Institute for Palestine Studies (IPS), established in Beirut as an independent research and publishing centre focusing on the Palestinian problem and the Israel-Palestine conflict."
657	5/28/1964 "Timeline of Jewish History: Modern Israel & the Diaspora," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 3/26/2025	<b>PLO Founded:</b> "The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is founded in Jordanian-controlled East Jerusalem."
658	6/2/1964 "Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)," <a href="http://ecfr.eu">ecfr.eu</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was formerly launched in Jerusalem ... upon the conclusion of the first meeting of the Palestinian National Council (PNC). This came after the first Arab League summit in Cairo in January 1964 called for the creation of an organisation to represent Palestinians."
659	12/30/1964 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>26th Zionist Congress 30 December 1964 - 10 January 1965:</b> "The congress criticizes the Arab states for perpetuating the Arab refugee problem and proclaims that the latter 'can be solved by the re-settlement of the refugees in the Arab countries.' It calls upon governments to stop arms deliveries to Israel's enemies and upon the USSR to permit Jewish emigration to Israel. It focuses on the necessity to struggle for Jewish and Zionist cultural work and against assimilation."
660	1/1/1965 "Palestinian National Liberation Movement (Fatah)," <a href="http://palestinediaries.org">palestinediaries.org</a> , 1/1/2023	<b>Fatah Carries Out First Operation Against Israel:</b> "On 1 January 1965, at dawn, al-'Asifa (storm), the nascent military wing of Fatah, carried out its first operation, blowing up an Israeli water supply network inside Israel. For the Palestinians, the operation, which claimed the life of Ahmad Muhammad Musa ('Salama'), marks the launch of their contemporary revolution, and is commemorated as such on 1 January every year."
661	3/10/1965 "236. Action Memorandum From the Deputy Assistant	<b>Israel Given Opportunity to Purchase U.S. Combat Aircraft:</b> "The acquisition of modern supersonic aircraft by the Israel defense forces is recognized as in our mutual interest of maintaining Israel's defensive strength. This is evident from the fact that in the March 10, 1965 memorandum of understanding we agreed to 'ensure an opportunity for Israel to purchase a certain number of

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	Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs (Handley) to Secretary of State Rusk," <a href="https://history.state.gov">history.state.gov</a> , 9/8/1965	combat aircraft, [Page 493] if not from Western [European] sources, then from the United States.' (This was later understood to mean 24 aircraft, if provided by the United States, to be delivered after December 31, 1966.)"
662	1966 "Timeline Of Palestine's History," <a href="https://remix.aljazeera.com">remix.aljazeera.com</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Israel Massacres Palestinians In The Village Of As-Samu"
663	11/8/1966 "Abolition of the Military Governance of Arab-Populated Areas in Israel (1966)," <a href="https://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 4/13/2025	"A notice given to the Knesset by Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol on 8 November 1966, by which military governance of Arab-populated areas in Israel was abolished. This regime had operated since the 1948 War, and was legally based on the Palestine Defence (Emergency) Regulations of 1945, carried over from the Mandatory period. Its basis in military regulations meant that no formal legislative measure was required to abolish it."
664	1967 "How Israel Deceived the U.S. and Built the Bomb," <a href="https://foreignpolicy.com">foreignpolicy.com</a> , 2/7/2025	<b>Israel Secretly Assembles First Nuclear Devices:</b> "...A decade later, on the eve of the 1967 Six-Day War, Israel secretly assembled its first nuclear devices."
665	1967 "Israel Policy Forum: West Bank Settlements," <a href="https://israelpolicyforum.org">israelpolicyforum.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"The first West Bank settlement was Kfar Etzion, a Jewish community that existed prior to 1948 that Israel reestablished in 1967."
666	1967 "Timeline Of Palestine's History," <a href="https://remix.aljazeera.com">remix.aljazeera.com</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Israel Occupies The Rest Of Historic Palestine, Including The Gaza Strip And The West Bank, As Well As The Syrian Golan Heights And The Egyptian Sinai"
667	5/15/1967 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="https://adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"May 15-22, 1967 Egyptian Mobilization in the Sinai/Closure of the Tiran Straits"
668	6/5/1967 "The Arab-Israeli 'Six-Day War' and the Attack on USS Liberty (AGTR-5)," <a href="https://history.navy.mil">history.navy.mil</a> , 7/25/2024	<b>Six-Day War:</b> "On 30 May, King Hussein of Jordan arrived in Cairo, where he signed a mutual defense pact with Egypt, placing Jordanian forces under overall Egyptian command. On 5 June, Israel, fearing an imminent combined attack by its Arab neighbors, launched preemptive strikes that destroyed 90 percent of Egypt's air force on the tarmac. ... and within three days, Israeli forces had captured the Gaza Strip ... and by 7 June, Israeli forces had driven the Jordanian military out of East Jerusalem and most of the West Bank. ... The Six-Day War was disastrous for the Arab countries—Egypt suffered 11,000 casualties, Jordan 6,000, and Syria 1,000. In comparison, the Israeli army lost 776 soldiers."
669	8/29/1967 "4th Arab League Summit in Khartoum - Three No's Resolution (1967)," <a href="https://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 1/2/2025	<b>Khartoum Summit Conference:</b> "A summit of the heads of Arab League countries, held in Khartoum, Sudan, on 29 August – 1 September 1967. With the summit taking place following Arab defeat in the Six Day War in June 1967, the leaders emphasized Arab solidarity as a means to regain the territories lost during the war. It became famous for the 'Three No's' principle, contained in a press release: no peace with Israel, no negotiations with Israel, no recognition of Israel."
670	11/22/1967 "United Nations Resolution 242," <a href="https://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 10/15/2024	<b>United Nations adopts Resolution 242:</b> "United Nations Resolution 242, resolution of the United Nations (UN) Security Council adopted on November 22, 1967, in an effort to secure a just and lasting peace in the wake of the Six-Day (June) War, fought primarily between Israel and Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. The Israelis supported the resolution because it called on the Arab states to accept Israel's right 'to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force.' Each of the Arab states eventually accepted it (Egypt and Jordan accepted the resolution from the outset) because of its clause calling for Israel to withdraw from 'territories occupied in the recent conflict.'"

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671	1968 "The Question of Palestine-Timeline of Events," <a href="#">un.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Establishment of UN Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories."
672	4/4/1968 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Establishment of Jewish settlement in Hebron"
673	6/9/1968 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="#">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>27th Zionist Congress 9 June 1968 - 19 June 1968:</b> "The Zionist Congress amends the 'Jerusalem Program' that was adopted in the 23rd Congress (August 1951) and reformulates the aims of Zionism as consisting of the unity of the Jewish people and the centrality of Israel in its life; the 'ingathering of the Jewish people in its historical homeland, Eretz Yisrael, through aliya from all lands'; the strengthening of the State of Israel; the preservation of the identity of the Jewish people; and the protection of Jewish rights everywhere. The congress welcomes Israel's victory and 'liberation of Jerusalem' during the 1967 War."
674	7/18/1968 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Hijacking of El Al airliner by PLO"
675	2/4/1969 "Yasser Arafat," <a href="#">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 1/15/2025	<b>Yasser Arafat Assumes Leadership of PLO:</b> "The Palestinian National Council met in 1968 and revised the <a href="#">Charter</a> , adopting Fatah's commitment to liberate Palestine by armed struggle alone. A year later, on February 4, 1969, the Council met again and elected Arafat chairman of the PLO, a position he held until his death. Over the next year, Arafat consolidated his power by bringing most of the militant Palestinian factions under the umbrella of the PLO."
676	3/8/1969 Sheldon Kirshner, "The War Of Attrition 50 Years On," <a href="#">blogs.timesofisrael.com</a> , 3/2/2019	<b>War of Attrition:</b> "During the Six Day War, Israel decisively defeated Egypt and swept victoriously to the Suez Canal. ... Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, determined to regain the Sinai Peninsula that Israel had so easily conquered ... In March, Nasser officially acknowledged the war with his announcement that Egypt no longer recognized the truce that had gone into effect after the Six Day War. ... On March 8, 1969, as Nasser officially proclaimed the start of the War of Attrition ... By war's end, 1,424 Israeli soldiers had been killed, compared to 776 during the Six Day War."
677	12/9/1969 "First Rogers Plan (1969)," <a href="#">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"First Rogers Plan ... A plan proposed by US Secretary of State William P. Rogers on 9 December 1969. Its purpose was to reach a ceasefire in the War of Attrition between Egypt and Israel, as well as to promote a comprehensive Arab-Israeli settlement based on UNSC Resolution 242 and the principle of Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 Six Day War. The plan also stressed the need to resolve the issue of Palestinian refugees and to avoid unilateral changes to the status of Jerusalem. Though the plan failed to end the war, a similar plan proposed by Rogers in June 1970 paved the way to a ceasefire in August that year."
678	1970 "Timeline Of Palestine's History," <a href="#">remix.aljazeera.com</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Israel Attacks Palestinian Fighters During 'Black September' In Jordan"
679	6/19/1970 "Second Rogers Plan (1970)," <a href="#">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Second Rogers Plan ... A plan submitted by US Secretary of State William P. Rogers to representatives from Israel, Jordan, Egypt and the Soviet Union on 19 June 1970. Similarly to Rogers' 1969 plan, its purpose was to reach a ceasefire in the War of Attrition between Egypt and Israel, as well as promoting a comprehensive Arab-Israeli settlement based on UN Security Council Resolution 242 and the principle of Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 Six Day War. A ceasefire ending the war was signed the following August, but another initiative by Rogers failed to prevent the 1973 War."
680	1/18/1972 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question,	<b>28th Zionist Congress 18 January 1972 - 28 January 1972:</b> "The Zionist Congress meets on the 75th anniversary of the 1st Zionist Congress in Basel. It stresses 'the centrality of the State of Israel in the life of the Jewish people as a

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	<a href="https://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	whole and in the life of every individual Jew' and affirms that the duty of the individual Zionist is 'to implement Aliya to Israel.' It proclaims that the right of the Jewish people over the Land of Israel (Eretz Yisrael ) is inalienable, and that thanks to the 1967 War, 'the land of our fathers was liberated and Jerusalem became a united city again.'"
681	9/5/1972 "Massacre at the Munich Olympics, five decades on," <a href="https://france24.com">france24.com</a> , 11/9/2022	<b>Palestinians Kill 11 Israelis:</b> "Palestinian militants took 11 members of the Israeli delegation hostage inside the Olympic village in Munich, Germany, on September 5, 1972. The terrorists, who claimed to be part of the Black September movement, were demanding the liberation of Palestinian prisoners held in Israel. After killing two hostages, they negotiated for a plane to take them out of the country. But a German police operation to rescue the Israelis went horribly wrong. In the end, all the hostages were killed, along with five of the eight attackers and a German police officer."
682	10/6/1973 "Yom Kippur War," <a href="https://idf.il">idf.il</a> , 10/30/2017	<b>Yom Kippur War:</b> "In 1973, a coalition of Arab states, led by Egypt and Syria, attacked Israel and sparked the Yom Kippur War ... Thinking that the IDF would not be able to defend Israel on the holiest day of the Jewish year, the Arab states coordinated a surprise attack on Saturday, October 6, 1973, Yom Kippur. The war ended 18 days later, on October 24, 1973, when a ceasefire was declared. ... During those three weeks of war, 2,691 IDF soldiers lost their lives defending their country."
683	10/17/1973 "OPEC enacts oil embargo," <a href="https://history.com">history.com</a> , last updated 1/30/2025	<b>OPEC Begins Oil Embargo on Countries that Support Israel:</b> "In October 1973, OPEC ministers were meeting in Vienna when Egypt and Syria (non-OPEC nations) launched a joint attack on Israel. After initial losses in the so-called Yom Kippur War, Israel began beating back the Arab gains with the help of a U.S. airlift of arms and other military assistance from the Netherlands and Denmark. By October 17, the tide had turned decisively against Egypt and Syria, and OPEC decided to use oil price increases as a political weapon against Israel and its allies. Israel, as expected, refused to withdraw from the occupied territories, and the price of oil increased by 70 percent. ..."
684	10/22/1973 "United Nations Resolution 338," <a href="https://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , 10/15/2024	<b>UN Security Council Passes Resolution 338:</b> "United Nations Resolution 338, resolution of the United Nations (UN) Security Council that called for an end to the Yom Kippur (October) War of 1973, in which Israel faced an offensive led by Egypt and Syria. The ambiguous three-line resolution, which was adopted unanimously (with one abstention) on October 22, 1973, called upon all parties to cease hostilities within 12 hours and to implement UN Resolution 242 (1967) 'in all its parts.' It also explicitly called for the immediate start of negotiations (under "appropriate auspices") aimed at reaching a lasting peace."
685	12/21/1973 "Geneva Peace Conference (1973)," <a href="https://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 4/13/2025	The Geneva Conference: "An international conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, on 21-29 December 1973, with the goal of promoting Arab-Israeli peace following the conclusion of the 1973 War. Sponsored by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and co-chaired by the United States and the Soviet Union, the conference included representatives from Israel, Egypt and Jordan. Israel refused to allow the PLO to represent the Palestinian people, which led to Syria's decision not to participate. No agreement was reached during the conference, but in early 1974 the Israeli-Egyptian and Israeli-Syrian disengagement agreements were signed"
686	1974 "Historical Background," <a href="https://genocideproject.org">genocideproject.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"The UN General Assembly and the Arab League recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. General Assembly reaffirms inalienable rights of Palestinian people to self-determination, independence and sovereignty, and refugee return (resolution 3236)."
687	2/7/1974 "Gush Emunim Established," <a href="https://israeled.org">israeled.org</a> , accessed 4/13/2025	"Gush Emunim (Bloc of the Faithful), a settler movement closely tied to the National Religious Party, is founded by followers of Rabbi Tzvi Yehuda Kook, including Hanan Porat, Haim Drukman and Rabbi Moshe Levinger, with the release of a declaration of purpose. Although the formal creation of the movement comes in response to the Yom Kippur War and talk of withdrawal from the Sinai and the Golan Heights, its roots go back to the capture of those territories, the Gaza Strip, and Judea and Samaria during the June 1967 war."
688	5/15/1974 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="https://adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Terrorist Attack on school in northern Israeli town of Ma'alot"



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	<b>A. Event Date(s)</b>	<b>B. Event / Excerpt</b>
689	10/29/1974 Sameer Abraham, "The PLO at the Crossroads," <a href="http://merip.org">merip.org</a> , 1979; "Seventh Arab Summit: The Palestine Resolution," <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , 10/29/1974	"At the October 1974 Rabat summit, the Arab world officially proclaimed the PLO 'the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in any Palestinian territory that is liberated,' and reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people under the PLO's command to establish an 'independent national authority.'"
690	1975 "Historical Background," <a href="http://genocideproject.org">genocideproject.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"In 1975 the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP) is founded by Resolution 3376 of the UNGA."
691	11/10/1975 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="http://adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Zionism is Racism" resolution passed by the UN"
692	3/30/1976 Mohammed Haddad, "Land Day: What happened in Palestine in 1976?" <a href="http://aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 3/30/2024	"Every year on March 30, Palestinians observe Land Day, or Yom al-Ard, recalling the events of March 30, 1976, when six unarmed Palestinians were killed and more than 100 injured by Israeli forces during protests against Israel's confiscation of Palestinian land. ... Israel ordered the confiscation of 2,000 hectares (4,942 acres) of land belonging to Palestinian citizens of Israel in the Galilee. These plans were part of Israeli state policy to Judaize Galilee following the creation of the state of Israel. ... Palestinians, both inside Israel and across the occupied territory, mark this day by holding protests and vigils and planting olive trees to reaffirm their connection to the land. The protests are often met with brutal use of force by Israel."
693	5/28/1976 "Historical Background," <a href="http://genocideproject.org">genocideproject.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"The CEIRPP submits its programme to the Security Council and General Assembly to enable Palestinians to exercise their inalienable rights."
694	5/17/1977 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 166	"Menahem Begin's Likud party came to power."
695	11/19/1977 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="http://adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Egyptian President Anwar Sadat visits Jerusalem"
696	12/2/1977 "Historical Background," <a href="http://genocideproject.org">genocideproject.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Pursuant to UNGA Resolution 32/40 B, International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People is celebrated annually on 29 November."
697	2/13/1978 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Pages 163 and 166	"In Khirbet Khiz'ah Yizhar makes similar comparisons: Israeli officers had ordered atrocities and had carried them out. ... The debate and public controversy surrounding Yizhar's Khirbet Khiz'ah in 1949-51 was limited to Hebrew readers and Israeli politicians ... Twenty-seven years after the publication of Khirbet Khiz'ah, in early 1977, Israeli film-maker Ram Levi attempted to bring the truths of the Nakba, hitherto entirely repressed within the Israeli psyche, back to the surface. ... In January 1978, when the film Khirbet Khiz'ah (1978) was ready to be aired on Israeli television, to coincide with Israel's thirtieth 'Independence Day', the education minister, Zevulun Hammer, intervened and cancelled the broadcast. ... Eventually the film was aired on 13 February 1978, but immediately after was shelved. It was not shown again until 1993."
698	2/20/1978 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>29th Zionist Congress 20 February 1978 - 1 March 1978:</b> "The congress 'solemnly affirms that Jerusalem, the eternal capital of Israel, shall always remain united under the sovereignty of Israel' and 'affirms the right of the Jewish people to settle in all parts of the Land of Israel.' It expresses its concern that Jews who leave the Soviet Union do not immigrate to Israel. In an implicit criticism of the State of Israel concerning the question of 'Who is a Jew,' it calls upon Israel 'to put into practice the principle of assuring full rights, including equal recognition, for all rabbis, and equal assistance to all the trends in Judaism.'"



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699	6/3/1982 Dov Lipman, "The 1982 Lebanon War – Operation Peace For the Galilee," <a href="https://honestreporting.com">honestreporting.com</a> , 9/24/2019	<b>Israel's UK Ambassador Is Shot, Wounded by Iraqi-backed Abu Nidal:</b> "On June 3, 1982, Shlomo Argov, Israel's ambassador to the United Kingdom, was shot and seriously wounded in London by terrorists belonging to the Iraqi-backed Abu Nidal terrorist organization. Despite the PLO distancing itself from any involvement in the attack, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin blamed the PLO and its worldwide terror campaign against Israel and Jews, and used the shooting as a justification to do what Israel felt necessary for some time – enter Lebanon to uproot the terror organization once and for all."
700	9/1/1978 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="https://world101.cfr.org">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	The Camp David Accords - framework for a historic peace treaty "Israel and Egypt sign the Camp David Accords, which establish a basis for a peace treaty between the two countries. The accords also commit the Israeli and Egyptian governments, along with other parties, to negotiate the disposition of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip."
701	1979 "On the 23rd Anniversary of Faisal Hussein's Death, Few Remember Him," <a href="https://jerusalemstory.com">jerusalemstory.com</a> , 6/3/2024	Faisal Hussein "In 1979, he founded the Arab Studies Center (Orient House) in the city of Jerusalem, which included an archive and library intended to document Palestinian history, as well as a maps department among others."
702	2/11/1979 Janet Afary, "Iranian Revolution," <a href="https://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , last updated 4/25/2025	"Iranian Revolution, popular uprising in Iran in 1978–79 that resulted in the toppling of the monarchy on February 11, 1979, and led to the establishment of an Islamic republic."
703	3/1979 "Camp David Accords and the Arab-Israeli Peace Process," <a href="https://history.state.gov">history.state.gov</a> , accessed 5/1/2025	"The Camp David Accords, signed by President Jimmy Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in September 1978, established a framework for a historic peace treaty concluded between Israel and Egypt in March 1979."
704	3/22/1979 "Permanent Sovereignty Over National Resources In The Occupied Palestinian And Other Arab Territories," <a href="https://un.org">un.org</a> , 7/3/1995	<b>UN Security Council "Determined" Israeli Policy And Practice Of Establishing Settlements "Had No Legal Validity" and Obstructing Peace:</b> "The establishment of Israeli settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 has been the subject of various resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. In its resolution 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, the Security Council determined that the Israeli policy and practice of establishing settlements in those territories had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East."
705	3/26/1979 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="https://world101.cfr.org">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	Israel Withdraws From the Sinai Peninsula "Egypt and Israel sign a peace treaty, the first between Israel and one of its Arab neighbors. The treaty commits Israel to withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula and evacuate its settlements there. The termination of the state of war between Egypt and Israel leads to the normalization of diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries. Israel's prime minister and Egypt's president exchange letters reaffirming their commitment—outlined in the Camp David Accords—to negotiate the disposition of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip."
706	5/17/1979 "Report Of The Security Council Commission Established Under Resolution 446 (1979)," <a href="https://un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 6/19/2025	<b>Israel Rejects UN Resolution 446 On Illegality Of Settlements In Its Entirety:</b> "On the day of its departure for the area concerned, the Commission received a copy of the reply sent by the Permanent Representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council. In that letter dated 17 May 1979, the Israeli Representative informed the President that, in consideration of the circumstances in which resolution 446 (1979) had been adopted, the Government of Israel had rejected that resolution in its entirety and accordingly could not extend any form of co-operation to a Commission set up under it."
707	12/12/1979 "Historical Background," <a href="https://genocideproject.org">genocideproject.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"The UNGA re-designates the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights as the Division for Palestinian Rights (Resolution 34/65 D)."
708	12/15/1980 "Historical Background," <a href="https://genocideproject.org">genocideproject.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Israeli Knesset enacts the so-called 'Basic Law' on Jerusalem, proclaiming that 'Jerusalem, whole and united' is the capital of Israel; the Security Council and GA resolution 35/169 E censure this law."

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	<b>A. Event Date(s)</b>	<b>B. Event / Excerpt</b>
709	1981 "The Question of Palestine-Timeline of Events," <a href="https://un.org/">un.org</a> , accessed 5/1/2025	"UNESCO adds the Old City of Jerusalem to the UNESCO World Heritage Site list. UN Security Council adopts resolution 497, calling on Israel to rescind action to annex the Golan Heights."
710	4/1981 "The Reagan Administration and Lebanon, 1981–1984," <a href="https://history.state.gov">history.state.gov</a> , accessed 5/1/2025	"In April 1981, the Israeli Air Force attacked Syrian forces in Lebanon to prevent them from seizing the strategic Sannin ridge. Syria responded by deploying surface-to-air missiles into the Bīqā' Valley, threatening Israel's ability to monitor PLO forces in Lebanon. To avert war, Reagan sent emissary Philip Habib to the Middle East, but he failed to persuade the Syrians to withdraw the missiles. When fighting escalated between Israel and the PLO that July, the Reagan administration feared that Israel would invade Lebanon. Ultimately, Habib managed to negotiate a de facto ceasefire between Israel and the PLO."
711	6/7/1981 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="https://adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Israel attacks Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor"
712	9/1/1982 "The Reagan Plan (Excerpts)," <a href="https://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 4/13/2025	The Reagan Plan (Excerpts): "The war in Lebanon has demonstrated many things, but two consequences are key to the peace process. First, the military losses of the PLO have not diminished the yearning of the Palestinian people for a just solution of their claims; and, second, while Israel's military successes in Lebanon have demonstrated that its armed forces are second to none in the region, they alone cannot bring just and lasting peace to Israel and her neighbors.  The question now is how to reconcile Israel's legitimate security concerns with the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. And that answer can only come at the negotiating table. Each party must recognize that the outcome must be acceptable to all and that true peace will require compromises by all.  So, tonight I'm calling for a fresh start. This is the moment for all those directly concerned to get involved -- or lend their support -- to a workable basis for peace. The Camp David agreement remains the foundation of our policy. Its language provides all parties with the leeway they need for successful negotiations. ..."
713	9/14/1982 "Brezhnev Urges Arafat to Reject U.S. Peace Plan," <a href="https://washingtontimes.com">washingtontimes.com</a> , 9/14/1982	The Brezhnev Plan: "Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev today urged Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat to reject President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative, asserting that the United States shared responsibility for 'the tragedy in Lebanon' and that it remains opposed to the creation of a Palestinian state."
714	1982 "Timeline Of Palestine's History," <a href="https://remix.aljazeera.com">remix.aljazeera.com</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"UN International Day Of Solidarity With The Palestinian People"
715	6/6/1982 "Operation Peace for Galilee/ the (First) Lebanon War," <a href="https://njp.org">njp.org</a> , 6/18/2019	<b>Operation Mivtza Shalom HaGalil, Operation Peace for Galilee, First Lebanon War:</b> "... the Israeli military invaded Lebanon with the goal of neutralizing the threat to Israel's north by pushing the PLO 40 KM further north, creating an Israeli-occupied security zone. ... During the three-year operation, 656 Israelis were killed in action, and 3,887 were wounded. In May 2000, the Israelis removed their presence completely from Lebanon after suffering the loss of an additional 559 soldiers. ..."
716	8/11/1982 "Sabra and Shatila, 1982," <a href="https://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 5/1/2025	"On 6 June 1982, Israeli forces invaded Lebanon from the south until they reached the outskirts of Beirut. They imposed a siege on the city for nearly three months, which the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces fiercely resisted. After intense diplomatic efforts, on 11 August, American envoy Philip Habib and Lebanese prime minister Shafik Wazzan reached an agreement stipulating that the PLO would evacuate its troops from West Beirut, under the supervision of a multinational force made up of American, French, and Italian forces."
717	9/1/1982 "Sabra and Shatila, 1982," <a href="https://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 5/1/2025	"... a few days after the last wave of Palestinian fighters had left Beirut, Yasir Arafat, President of the PLO, told the two French envoys who visited him at his headquarters in Tunis that 'he was deeply concerned about the security of Palestinian civilians who remained in Beirut.' He asked them to try to convince their government to keep a French military unit in Beirut past the set withdrawal date. After American and Italian units had withdrawn, the French unit was the

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		last one left, but the French government decided to withdraw it on 11 September."
718	9/6/1982 "The Twelfth Arab Summit ... Final Declaration (Fez Initiative)," <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 4/13/2025	The Twelfth Arab Summit ... Final Declaration (Fez Initiative) Fez, 6-9 September 1982: "The Fez Initiative ... The Conference paid a tribute to the resistance of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the Syrian Arab armed forces, and declared its support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable national rights, ..."
719	9/14/1982 "Sabra and Shatila, 1982," <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 5/1/2025	"... Bashir Gemayel, who the Lebanese parliament had elected President on 23 August 1982, was assassinated. Gemayel was the leader of the 'Lebanese Forces,' a militia affiliated to the Lebanese Phalanges Party. The Israeli army invaded West Beirut the next morning, on the pretext of maintaining security in the city. They also surrounded the Palestinian refugee camps, closed all roads leading to them, and prevented the residents from leaving. On the morning of 16 September, they began to intensify bombing on Shatila camp, especially the south entrance, where the massacre began."
720	9/16/1982 "The Nakba - In Memoriam," <a href="http://passia.org">passia.org</a> , accessed 12/6/2024	<b>Israeli-Supported Militia Kills 800-2,700 Palestinians:</b> "Sabra and Shatila, 16-18 September 1982: Atrocity that occurred within the framework of Israel's June 1982 invasion of Lebanon and siege on West Beirut, which aimed to destroy the PLO's infrastructure. Then the Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Israeli army chief of staff Rafael Eitan allowed the Israeli-supported Christian Phalange militia to enter the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila, where they killed 800 (Israeli figures) to 2,700 (ICRC numbers) Palestinians, mainly women, children, and old men."
721	12/7/1982 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>30th Zionist Congress 7 December 1982 - 16 December 1982:</b> "The congress considers 'expressions of anti-Zionism as a new form of antisemitism' and demands that Zionist and Jewish institutions, especially in the US, find ways to prevent Jews who leave the Soviet Union from immigrating to any country other than Israel. It also 'condemns' emigration from Israel. Concerning settlement in the occupied territories, the congress recognizes that it 'did not succeed in reaching a consensus regarding the settlement policy of the Government of Israel and of the WZO.'"
722	2/5/1983 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 144	"... the Research Centre [Palestinian Research Centre, 1965–82] was destroyed by a bomb that killed twenty people, including the wife of its director Sabri Jirys ... By then all the historical archives had been largely looted or destroyed by the Israelis — whatever has survived was stored in private or personal collections. Some of the archival collections of the Research Centre, however, were returned to the PLO by Israel as part of a prisoner exchange in 1984 — minus the film collection."
723	2/8/1983 "First Lebanon War: The Kahan Commission of Inquiry," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 4/9/2025	"... the Kahan Commission of Inquiry released its 'Report into the Events at the Refugee Camps in Beirut' and determined that the massacre at Sabra and Shatilla was carried out by a Phalangist unit acting on its own. While no Israelis were directly responsible for the events which occurred in the camps, Israel did know of the Phalangist's entry into the camps.  The Commission asserted that Israel had indirect responsibility for the massacre: Prime Minister Menachem Begin was found responsible for not exercising greater involvement in the matter; Defense Minister Ariel Sharon was found responsible for ignoring the danger of bloodshed when he approved the Phalangists' entry as well as not taking appropriate measures to prevent bloodshed; IDF Chief of Staff Rafel Eitan was found responsible for not giving the appropriate orders to prevent the massacre.  The Commission recommended that the Defense Minister resign, that the Director of Military Intelligence not continue in his post and other senior officers be removed."
724	2/14/1983 "Sharon keeps foothold in the Cabinet," <a href="http://theguardian.com">theguardian.com</a> , 2/14/1983	"Mr Ariel Sharon formally resigned yesterday as Defence Minister of Israel but his colleagues unanimously endorsed his request to stay in the Cabinet as minister without portfolio. He will be assigned no specific task."
725	9/21/1983 "Sabra and Shatila, 1982,"	"... the Lebanese National Assembly elected Amin Gemayel as president, successor to his brother Bashir, and from the beginning of the last week in

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	<a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 5/1/2025	September, Israeli units began to withdraw from West Beirut as the multinational force began to arrive in Beirut. French units deployed around Sabra camp, and Italian units deployed along the southern border of Shatila camp."
726	1985 Sherna Berger Gluck, "Oral History and al-Nakbah," Oral History Review, Volume 35, Number 1, Winter/Spring 2008, Oxford University Press, <a href="http://muse.jhu.edu">muse.jhu.edu</a> , accessed 5/1/2025	"Palestinian oral history, ... One of the earliest ambitious efforts, first proposed in 1979 by Kamal Abdulfattah and Sharif Kanaana, was launched with the publication of a monograph series by Birzeit University in 1985. Stopped when the Israeli occupation forces closed all Palestinian universities, the series work was resumed in 1993 under the direction of Saleh Abdel Jawad."
727	6/6/1985 Edward Walsh, "Israel's 3-Year War in Lebanon Ends, But Some Troops Remain Behind," <a href="http://washingtonpost.com">washingtonpost.com</a> , 6/6/1985	"As of today, the third anniversary of the invasion, the war in Lebanon cost the lives of 654 Israeli soldiers, and brought wounds to 3,873 others. Four are still missing."
728	9/6/1986 "Terrorism: Worldwide Terror Attacks on Jewish Targets," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 4/13/2025	"Arab gunmen kill 22 worshippers in a raid on Istanbul's Neve Shalom synagogue, an attack blamed on Abu Nidal."
729	4/11/1987 "London (Peres-Hussein) Agreement (1987)," <a href="http://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 4/13/2025	The London Agreement: "An informal understanding reached by Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and King Hussein of Jordan in London, United Kingdom, on 11 April 1987. It constituted a framework for an international peace conference involving Israel, the Arab countries and the permanent members of the UN Security Council. The purpose of the UN-sponsored meeting would be a permanent settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, based on UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338. A secret provision in the understanding stated that the Palestinian-Israeli issue will be discussed in a bilateral manner between the Israeli and Palestinian-Jordanian delegations. Though Peres was authorized to conduct the meeting by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the latter rejected the understanding that was reached. The envisioned international peace conference was finally held in Madrid in 1991."
730	12/6/1987 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>31st Zionist Congress 6 December 1987 - 10 December 1987:</b> "American delegates, who raise substantial funds for Israel every year, demand more say in major Jewish organizations controlled by the Israeli political establishment. Delegates also criticize the monopoly of Orthodox Judaism on religious affairs in Israel and efforts by religious parties to restrict the definition of who is a Jew. The congress calls for complete equality of all groups and for all rabbis to be allowed to carry out their appropriate religious functions."
731	12/8/1987 Michael Omer-Man, "The accident that sparked an Intifada," <a href="http://jpost.com">jpost.com</a> , 12/4/2011	First Intifada: "On December 8, 1987, what may have been the most consequential traffic accident in both Israeli and Palestinian history took place near the Jabalya refugee camp in the northern Gaza Strip. The accident became the catalyst for the First Intifada, which over six years altered the world's perception of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and eventually led to the Oslo Accords, kicking off the past 18 years of peacemaking."
732	12/14/1987 "Gazans reflect on Hamas legacy," <a href="http://aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 12/14/2008	"... Sheikh Ahmed Yassin and Mohammad Taha, two prominent members of the Muslim Brotherhood in Gaza, formed the Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiya, Hamas, as an alternative to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)."
733	1988 "The Origins and Evolution of the Palestine Problem: PART IV (1984-1988)," <a href="http://un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories in its 1988 report noted with concern the noticeable increase of aggressiveness in Jewish settlers' behaviour towards the civilian Palestinian population of the occupied territory."
734	1988 "Timeline Of	"The PLO Accepts UN Resolutions 242 And 338, Recognising The State Of Israel"

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	Palestine's History," <a href="https://remix.aljazeera.com">remix.aljazeera.com</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	
735	1988 "The Origins and Evolution of the Palestine Problem: PART IV (1984-1988)," <a href="https://un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"In July, Jordan renounces claims to the West Bank and recognizes PLO as 'the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.' In November, in Algiers, the Palestinian National Council adopts declaration of independence of the State of Palestine. In December, PLO Chair Yasser Arafat addresses UN in Geneva; says Palestine National Council accepts UNSC Resolutions 242 and 338."
736	3/4/1988 "Shultz Peace Plan (1988)," <a href="https://ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Shultz Peace Plan ... A letter from US Secretary of State George Shultz to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, dated 4 March 1988, in which he sets out his vision for Arab-Israeli and Palestinian-Israeli negotiations based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The letter sets a time table for negotiations between the Israeli and Palestinian-Jordanian delegations, with six months devoted to discussing interim arrangements and one year for permanent status negotiations. The United States would participate in the negotiations and submit a draft agreement to both sides."
737	7/31/1988 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="https://world101.cfr.org">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	Jordan Surrenders Claims on the West Bank and East Jerusalem "King Hussein of Jordan relinquishes his country's claims to the West Bank and East Jerusalem in favor of the claims of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). In December of the same year, PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat denounces violence, recognizes Israel's right to exist, and acknowledges UN Security Council Resolution 242 and the concept of land for peace. The United States responds to Arafat's announcement by beginning direct talks with him, though it suspends the talks following a Palestinian terrorist attack against Israel."
738	4/2/1989 "Palestine Liberation Organization," <a href="https://britannica.com">britannica.com</a> , last updated 5/1/2025	"... the PNC elected Arafat president of the new quasi-state. The PLO during this period also recognized United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338, thereby tacitly acknowledging Israel's right to exist. It thus abandoned its long-standing goal of replacing Israel with a secular, democratic state in Palestine in favour of a policy accepting a two-state solution with separate Israeli and Palestinian states, with the latter occupying the West Bank and the Gaza Strip."
739	4/6/1989 "Shamir Peace Proposals," <a href="https://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 5/1/2025	Shamir Peace Proposals: "...Prime Minister Shamir presented the following four-point plan. It called for making the Camp David Accords the foundation of the peace process; end of Arab hostility and belligerency to Israel; multinational effort to solve the Arab refugee problem and the election of Palestinian delegates to "negotiate an interim period of self-governing administration." The American reaction was on the whole positive. Text of the Shamir plan was released by the Israeli Foreign Ministry. The release also contained additional points made by Foreign Minister Arens."
740	6/21/1989 References, "States party to the most important international humanitarian law treaties," <a href="https://cambridge.org">cambridge.org</a> , 1/13/2010	"... the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs received a letter from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva informing the Swiss Federal Council 'that the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, entrusted with the functions of the Government of the State of Palestine by decision of the Palestine National Council, decided, on 4 May 1989, to adhere to the Four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the two Protocols additional thereto'. On 13 September 1989, the Swiss Federal Council informed the States that it was not in a position to decide whether the letter constituted an instrument of accession, 'due to the uncertainty within the international community as to the existence or nonexistence of a State of Palestine'."
741	1/16/1991 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="https://adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Gulf War; Iraq launches SCUD missiles at Israel"
742	3/6/1991 "The Madrid Conference, 1991," <a href="https://history.state.gov">history.state.gov</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"... President George H. W. Bush told Congress, 'The time has come to put an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict.' Bush's declaration was followed by eight months of intensive shuttle diplomacy by Secretary of State James Baker, culminating in the Madrid Peace Conference in October 1991. The Conference, co-chaired by Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, was attended by Israeli, Egyptian, Syrian, and Lebanese delegations, as well as a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. For the first time, all of the parties to the Arab-Israeli

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		conflict had gathered to hold direct negotiations—a historically unprecedented event."
743	10/30/1991 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="#">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	The Madrid Peace Conference "The Madrid Peace Conference begins, sponsored jointly by the United States and the Soviet Union. Israeli, Jordanian, Lebanese, Palestinian, and Syrian delegates attend the first negotiations among those parties. The talks proceed along bilateral tracks between Israel and its neighbors, though the Lebanese join the Syrian delegation and the Jordanian team includes Palestinian representatives. A multilateral track includes the wider Arab world and addresses regional issues. The talks last for two years without any breakthroughs."
744	12/16/1991 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"UN repeals 'Zionism is Racism' resolution"
745	3/5/1992 "Israeli Acquitted in Traffic Mishap That Sparked Arab Riots," <a href="#">latimes.com</a> , 3/7/1992	"An Israeli involved in a traffic accident that killed four Palestinians and set off a popular revolt against Israeli rule in December, 1987, has been acquitted of manslaughter. ... On Dec. 8, 1987, Buchovza was following another truck in the occupied Gaza Strip when the lead truck swerved, avoiding an oncoming car, which then hit Buchovza's vehicle. Four Palestinians from the Jabalya refugee camp in Gaza died in the crash and five others were injured."
746	7/13/1992 "Parliamentary Chamber Knesset ... Elections Held 1992," <a href="#">archive.ipu.org</a> , accessed 4/13/2025	"... Prime Minister Rabin and his new Labour-denominated Cabinet were approved by the new Knesset."
747	7/26/1992 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="#">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>32nd Zionist Congress 26 July 1992 - 30 July 1992:</b> "Discussions focus on renewed immigration from the former Soviet Union. Delegates debate the question whether the State of Israel should gather all the Jews of the world or whether Jews should remain in the diaspora, especially with its dwindling population due to assimilation and intermarriage."
748	9/13/1993 "The Oslo Accords and the Arab-Israeli Peace Process," <a href="#">history.state.gov</a> , accessed 1/2/2025	<b>Oslo Accords 1:</b> "On September 13, 1993, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Negotiator Mahmoud Abbas signed a Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, commonly referred to as the 'Oslo Accord,' at the White House. Israel accepted the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians, and the PLO renounced terrorism and recognized Israel's right to exist in peace. Both sides agreed that a Palestinian Authority (PA) would be established and assume governing responsibilities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip over a five-year period."
749	12/30/1993 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Israel and Vatican sign 'Fundamental Agreement'"
750	1994 Nur Masalha, <i>The Palestine Nakba</i> , Page 249	"... the Association oversaw the voluntary work of restoring the cemetery in the depopulated village of Husha."
751	2/25/1994 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Jewish gunman kills 29 Palestinian worshippers in Hebron"
752	5/4/1994 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="#">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	The Gaza-Jericho Agreement "The Israelis and the Palestinians sign the Gaza-Jericho Agreement, which begins implementation of the Oslo Accords. The agreement provides for an Israeli military withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho, a town in the West Bank, and for a transfer of authority from Israeli administration to the newly formed Palestinian Authority. The agreement also establishes the structure and composition of the Palestinian Authority, its jurisdiction and legislative powers, a Palestinian police force, and relations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. Arafat returns to the Gaza Strip after a long absence."

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753	5/13/1994 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Israel withdraws from Jericho, followed by Gaza on May 18"
754	6/1994 "The Question of Palestine-Timeline of Events," <a href="#">un.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"The Office of the UN Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories (UNSCO) is established, and Mr. Terje Roed-Larsen of Norway is appointed as the first UN Special Coordinator."
755	7/1/1994 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Arafat enters Gaza"
756	10/14/1994 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Rabin, Peres, and Arafat awarded Nobel Peace Prize"
757	10/19/1994 "Question Of The Violation Of Human Rights In The Occupied Arab Territories, Including Palestine," <a href="#">embassies.gov.il</a> , 3/18/1996	A Palestinian suicide bombing on the No. 5 bus on Dizengoff Street in Tel-Aviv killed 21 Israelis and one Dutch national
758	10/26/1994 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="#">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	Israel and Jordan Sign a Peace Treaty "Israel and Jordan sign a peace treaty, settling their territorial dispute and agreeing to future cooperation in sectors such as trade and tourism. This is Israel's second peace treaty with an Arab state. It accords special administrative responsibilities for Jerusalem's Muslim holy places to Jordan."
759	12/1/1994 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Transfer of West Bank administrative control to Palestinians"
760	9/28/1995 Inci Sayk and Refael Kubersky, "Timeline: War and Peace Between Israelis and Palestinians, From Oslo to Gaza," <a href="#">pbs.org</a> , 11/7/2023	<b>Oslo 2:</b> "In Washington, D.C., Rabin and Arafat sign the Oslo II agreement, which provides for Palestinian self-rule in parts of the West Bank and also sets the framework for Palestinian elections. Under Oslo II, the West Bank is divided into three areas: Area A, which is under exclusive Palestinian control; Area B, where Palestinians have civilian control and Israelis control security; and Area C, which is controlled exclusively by Israel. The following week, the agreement is ratified by a slim margin in the Knesset, Israel's parliament, where Rabin faces harsh criticism from those in the conservative Likud Party."
761	10/31/1995 "Israel-Palestinian Peace Process: The Beilin-Abu Mazen Document," <a href="#">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 4/9/2025	The Beilin-Abu Mazen Agreement "This agreement was negotiated in secret in Oslo by a team of Palestinian and Israeli negotiators, under the supervision of Yossi Beilin for Israel, and of Abu Mazen (Mahmoud Abbas) for the Palestinian side. It is a draft agreement that was never officially signed by either side. Beilin sought the approval of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin; however, by the time Beilin had returned to Israel, Rabin had been assassinated. His successor, Shimon Peres, was unwilling to pursue the agreement. Abu-Mazen also failed to find support for it on the Palestinian side. Though this agreement was never formally adopted by either Israel or the Palestinians, the ideas expressed – particularly with regard to establishing the capital of a future Palestinian state in a suburb of Jerusalem known as Abu Dis – have often been cited as potential solutions to some of the outstanding issues in the peace negotiations. In fact, after reaching this agreement, the Palestinians erected a building in Abu Dis meant to be its future parliament."
762	11/4/1995 "On This Day in 1995: Yitzhak Rabin assassinated by Jewish extremist Yigal Amir," <a href="#">jpost.com</a> , 11/4/2022	Yitzhak Rabin assassinated by Jewish extremist Yigal Amir "Shortly after the rally at Tel Aviv's Kings of Israel Square, later posthumously named after Rabin, Israeli right-wing extremist Yigal Amir shot the former prime minister three times, hitting Rabin twice as he was entering his vehicle. Amir was sentenced to life in prison for the murder of the former prime minister and was later sentenced to an additional eight years for injuring Rabin's bodyguard, who was hit by Amir's third shot."



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763	11/13/1995 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Israel redeploys from Palestinian population centers"
764	1/20/1996 "The Question of Palestine-Timeline of Events," <a href="#">un.org</a> , accessed 5/25/2025	"Palestinian general elections are held."
765	1/20/1996 "Yasser Arafat elected leader of Palestine," <a href="#">history.com</a> , accessed 1/2/2024	<b>Yasser Arafat elected:</b> "Yasser Arafat is elected president of the Palestinian National Council with 88.1 percent of the popular vote, becoming the first democratically elected leader of the Palestinian people in history."
766	2/26/1996 "Human rights situation in the OT – Note verbale from Israel," <a href="#">un.org</a> , 3/18/1996	"In a suicide bombing of Bus No. 18 Near The Central Bus Station In Jerusalem, 24 Were Killed (15 Civilians And 9 Soldiers). The civilians: Daniel Biton, 42; Yitzhak Elbaz, 57; Boris Sharpolinsky, 64; Semion Trakashvili, 60; Yitzhak Yakhnis, 54; Peretz Gantz, 61; Anatoly And Jana Kushnirov, 36 And 37; Masuda Amar, 59; Swietlana Gelezniak, 32; Celine Zaguri, 19 – All Of Jerusalem; Navon Shabo, 22, Of Bnei Brak; Michael Yerigin, 16, Of Kibbutz Maabarot; Matthew Eisenfeld, 25 And Sara Duker, 23 Of The United States. Wael Kawasmeh, 23, Of East Jerusalem, Died Of His Wounds. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack."
767	3/3/1996 Marjorie Miller and Mary Curtius, "20 Killed, 10 Injured in Jerusalem Bus Explosion," <a href="#">latimes.com</a> , 3/3/1996	"Twenty people were killed and at least 10 were injured this morning in the second terrorist attack on the No. 18 bus ... The No. 18 was traveling down Jaffa Road, through the heart of Jerusalem's commercial district, when a massive explosion turned it into twisted wreckage at 6:25 a.m., police reported. Rescue workers said they pulled 10 bodies from the charred bus within minutes but thought there were more to be found."
768	3/4/1996 "Middle Eastern Terrorist Incidents," <a href="#">congress.gov</a> , 12/13/2001	"Dizengoff Center Bombing, March 4, 1996: Hamas and the Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ) both claimed responsibility for a bombing outside of Tel Aviv's largest shopping mall that killed 20 persons and injured 75 others ..."
769	4/11/1996 "Israel/Lebanon – 'Operation Grapes of Wrath' The Civilian Victims," September 1997, Vol. 9, No. 8 (E), <a href="#">hrw.org</a> , accessed 5/1/2025	Operation Grapes of Wrath (4/11/1996 / 4/27/1996): "Israeli pilots carried out 600 air raids with fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, and artillery units fired some 25,000 shells into Lebanese territory. Some 154 civilians were killed in Lebanon, and another 351 injured. The guerrillas fired 639 Katyusha rockets into Israel. There were no Israeli civilian deaths, although three Israeli women sustained serious injuries."
770	4/25/1996 Serge Schmemann, "P.L.O. Ends Call For Destruction Of Jewish State," <a href="#">nytimes.com</a> , 4/25/1996	"Bowling to the insistent demands of Yasir Arafat, the main assembly of the Palestine Liberation Organization voted today to revoke the clauses in its 32-year-old charter that called for an armed struggle to destroy the Jewish state. ... The vote was 504 in favor of amending the document and 54 against. Fourteen members abstained, and 97 of the 669 members of the council were absent, including members of radical movements who refused to attend any discussions on changing the charter. The vote was well over the two-thirds required to amend the charter."
771	5/31/1996 "Benjamin Netanyahu elected prime minister of Israel," <a href="#">history.com</a> , accessed 1/15/2025	<b>Benjamin Netanyahu Elected:</b> "Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres is narrowly defeated in national elections by Likud Party leader Benjamin Netanyahu. Peres, leader of the Labor Party, became prime minister in 1995 after Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated by a right-wing Jewish extremist."
772	9/24/1996 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Palestinian 'Tunnel Riots' erupt"
773	1/17/1997 "Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron, 1997," <a href="#">palestine-studies.org</a> , 1/17/2022	Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron: "...a protocol on the redeployment of Israeli military forces in Hebron was issued. It divided the city into two areas, one subject to Palestinian administrative and security authority, while in the second area Israel would be in charge of public order and ensuring the security of the Israeli settlers. The protocol also stipulated that there should be an interim international presence in Hebron."



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	<b>A. Event Date(s)</b>	<b>B. Event / Excerpt</b>
774	1/17/1997 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Israel withdraws from Hebron"
775	12/23/1997 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="#">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>33rd Zionist Congress 23 December 1997 - 26 December 1997:</b> "The year marks the 100th anniversary since the establishment of the World Zionist Organization. The congress focuses mainly on the necessity for Israel to maintain 'secular and religious pluralism' within Judaism. It declares that 'an attempt by any entity to impose religion or to prevent its observance by the other side, is anti-democratic.' It asks Israel not to make any legislative change on the issues of religion and conversion without a broad consensus and coordination with the diaspora."
776	3/28/1998 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 250	"In 1998 AdRid, in coordination with local committees of internal refugees and Palestinian NGOs inside Israel, began organising the 'Return March' as a major annual event. The 'Return March' is held on the same day as Israeli 'Independence day' — which is marked according to the Hebrew calendar — with the participation of thousands of displaced people and Palestinians inside Israel. ... In 2001 there was also a march to al-birwa village of origin ... and in 2003 to Umm al-zinat village of origin. Other national dates around which marches were held included Land day, and the 1948 date of village occupation; for example, a march was held on 28 March 1998 from Shaykh dannun host village to al-Ghabisiyya village of origin. ..."
777	5/15/1998 "The Nakba did not start or end in 1948," <a href="#">aljazeera.com</a> , 5/23/2017	"Palestinians commemorated their national tragedy of losing a homeland in an unofficial way for decades, but in 1998, the former President of the Palestinian Authority, Yasser Arafat, declared May 15 a national day of remembrance, on the 50th year since the Nakba. Israel celebrates the day as its day of independence."
778	10/23/1998 "History of the Department of State During the Clinton Presidency (1993-2001)," <a href="#">2001-2009.state.gov</a> , accessed 2/28/2025	<b>Wye River Memorandum:</b> "A new diplomatic push led by President Clinton in October 1998 resulted in landmark talks at the Wye River Conference Center in Maryland from October 15-23, 1998. President Clinton, Secretary Albright other U.S. officials brokered intensive negotiations between Israel and the PLO. A final, all-night session resulted in the Wye River Memorandum, which was signed at the White House on October 23 by PLO Chairman Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. (Document XII-8) The memorandum contained specific steps to facilitate the implementation of the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip of September 28, 1995, and other related agreements steps in five areas were covered: 1) further redeployments; 2) security issues; 3) interim committees and economic issues; 4) permanent status negotiations; and 5) unilateral actions."
779	11/20/1998 Lee Hockstader, "Israel Withdraws From 200 Square Miles," <a href="#">washingtonpost.com</a> , 11/20/1998	"Israel ceded control over a 200-square-mile patchwork of craggy hills, rock-strewn valleys and Arab villages to the Palestinian Authority today, its first pullback from occupied West Bank land since U.S.-brokered peace efforts stumbled nearly two years ago. The withdrawal, the first of three scheduled in the next three months, transferred 28 towns and villages around the northern West Bank city of Jenin to full or partial Palestinian control for the first time since they were captured by Israeli troops in 1967."
780	12/10/1998 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Palestinians vote to change PLO charter in presence of President Bill Clinton"
781	12/20/1998 Carol Migdalovitz, "The Middle East Peace Talks," CRS Issue Brief for Congress, <a href="#">PDF</a> , updated 3/21/2002	"... Israel froze Wye implementation until the Palestinians abandoned their call for a state with Jerusalem as its capital, curbed violence and incitement, accepted Israeli prisoner releases, collected and destroyed illegal weapons, and resumed security cooperation."
782	9/4/1999 "Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum (1999)," <a href="#">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum ... A memorandum signed by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak on 4 September 1999 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, also witnessed by the United States, Egypt and Jordan. Its purpose was to set a timetable for the implementation of commitments made by both sides under the Oslo Accords, as well as the continuation of permanent status negotiations. The latter were to have for a goal

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		the production of two agreements: the Framework Agreement on all Permanent Status Issues (FAPS) and the Comprehensive agreement on all Permanent Status Issues (CAPS). Specifically, it aimed at two further Israeli redeployments and the release of 200 Palestinian prisoners, following which negotiations will resume with a goal of reaching a permanent settlement within a year. Additional clauses concerned the operation of the Safe Passage between the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, coming into operation via another protocol the following month; construction of the Gaza Sea Port; and issues relating to Hebron and security matters."
783	9/13/1999 Carol Migdalovitz, "The Middle East Peace Talks," CRS Issue Brief for Congress, <a href="#">PDF</a> , updated 3/21/2002	"Final status talks resumed ceremonially on September 13. The Palestinians gave Israel 30,000 police officers' names. Israel released prisoners, opened a safe passage between the West Bank and Gaza and a major road in Hebron, and redeployed from 5% of the West Bank on January 5, 2000. The two sides failed to conclude a framework for a final status accord by February 13, 2000, as called for at Sharm al-Shaykh."
784	2/2000 "State Education Law," <a href="#">adalah.org</a> , accessed 5/10/202	<b>State Education Law Amendment:</b> "... While Article 2(11), an amendment added to the law in 2000, lists one of the objectives of public education 'To acknowledge the language, culture, history, heritage and unique traditions of the Arab populations, and of other groups, in the State of Israel, and to recognize the equal rights of all citizens in Israel,' ..."
785	5/8/2000 "(8 May 2000) Join Palestinians in their Commemoration of Al-Nakba (1948), List of Events," <a href="#">badil.org</a> , 5/8/2000	Press Release from BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights "On 15 May 2000, the Palestinian people in the homeland and the diaspora commemorate the 52nd anniversary of 'Al-Nakba', the massive expulsion from Palestine by the Zionist forces. The day before, on 14 May 1948, the establishment of the Jewish state of Israel was declared on the Palestinian lands and properties."
786	5/24/2000 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Israel withdraws from southern Lebanon"
787	7/11/2000 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="#">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	Camp David Summit 7/11/2000 – 7/25/2000: "President Bill Clinton hosts Israeli and Palestinian leaders for talks at Camp David. Reports indicate that Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak is prepared to accept, among other things, Palestinian sovereignty over some 91 percent of the West Bank and certain parts of Jerusalem. The deal would include a land swap in which some Israeli land would go to the Palestinians in compensation for the remaining 9 percent of the West Bank, which would go to Israel. Two weeks of intensive discussion, however, fails to produce an agreement. President Clinton blames Arafat for the failure. Before leaving office several months later, Clinton lays out proposals for both sides. Talks between them continue, but without success."
788	9/28/2000 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="#">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	The Second Intifada "Israeli politicians, including Ariel Sharon, a controversial retired Israeli general, visit the Temple Mount/Haram al-Sharif. The Palestinians view the visit as an effort to change the status quo at the holy site. The ensuing demonstrations turn violent, marking the beginning of a second intifada. It will last until 2005 and be markedly more violent than the first intifada. Four thousand Palestinians and one thousand Israelis die."
789	10/6/2000 Darko Janjevic, "Intifadas: What you need to know," <a href="#">dw.com</a> , 12/7/2017	" Hamas declared October 6, 2000, a "day of rage" and called on Palestinians to attack Israeli army outposts, further escalating the conflict, which continued for years.  Unlike the first intifada, which saw Palestinians use mostly stones and Molotov cocktails against the Israeli forces, the second mass uprising saw Hamas and other jihadist groups fight gunbattles with Israeli soldiers and shell Israeli towns. Both sides also engaged in high-profile assassinations."
790	11/9/2000 "The Cycle of Violence," <a href="#">pbs.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Fatah militia leader Hussein Suyeef Abeyat is killed when his vehicle is blown apart by a missile fired from an Israeli gunship near the West Bank village of Beit Sahur. Two bystanders are also killed."

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791	12/10/2000 (circa) "The Cycle of Violence," <a href="https://www.pbs.org">pbs.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"DECEMBER 10-14 ... More militants killed Israel hit squads kill at least four militant Palestinian leaders."
792	1/21/2001 "Taba Summit (2001)," <a href="https://www.ecf.org.il">ecf.org.il</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"A summit held in Taba, Egypt, on 21-27 January 2001, featuring an Israeli delegation led by Prime Minister Ehud Barak and a Palestinian delegation headed by PNA President Yasser Arafat, sponsored by outgoing U.S. President Bill Clinton. Held against the backdrop of the ongoing Second Intifada and the failure of the Camp David Summit, the purpose of the summit was to resume permanent status negotiations in the framework of the Oslo Process. While both sides accepted in principle a territorial solution based on the 1967 lines with agreed territorial exchange, they differed on the specific details of the solution. On Jerusalem, the basis for negotiations was the Clinton Parameters, but talks faltered on the issue of the Historical Basin. Security and refugee issues were also discussed. The summit ended without an agreement, but with a joint statement in which the sides committed to further negotiations. However, several weeks later, Barak was defeated for reelection by Ariel Sharon, and the talks were discontinued."
793	3/7/2001 "Ariel Sharon Fast Facts," <a href="https://www.cnn.com">cnn.com</a> , 5/5/2017	3/7/2001 – 4/11/2006: "Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon"
794	3/10/2001 "Arafat calls for new talks with Israel," <a href="https://www.cnn.com">cnn.com</a> , 3/10/2001	"Yasser Arafat urged Palestinians to choose 'the peace of the brave' Saturday and called for new peace talks with Israel. ... But Arafat urged the new government of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon to resume talks where they left off under his predecessor, Ehud Barak -- a position that Sharon's government has said it won't accept. ..."
795	6/1/2001 Sarah Chemla, "20th anniversary of the infamous Dolphinarium Disco terror attack," <a href="https://www.jpost.com">jpost.com</a> , 6/2/2021	Hamas Bomber Kills 19 Israelis: "The Dolphinarium massacre occurred exactly 20 years ago on June 1, 2001, when Saeed Hotari, a terrorist affiliated with Hamas, blew himself up in a suicide bombing outside the Tel Aviv nightclub. ... Twenty-one people were killed in the attack, including one soldier and 20 civilians, most of whom were teenage girls."
796	6/13/2001 "The Tenet Plan : Israeli-Palestinian Ceasefire and Security Plan, Proposed by CIA Director George Tenet; June 13, 2001," <a href="https://www.avalon.law.yale.edu">avalon.law.yale.edu</a> , accessed 4/13/2025	CIA Director George Tenet Brokers Ceasefire Plan: "The security organizations of the Government of Israel (GOI) and of the Palestinian Authority (PA) reaffirm their commitment to the security agreements forged at Sharm el-Sheikh in October 2000, embedded in the Mitchell Report of April 2001. The operational premise of the work plan is that the two sides are committed to a mutual, comprehensive cease-fire, applying to all violent activities, in accordance with the public declaration of both leaders. In addition, the joint security committee referenced in this work plan will resolve issues that may arise during the implementation of this work plan. ..."
797	8/9/2001 "Sbarro—20 Years Later," <a href="https://www.tabletmag.com">tabletmag.com</a> , 12/30/2021	Palestinian Kills 15 Israelis, Wounds Over 130: "On Aug. 9, 2001, 22-year-old Izz al-Din al-Masri blew himself up at a Sbarro branch in Jerusalem, killing 15 Israelis and injuring over 130. This particular attack is still etched in the collective memory. This week, we visit those most affected by the tragedy."
798	8/10/2001 "August 10, 2001: Israel seizes Orient House," <a href="https://www.gulfnews.com">gulfnews.com</a> , last updated 9/15/2018	"Israeli riot police in black ski masks shut down the Palestine Liberation Organisation's headquarters in occupied Jerusalem — a symbol of Palestinian claims to the disputed city — in a pre-dawn raid, a day after an activist killed himself and 14 others. The takeover of the Orient House was Israel's most direct challenge yet of Palestinian claims to traditionally occupied East Jerusalem as a future capital."
799	8/27/2001 "PFLP Commander Is Assassinated," <a href="https://www.israeled.org">israeled.org</a> , accessed 4/13/2025	"Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Secretary-General Abu Ali Mustafa is killed in his mid-60s when two or more helicopter-fired missiles strike his office in Ramallah. Israel confirms its responsibility for the assassination, which comes after a weekend of violence that killed 11 Israelis and Palestinians."
800	9/26/2001 "Peres, Arafat agree on security moves," <a href="https://www.cnn.com">cnn.com</a> , 9/26/2001	"Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat have reached agreement on resuming full security cooperation."
801	10/17/2001 "Israeli Cabinet Minister Rehavam Zeevi Assassinated"	"Israel's tourism minister, Rehavam Zeevi, has died in the hospital after being shot by gunmen at a hotel in East Jerusalem. A radical Palestinian group has claimed responsibility for the assassination."

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	A. Event Date(s)	B. Event / Excerpt
	- 2001-10-17," <a href="http://voanews.com">voanews.com</a> , 10/27/2009	Israeli police say Mr. Zeevi was shot three times in the head and throat at close range at the Hyatt Hotel in Jerusalem. ... The radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility."
802	12/1/2001 "Suicide bombing at the Ben-Yehuda pedestrian mall in Jerusalem," gov.il, 12/1/2001	Hamas Kills 11 Israelis, Wounds 188: "11 people, aged 14-21, were killed and 188 injured when explosive devices were detonated by two suicide bombers close to 11:30 P.M. Saturday night on Ben Yehuda Street, the pedestrian mall in the center of Jerusalem, frequented by many young people. A car bomb exploded nearby 20 minutes later. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack."
803	12/2/2001 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," gov.il, updated 3/25/2025	Hamas Kills 14 Israelis, Wounds 40: "Tatiana Borovik, 23, of Haifa; Mara Fishman, 51, of Haifa; Ina Frenkel, 60, of Haifa; Riki Hadad, 30, of Yokne'am; Ronen Kahalon, 30, of Haifa; Samion Kalik, 64, of Haifa; Mark Khotimliansky, 75, of Haifa; Cecilia Kozamin, 76, of Haifa; Yelena Lomakin, 62, of Haifa; Rosaria Reyes, 42, of the Philippines; Yitzhak Ringel, 41, of Haifa; Rassim Safulin, 78, of Haifa; Leah Strick, 73, of Haifa; Faina Zabiogailu, 64, of Haifa; Mikhail Zaraisky, 71, of Haifa were killed and 40 injured in a suicide bombing on an Egged bus No. 16 in Haifa shortly after 12:00. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack."
804	12/12/2001 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," gov.il, updated 3/25/2025	Fatah, Hamas Kill 11 Israelis, Wound 30: "Yair Amar, 13, of Emmanuel; Esther Avraham, 42, of Emmanuel; Border Police Chief Warrant Officer Yoel Bienenfeld, 35, of Moshav Tel Shahar; Moshe Gutman, 40, of Emmanuel; Avraham Nahman Nitzani, 17, of Betar Illit; Yirmiyahu Salem, 48, of Emmanuel; Israel Sternberg, 46, of Emmanuel; David Tzarfati, 38, of Ginot Shomron; Hananya Tzarfati, 32, of Kfar Saba; Ya'akov Tzarfati, 64, of Kfar Saba were killed when three terrorists attacked a No. 189 Dan bus and several passenger cars with a roadside bomb, anti-tank grenades, and light arms fire near the entrance to Emmanuel in Samaria at 18:00 P.M. About 30 others were injured. Both Fatah and Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack. Haim Chiprot, 52, of Emmanuel, injured in the attack, died of his wounds on March 25, 2002."
805	12/21/2001 "Hamas declares ceasefire in Israel," <a href="http://theguardian.com">theguardian.com</a> , 12/21/2001	"The Palestinian militant group Hamas today ordered an end to suicide bombings and mortar attacks in Israel. In what may be regarded as a victory for the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, a senior Hamas official in the West Bank said the decision was made to preserve Palestinian unity. Mr Arafat announced a ban on attacks against Israel during a speech on Sunday, referring to the suicide bombings and other operations against Israel as 'terrorist activity' for the first time."
806	1/4/2002 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="http://adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"Israel intercepts massive Palestinian arms shipment on Karine A ship"
807	1/5/2002 "Israel captures 50 tons of Iranian arms," <a href="http://washingtontimes.com">washingtontimes.com</a> , 1/5/2002	"Israeli naval commandos, dropped from helicopters over the Red Sea, seized a boat carrying 50 tons of mostly Iranian-made weapons that the Jewish state said were bound for the Palestinian Authority."
808	2/20/2002 "The Cycle of Violence," <a href="http://pbs.org">pbs.org</a> , accessed 5/1/2025	"Israel launches an assault on Palestinian Authority buildings, including Arafat's Ramallah headquarters and the Palestinian Authority compound in Gaza City. Sixteen Palestinians are killed."
809	2/28/2002 "Israelis Attack 2 West Bank Camps," <a href="http://washingtontimes.com">washingtontimes.com</a> , 2/28/2002	"Backed by tanks and helicopter gunships, Israeli troops assaulted two densely populated Palestinian refugee camps in the West Bank today, touching off fierce gun battles that raged through the day and into the night. An Israeli soldier and a dozen Palestinian fighters and bystanders were killed. ... The Israeli army issued a statement saying its operations in Nablus and Jenin were designed to arrest Palestinians wanted for terrorist attacks, sending a message that 'there is no refuge for terror.' But Israeli officials acknowledged that the soldiers at Balata and Jenin have not arrested the militants they had hoped to find."
810	3/2/2002 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," gov.il, updated 3/25/2025	Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade Kills 11 Israelis, Wounds Over 50: "Eleven people were killed and over 50 were injured, 4 critically, in a suicide bombing at 19:15 on Saturday evening near a yeshiva in the ultra-Orthodox Beit Yisrael neighborhood in the center of Jerusalem where people had gathered for a bar-mitzva celebration. The terrorist detonated the bomb next to a group of women waiting with their baby carriages for their husbands to leave the nearby

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		synagogue. ... The Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade took responsibility for the attack."
811	3/3/2002 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," gov.il, updated 3/25/2025	Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade Kills 10 Israelis, Wound 6: "Ten Israelis - 7 soldiers and 3 civilians - were killed and 6 injured when a terrorist opened fire at an IDF roadblock near Ofra in Samaria: ... The Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claimed responsibility for the attack."
812	3/9/2002 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," gov.il, updated 3/25/2025	Hamas Kills 11 Israelis, Wounds 54: "Limor Ben-Shoham, 27, of Jerusalem; Nir Borochoy, 22, of Givat Ze'ev; Danit Dagan, 25, of Tel-Aviv; Livnat Dvash, 28, of Jerusalem; Tali Eliyahu, 26, of Jerusalem; Uri Felix, 25, of Givat Ze'ev; Dan Imani, 23, of Jerusalem; Natanel Kochavi, 31, of Kiryat Ata; Baruch Lerner, 29, of Eli; Orit Ozarov, 28, of Jerusalem; Avraham Haim Rahamim, 28, of Jerusalem were killed and 54 injured, 10 of them seriously, when a suicide bomber exploded at 22:30 PM Saturday night in a crowded cafe at the corner of Aza and Ben-Maimon streets in the Rehavia neighborhood in the center of Jerusalem. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack."
813	3/12/2002 "The Question of Palestine-Timeline of Events," <a href="http://un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 2/8/2025	<b>UN Security Council passes resolution 1397 affirming vision of a two-State solution to the conflict:</b> "The UN Security Council passes resolution 1397 affirming vision of a two-State solution to the conflict. The Quartet, consisting of the UN, the EU, the US, and Russia is established with a mandate to help mediate Israeli-Palestinian conflict and support Palestinian economic development and institution-building. During a summit in Beirut, the League of Arab States adopts the Arab Peace Initiative."
814	3/27/2002 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," gov.il, updated 3/25/2025	Hamas Kills 29 Israelis, Wounds 140: "30 people were killed and 140 injured - 20 seriously - in a suicide bombing in the Park Hotel in the coastal city of Netanya, in the midst of the Passover holiday seder with 250 guests. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack."
815	3/27/2002 "Arab Peace Initiative," <a href="http://justvision.org">justvision.org</a> , accessed 2/28/2025	<b>Arab Peace Initiative:</b> "Also referred to as the Saudi Peace Plan and Abdullah Plan. On March 27, 2002, participants of the Arab League summit in Beirut adopted the Saudi-proposed Arab Peace Initiative, calling for 'full Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967, in implementation of [United Nations (UN)] Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and Israel's acceptance of an independent Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital, in return for the establishment of normal relations in the context of a comprehensive peace with Israel.' The plan also called for a 'just settlement' of the Palestinian refugee issue based on UN General Assembly Resolution 194. The Israeli government rejected the initiative immediately, calling it a 'non-starter,' though the Quartet on the Middle East endorsed the Initiative in 2003."
816	3/28/2002 "Israel's Wars & Operations: Operation Defensive Shield," <a href="http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 5/1/2025	Operation Defensive Shield (3/29/2002 / 4/21/2002): "... a large-scale military operation undertaken by the Israel Defense Forces against Palestinian terrorists in the West Bank. Precipitated by a series of a deadly terrorist attacks - and in direct response to the Passover massacre in which a Palestinian terrorist killed 30 people during the Jewish holiday on March 27 - ... sought to renew IDF control over the major cities in the West Bank in order to destroy the terrorist network that had been building within them. During the operation, IDF forces led incursions into Ramallah, Tulkarm, Qalqilya, Bethlehem, Jenin, and Nablus, as well as many other smaller towns, and conducted house to house searches for terrorists and weapons. Thirty IDF soldiers were killed during the month-long mission and more than 120 were wounded ... Around 250 Palestinians were killed and another 4,200 were arrested."
817	3/31/2002 "Sharon Singles Out Arafat After Haifa Bombing," <a href="http://israeled.org">israeled.org</a> , 3/31/2002	"Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon declares Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat "the enemy of Israel and the enemy of the free world" in an angry, five-minute, mid-Passover address to the nation after two suicide bombings during the day."
818	4/13/2002 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 75	"The Israeli army attacked the [Jenin refugee] camp using bulldozers, tanks and Apache helicopters; estimates of the dead included hundreds of children, women and men, although the exact toll is not known as many bodies were buried under the rubble."

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819	5/7/2002 "Tuesday, May 7, 2002," chronology.palestine- studies.org, accessed 4/1/2025	Hamas Kills 15 Israelis, Wounds 57: "A suicide bomber detonates a device in an unlicensed gambling club in the Rishon Letzion suburb of Tel Aviv, killing 15 Israelis, injuring 57. Hamas's military wing claims responsibility, but the political wing will not confirm."
820	6/5/2002 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," gov.il, updated 3/25/2025	Islamic Jihad Kills 17 Israelis, Wounds 38: "17 people were killed and 38 injured when a car packed with a large quantity of explosives struck Egged bus No. 830 traveling from Tel-Aviv to Tiberias at the Megiddo junction near Afula. The bus, which burst into flames, was completely destroyed. The terrorist, who drove the car bomb, was killed in the blast. The Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack."
821	6/17/2002 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>34th Zionist Congress 17 June 2002 - 20 June 2002:</b> "The congress resolves that 'Israel is a Jewish Zionist and Democratic State' and that 'ensuring a large and stable Jewish majority is necessary.' It reiterates previous resolutions relative to immigration, settlement, Jerusalem, Jewish pluralism, and the equation of anti-Zionism with antisemitism."
822	6/18/2002 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," gov.il, updated 3/25/2025	Hamas Kills 19 Israelis, Wounds 74: "19 people were killed and 74 were injured - six seriously - in a suicide bombing at the Patt junction in Egged bus no. 32A traveling from Gilo to the center of Jerusalem. The bus, which was completely destroyed, was carrying many students on their way to school. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack."
823	6/23/2002 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="http://world101.cfr.org">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	Israeli West Bank Barrier-Building Begins "Israel begins building a security barrier in the West Bank to protect Israeli cities and towns from terrorist attacks. The barrier, which is a wall in some stretches and a fence in others, is controversial because in places it cuts deep into West Bank territory to protect settlements. The Palestinians are cut off from Jerusalem, some Palestinian villages are sliced in half, and some Palestinians are unable to get to work or school as a result of the security barrier's path. Israel's Supreme Court forces changes in the barrier's route, but the barrier continues to impede Palestinian movement and commerce in certain areas."
824	8/2/2002 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Footnote 3, Page 138	"A report compiled by Tom Twiss, Government Information Librarian, University of Pittsburgh, dated 2 August 2002 (and revised 16 January 2003), gives a long list of the damage caused by the Israeli army in the spring of 2002 to Palestinian institutions across the West Bank, including public libraries and public archives, records, files, confiscation of computers and theft of equipment, books and journals. Educational and research facilities, cultural organisations and media outlets, as well as Palestinian Authority ministries were also targeted. In Ramallah and Bethlehem, public archives were gutted and property records destroyed; many years of research and valuable bibliographical information and databases were lost."
825	10/21/2002 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," gov.il, updated 3/25/2025	Islamic Jihad Kills 14 Israelis, Wounds About 50: "14 people were killed and some 50 wounded when a car bomb containing about 100 kilograms of explosives was detonated next to a No. 841 Egged bus from Kiryat Shmona to Tel-Aviv, while traveling along Wadi Ara on Route No. 65 toward Hadera. The bus had pulled over at a bus stop when the suicide bomber, from Jenin, driving a jeep, approached from behind and exploded. The Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack...."
826	11/15/2002 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," gov.il, updated 3/25/2025	Islamic Jihad Kills 12 Israelis, Wounds 15: "Twelve people - 9 soldiers and three civilians from the Kiryat Arba emergency response team - were killed and 15 others wounded Friday night in Hebron when Palestinian terrorists opened fire and threw grenades at a group of Jewish worshipers and their guards as they were walking home from Sabbath prayers at the Cave of the Patriarchs. The dead included civilian worshipers and soldiers, some of whom were caught in an ambush as they pursued the attackers. Three terrorists were killed in the attack, which was claimed by the Islamic Jihad."
827	11/21/2002 "Suicide Attack in the Capital," <a href="http://israelnationalnews.com">israelnationalnews.com</a> , 11/21/2002	Arab Kills 10 Israelis: "Ten Israelis were murdered this morning and 45 others were injured, eight seriously, when an Arab suicide bomber detonated his explosives aboard a bus in Jerusalem's Kiryat Menachem neighborhood. Egged bus line #20 was traveling on Mexico Road headed towards the center of town at about 7:15AM , when the bomber boarded the bus and detonated his device in the front section"

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828	1/5/2003 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," gov.il, updated 3/25/2025	Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, Islamic Jihad Kill 15 Israelis, Wound About 120: "Twenty-three people - 15 Israelis and 8 foreign nationals - were killed and about 120 wounded in a double suicide bombing near the old Central Bus Station in Tel-Aviv. The attack was apparently carried out by two members of the Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, with the help of the Islamic Jihad."
829	3/5/2003 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," gov.il, updated 3/25/2025	Hamas Kills 17 Israelis, Wound 53: "Seventeen people were killed and 53 wounded in a suicide bombing of an Egged bus #37 on Moriah Blvd. in the Carmel section of Haifa, en route to Haifa University. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack."
830	4/26/2003 "May 2003 - 55 Years of the Palestinian Nakba: Public Invitation to the 6th Annual March Of Return To The Village Of Umm Al-Zeinat," <a href="http://badil.org">badil.org</a> , 4/26/2003	Press Release from the Association for the Defense of the Rights of the Internally Displaced (ADRID) and BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights "On: Wednesday, 7 May 2003, 2:30 p.m. Participants will gather at the Beer al-Harames (Elyakim) Junction and march to the depopulated and destroyed Palestinian village of Umm al-Zeinat located on the Mount Carmel. In the village, participants are invited to join us in our popular rally commemorating the 55th anniversary of Palestinian displacement and eviction."
831	4/30/2003 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="http://world101.cfr.org">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	Road Map for Peace "The Quartet, an informal group created to pursue Middle East peace comprising the United States, Russia, the United Nations, and the European Union, puts forth a Road Map for Peace based on the outline President George W. Bush offered in his 2002 speech. The road map lays out a plan for peace based on Palestinian reforms and a cessation of terrorism in return for an end to Israeli settlements and a new Palestinian state."
832	6/11/2003 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," gov.il, updated 3/25/2025	Hamas Kills 17 Israelis, Wounds Over 100: "Seventeen people were killed and over 100 wounded in a suicide bombing on Egged bus #14A outside the Klal building on Jaffa Road in the center of Jerusalem. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack."
833	8/19/2003 "Suicide bombing of No 2 Egged bus in Jerusalem," <a href="http://gov.il">gov.il</a> , 8/19/2003	<b>Hamas Kills 19 Israelis, Wounds 130:</b> "Twenty-three people were killed and over 130 wounded when a Palestinian suicide bomber detonated a five-kilogram device packed with ball bearings on a crowded No. 2 Egged bus in Jerusalem's Shmuel Hanavi neighborhood. Many of the passengers were returning from prayers at the Western Wall when they were killed. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack."
834	9/2/2003 "Palestinian Arabs: The Official Commemoration of the Or Commission Report," <a href="http://tuallibrary.org">tuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/28/2025	<b>Orr Commission:</b> "The Or Commission, headed by Justice Theodore Or, was established by the government of Israel to investigate the October 2000 events. ... 'shook the earth' when 12 Arab citizens of Israel; one Jewish citizen of Israel and one resident of the Gaza Strip were killed. The Or Commission's mandate was to investigate the events and their causes. ... Among the Commission's findings were that Israel's Arab citizens constitute the 'most sensitive and important domestic issue facing Israel today' and that the state must 'initiate, develop, and operate programs emphasizing budgets that will close gaps in education, housing, industrial development, employment, and services.'"
835	10/4/2003 Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," gov.il, updated 3/25/2025	Islamic Jihad Kills 21 Israelis, Wounds 60: "Twenty-one people were killed, including four children, and 60 wounded in a suicide bombing carried out by a female terrorist from Jenin in the Maxim restaurant in Haifa. The Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack."
836	10/9/2003 "Israel accuses UN author of political bias," National Post, Toronto, newspapers.com, Page 12, 10/10/2003	"The author of a UN report that accused Israel of causing starvation among Palestinians is at the centre of a storm about his political activities outside the world body. Israel yesterday demanded that the report, written by Jean Ziegler, be withdrawn on grounds it paints a one-sided picture of the food situation in the Palestinian-populated West Bank and Gaza. ... The report blames Israel's 'apartheid' security fence, expansion by Jewish settlers, and roadblocks by the Israeli military for food shortages among Palestinians. It says many Palestinian families have only one meal a day, and 22% of Palestinian children under five suffer from severe malnutrition. ..."



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	<b>A. Event Date(s)</b>	<b>B. Event / Excerpt</b>
837	11/19/2003 "Security Council Adopts Resolution Endorsing Road Map Leading Towards Two-State Resolution Of Israeli-Palestinian Conflict," <a href="#">un.org</a> , 11/19/2003	"The Security Council this afternoon endorsed the Middle East Quartet's Road Map towards a permanent, two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. By its unanimous adoption of resolution 1515 (2003), the Council called on the parties to fulfill their obligations under the plan in cooperation with the Quartet. ... [On 20 December 2002, the 'Quartet' (Russian Federation, United States, European Union, United Nations) reached agreement on the text of the Road Map with the goal of resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and ending the occupation that began in 1967. ... The Road Map was officially submitted to the parties on 30 April 2003.]"
838	12/1/2003 "The Geneva 'Private' Initiative," <a href="#">questdev.palestine-studies.org</a> , accessed 4/13/2025	"Prominent Palestinians (headed by ) close to the leadership and Israeli opposition figures (headed by ) finalize in the text of a draft agreement entitled 'The Geneva Accord: A Model Israeli-Palestinian Peace Agreement.' The public signing takes place in on 1 December. The preamble affirms "the recognition of the right of the Jewish people to statehood and the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to statehood," and article 2 stipulates that 'the Parties recognize Palestine and Israel as the homelands of their respective peoples.' The draft (almost 10,000 words) includes detailed provisions: on territory, it puts the settlements blocs under Israeli sovereignty and allows two Israeli early warning stations; on, it recognizes Palestinian sovereignty over; on refugees, it assumes Palestinian renunciation of the right of return. denounces the text vigorously, and Palestinians (especially among refugees and human rights groups) express opposition to the text."
839	1/29/2004 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"Israel swaps prisoners with the terrorist group Hezbollah; releases 435 Arab prisoners in return for the remains of murdered soldiers and a kidnapped Israeli businessman"
840	1/29/2004 Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," gov.il, updated 3/25/2025	Al Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades and Hamas Kill 10 Israelis, Wound Over 50: "Eleven people were killed and over 50 wounded, 13 of them seriously, in a suicide bombing of an Egged bus no. 19 at the corner of Gaza and Arlozorov streets in Jerusalem. Both the Fatah-related Al Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades and Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack, naming the bomber as Ali Yusuf Jaara, a 24-year-old Palestinian policeman from Bethlehem."
841	3/14/2004 Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," gov.il, updated 3/25/2025	Hamas and Fatah Kill 10 Israelis, Wound 16: "Ten people were killed and 16 wounded in a double suicide bombing at Ashdod Port. Hamas and Fatah claimed responsibility for the attack."
842	5/18/2004 "Operation Rainbow ... A Report on Human Rights Violations Perpetrated by the Israeli Occupation Forces in Rafah, From 18 to 24 May," <a href="#">mezan.org</a> , 7/18/2004	5/18/2004 – 5/24/2004: "Introduction Between 18 and 24 May 2004, the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) carried out a military operation in the southern Gaza Strip city of the Rafah, named 'Operation Rainbow' ... Although only one tunnel was uncovered during the seven-day 'Operation Rainbow' in Rafah camp, the military operation nevertheless resulted in the killing of 44 Palestinians including 18 children below the age of 18 years, the demolition of 400 houses; 117 of which completely demolished. Some 4,171 Palestinians were living in these homes. Over \$8000,000 of damage on the municipal's infrastructure and major human rights violations."
843	6/18/2004 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="#">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>Annual Zionist General Council (WZO) Meets in Jerusalem:</b> "The General Council adopts an amended Jerusalem Program (already amended in June 1968). The new text no longer refers to 'ingathering the Jewish people' in Israel, but calls on 'aliya to Israel from all countries.' It now sees its tasks as strengthening Israel 'as a Jewish, Zionist and democratic state'; defending the rights of Jews 'as individuals and as a nation'; and representing 'the national Zionist interests of the Jewish people.' The General Council is the supreme organ of WZO in the interval between the Zionist Congresses."
844	6/29/2004 "Office For The Coordination Of Humanitarian Affairs occupied Palestinian territory: Humanitarian Update – AUGUST 2004," <a href="#">un.org</a> , 8/2004	6/29/2004 – 8/5/2004: "Among the main developments regarding the humanitarian situation in August were the effects of the Israeli operation 'Forward Shield' in Beit Hanoun between 29 June to 5 August 2004. ... Ministry of Health sources report that in the period, 19 Palestinians were killed and 154 were injured. Three IDF soldiers were reported injured during the same period."



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845	7/9/2004 "The Question of Palestine-Timeline of Events," <a href="#">un.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"The International Court of Justice (ICJ) issues Advisory Opinion on the legality of construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory."
846	8/2004 "Crimes against Humanity in Gaza Strip," <a href="#">poica.org</a> , 10/20/2004 (unable to find full date)	"According to ARIJ Database [Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem], during the period of August 2004-October 11th, an unprecedented number of houses were demolished as the Israeli Forces committed the worst of crimes against humans and land. A total of 346 Palestinian houses were completely demolished, in addition to 909 dunums of agricultural lands planted with 13700 fruitful trees were razed."
847	8/25/2004 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"Windsurfer Gal Fridman wins Israel's first Olympic gold medal at the Athens games"
848	8/31/2004 Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="#">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	Hamas Kills 16 Israelis, Wounds 100: "Sixteen people were killed and 100 wounded in two suicide bombings within minutes of each other on two Beersheba city buses, on route nos. 6 and 12. The buses were traveling along Beersheba's main street, Rager Blvd, near the city hall. Hamas in Hebron claimed responsibility for the attack."
849	9/30/2004 "IV. Background," <a href="#">hrw.org</a> , accessed 4/13/2025	9/30/2004 – 10/16/2004: Operation Days of Penitence "The IDF has sometimes responded to lethal Palestinian rocket attacks with large-scale ground operations. The most extensive, the 17-day-long 'Days of Penitence' operation launched on September 30, 2004, followed a September 29 rocket attack that killed two Israeli children in the town of Sderot. The IDF conducted raids led by tanks and other armored vehicles into Beit Hanoun, Beit Lahiya, and the Jabalya refugee camp, asserting that Hamas had launched rockets from these areas. The raids encountered considerable resistance from Palestinian armed groups. According to an UNRWA field assessment issued shortly afterwards, there were 107 Palestinians confirmed killed; beyond noting that one-quarter of the Palestinian fatalities were under the age of 18 the report did not indicate how many were combatants or civilians; three Israeli settlers and two Israeli soldiers were also killed. In addition, Israeli forces demolished at least 91 Palestinian homes. When Human Rights Watch asked about the destruction in October 2004, Israeli Gen. Israel Ziv indicated that the attack was necessary to punish Jabalya residents for their support of the armed groups; he did not articulate a military purpose for the attack."
850	10/7/2004 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="#">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	hians Kill 12 Israelis, Wound Over 120: "A total of 32 people were d in [Palestinian] terror bombings at two Sinai holiday resorts nted by Israelis: 29 at the Taba Hilton and three at Ras a-Satan. among the dead were 12 Israelis; over 120 were wounded."
851	11/11/2004 "Mahmoud Abbas elected chairman of PLO," <a href="#">nbcnews.com</a> , 11/11/2004	"Former Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas, a critic of the most recent Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, was named leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization on Thursday within hours of the death of Yasser Arafat. Abbas, who quit the premiership after a fight with Arafat, is respected internationally and among Palestinians. He was second-ranking leader of Palestine Liberation Organization behind Arafat."
852	12/23/2024 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"The first phase of PA municipal elections are held; Hamas secures nearly half the seats"
853	1/10/2005 "Abbas declared victor in Palestinian election," <a href="#">cnn.com</a> , 1/10/2025	"Election officials declared Mahmoud Abbas the winner of the Palestinian Authority's presidential elections on Monday, positioning him to succeed Yasser Arafat in a new era that could lead to an independent Palestinian state."
854	2/26/2005 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="#">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"The Knesset gives final approval to the Disengagement Plan, rejects calls for a national referendum"

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855	8/15/2005 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="http://world101.cfr.org">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	Israeli Disengagement With Gaza "Israel begins a unilateral withdrawal of settlers and military forces from the Gaza Strip. The Israeli military remains in control of Gaza's borders (except the Gaza-Egypt border, which is controlled by Egypt), airspace, and coastline. After Israel's withdrawal, Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and other smaller militant groups fire rockets from Gaza into southern Israel."
856	8/17/2005 (circa) "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="http://adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"August 17-22, 2005 Evacuation of settlers from the Gaza Strip"
857	9/12/2005 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="http://adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"Israeli military completes withdrawal from the Gaza"
858	11/24/2005 "Sharon names new party 'Forward'," <a href="http://cnn.com">cnn.com</a> , 11/24/2005	"Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's new political party registered Thursday morning under the name Kadima, Hebrew for 'Forward.'"
859	1/4/2006 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="http://adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon incapacitated by massive stroke; Deputy Prime Minister Ehud Olmert appointed Acting Prime Minister"
860	1/26/2006 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="http://adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Palestinian parliamentary elections; Hamas wins 74 seats in the 132-seat legislature."
861	1/29/2006 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="http://world101.cfr.org">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	Hamas Expands Power in Gaza "Hamas defeats Fatah, a Palestinian political faction founded in 1950s which was a long-dominant faction within the PLO, in Palestinian elections. The United States and other countries suspend their aid to the Palestinian Authority because they consider Hamas to be a terrorist organization. Fatah and Hamas make a deal to govern the West Bank and Gaza Strip together. The deal quickly fails, and Hamas takes over the Gaza Strip in 2007."
862	1/30/2006 "The Question of Palestine-Timeline of Events," <a href="http://un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"... Hamas wins Palestinian Legislative Elections; forms Palestinian Authority government. The Quartet responds with Quartet Principles."
863	4/17/2006 Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="http://gov.il">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Islamic Jihad Kills 8 Israelis, Wounds Over 60:</b> "Eleven people were killed and over 60 wounded in a suicide bombing during the Passover holiday at the Rosh Ha'ir shawarma restaurant, near the old central bus station in Tel Aviv. The Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack."
864	6/19/2006 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>35th Zionist Congress 19 June 2006 - 22 June 2006:</b> "The congress notes with regret that 'the WZO, its institutions and its elected members' are being ignored and asks the Zionist Executive to draft a 'new treaty with the Government of Israel.' It states that Israeli government decisions have a major influence on the life of Diaspora Jewry and calls upon the government to take this into account in its decision-making and 'to cooperate with world Jewry in matters relating to the image of the State of Israel.' It considers that 'assimilation amongst world Jewry is the greatest threat to the continued existence of the Jewish people in the Diaspora.'"
865	6/25/2006 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="http://world101.cfr.org">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	Gilad Shalit Taken Hostage "Hamas operatives kidnap an Israeli soldier named Gilad Shalit on Israeli soil near the Gaza Strip. The Israeli military tries and fails to free him. He is held captive in Gaza until Israel—with the help of Egypt and the United States—negotiates his release in 2012."
866	6/28/2006 "Operation 'Summer Rains',"	"On June 25, 2006, a terror attack occurred near Kibbutz Kerem Shalom, south of the Gaza Strip, killing two soldiers and kidnapping one – Gilad Shalit."

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	A. Event Date(s)	B. Event / Excerpt
	<a href="https://archives.mod.gov.il">archives.mod.gov.il</a> , accessed 4/9/2025	Following the incident the IDF launched operation 'Summer Rains,' June 28 – November 26, 2006. It consisted of a series of ground and air attacks against terror targets in the Gaza Strip, for the first time since the Israeli disengagement in 2005. 5 Israelis and 394 Palestinians were killed during these operations."
867	7/12/2006 "The Second Lebanon War 2006," <a href="https://adl.org">adl.org</a> , 1/9/2016	<b>Second Lebanon War, Hezbollah Kills 157 Israelis:</b> "... between Israel and the Lebanon-based Hezbollah was sparked by Hezbollah's July 12, 2006, cross border raid from Lebanon into Israel. Hezbollah attacked a group of Israeli soldiers patrolling the border, killing eight soldiers and kidnapping two others — ... the conflict which lasted close to five weeks. ... At least 157 Israelis were killed during the conflict and countless more injured. ..."
868	8/11/2006 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="https://adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"The U.N. Security Council unanimously adopts Resolution 1701 for ceasefire in the Lebanon War"
869	11/1/2006 "Israel's Operation Autumn Clouds Against Gaza," <a href="https://questdev.palestine-studies.org">questdev.palestine-studies.org</a> , accessed 4/9/2025	"1 November 2006 — 12 November 2006 ... The weeklong assault leaves at least 82 Palestinians killed (including 2 medics, 2 security officers, and 50 civilians) and at least 262 wounded (including at least 58 women and 67 children). Damages include bulldozing at least 250 dunams of land and demolishing 16–30 homes and the 12th century in Beit Hanoun. An Israeli soldier is killed, and 3 are wounded."
870	1/2007 John Dugard, John Reynolds, "Apartheid, International Law, and the Occupied Palestinian Territory," <a href="https://academic.oup.com">academic.oup.com</a> , 8/2013	"Prior to this, the former UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in the Palestinian territories had raised the issue of whether Israel's practices might fit the legal definition of apartheid. In his January 2007 report, he framed the question thus:  Israel is clearly in military occupation of the OPT. At the same time, elements of the occupation constitute forms of colonialism and of apartheid, which are contrary to international law. What are the legal consequences of a regime of prolonged occupation with features of colonialism and apartheid for the occupied people, the occupying Power and third States?"
871	3/29/2007 "The Arab League: Riyadh Arab Summit Resolutions," <a href="https://jewishvirtuallibrary.org">jewishvirtuallibrary.org</a> , accessed 2/28/2025	<b>The Arab League: Riyadh Arab Summit Resolutions:</b> "The summit called on all Arab countries to extend support for the Palestinian president and his national government to enable them fulfill their national duties in meeting the needs of the Palestinian people and achieve their national interests and goals."
872	6/15/2007 Ian Black and Mark Tran, " Hamas takes control of Gaza," <a href="https://theguardian.com">theguardian.com</a> , 6/15/2007	<b>Hamas seizes control of Gaza Strip:</b> "Hamas fighters today basked in triumph after taking complete control in Gaza as the west scrambled for a response to the arrival of Islamist power on Israel's doorstep"
873	6/15/2007 "Hamas seizes control in Gaza, ousting Fatah," <a href="https://nytimes.com">nytimes.com</a> , 6/15/2007	"On its first day in full control in Gaza, Hamas on Friday both mocked and reached out to its defeated Fatah rivals, offering them amnesty but also rifling through President Mahmoud Abbas's bedroom, stripping a former Gaza strongman's home down to the flowerpots and throwing a Fatah gunman off a rooftop."
874	8/8/2007 "Q&A with Hamas leader Khaled Meshaal," <a href="https://reuters.com">reuters.com</a> , 8/9/2007	"Hamas leader Khaled Meshaal said ... that Hamas acknowledges the existence of Israel as a reality but formal recognition by the group will only be considered when a Palestinian state has been created."
875	11/27/2007 "Joint Understanding Read by President Bush at Annapolis Conference," <a href="https://georgewebush-whitehouse.archives.gov">georgewebush-whitehouse.archives.gov</a> , 11/27/2007	Annapolis Conference – Israeli-Palestinian joint understanding ("Annapolis understanding") – White House press release/Non-UN document "PRESIDENT BUSH: The representatives of the government of the state of Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization, represented respectively by Prime Minister Ehud Olmert, and President Mahmoud Abbas in his capacity as Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and President of the Palestinian Authority, have convened in Annapolis, Maryland, under the auspices of President George W. Bush of the United States of America, and with the support of the participants of this international conference, having concluded the following joint understanding. ..."
876	1/22/2008 "Israel Blockade Leaves	"The United Nations is accusing Israel of collectively punishing the Palestinian population in Gaza by cutting off fuel supplies as part of a blockade of the Gaza

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	Gaza in Darkness," <a href="http://democracynow.org">democracynow.org</a> , 1/22/2008	Strip. On Sunday, Gaza's only power plant was forced to shut down. John Ging, head of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in Gaza said hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were living in darkness this week."
877	2/29/2008 "PCHR Palestinian Centre for Human Rights Annual Report 2008," <a href="http://PDF.pchrgaza.org">PDF</a> , pchrgaza.org, accessed 4/9/2025	"In the period 29 February – 2 March 2008, IOF launched a wide scale military operation called 'Operation Warm Winter' in Jabalya town and nearby areas. During the operation, IOF employed their full-fledged arsenal and used excessive force without any consideration of the lives of Palestinian civilians. IOF aircrafts pursued activists of the Palestinian resistance using missiles in the middle of densely populated areas. As a result, dozens of Palestinian civilians, including many children, were killed or wounded. Moreover, IOF obstructed the work of medical crews and even fired at them, killing a paramedic and wounding another one seriously. A number of ambulances were also damaged by the gunfire. Additionally, many houses and large areas of agricultural land were destroyed. During this operation, IOF killed 69 Palestinians, many of them were civilians, including 21 children and 2 women, and wounded 175 others, including 44 children and 6 women. Before this land military operation, IOF launched a series of air strikes against targets against Jabalya and its vicinity"
878	7/16/2008 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="http://adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"Hezbollah releases the bodies of captive Israeli soldiers Eldad Regev and Ehud Goldwasser, whose kidnapping sparked the Second Lebanon War"
879	10/29/2008 "Aid boat defies Gaza blockade," <a href="http://aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 10/29/2008	"Aid boat defies Gaza blockade: Activists carrying medical supplies arrive at Gaza port, despite Israeli siege."
880	11/5/2008 "Gaza truce broken as Israeli raid kills six Hamas gunmen," <a href="http://theguardian.com">theguardian.com</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"A four-month ceasefire between Israel and Palestinian militants in Gaza was in jeopardy today after Israeli troops killed six Hamas gunmen in a raid into the territory."
881	12/27/2008 "Eight years after the 2008-2009 (Cast Lead) hostilities in Gaza: lack of accountability persists," <a href="http://ochaopt.org">ochaopt.org</a> , 3/11/2027	Israel Launches Operation Cast Lead Killing Over 1,300 Palestinians, 13 Israelis, Wounding Over 5,000 Palestinians, 180 Israelis: "...which lasted until 18 January 2009. The uninterrupted airstrikes, artillery shelling and ground operations resulted in the killing of 1,383 Palestinians, including 333 children and 114 women, and the injury of over 5,300. ... More than 3,400 Palestinian families had their homes completely destroyed, ... During the hostilities, the firing of rockets and mortars by Palestinian armed groups towards Israel killed three Israeli civilians, injured some 180, and led to significant displacement of Israelis living within the range of fire. Ten Israeli soldiers were also killed during the hostilities, including four in a 'friendly fire' incident."
882	1/8/2009 "Historical Timeline," <a href="http://un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"Security Council passes resolution 1860 calling for a ceasefire in Gaza. HRC creates the UN Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza conflict to investigate violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. Their findings are issued in the 'Goldstone Report'."
883	1/12/2009 "United Nations Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza conflict," <a href="http://ohchr.org">ohchr.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"The Human Rights Council on 12 January 2009 created the United Nations Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza conflict by resolution S-9 to investigate all violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law by the occupying Power, Israel, against the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in the occupied Gaza Strip. The Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza conflict presented its final report at the 12th Human Rights Council session (September 2009)."
884	1/18/2009 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="http://adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"Israel signs a unilateral ceasefire. Twelve hours later Hamas agrees to a week-long ceasefire"
885	2/20/2009 "Israel ... Elections In 2009," <a href="http://data.ipu.org">data.ipu.org</a> , accessed 5/2/2025	"... on 20 February President Shimon Peres designated Mr. Netanyahu (Likud) as Prime Minister ..."

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886	4/3/2009 "United Nations Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza conflict," <a href="http://ohchr.org">ohchr.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"On 3 April 2009, the President of the Human Rights Council established an international independent Fact Finding Mission with the mandate 'to investigate all violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law that might have been committed at any time in the context of the military operations that were conducted in Gaza during the period from 27 December 2008 and 18 January 2009, whether before, during or after.' The appointment of the mission followed the adoption on 12 January 2009 of resolution S-9/1 by the United Nations Human Rights Council at the end of its 9th Special Session."
887	4/9/2009 "The Use of Palestinian Civilians as Human Shields by the Israeli Occupation Forces," <a href="http://mezan.org">mezan.org</a> , 4/9/2009	"In this update report Al Mezan presents seven case studies on the use of Palestinian civilians as human shields by the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF). ... In endangering the lives of civilian men, women and children through systematically using them as human shields, the IOF is committing crimes tantamount to war crimes and crimes against humanity according to IHL [international humanitarian law]. ..."
888	5/4/2009 "United Nations Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza conflict," <a href="http://ohchr.org">ohchr.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"United Nations Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza conflict ... The Mission convened for the first time on 4 May in Geneva. During the course of that week, the four Members of the Mission held meetings with a broad cross-section of stakeholders, including UN Member States, non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies and bodies. The Mission also agreed on its methodology and established its programme of work. The Mission is required to submit its report within three months."
889	7/21/2009 Ian Black, Middle East editor, "1948 no catastrophe says Israel, as term nakba banned from Arab children's textbooks," <a href="http://theguardian.com">theguardian.com</a> , 7/22/2009	"In no country in the world does an educational curriculum refer to the creation of the country as a 'catastrophe,' [education minister, Gideon] Saar told MPs in the Knesset yesterday [7/21/2009]. 'There is a difference between referring to specific tragedies that take place in a war – either against the Jewish or Arab population – as catastrophes, and referring to the creation of the state as a catastrophe.'"
890	7/22/2009 Ian Black, "1948 no catastrophe says Israel, as term nakba banned from Arab children's textbooks," <a href="http://theguardian.com">theguardian.com</a> , 7/22/2009	"Israel's education ministry has ordered the removal of the word nakba – Arabic for the 'catastrophe' of the 1948 war – from a school textbook for young Arab children, it has been announced."
891	9/15/2009 Rory McCarthy, "UN Gaza report accuses Israel and Hamas of war crimes," <a href="http://theguardian.com">theguardian.com</a> , 9/15/2009	<b>Goldstone Report:</b> "...Israel's offensive against Gaza last January was 'a deliberately disproportionate attack designed to punish, humiliate and terrorise a civilian population', for which some Israelis should face 'individual criminal responsibility', a UN investigation has found. The inquiry, led by the former South African judge Richard Goldstone, concluded that both the Israeli military and Hamas committed war crimes and possible crimes against humanity during the three-week conflict, but singled out Israel and its policy towards the Palestinians of Gaza for the most serious condemnation. The inquiry rejected Israel's argument that the war was a response to Palestinian rocket fire and therefore an act of self-defence. ..."
892	9/29/2009 "Head of UN Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict urges accountability for war crimes; insists impunity undermines peace process and encourages violence," UN Press Release, <a href="http://ohchr.org">ohchr.org</a> , 9/29/2009	"... Head of UN Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict urges accountability for war crimes; insists impunity undermines peace process and encourages violence. ... Head of the UN Fact Finding Mission Justice Richard Goldstone urged "the international community to put an end to impunity for violations of international law in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory as he presented the report of the Mission to the Human Rights Council on Tuesday. Following its 3-month investigation, the four-person Mission concluded that serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law were committed by Israel in the context of its military operations in Gaza from December 27, 2008 to January 18, 2009, and that Israel committed actions amounting to war crimes, and possibly crimes against humanity. The Mission also found that Palestinian armed groups had committed war crimes, as well as possibly crimes against humanity."
893	11/25/2009 Barak Ravid, "Netanyahu Declares 10-month Settlement Freeze 'To	Israeli Freeze on Settlements "Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announced on Wednesday evening that Israel would impose a 10-month freeze on construction in West Bank settlements ..."

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	Restart Peace Talks'," <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 11/25/2009	
894	5/31/2010 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 75	"... the Gaza flotilla raid ... Nine of the international activists board the flotilla's largest ship, the MV Mavi Marmara were killed by Israeli commandos; dozens were wounded and hundreds were arrested."
895	6/15/2010 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>36th Zionist Congress 15 June 2010 - 17 June 2010:</b> "The congress demands that the Israeli government and Knesset put an end to the discrimination against the nonorthodox Jewish communities; it declares that it 'shall oppose' any legislative measure which 'prejudices the right of all the Jewish communities in Israel and the Diaspora to conduct activity in the domain of conversion.' A majority of members vote in favor of a resolution calling upon the government of Israel to act in favor of 'two states for two peoples' and to 'freeze construction in the territories.' However, opponents disrupt the proceedings, taking over the stage and causing the congress to end prematurely in disarray. This resolution will not appear in the official proceedings of the congress, published in September."
896	6/16/2010 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 131	"... at a ceremony near Jerusalem the JNF celebrated the planting of 'Lord Sacks Forest', named after the British chief rabbi, Lord Jonathan Sacks. The celebration and fund-raising project, which was attended by Lord and Lady Sacks, were in 'recognition of his [Sacks's] personal contribution to the spiritual and intellectual life of the country [Israel] and an honour for the whole Jewish community ... [and] ... a lasting contribution to the beauty and environment of Israel and Jerusalem in particular'. In response the chief rabbi declared that of 'all the honours that Elaine and I have received, the planting of a forest in our name by JNF counts amongst the greatest of them all'."
897	7/2010 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 85	"... the daily Haaretz reported that Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu had extended the period for which material contained in the government and state archives would remain classified by another twenty years. ... Many of these documents relate to the first ... decades of the State of Israel. ... Freundlich, of the Israel State Archives authorities, told the daily Haaretz that some of the material was selected to remain classified because ... 'it has implications over [Israel's] adherence to international law'. Israeli historian Tom Segev pointed out ... that official Israeli documents on the war crimes carried out by Jewish forces in 1948 ... are still being kept secret by the Israeli state; this refusal to declassify the documents is backed by the Israeli Supreme Court."
898	7/9/2010 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 87	"Israeli historian Tom Segev pointed out in a book review in Haaretz of 9 July 2010 that official Israeli documents on the war crimes carried out by Jewish forces in 1948, including in the notorious massacre Dayr Yasin, are still being kept secret by the Israeli state; this refusal to declassify the documents is backed by the Israeli Supreme Court."
899	7/27/2010 Nur Masalha, The Palestine Nakba, Page 133	"... the Israeli police razed an entire Palestinian Bedouin village, al-Araqib, to the ground to make way for a JNF forest. The destruction of al-Araqib (situated to the north of Beersheba) was carried out by a 1,300-strong contingent of security forces, police and civilian guard equipped with guns, stun grenades and bulldozers."
900	7/28/2010 Barak RavidJul, "State Archives to Stay Classified for 20 More Years, PM Instructs," <a href="http://haaretz.com">haaretz.com</a> , 7/28/2010	"Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has extended the period during which material contained in government archives may remain classified by 20 years."
901	1/23/2011 "Introducing The Palestine Papers," <a href="http://aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 1/23/2011	The Palestinian Papers: "Over the last several months, Al Jazeera has been given unhindered access to the largest-ever leak of confidential documents related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. There are nearly 1,700 files, thousands of pages of diplomatic correspondence detailing the inner workings of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process. These documents – memos, e-mails, maps, minutes from private meetings, accounts of high level exchanges, strategy papers and even power point presentations – date from 1999 to 2010."
902	4/1/2011	<b>Goldstone Adds Personal Update to Report:</b> "On April 1, 2011, in a bizarre turn of events, Justice Goldstone offered a personal response to the ongoing

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	"The Goldstone Report: Behind the Uproar," <a href="http://brookings.edu">brookings.edu</a> , 4/9/2011	debate in The Washington Post, admitting that the report would have been different if he had had then the information he has now."
903	5/15/2011 "The Palestinians," <a href="http://wilsoncenter.org">wilsoncenter.org</a> , accessed 5/1/2025	"Thousands of Palestinians marched from Gaza, Lebanon, Syria and the West Bank toward Israel's borders. Israeli soldiers opened fire, killing at least 12 people and injuring many more, after some demonstrators threw rocks and attempted to cross into the country."
904	5/19/2011 "The Palestinians," <a href="http://wilsoncenter.org">wilsoncenter.org</a> , accessed 5/1/2025	"Obama became the first U.S. president to officially endorse a two-state solution based on the 1967 borders."
905	10/18/2011 "Key Dates In Israel's History," <a href="http://adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Kidnapped IDF Corporal Gilad Shalit is released in a prisoner exchange deal with Hamas"
906	4/27/2012 "The Palestinians," <a href="http://wilsoncenter.org">wilsoncenter.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"President Obama signed a waiver to unfreeze a \$192 million aid package for the Palestinian Authority, citing the preservation of U.S. national security interests."
907	9/26/2012 "The Palestinians," <a href="http://wilsoncenter.org">wilsoncenter.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"At least 500 protesters in Gaza called for the overthrow of Hamas after a three-year-old boy died in a fire during a power outage."
908	11/14/2012 "Operation Pillar of Defense (Gaza) - November 2012," <a href="http://adl.org">adl.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	<p>"In response to intensifying rocket attacks from Gaza, on November 14, 2012 Israel launched an aerial military operation in Gaza, code named Operation Pillar of Defense, targeting Hamas and Islamic Jihad terrorist leadership and rocket launching and storage sites. A ceasefire, facilitated by Egypt and the United States, was reached on November 21.</p> <p>On the first day of the operation, an Israeli airstrike killed Hamas military chief Ahmed Jabari, who Israeli security sources say was responsible for 'all anti-Israel terror activity emanating from the [Gaza] Strip' over the past decade, including the abduction of IDF soldier Gilad Shalit in 2006.</p> <p>Over the eight days of conflict, Hamas intensified its rocket attacks aimed at Israel's south, Iranian-made Fajr-5 rockets reached as far as Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, with 3.5 million Israelis – nearly half of Israel's population – under the threat of attack. Six Israelis were killed by rocket fire, and 240 were injured."</p>
909	11/29/2012 "Amnesty International Questions And Answers," <a href="http://amnesty.org">amnesty.org</a> , 12/12/2012	<b>Palestine Recognized as "Non-member Observer State" by UN General Assembly:</b> "The leadership of the Palestinian Authority (PA) and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) secured the recognition of Palestine as a non-member observer state of the United Nations on 29 November 2012. The vote at the UN General Assembly in New York was decided by 138 votes in favour, 41 abstentions, and 9 against. Palestine is now in a position to accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and other human rights and international humanitarian law treaties."
910	7/28/2013 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="http://world101.cfr.org">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	<p style="text-align: center;">Negotiations Face Continued Hurdles:</p> <p>"Secretary of State John Kerry seeks to restart final status negotiations. The process begins with the Israeli's agreement to release 104 Palestinian prisoners and the Palestinians' agreement not to use their new observer state status at the United Nations to advance the cause of statehood. Negotiations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority collapsed in April 2014 over such issues as Israeli settlement growth, the status of a final round of prisoners, and Palestinian attempts to join several international organizations."</p>
911	8/14/2013 "Peace talks to start in Israel," <a href="http://dw.com">dw.com</a> , 8/14/2013	<b>Direct Negotiations Between Israelis and Palestinians Resume for First Time Since Their Breakdown in 2010:</b> "Wednesday's talks will be the first direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians to take place in the region for more than three years. It follows a long campaign by United States Secretary of State John Kerry to bring both sides back to the negotiation table, with the first round of talks held in Washington on July 30."



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912	4/24/2014 "Breakdown of Israeli-Palestinian negotiation 2014," CJPME Factsheet 188, published June, 2014, <a href="http://cjpme.org">cjpme.org</a> , accessed 5/2/2025	"Despite months of hard work by US Sec. of State John Kerry, negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians slowly broke down through the spring of 2014. ... On April 24, 2014, Israel announced its withdrawal from the talks."
913	4/23/2014 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="http://world101.cfr.org">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	Tensions Between the PLO and Hamas: "The PLO and Hamas sign an agreement to form a unity government. Tensions between the factions remain, however, and no unity government is formed. Gaza and the West Bank remain disconnected and under the control of rival Palestinian leaderships."
914	7/8/2014 "Operation Protective Edge: July-August 2014," <a href="http://adi.org">adi.org</a> , 1/9/2016	<b>Israel Launches Operation Protective Edge Assault on Gaza Killing 72 Israelis, Over 2,000 Palestinians:</b> "In response to unceasing missile, rocket and mortar fire on civilian centers in Israel, on July 7, 2014, Israel launched a military operation, codenamed "Operation Protective Edge." Israel Defense Forces (IDF) targeted strategic Hamas facilities, tunnels, weapons and leadership. The conflict lasted 50 days, with a series of short-lived ceasefires breached by Hamas. ... At least six Israeli civilians were killed by Hamas rockets, ... Sixty-six Israeli soldiers were killed during the ground operation. ... The exact number of Palestinian casualties in Gaza remains under investigation, but in the weeks after the war ended, Israel estimated the number at 2,127 – 616 were members of Hamas and other terrorists groups, 706 were civilians and 805 were still being investigated."
915	7/20/2014 "Families Under The Rubble," 2014, <a href="http://amnestyusa.org">amnestyusa.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"... three missiles struck the apartment of the alHallaq family located on the second floor of the nine-storey Cordoba Building in the Remal residential neighbourhood in central Gaza City. Two of the missiles penetrated the floor into the apartment of the Ammar family on the floor below. The attack killed seven members of the al-Hallaq family and four members of the Ammar family."
916	7/20/2014 "Families Under The Rubble," 2014, <a href="http://amnestyusa.org">amnestyusa.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"... an Israeli aircraft dropped a bomb on the three-storey home of the Abu Jame' family in Abu Safar, an area near the al-Zanneh neighbourhood of Bani Suheila, east of Khan Yunis. The attack led to the killing of 25 members of the Abu Jame' family – 19 children, five women and one man – and Ahmad Sahmoud, a member of the al-Qassam Brigades, Hamas' armed wing, who was in the vicinity of the house at the time."
917	7/29/2014 "Families Under The Rubble," 2014, <a href="http://amnestyusa.org">amnestyusa.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"...an Israeli aircraft dropped a large aerial bomb on the al-Dali building in the city of Khan Yunis, ... In total, 36 people were killed, including 18 children, and at least 21 people were injured, including four children, several of them critically."
918	7/31/2014 "Families Under The Rubble," 2014, <a href="http://amnestyusa.org">amnestyusa.org</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"... an Israeli aircraft almost completely destroyed the three-storey home of the al-Bayoumi family in al-Nuseirat refugee camp, in the central area of the Gaza Strip. ... The attack killed 14 people, including six children: five members of the al-Bayoumi family, four of the Abu Shouqa family, two of the Zaquf family and three of the al-Assar family in a neighbouring house."
919	2015 "Timeline Of Palestine's History," <a href="http://remix.aljazeera.com">remix.aljazeera.com</a> , accessed 4/30/2025	"Israel Holds Early Elections For The 20th Knesset. The Likud Party, Led By Benjamin Netanyahu, Wins Again."
920	1/1/2015 "State of Palestine," <a href="http://icc-cpi.int">icc-cpi.int</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"... the Government of The State of Palestine lodged a declaration under article 12(3) of the Rome Statute accepting the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court ('ICC') over alleged crimes committed 'in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, since June 13, 2014'. On 2 January 2015, The State of Palestine acceded to the Rome Statute by depositing its instrument of accession with the UN Secretary-General. The Rome Statute entered into force for The State of Palestine on 1 April 2015. ..."
921	10/20/2015 The Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question, <a href="http://palquest.org">palquest.org</a> , accessed 2/19/2025	<b>37th Zionist Congress 20 October 2015 - 22 October 2015:</b> "The Congress considers that 'the Jewish People qualify as an indigenous people' in accordance with the UN definition of indigenous peoples, and declares that 'the Jewish people is a Semitic people, indigenous to the Land of Israel and seeking international recognition of its indigenous status.' Noting that American Jewish



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		groups are distancing themselves from community life and from support for the State of Israel because of its government's policy in recent years, the Congress calls upon the Israel Government 'to refrain from steps that might be detrimental to the delicate fabric of the relationship with American Jewry.' It calls upon 'the young generation in Israel and the Diaspora to participate in the Zionist act of settling the Galilee, the Negev and the development of development towns in the North and South.'
922	12/23/2016 "Israel's Settlements Have No Legal Validity, Constitute Flagrant Violation of International Law, Security Council Reaffirms," <a href="https://press.un.org">press.un.org</a> , 12/23/2016	"The Security Council reaffirmed this afternoon that Israel's establishment of settlements in Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, had no legal validity, constituting a flagrant violation under international law and a major obstacle to the vision of two States living side-by-side in peace and security, within internationally recognized borders. Adopting resolution 2334 (2016) by 14 votes, with the United States abstaining, the Council reiterated its demand that Israel immediately and completely cease all settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem. It underlined that it would not recognize any changes to the 4 June 1967 lines, including with regard to Jerusalem, other than those agreed by the two sides through negotiations."
923	3/17/2017 "U.N. agency head resigns, stands by Israel 'apartheid' report," The Brownsville Herald, Texas, newspapers.com, page 69, 3/19/2017	"The head of a United Nations agency that promotes development in Arab countries resigned Friday after refusing to withdraw a controversial report concluding that Israel has established an 'apartheid regime' that discriminates against Palestinians. ... Its authors concluded that 'Israel has established an apartheid regime that systematically institutionalizes racial oppression and domination of the Palestinian people as a whole.'"
924	12/6/2017 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="https://world101.cfr.org">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	The U.S. Formally Recognizes Jerusalem as the Capital of Israel: "Changing long-standing U.S. policy, U.S. President Donald Trump formally recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. He also pledges to move the U.S. embassy from Tel Aviv to that city, though the move is not set to occur immediately. Numerous foreign leaders, including those of Egypt, France, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, along with UN Secretary-General António Guterres, criticize the policy change. It also sparks protests and violence throughout East Jerusalem, Gaza, and the West Bank, as well as in Egypt, Iran, Iraq, and Jordan. In January 2018, Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas declines to meet with U.S. Vice President Mike Pence during Pence's trip to the region."
925	1/7/2018 "Netanyahu wants UNRWA gradually shut down, backs US cuts," timesofisrael.com, 1/7/2018	"In comments Sunday [1/7/2018] to ministers at the weekly cabinet meeting, [Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu] said, 'I completely agree with President Trump's sharp criticism of UNRWA. UNRWA is an organization that perpetuates the Palestinian refugee problem, and perpetuates also the narrative of the so-called right of return, whose goal is the elimination of Israel. For these reasons, UNRWA should be shut down.'"
926	3/14/2018 Lisa Bhungalia, Elastic Empire, <b>PAGE</b>	<b>Israelis Kill 60 Palestinians, Wound 2,700:</b> "... thousands of Palestinians began 'walking unarmed to the fence to demand their right to return.' Israeli soldiers were given instructions to 'shoot any civilian trying to 'trespass.' And so the shooting began as early as nine o'clock that morning. ... By the end of the day,' he laments, 'we lost 60 people, and more than 2,700 were injured.'"
927	5/14/2018 "President Donald J. Trump Keeps His Promise To Open U.S. Embassy In Jerusalem, Israel," <a href="https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov">trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov</a> , 5/14/2018	<b>President Donald Trump Moves US Embassy From Tel Aviv to Jerusalem:</b> "On May 14, 2018, the United States officially opened our Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel, 70 years to the day that President Truman recognized Israel as an independent country, making the United States the first nation to do so."
928	11/11/2018 "Overview   November 2018," <a href="https://ochaopt.org">ochaopt.org</a> , 12/14/2018	"The period between 11 and 13 November witnessed one of the most serious rounds of hostilities in Gaza and southern Israel since the 2014 escalation. It resulted in the killing of 15 Palestinians, including at least three civilians (one of them by Palestinian rocket fire), and one Israeli soldier; dozens of homes in Gaza and southern Israel were destroyed or damaged, displacing at least 33 Palestinian and 15 Israeli families. An informal ceasefire was reached on 13 November, with the support of Egypt and the UN, which is still holding. Since then, there has also been a significant decline in violence and related casualties

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		during the ongoing 'Great March of Return' demonstrations near the perimeter fence around Gaza, including in the launching of incendiary devices towards Israel."
929	3/25/2019 "The U.S. Recognizes Israeli Sovereignty Over the Golan Heights," <a href="https://www.education.cfr.org">education.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	The U.S. Recognizes Israeli Sovereignty Over the Golan Heights "The Trump administration recognizes Israeli sovereignty over the Golan Heights, which Israel had formally annexed from Syria in 1981. The United States is the first country other than Israel to recognize Israel's sovereignty over the territory."
930	1/28/2020 "Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Timeline," <a href="https://www.world101.cfr.org">world101.cfr.org</a> , last updated 10/3/2024	Trump Administration Launches Proposed Peace Plan "Trump unveils his administration's proposed Israeli-Palestinian peace plan, crafted by U.S. and Israeli diplomats without Palestinian input. The plan calls for a two-state solution with significant economic aid to the Palestinians. Many analysts criticize the plan as being one sided, stipulating impossible requirements for Palestinian statehood and paving the way for Israeli annexation of the West Bank. Palestinian authorities reject the plan immediately. Following the plan's announcement, Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announces Israel's plan to annex portions of the West Bank as outlined in Trump's proposal."
931	8/22/2020 Sabir Shah, "30 countries, including Pakistan, still do not recognise Israel," <a href="https://thenews.com.pk">thenews.com.pk</a> , 8/22/2020	<b>163 of 193 UN Member States Recognize Israel:</b> "Although 163 of the 193 United Nations member states recognize Israel, there are 30 countries, including Pakistan, which still do not enjoy diplomatic relations with this Zionist state which was conquered by the Ottoman Empire in 1517."
932	9/15/2020 "The Abraham Accords, Explained," <a href="https://ajc.org">ajc.org</a> , accessed 5/2/2025	Abraham Accords Peace Agreement: "... leaders across the Middle East signed the Abraham Accords. This landmark agreement normalized diplomatic relations between Israel and the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, then later a renewal in ties with Morocco."
933	10/20/2020 "38th World Zionist Congress," <a href="https://kol-israel.org">kol-israel.org</a> , accessed 3/9/2025	<b>38th Zionist Congress:</b> "During the Congress, which took place on October 20-22, 2020, delegates from around the world participated electronically, held committee sessions, and passed several important resolutions – 1)The admission of the Zionist Federations of Ecuador and Paraguay as members of the WZO. 2) The empowerment of the Council of World Zionist Youth Movements through appropriate funding and support. 3)The foundation of a Zionist Youth Congress, where young Zionist leaders will come together and create a platform for Zionist activism..."
934	4/27/2021 Omar Shakir, Israel and Palestine Director, Middle East and North Africa Division, "Israeli Apartheid: 'A Threshold Crossed'," <a href="https://hrw.org">hrw.org</a> , 7/19/2021	"In April [2021], Human Rights Watch released a 213-page report, 'A Threshold Crossed,' finding that Israeli authorities are committing the crimes against humanity of apartheid and persecution. We reached this determination based on our documentation of an overarching government policy to maintain the domination by Jewish Israelis over Palestinians coupled with grave abuses committed against Palestinians living in the occupied territory, including East Jerusalem."
935	4/27/2021 "Israel rejects 'preposterous' report claiming it's committing 'crimes against humanity' by persecuting Palestinians," <a href="https://news.sky.com">news.sky.com</a> , 4/27/2021	"Responding to the report, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesperson told Sky News: 'Human Rights Watch is known to have a long-standing anti-Israeli agenda, actively seeking for years to promote boycotts against Israel. ... It concluded: 'This report is yet another part of the organisation's ongoing campaign, led by a known BDS (Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions - a movement calling for the boycotting of Israel) supporter, with no connection to facts or reality on the ground. The fictional claims that HRW concocted are both preposterous and false.'"
936	5/10/2021 "2021 Israel-Hamas Conflict," <a href="https://adl.org">adl.org</a> , 11/18/2021	"In response to the near-constant barrage of rockets, the Israeli military launched what it called 'Operation Guardian of the Walls' targeting Hamas and PIJ sites and operatives throughout Gaza via airstrikes and artillery fire. ... Following 11 days of fighting, on May 21st, a ceasefire was announced between Israel and Hamas that was facilitated by Egypt, Qatar, the U.S. and other diplomatic engagement. All told, 13 people were killed in Israel by Hamas/PIJ rockets, and at least 248 Palestinians were killed in Gaza, including many children."
937	5/27/2021 "The United Nations	"... the Human Rights Council held a special session on 'the Grave Human Rights Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem'

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	Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in Israel," <a href="https://www.ohchr.org/">ohchr.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	and adopted the resolution 'Ensuring respect for international human rights law and international humanitarian law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in Israel.'
938	2/10/2022 Michael Ben-Yair, "Israel's former attorney general says his country is an 'apartheid regime'," middleeasteye.net, 2/11/2022	"Former Israeli attorney general Michael Ben-Yair said on Thursday that his country is an 'apartheid regime' and urged the international community to recognise this reality and hold Israel accountable."
939	5/20/2022 "US removes ultranationalist Israeli group from 'terror' list," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com/">aljazeera.com</a> , 5/20/2022	"The US State Department has removed the ultranationalist Israeli group Kahane Chai from its list of "foreign terrorist organizations" (FTO), in a move that US advocates had warned could embolden supporters of the Israeli far-right. In a statement on Friday, the department said it was delisting five groups, including Kahane Chai, as part of a routine procedure to remove inactive organisations from the FTO database in accordance with the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). .... 'Our review of these five FTO designations determined that, as defined by the INA, the five organizations are no longer engaged in terrorism or terrorist activity and do not retain the capability and intent to do so.'"
940	8/5/2022 "Operation Breaking Dawn: Overview," <a href="https://israelpolicyforum.org/">israelpolicyforum.org</a> , 8/8/2022	"Operation Breaking Dawn was a three-day Israeli military operation targeting Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) in the Gaza Strip, lasting from the afternoon of Friday, August 5 to the night of Sunday, August 7. It consisted of Israeli airstrikes on PIJ military and personnel targets in the Gaza Strip, to which PIJ responded by launching rockets at Israeli cities.  The goal of the operation was to weaken PIJ's capabilities in order to prevent the terror organization from carrying out an attack against Israel, along with re-establishing Israeli deterrence. ... Israel refrained from provoking Hamas in order to prevent a larger-scale war, while Hamas had no desire to hamper Gaza reconstruction or its own efforts to renew its capabilities following the May 2021 conflict."
941	11/30/2022 "Historical Timeline," <a href="https://www.un.org/">un.org</a> , accessed 4/27/2025	"General Assembly adopts resolution A/RES/77/23 of 30 November 2022 requesting the Committee to Commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Nakba for the first time in the history of the UN."
942	4/24/2023 "Netanyahu Declares: Palestinians Want to 'Uproot Us ... Would Murder Us All'," <a href="https://www.palestinechronicle.com/">palestinechronicle.com</a> , 4/25/2023	"In his speech, delivered in the National Memorial Hall in Jerusalem, the rightwing Israeli leader said that the attack 'reminds us that the state of Israel was bought with great suffering.'  'These terrorist attacks are carried out with the expectation that they will uproot us from here,' he said. 'If they could, they would murder us all,' Netanyahu declared."
943	5/3/2023 Nathan Citino, Ana Martin Gil, and Kelsey P. Norman, "Generations of Palestinian Refugees Face Protracted Displacement and Dispossession," <a href="https://www.migrationpolicy.org/">migrationpolicy.org</a> , 5/3/2023	"Seventy-five years after the mass displacement of Palestinians began, approximately 5.9 million registered Palestinian refugees live across the Middle East. Palestinians comprise the largest stateless community worldwide. While they constitute the world's longest protracted refugee situation, their plight has been eclipsed by more recent displacement crises and dismissed as unsolvable. Among refugees, this population is unique in several ways. For one, it includes people originally displaced from Palestine between 1946 and 1948, amid the creation of the state of Israel, as well as their children and other descendants; while these younger generations would not typically be considered refugees in other displacement situations, they are counted as such by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)."
944	5/9/2023 "Operation Shield and Arrow May 9-13, 2023," BESA Center Perspectives Paper No. 2,200, <a href="https://www.besacenter.org/">besacenter.org</a> , 6/11/2023	Operation Shield and Arrow May 9-13, 2023  "... Israel initiated a direct attack on the senior commanders of Palestinian Islamic Jihad in Gaza while ignoring Hamas, its third such attack since November 2019. The operation was Israel's response to an escalation of rocket and mortar fire by Palestinian Islamic Jihad, an escalation that was itself a response to the death of a senior member of the group's West Bank branch while on hunger strike in an Israeli prison. Hamas, the sovereign ruler of Gaza, preferred, as in the two previous bouts between Israel and Palestinian Islamic Jihad, to sit the fight out, choosing instead to maintain the ceasefire to which it agreed after Operation Guardian of the Walls in May 2021."

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945	5/15/2023 Farnaz Fassihi and Hiba Yazbek, "In First, Palestinian Displacement Commemorated at United Nations," <a href="https://www.nytimes.com/2023/05/15/middleeast/palestine-nations.html">nytimes.com</a> , 5/15/2023	"The United Nations for the first time on Monday officially commemorated the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians in the war surrounding the creation of Israel 75 years ago, drawing a sharp response from the Israeli ambassador to the world body. The event — marking the Nakba, or 'catastrophe,' by Palestinians — was attended by the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas; many member states from Asia, Africa, Central and South America and the Middle East; and representatives of the African Union and the Arab League, who delivered speeches. The United States and Britain did not attend."
946	9/6/2023 "A former Mossad chief says Israel is enforcing an apartheid system in the West Bank," <a href="https://www.apnews.com/story/9/6/2023/Israel-enforcing-apartheid-system-in-the-West-Bank/">apnews.com</a> , 9/6/2023	"A former head of Israel's Mossad intelligence agency told The Associated Press on Wednesday that Israel is enforcing an apartheid system in the West Bank, joining a tiny but growing list of retired officials to endorse an idea that remains largely on the fringes of Israeli discourse and international diplomacy. ... 'There is an apartheid state here,' Amir Pardo said in an interview. 'In a territory where two people are judged under two legal systems, that is an apartheid state.'"
947	10/7/2023 "The October 7, 2023, attack," <a href="https://www.britannica.com/event/october-7-2023-attack">britannica.com</a> , accessed 5/2/2025	Hamas Launches Surprise Attack on Israel: "On October 7, 2023, Hamas led a stunning coordinated attack, which took place on Shemini Atzeret, a Jewish holiday that closes the autumn thanksgiving festival of Sukkot. Many IDF soldiers were on leave, and the IDF's attention had been focused on Israel's northern border rather than on the Gaza Strip in the south. ... About 1,200 people were killed in the assault, which included families attacked in their homes in kibbutzim and attendees of an outdoor music festival. That number largely comprised Israeli civilians but also included foreign nationals. A March 2024 United Nations report found evidence that some were victims of sexual violence before they were killed."
948	10/9/2023 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/local/2024/04/07/israel-gaza-war-timeline/">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"Israel declares a 'complete siege' of Gaza. The enclave, home to more than 2 million Palestinians, has already been under a blockade for 16 years. Israeli Defense Minister Yoav Gallant says 'no electricity, no food, no fuel' will be allowed to enter."
949	10/11/2023 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/local/2024/04/07/israel-gaza-war-timeline/">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"Netanyahu forms emergency government"
950	10/12/2023 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/local/2024/04/07/israel-gaza-war-timeline/">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"Israel gives the more than 1 million people who live in northern Gaza 24 hours to evacuate southward. Hundreds of thousands heed the warning. Others refuse to leave."
951	10/17/2023 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/local/2024/04/07/israel-gaza-war-timeline/">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"At least 100 people are killed when an explosion hits al-Ahli Hospital in Gaza City."
952	10/21/2023 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/local/2024/04/07/israel-gaza-war-timeline/">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"Egypt reopens the Rafah crossing, the only way in or out of Gaza that Israel does not control, enabling a trickle of aid to resume — but at a fraction of prewar levels."
953	10/27/2023 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/local/2024/04/07/israel-gaza-war-timeline/">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"The Israeli military expands its ground operations despite warnings from the Biden administration that a full-scale assault could cause heavy civilian casualties."

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954	10/31/2023 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"Israeli strikes on the Jabalya refugee camp in northern Gaza kill more than 110 people and wound hundreds more. Israel's military says it killed a senior Hamas commander and other militants. The U.N. human rights office expresses 'serious concerns that these are disproportionate attacks that could amount to war crimes."
955	11/6/2023 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"More than 10,000 in Gaza are killed in the first month of war, according to Gaza's Health Ministry. Most of the casualties are women and children, U.N. agencies say."
956	11/9/2023 "Netanyahu says not seeking to 'occupy' Gaza but 'demilitarise' it," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 11/10/2023	Netanyahu, 'We don't seek to govern Gaza, we don't seek to occupy it': "We don't seek to govern Gaza, we don't seek to occupy it. But we seek to give it and us a better future ... and that requires defeating Hamas," he [Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu] said. 'I've set goals, I didn't set a timetable because it can take more time."
957	11/9/2023 "Conflict in the Middle East - Iceland's response," <a href="https://www.government.is">government.is</a> , accessed 4/24/2025	Iceland's response in relation to the conflict between Israel and Hamas "Parliamentary resolution 522/154, approved by Alþingi on 9 November 2023 epitomises Iceland's position with regard to the conflict between Israel and the terrorist organisation Hamas. The resolution reads as follows: 'Alþingi concludes that an immediate humanitarian ceasefire in the Gaza Strip should be established in order to guarantee the safety of civilians, both Palestinian and Israeli. Alþingi condemns all acts of violence directed against civilians in Palestine and Israel. Alþingi demands that international law be upheld for humanitarian reasons, for the safety of civilians and for the protection of civilian infrastructure. Alþingi condemns the terrorist attack by Hamas on civilians in Israel on October 7, 2023. Alþingi also condemns all subsequent actions of the Israeli government in violation of international humanitarian law, including untold suffering, loss of life, civilian casualties and destruction of civilian infrastructure. It is critical that all violations of international law by the warring parties be fully investigated. Alþingi calls for humane treatment and immediate release of hostages, access of humanitarian organisations, and the immediate provision of emergency aid and medical assistance for civilians. Alþingi instructs the government to advocate additional funding for humanitarian assistance and an investigation of violations of international law in order to follow up on the priorities laid out in this resolution."
958	11/15/2023 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"The Israel Defense Forces raid al-Shifa Hospital, which houses hundreds of patients and thousands of displaced people. Intense fighting in the area means the hospital has been effectively sealed off that month. Patients including premature babies die when the hospital loses electricity, medics there say. U.S. and Israeli officials say Hamas has used the hospital as a command center. Doctors deny the accusation. Israel surrounds and raids other hospitals in the months that follow. In February, the U.N. human rights office accuses Israel of 'a pattern of attacks' against hospitals. The IDF accuses Hamas of 'cynically using hospitals for terror."
959	11/19/2023 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"Iran-backed Houthi militants in Yemen hijack the Galaxy Leader and take crew members hostage in the first of many attacks on shipping in the Red Sea to protest Israel's campaign."
960	11/24/2023 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"Israel and Hamas agree to pause fighting and exchange some of the hostages for prisoners, and allow more aid into Gaza. Hamas releases more than 100 Israeli hostages. Israel releases 240 Palestinians held as prisoners. Freed hostages begin sharing accounts of their time in captivity. Some say they witnessed the sexual assault of hostages. The pause ends after seven days; each side says the other breached the deal."
961	12/4/2023 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments,"	"Israeli forces push south toward Khan Younis, where Israel had previously encouraged civilians to go for safety. Israel says Hamas leader Yehiya Sinwar, the alleged architect of the Oct. 7 attack, is hiding in tunnels below Khan Younis. Israel tells civilians to head farther south to Rafah, on the border with Egypt."

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	<a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/2024/04/07/gaza-war-timeline/">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	
962	12/15/2023 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/2024/04/07/gaza-war-timeline/">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"The IDF announces that its forces have mistakenly shot dead three Israeli hostages in Gaza City, outraging Israelis. The three men were shirtless and brandishing a makeshift white flag as they approached an IDF position, a senior military official says."
963	12/22/2023 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/2024/04/07/gaza-war-timeline/">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"More than 20,000 people — or nearly 1 in 100 of Gaza's population — have been killed since the war began, according to Gaza's Health Ministry."
964	12/28/2023 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/2024/04/07/gaza-war-timeline/">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"The United Nations describes a 'rapidly deteriorating human rights situation in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem,' since Oct. 7. By Dec. 31, more than 500 Palestinians have been killed in the West Bank. Attacks by extremist Israeli settlers on Palestinians in the West Bank increase. At least 11 Palestinian communities are completely abandoned in 2023. Later, the United Nations expresses 'alarm over credible allegations of egregious human rights violations' against girls and women in Gaza and the West Bank."
965	1/2/2024 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/2024/04/07/gaza-war-timeline/">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"Saleh Arouri, the second-in-command of Hamas's political office, is killed in an explosion in the south of the Lebanese capital Beirut. A U.S. defense official says the IDF was responsible for the strike."
966	1/4/2024 Arsen Ostrovsky and Stanislav Pavlovski, "Israel is not committing genocide — but Hamas is," thehill.com, 1/4/2024	"During a Nov. 20 briefing, U.S. National Security Council spokesperson John Kirby eviscerated the inappropriate use of the term genocide to describe Israel's actions in Gaza, forcefully stating: "Israel isn't trying to wipe the Palestinian people off the map. Israel isn't trying to wipe Gaza off the map. Israel is trying to defend itself against a genocidal terrorist threat. So, if we're going to start using that word, fine. Let's use it appropriately."
967	1/11/2024 "South Africa tells top UN court Israel is committing genocide in Gaza as landmark case begins," <a href="https://apnews.com/2024/01/11/south-africa-un-court-israel-genocide/">apnews.com</a> , 1/11/2024	"During opening statements at the International Court of Justice, South African lawyers said the latest Gaza war is part of decades of Israeli oppression of Palestinians. The court "has the benefit of the past 13 weeks of evidence that shows incontrovertibly a pattern of conduct and related intention" that amounts to 'a plausible claim of genocidal acts,' South African lawyer Adila Hassim told the judges and audience in a packed room of the Peace Palace in The Hague."
968	1/21/2024 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/2024/04/07/gaza-war-timeline/">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"Two-dozen troops are killed in the bloodiest day for the Israeli military since the start of the war. Twenty-one are killed while trying to demolish two buildings, leading Israel to confirm it is building a buffer zone in Gaza to further separate the enclave from Israel."
969	1/26/2024 "Six months of the Israel-Gaza war: A timeline of key moments," <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/2024/04/07/gaza-war-timeline/">washingtonpost.com</a> , 4/7/2024	"The International Court of Justice orders Israel to do more to prevent harm to Palestinian civilians in Gaza."
970	1/26/2024 "Serious allegations against UNRWA staff in the Gaza Strip," <a href="https://www.unrwa.org/2024/01/26/2024">unrwa.org</a> , 1/26/2024	"The Israeli Authorities have provided UNRWA with information about the alleged involvement of several UNRWA employees in the horrific attacks on Israel on 7 October...."
971	2/22/2024 "Netanyahu unveils his post-	"Netanyahu unveils his post-war plan for Gaza The Israeli Prime Minister intends to maintain a military presence in the Gaza

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	war plan for Gaza," <a href="https://www.lemonde.fr">lemonde.fr</a> , 2/24/2024	Strip. The Palestinian Authority rejected his plan as 'perpetuating the occupation,' while the US reiterated its rejection of a 'reoccupation' of Gaza."
972	2/29/2024 "One year of Israel's war on Gaza: Key moments since October 7," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 10/7/2024	<b>Israelis Kill 118 Palestinians:</b> "Killing 118 people standing in line waiting for humanitarian aid at Gaza City's Nabulsi Roundabout on February 29 in the 'Flour Massacre'."
973	3/18/2024 "One year of Israel's war on Gaza: Key moments since October 7," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 10/7/2024	<b>Israelis Kill 400 Palestians:</b> "Killing 400 people in its March 18 to April 1 siege on al-Shifa Medical Complex."
974	3/21/2024 "The Coming Conflict with Hezbollah," <a href="https://www.csis.org">csis.org</a> , 3/21/2024	"Although the Israel-Hamas war in Gaza has captured the world's attention, there is a serious risk of war between Israel and Hezbollah, according to a new assessment by CSIS. Since October 7, 2023, there have been over 4,400 rocket, missile, and other stand-off attacks by Israel and Hezbollah combined. Hezbollah has also repeatedly violated UN Security Council Resolution 1701 by deploying forces and firing anti-tank guided missiles and other stand-off weapons against Israel from the zone between the Blue Line and the Litani River, according to CSIS geolocation analysis."
975	4/1/2024 "World Central Kitchen will resume operations in Gaza after killing of 7 aid workers," <a href="https://www.nbcnews.com">nbcnews.com</a> , 4/28/2024	"The U.S.-based nonprofit group, founded by celebrity chef José Andrés, suspended operations in Gaza for four weeks after the workers were killed on April 1, according to a statement. The organization identified the aid workers as Saifeddin Issam Ayad Abutaha, a 25-year-old Palestinian; Lalzawmi (Zomi) Frankcom, a 43-year-old Australian; Damian Soból, a 35-year-old from Poland; Jacob Flickinger, a 33-year-old dual citizen of the U.S. and Canada; and security team members John Chapman, 57, James (Jim) Henderson, 33, and James Kirby, 47, all from the United Kingdom."
976	4/16/2024 "NGO Action News – 25 April 2024," <a href="https://www.un.org">un.org</a> , 4/25/2024	"... the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies published an article on the end of the 55th Session of the UN Human Rights Council, titled 'Between Palestine and Ukraine: Double-standards and silence in the face of atrocities are eroding the UN rights system'."
977	4/18/2024 "NGO Action News – 25 April 2024," <a href="https://www.un.org">un.org</a> , 4/25/2024	"... the Security Council declined Palestine's bid to become a full member of the United Nations. The proposal, submitted by Algeria, received 12 votes in favour, with the United States casting a veto, and Switzerland and the United Kingdom abstaining."
978	4/22/2024 "NGO Action News – 25 April 2024," <a href="https://www.un.org">un.org</a> , 4/25/2024	"... the Palestinian Return Centre called on the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to immediately issue arrest warrants for the commission of war crimes within the Israeli government and military, to stop Israel's imminent military operation in Rafah."
979	4/24/2024 "NGO Action News – 25 April 2024," <a href="https://www.un.org">un.org</a> , 4/25/2024	"... the Senior Humanitarian and Reconstruction Coordinator for Gaza, Ms. Sigrid Kaag, made remarks at the Security Council, in which she stated that a paradigm shift was needed to continue to meet the immense needs of the civilian population in a safe and secure manner. She also stressed that UNRWA was pivotal in providing life-saving humanitarian aid and essential social services, particularly in health and education, to Palestine refugees. She added that, as such, UNRWA was irreplaceable and indispensable as a humanitarian lifeline and must be allowed to deliver on its mandate."
980	4/24/2024 "NGO Action News – 25 April 2024," <a href="https://www.un.org">un.org</a> , 4/25/2024	"... following the discovery of mass graves containing hundreds of bodies at two of Gaza's hospitals, Amnesty International published statements of its Senior Director of Research, Advocacy, Policy and Campaigns, Erika Guevara Rosas, in which she called for the immediate access for human rights investigators, including forensic experts, to the Gaza Strip to ensure that evidence is preserved."
981	4/25/2024 "NGO Action News – 25 April 2024," <a href="https://www.un.org">un.org</a> , accessed 4/13/2025	"... the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) issued the press release 'Testimonies from the Occupied Palestinian Territory show new depths of Israel's atrocities'. The document includes statements made by UN Special Rapporteur on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Francesca Albanese, who declared that the situation in Gaza was worse than previously assessed, with serious and multi-layered long-term implications."



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982	4/25/2024 "NGO Action News – 25 April 2024," <a href="#">un.org</a> , accessed 4/13/2025	"...Association belge-palestinienne published a memorandum (in French) detailing concrete actions to support the Palestinian people and to address the lack of accountability for the crimes committed by Israeli forces."
983	4/25/2024 "NGO Action News – 25 April 2024," <a href="#">un.org</a> , accessed 4/13/2025	"... the Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights issued a press release on the lack of accountability for the killing of Palestinian journalists by Israeli security forces, marking the sixth anniversary of the killing of Ahmed Abu Hussein. Al Mezan claimed that the journalist was killed by Israeli security forces, and informed having forwarded documentation and investigative materials to the Israeli military authorities, along with numerous reminders regarding the case that was nonetheless closed without charges in 2020."
984	4/25/2024 "NGO Action News – 25 April 2024," <a href="#">un.org</a> , accessed 4/13/2025	"... [7amleh.org] published the report 'Position Paper on YouTube's Impact on Palestinian Digital Rights during the War on Gaza'. The paper addressed YouTube's policies and discriminatory practices, its compliance with international law, adherence to human rights due diligence, and its impact on Palestinian digital rights following the attacks of 7 October 2023."
985	4/26/2024 "Hamas officials say group willing to disarm if Palestinian state is established," <a href="#">cnn.com</a> , 4/26/2024	"Basem Naim, an Istanbul-based member of Hamas' political bureau, told CNN on Thursday that the group would agree to disarm if an independent Palestinian state was established. 'If an independent state with its capital in Jerusalem, while preserving the right of return for refugees, (is created) Al Qassam could be integrated into (a future) national army,' he said, referring to the group's armed wing. Hamas has traditionally rejected a two-state solution that would see a Palestinian state established alongside Israel and has instead advocated the creation of a Palestinian state in all of historic Palestine that today encompasses Israel, the occupied West Bank, occupied East Jerusalem and Gaza. Mustafa Barghouti, President of the Palestinian National Initiative, said he wasn't aware of Hamas offering to lay down its arms before, but said it would be a significant move if true."
986	5/3/2024 Hanna Duggal and Marium Ali, "World Press Freedom Day: Gaza conflict deadliest for journalists," <a href="#">aljazeera.com</a> , 5/3/2024	"More than 100 journalists and media workers, the vast majority Palestinian, have been killed in the first seven months of war in Gaza, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) and the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ). Gaza's media office has the number at more than 140 killed, which averages to five journalists killed every week since October 7. Since the start of the war, at least 34,596 Palestinians have been killed and 77,816 others injured in Gaza. More than 8,000 others are missing, buried under the rubble."
987	5/10/2024 "At Emergency Special Session, General Assembly Overwhelmingly Backs Membership of Palestine to United Nations, Urges Security Council Support Bid," <a href="#">un.org</a> , 5/10/2024	"During its resumed tenth emergency special session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution that — as of 10 September 2024 — upgrades Palestine's rights at the United Nations as an observer State, urging the Security Council to favourably consider its full membership. The Assembly adopted the resolution titled 'Admission of new Members to the United Nations' (document A/ES-10/L.30/Rev.1) by a recorded vote of 143 in favour to 9 against (Argentina, Czech Republic, Hungary, Israel, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, United States), with 25 abstentions. By its terms, it determined that the State of Palestine is qualified for membership in the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations and should, therefore, be admitted to membership in the Organization. ..."
988	5/20/2024 "Statement of ICC Prosecutor Karim A.A. Khan KC: Applications for arrest warrants in the situation in the State of Palestine," <a href="#">icc-cpi.int</a> , 5/20/2024	<b>ICC Prosecutor Files Applications for Warrants Before Pre-Trial Chamber I:</b> "...I have reasonable grounds to believe that Yahya SINWAR (Head of the Islamic Resistance Movement ('Hamas') in the Gaza Strip), Mohammed Diab Ibrahim AL-MASRI, ... and Ismail HANIYEH (Head of Hamas Political Bureau) bear criminal responsibility for the following war crimes and crimes against humanity committed on the territory of Israel and the State of Palestine (in the Gaza strip) from at least 7 October 2023. ... ... I have reasonable grounds to believe that Benjamin NETANYAHU, the Prime Minister of Israel, and Yoav GALLANT, the Minister of Defence of Israel, bear criminal responsibility for the following war crimes and crimes against humanity committed on the territory of the State of Palestine (in the Gaza strip) from at least 8 October 2023 ..."
989	5/27/2024 "One year of Israel's war on Gaza: Key moments since	<b>Israelis Kill 45 Palestinians:</b> "Killing 45 people on May 27 in a refugee camp in the al-Mawasi area of Rafah, an attack known as the 'Tent Massacre'."



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	October 7," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 10/7/2024	
990	5/28/2024 "Spain, Norway and Ireland formally recognize a Palestinian state as EU rift with Israel widens," <a href="https://apnews.com">apnews.com</a> , 5/28/2024	"Spain, Norway and Ireland formally recognized a Palestinian state on Tuesday in a coordinated effort by the three Western European nations to add international pressure on Israel to soften its response to last year's Hamas-led attack. Israel condemned the diplomatic move, which will have no immediate impact on the war in Gaza. Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez said in a televised address from Madrid that 'this is a historic decision that has a single goal, and that is to help Israelis and Palestinians achieve peace.' ..."
991	5/30/2024 "Slovenian government okays decision to recognize Palestinian state alongside Israel," <a href="https://www.timesofisrael.com">timesofisrael.com</a> , 5/30/2024	"The Slovenian government on Thursday approved a decision to recognize an independent Palestinian state, Slovenian Prime Minister Robert Golob said, following in the steps of Spain, Ireland and Norway. 'Today the government has decided to recognize Palestine as an independent and sovereign state,' he said at a news conference in Ljubljana."
992	5/31/2024 "Why we recognized the state of Palestine," <a href="https://regjeringen.no">regjeringen.no</a> , 5/31/2024	"This week, Norway recognized the state of Palestine, underlining that Palestinians have a fundamental, independent right to self-determination, and that both Israelis and Palestinians have the right to live in peace and security in their respective states. ..."
993	6/2/2024 "Maldives bans entry of Israeli passport holders: 'In Solidarity with Palestine'," <a href="https://indiatoday.in">indiatoday.in</a> , 6/2/2024	"After a cabinet meeting under the leadership of Maldivian President Mohamed Muizzu, the island nation announced that it would amend a law to ban the entry of Israeli nationals into the South Asian nation."
994	6/3/2024 "4 more hostages are dead in Gaza, Israel declares," <a href="https://www.reviewjournal.com">reviewjournal.com</a> , 6/3/2024	"All four of the men declared dead — Nadav Popplewell, Amiram Cooper, Yoram Metzger and Haim Peri — were kidnapped and taken into Gaza still alive, according to the Hostages Forum ..."
995	6/5/2024 "Israel Secretly Targets U.S. Lawmakers With Influence Campaign on Gaza War," <a href="https://www.nytimes.com">nytimes.com</a> , 6/5/2024	"Israel organized and paid for an influence campaign last year targeting U.S. lawmakers and the American public with pro-Israel messaging, as it aimed to foster support for its actions in the war with Gaza, according to officials involved in the effort and documents related to the operation. The covert campaign was commissioned by Israel's Ministry of Diaspora Affairs, a government body that connects Jews around the world with the State of Israel, four Israeli officials said. The ministry allocated about \$2 million to the operation and hired Stoic, a political marketing firm in Tel Aviv, to carry it out, according to the officials and the documents. The campaign began in October and remains active on the platform X."
996	6/5/2024 "Gaza update: Al-Aqsa hospital - at least 70 dead people and over 300 wounded patients in 24 hours," <a href="https://www.reliefweb.int">reliefweb.int</a> , 6/5/2024	"At least 70 dead people and over 300 wounded, the majority of whom are women and children, have been brought to Al-Aqsa hospital since yesterday following heavy Israeli strikes in the Middle Area of the Gaza strip. ... Medical teams in Al-Aqsa hospital - one of the only remaining functional health facility in the Middle Area - are currently trying to deal with a huge influx of patients, many of them arriving with severe burns, shrapnel wounds, fractures, and other traumatic injuries."
997	6/6/2024 Assiya Hamza, "One year of war in Gaza: The key dates in the Israel-Hamas conflict," <a href="https://www.france24.com">france24.com</a> , 6/10/2024	<b>Israeli Army Kills At Least 37 Arabs:</b> "The Israeli army targets a UNRWA school converted into a shelter for displaced people in Nuseirat, claiming it is sheltering Hamas commandos involved in the October 7 attacks. At least 37 people are killed. Two days later, four hostages are freed by the Israeli military in the broader Nuseirat refugee camp."
998	6/8/2024 "One year of Israel's war on Gaza: Key moments since October 7," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 10/7/2024	<b>Israelis Kill 274 Palestinians:</b> "Killing 274 Palestinians at the Nuseirat refugee camp on June 8."
999	6/8/2024 "Who are the four hostages rescued by Israel?" <a href="https://www.news.sky.com">news.sky.com</a> , 6/9/2024	"The hostages, who were captured by Hamas from the Nova music festival in October, were named as Noa Argamani, 25, Almog Meir Jan, 21, Andrey Kozlov, 27, and Shlomi Ziv, 40. ... At least one Israeli soldier died in the operation to retrieve the group from Gaza, according to Israel, while Hamas

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		says at least 210 Palestinians were killed during attacks in the area around the rescue."
1000	6/17/2024 "Israeli leader dissolves war cabinet after political rival walks out, citing lack of plan for Gaza's future," <a href="https://www.cbsnews.com">cbsnews.com</a> , 6/17/2024	"Political tension in Israel over the conduct of the country's war against Hamas in the Gaza Strip spilled out into public view again Monday. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu disbanded an influential group that had, since Hamas launched its Oct. 7 terrorist attack and sparked the war, helped to set Israel's war policy.  Netanyahu dissolved the war cabinet, a coalition of political rivals created after the Hamas attack to both sow and show unity at the top level of the Israeli government during the conflict.  That unity collapsed last week when Benny Gantz, Netanyahu's leading moderate opponent, resigned from his position in the government and the war cabinet over what he had said was a failure to present any plan to govern Gaza following the war. ... The shakeup at the top came a day after Israel announced a 'tactical pause' in the fighting along a roughly 7.5-mile stretch of road in the Rafah area. "
1001	6/25/2024 "Israel's top court rules ultra-Orthodox Jews must be drafted into military, in blow to Netanyahu," <a href="https://www.cnn.com">cnn.com</a> , 6/25/2024	"Israel's Supreme Court on Tuesday ordered the government to draft ultra-Orthodox Jews into the military, delivering a blow to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu that has the potential to unravel his ruling coalition. The court also ordered the government to withdraw funding from any religious schools, or yeshivas, whose students do not comply with draft notices. ... Ultra-Orthodox (or Haredi) Jews have, for all intents and purposes, been exempt from national mandatory military service since Israel's founding (Palestinian citizens of Israel are also exempt.)"
1002	6/25/2024 "UN Special Committee on Israeli practices in occupied territories concludes field mission," <a href="https://www.ohchr.org">ohchr.org</a> , 6/25/2024	"A UN Special Committee" appointed by the General Assembly to investigate Israeli practices in Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, said it was horrified by violations against Palestinians in Israeli custody and levels of impunity for Israeli soldiers engaged in dehumanising, cruel and humiliating behaviour towards Palestinians, including women and children."
1003	6/26/2024 "Gunfire, lawlessness and gang-like looters are preventing aid distribution in Gaza, an official says," <a href="https://www.apnews.com">apnews.com</a> , 6/26/2024	"Thousands of tons of food, medicines and other aid piled up on a beach in war-torn Gaza is not reaching those in need because of a dire security situation and lawlessness on the ground, a U.S. aid official said ... The remarks are the latest amid international criticism over Israel's campaign against Hamas as Gaza faces severe and widespread hunger. The eight-month war has largely cut off the flow of food, medicine and basic goods to Gaza, and people there are now totally dependent on aid."
1004	6/26/2024 "US officials went line-by-line through arms shipments to Israel with defense minister to rebut Netanyahu's delay claim," <a href="https://www.cnn.com">cnn.com</a> , 6/26/2024	"American officials went through a line-by-line explanation of hundreds of US weapons shipments to Israel in meetings this week with the country's defense minister in a bid to rebut claims from Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu that the Biden administration was delaying military assistance."
1005	6/26/2024 "Erdogan accuses West of backing 'Netanyahu's plans to spread war' throughout region," <a href="https://www.timesofisrael.com">timesofisrael.com</a> , 6/26/2024	"Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan on Wednesday accused Western powers of backing what he charged were Israeli plans to attack Lebanon and 'spread war' throughout the region."
1006	6/26/2024 "Readout of National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan's Meeting with Israeli Defense Minister Yoav Gallant," <a href="https://www.whitehouse.gov">whitehouse.gov</a> , 6/26/2024	"National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan met with Israeli Defense Minister Yoav Gallant today at the White House. They discussed the ongoing efforts to finalize a ceasefire deal together with the release of hostages. Minister Gallant once again confirmed the support of the Israeli government for the deal as outlined by President Biden and endorsed by the UN Security Council, the G7, and countries around the world.  Mr. Sullivan reaffirmed the United States' ironclad commitment to Israel's security, including in the face of threats from Iranian-backed terrorist groups such as Lebanese Hezbollah. They discussed ongoing U.S. efforts to support de-escalation and a diplomatic resolution to the ongoing hostilities in Lebanon that would ensure the return of both Israeli and Lebanese families to their homes in the border regions. The two also discussed President Biden's unprecedented support for Israel since the Hamas attacks of October 7th. Mr. Sullivan reaffirmed President Biden's commitment to ensure that Israel has all it

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		needs to defend itself militarily and confront its Iranian-backed adversaries. Mr. Sullivan and Minister Gallant discussed the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, and the need to increase and sustain the flow of humanitarian assistance into Gaza. Mr. Sullivan recognized Minister Gallant's personal efforts and leadership to support these efforts. Mr. Sullivan also raised the importance of de-escalating tensions in the West Bank, to include the transfer of clearance revenues to the Palestinian Authority without further delay."
1007	6/26/2024 "FAO sounds alarm over high risk of famine across the whole Gaza Strip amidst humanitarian access constraints," <a href="https://www.fao.org/">fao.org</a> , 6/26/2024	"The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) raises alarm over high risk of famine across the whole Gaza Strip, as long as conflict continues, and sustained and at-scale humanitarian access is restricted, according to a new report published by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) global initiative. ... The new data reveals that while the increased amount of food deliveries and nutrition services provided to the northern governorates have temporarily alleviated hunger conditions, the situation in the southern governorates deteriorated following renewed hostilities in early May. According to the new IPC report, around 495,000 people or 22 percent of the population are now experiencing catastrophic food insecurity (IPC Phase 5, Catastrophe) while almost entire population – 2.15 million people or 96 percent – is facing Crisis levels of acute food insecurity or higher (IPC Phase 3+)."
1008	6/27/2024 "Canada sanctions Israeli extremists, settler groups over violence against Palestinians," <a href="https://www.timesofisrael.com/">timesofisrael.com</a> , 6/27/2024	"Canada announced Thursday sanctions against seven Israelis and five organizations for 'their violent and destabilizing actions against Palestinian civilians and their property in the West Bank.' ... Canada announced in May for the first time sanctions against Israeli settlers accused of committing acts of violence against Palestinians in the West Bank. The United Kingdom, France, the European Union, and the United States have taken similar measures in recent months. The sanctions are a result of Israel's allies' increasing intolerance toward settler violence in the West Bank."
1009	6/27/2024 "Meltdown Looms for the West Bank's Financial Lifelines," <a href="https://www.crisisgroup.org/">crisisgroup.org</a> , 6/27/2024	"Palestinian banks may collapse after 1 July, unless Israel renews a waiver that allows Israeli banks to transact with them by that date. The waiver is critical for imports of essential goods into the Palestinian territories, payments of essential services and salaries, and all banking activity."
1010	6/27/2024 "At least 60,000 people displaced from Gaza City on Thursday: UN," <a href="https://www.aa.com.tr/">aa.com.tr</a> , 6/29/2024	"Israel displaced at least 60,000 people from Gaza City on Thursday, UN spokesman Stephane Dujarric said on Friday. 'Humanitarian partners are reporting new displacement ... Yesterday, the Israeli military ordered people living in 28 residential blocks in areas east of Gaza City to immediately evacuate ... at least 60,000 people were displaced from this area, which spans over seven square kilometers,' Dujarric told reporters. He added that an overnight military operation in the area of al-Mawasi of Rafah resulted in scores of casualties and displacement of at least 5,000 people."
1011	6/28/2024 "US Aid Pier Removed From Gaza Due To High Seas," <a href="https://www.barrons.com/">barrons.com</a> , 6/28/2024	"A temporary US aid pier has again been removed from the Gaza coast due to high seas and will be towed to an Israeli port, the Pentagon said on Friday. It is the third time the pier has been detached from the shore because of weather conditions since its initial installation in mid-May, and the effort is also facing difficulties with distribution of assistance once it reaches Gaza."
1012	6/28/2024 "Germany condemns Israel's approval of more illegal settlements," <a href="https://www.dawn.com">dawn.com</a> , 6/28/2024	"'The Israeli policy of settlement construction in the occupied Palestinian areas constitutes a serious violation of international law and undermines efforts towards a two-state solution,' a Foreign Office spokesperson said in Berlin, German news agency dpa reported. 'We see as particularly disturbing and cynical' that the decision was introduced by far-right Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich as a response to the recognition of Palestine by a number of countries, the spokesman also said. An end to the conflict should be achieved in conjunction with the Palestinian Authority (PA), and not against it, he added."
1013	6/28/2024 "Palestinians, Israeli left slam cabinet move to legalize settlement outposts," <a href="https://www.timesofisrael.com">timesofisrael.com</a> , 6/28/2024	"A decision by Israel to legalize five West Bank settlement outposts drew widespread criticism on Friday from dovish Israelis and the Palestinian Authority, which accused Israel of continuing a policy of 'genocide' against the Palestinian people. The statements came after the security cabinet, at the behest of far-right Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich, announced the steps and a series of punitive moves against the PA."

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1014	6/29/2024 "Hamas says no news on truce deal as tens of thousands of Israelis protest," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/6/29/hamas-says-no-news-on-truce-deal-as-tens-of-thousands-of-israelis-protest/">aljazeera.com</a> , 6/29/2024	"Hamas says there's been no progress in ceasefire talks with Israel over the war on Gaza as tens of thousands of protesters took to the streets of Tel Aviv demanding the government save the captives and get a deal done."
1015	6/29/2024 "Israel targeting Christian community in Palestine: Foreign Ministry," <a href="https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20240629-israel-targeting-christian-community-in-palestine-foreign-ministry/">middleeastmonitor.com</a> , 6/29/2024	"The Palestinian Foreign Ministry on Saturday accused Israel of targeting the Christian community in Palestine, particularly in Jerusalem, Anadolu Agency reports."
1016	6/29/2024 "The UN starts to move tons of aid from US-built pier after security fears suspended work there," <a href="https://www.apnews.com/2024/6/29/un-starts-to-move-tons-of-aid-from-us-built-pier-after-security-fears-suspended-work-there/">apnews.com</a> , 6/29/2024	"Humanitarian workers have started moving tons of aid that piled up at a U.S.-built pier off the Gaza coast to warehouses in the besieged Palestinian territory, the United Nations said Saturday, an important step as Washington considers whether to resume pier operations after yet another pause because of heavy seas. ... In just the last week, more than 10 million pounds were moved ashore, according to the U.S. military."
1017	6/30/2024 "Middle East Crisis: Israeli Military Orders Evacuations in Southeastern Gaza," <a href="https://www.nytimes.com/2024/06/30/middleeast/israeli-military-orders-evacuations-in-southeastern-gaza/">nytimes.com</a> , 7/1/2024	"Thousands of ultra-Orthodox Jews took to the streets of Jerusalem on Sunday to protest conscription, days after a landmark Israeli Supreme Court ruling ordering the military to begin drafting ultra-Orthodox men who have traditionally been exempt. The Israeli police said in a statement that the protesters threw stones and objects, with one officer lightly injured in the clashes. A police video showed the protesters swarming the car of a government minister. Israeli news media reported that the vehicle belonged to Israel's housing minister, Yitzhak Goldknopf, the leader of the United Torah Judaism party, who has opposed drafting the ultra-Orthodox."
1018	7/1/2024 "Israel orders Palestinians to flee Khan Younis, signaling likely new assault on southern Gaza city," <a href="https://www.apnews.com/2024/7/1/israel-orders-palestinians-to-flee-khan-younis-signaling-likely-new-assault-on-southern-gaza-city/">apnews.com</a> , 7/1/2024	"The Israeli army ordered a mass evacuation of Palestinians from much of Khan Younis on Monday, a sign that troops are likely to launch a new ground assault into the Gaza Strip's second-largest city."
1019	7/1/2024 "Leader of Gaza's Al-Shifa Hospital accuses Israel of abusing Palestinian prisoners," <a href="https://www.nbcnews.com/2024/7/1/leader-of-gaza-s-al-shifa-hospital-accuses-israel-of-abusing-palestinian-prisoners/">nbcnews.com</a> , 7/1/2024	"One of Gaza's top doctors accused Israel of abusing Palestinian prisoners hours after he was freed along with dozens of other detainees — a decision that sparked outrage and recriminations among right-wing lawmakers and Israel's security establishment."
1020	7/1/2024 "High Court bans settlement council from seizing stray Palestinian livestock," <a href="https://www.timesofisrael.com/2024/7/1/high-court-bans-settlement-council-from-seizing-stray-palestinian-livestock/">timesofisrael.com</a> , 7/1/2024	"The High Court of Justice has issued an interim ruling prohibiting the Jordan Valley Regional Council from seizing and holding stray Palestinian livestock, a practice it has engaged in on several occasions in recent months, and for which it has charged the Palestinian owners heavy fees.  Four Palestinian herders of sheep and cattle petitioned the High Court earlier this year asking that it order the regional council to halt the practice, return the herders' livestock that it continues to hold, and return the money some of them have already paid to get their livestock back."
1021	7/2/2024 "US government employees who resigned over Gaza policy release joint statement for first time," <a href="https://www.cnn.com/2024/7/2/us/government-employees-resigned-gaza-policy-joint-statement/">cnn.com</a> , 7/2/2024	"The US government employees who have publicly resigned in protest of the Biden administration's Gaza policies released a joint statement on Tuesday for the first time, stating they 'stand united in a shared belief that it is our collective responsibility to speak up' and outlining steps they believe the US government should take. The 12 signatories tendered their resignations at various points over the course of the nearly nine-month conflict between Israel and Hamas, with one resigning as recently as Tuesday. Many of them have spoken out, including to CNN, about their decisions to publicly leave in protest of the administration's policies. As CNN reported last month, the officials had begun banding together to put pressure on the government to change course."
1022	7/3/2024 "Nordic statement calling for release of Palestinian clearance revenues and preservation of correspondent banking	Nordic statement calling for release of Palestinian clearance revenues and preservation of correspondent banking services between Israel and the West Bank "The Nordic countries are greatly concerned by the withholding of Palestinian clearance revenues which is exacerbating the strenuous fiscal situation of the Palestinian Authority. ... The Nordic countries are committed to supporting the Palestinian Authority and the necessary reforms that it must

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	services between Israel and the West Bank," <a href="https://www.government.is">government.is</a> , 7/2/2024	undertake. The strengthening of legitimate Palestinian institutions is the best way of weakening Hamas and is indispensable to a negotiated two-state solution, which remains the only viable basis for resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict."
1023	7/3/2024 "Israel/Palestine: Statement by the High Representative on the so-called legalization of outposts in the occupied West Bank," <a href="https://eeas.europa.eu">eeas.europa.eu</a> , 7/3/2024	"The European Union condemns the planned so-called legalization of five Israeli settlement outposts and the announcement of thousands of new housing units in the occupied West Bank. The EU also firmly condemns the continued policies of dispossession implemented in the occupied West Bank by the current Israeli government. The ongoing efforts aiming at establishing facts on the ground and risking to lead to a de-facto annexation must stop.  Israel's policy of building settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories constitutes a serious violation of international law, exacerbates tensions, and undermines efforts to achieve a two-state solution. We call on Israel to reverse these decisions. In line with its longstanding common position and UN Security Council Resolutions, the EU will not recognise changes to the 1967 borders unless agreed by the parties. ..."
1024	7/6/2024 "Hamas clears the way for a possible cease-fire in Gaza after dropping key demand, officials say," <a href="https://apnews.com">apnews.com</a> , 7/6/2024	"Hamas has given its initial approval of a U.S.-backed proposal for a phased cease-fire deal in Gaza, dropping a key demand that Israel commit up front to a complete end to the war, a Hamas official and an Egyptian official said Saturday.  The apparent compromise by the militant group, which controlled Gaza before triggering the war with an Oct. 7 attack on Israel, could deliver the first pause in fighting since November and set the stage for further talks on ending a devastating nine months of fighting. But all sides cautioned that a deal is still not guaranteed."
1025	7/7/2024 "Dozens killed across Gaza as Israel's war enters 10th month," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 7/7/2024	"At least 27 Palestinians have been killed in Israeli strikes across Gaza, marking another grim day as the war on the besieged territory enters its 10th month. One of the attacks since dawn on Sunday targeted a school sheltering displaced people west of Gaza city, killing at least four Palestinians. ... the total death toll from the Israeli attacks on Gaza since October 7 has reached 38,153, the territory's health ministry said on Sunday."
1026	7/7/2024 "Hamas rejects report that it dropped key demand in possible cease-fire deal," <a href="https://www.cbsnews.com">cbsnews.com</a> , 7/7/2024	"Hamas says that reports that the militant group has dropped a key demand during ongoing discussions for a cease-fire deal are inaccurate, a senior Hamas official told CBS on Sunday.  The official said the militant group – which controlled Gaza before triggering the war with an Oct. 7 attack on Israel – has not dropped the demand that Israel give an up-front commitment for a complete end to the war.  The Hamas official's remarks come a day after the Associated Press, citing a Hamas and an Egyptian official, reported about the apparent compromise. The AP said that while it could set the stage for further talks to end the devastating nine months of fighting, all sides cautioned that a deal is still not guaranteed."
1027	7/13/2024 "One year of Israel's war on Gaza: Key moments since October 7," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com">aljazeera.com</a> , 10/7/2024	<b>Israelis Kill At Least 90 Palestinians:</b> "The al-Mawasi massacre ... Israel killed at least 90 Palestinians and wounded hundreds in attacks on al-Mawasi, west of Khan Younis."
1028	7/19/2024 Nadeen Ebrahim and Mitchell McCluskey, "Top UN court says Israeli occupation of West Bank and East Jerusalem is illegal," <a href="https://www.cnn.com">cnn.com</a> , 7/19/2024	"The United Nations' top court said Friday that Israel's presence in the West Bank and East Jerusalem is illegal, in an unprecedented opinion that called on Israel to end its decades-long occupation of territories claimed by Palestinians for a future state.  The advisory opinion, while non-binding, was the first time the International Court of Justice (ICJ) has expressed its view on the legality of Israel's presence in territories it captured in the 1967 war. ... In its sweeping judgment, the ICJ ran through a list of Israeli practices that it said violated international law, including confiscating land, building Israeli settlements in the territories, and depriving Palestinians of natural resources and the right to self-determination. The court called on Israel to cease new settlement activity, evacuate settlers and make reparations for the damage caused."
1029	7/19/2024 "Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian	"The UN International Court of Justice (ICJ) on Friday declared that Israel's continued presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory 'is unlawful', and that 'all States are under an obligation not to recognize' the decades-long occupation. The Court was responding to a request for an advisory opinion by

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	territory 'unlawful': UN world court," <a href="https://www.un.org/">un.org</a> , 7/19/2024	the General Assembly on the legal consequences arising from the policies and practices of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The advisory from the ICJ is a legal opinion provided by the Court on questions of international law. ... In its advisory opinion, the ICJ concluded that Israel's continued presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory is unlawful and that it is under an obligation to bring to an end its unlawful presence 'as rapidly as possible'.  Israel is also 'under an obligation to cease immediately all new settlement activities and to evacuate all settlers from the Occupied Palestinian Territory,' the opinion continued, as well as 'reparation for the damage caused to all natural or legal persons concerned'.
1030	7/27/2024 "Victims of Palestinian Violence and Terrorism since September 2000," <a href="https://gov.il/">gov.il</a> , updated 3/25/2025	<b>Hezbollah Kills 12 Israelis:</b> "12 children and teenagers were killed in a Hezbollah rocket attack on the Druze village of Majdal Shams in the northern Golan Heights"
1031	7/29/2024 "Israeli military detains 9 soldiers over alleged abuse of a detainee at a shadowy military facility," <a href="https://apnews.com/">apnews.com</a> , 7/29/2024	"The Israeli military said Monday it was holding nine soldiers for questioning following allegations of 'substantial abuse' of a detainee at a shadowy facility where Israel has held Palestinian prisoners throughout the war in Gaza. ... A report by the United Nations agency for Palestinian refugees, UNRWA, earlier this year said that detainees alleged they were subjected to ill-treatment and abuse while in Israeli custody, without specifying the facility. ... Israeli media reported that military police officers who arrived at Sde Teiman in southern Israel to detain the soldiers were met with protests and scuffles."
1032	7/30/2024 "Highlights: Hamas political leader Haniyeh is killed in an alleged Israeli strike. Iran says revenge is 'our duty'," <a href="https://apnews.com/">apnews.com</a> , 7/31/2024	"Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh was assassinated in Iran after attending the inauguration of the country's new president, Iran and the militant group said ..."
1033	8/1/2024 "Killing Hezbollah commander in Beirut was biggest loss for group since 2008," <a href="https://www.reuters.com/">reuters.com</a> , 8/1/2024	"Fuad Shukur, the top Hezbollah commander killed by Israel on Tuesday [8/1/2024], was a founding member of the Iran-backed group who helped oversee its expansion from a shadowy Lebanese civil war militia to a major force in the Middle East.  His killing was the heaviest blow to Hezbollah's command since the 2008 assassination of Imad Mughniyeh, underlining the gravity of this week's escalation in the conflict, which has been rumbling across region since the Gaza war erupted."
1034	8/6/2024 "Israeli minister says it may be 'moral' to starve 2 million Gazans, but 'no one in the world would let us'," <a href="https://www.cnn.com/">cnn.com</a> , 8/6/2024	"Israeli Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich said 'it may be just and moral' to starve 2 million Gaza residents until Israeli hostages are returned, but 'no one in the world would let us.'  In a speech on Monday [August 5] at the Katif Conference for National Responsibility in the town of Yad Binyamin, the far-right minister said Israel should take control of distributing aid inside Gaza and claimed that Hamas was in control of distribution channels within the strip.  'It is impossible in today's global reality to wage war – no one in the world would let us starve and thirst two million citizens, even though it may be just and moral until they return our hostages,' he said, adding that if Israel controlled aid distribution instead of Hamas, the war would have ended by now and the hostages would have returned.  'You cannot fight Hamas with one hand and give them aid with the other. It's his (Hamas') money, it's his fuel, it's his civilian control of the Gaza Strip. It just doesn't work,' he said."
1035	8/6/2024 "Israel set up facilities dedicated to torturing Palestinians: Rights group," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com/">aljazeera.com</a> , 8/6/2024	"Testimonies from 55 ex-Palestinian detainees reveal that more than a dozen Israeli prison camps set up after October 7 are dedicated to the abuse of those in custody, a report by Israeli rights group B'Tselem says."
1036	8/10/2024	<b>Israelis Kill More Than 100 Palestinians:</b> "Killing more than 100 people at the al-Tabin School in Gaza City on August 10."

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	"One year of Israel's war on Gaza: Key moments since October 7," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/10/7/one-year-of-israel-s-war-on-gaza-key-moments-since-october-7/">aljazeera.com</a> , 10/7/2024	
1037	8/15/2024 Assiya Hamza, "One year of war in Gaza: The key dates in the Israel-Hamas conflict," <a href="https://www.france24.com/en/middle-east/2024/08/15/one-year-of-war-in-gaza-the-key-dates-in-the-israel-hamas-conflict/">france24.com</a> , 6/10/2024	<b>Death Toll in Gaza Passes 40,000:</b> "The death toll in Gaza passes 40,000, according to the health ministry in the Hamas-run enclave. A number of specialists stress that this figure is likely a dramatic underestimate of the true human cost of Israel's campaign, as the figure does not take into account the thousands of people still missing or believed to be buried under rubble."
1038	8/22/2024 "Bullet wounds in bodies of all 6 hostages from Gaza suggest they were killed by captors," <a href="https://www.timesofisrael.com/bullet-wounds-in-bodies-of-all-6-hostages-from-gaza-suggest-they-were-killed-by-captors/">timesofisrael.com</a> , 8/22/2024	"The bodies of the six hostages recovered by the IDF from southern Gaza's Khan Younis this week all have signs of gunshot wounds, according to initial autopsy findings released Thursday IDF representatives showed the families of Alex Danczyg, Yagev Buchshtav, Chaim Peri, Yoram Metzger, Nadav Popplewell, and Avraham Munder the findings from the Abu Kabir Forensic Institute. According to the institute's report, the bodies of the six hostages all have signs of gunfire, likely indicating they were killed by their captors."
1039	8/31/2004 "Bus Bombings in Beersheba Kill 16 Israelis," <a href="https://www.israeled.org/2004/08/31/bus-bombings-in-beersheba-kill-16-israelis/">israeled.org</a> , accessed 4/1/2025	<b>Hamas Kills 16 Israelis, Wounds 100:</b> "Bombs explode on a pair of buses 100 yards apart along Beersheba's main street, Ranger Boulevard, shortly after leaving the central bus station. Sixteen Israelis, one as young as 3 years old, are killed, and 100 others are injured. ... Hamas in Hebron claims credit for the Second Intifada suicide bombings ..."
1040	9/2/2024 "Netanyahu pushes back against new pressure over Gaza and hostages: 'No one will preach to me'," <a href="https://www.apnews.com/2024/09/02/netanyahu-pushes-back-against-new-pressure-over-gaza-and-hostages-no-one-will-preach-to-me/">apnews.com</a> , 9/2/2024	"In his first public address since Sunday's mass protests showed many Israelis' furious response to the discovery of six more dead hostages, [Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin] Netanyahu said he will continue to insist on a demand that has emerged as a major sticking point in talks — continued Israeli control of the Philadelphi corridor, a narrow band along Gaza's border with Egypt where Israel contends Hamas smuggles weapons into Gaza. Egypt and Hamas deny it. Netanyahu called the corridor vital to ensuring Hamas cannot rearm via tunnels. 'This is the oxygen of Hamas,' he said. And he added: 'No one is more committed to freeing the hostages than me. ... No one will preach to me on this issue.'"
1041	9/4/2024 "US ambassador tells UN Security Council diplomacy 'has not failed'," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/09/04/us-ambassador-tells-un-security-council-diplomacy-has-not-failed/">aljazeera.com</a> , 9/4/2024	"Linda Thomas-Greenfield has told the UN Security Council that diplomacy 'takes effort and, unfortunately, it takes time', as some council members questioned why a US-backed resolution adopted by the UN body almost three months ago was yet to lead to a ceasefire. 'We know that the best way to rescue the remaining hostages and alleviate the suffering of Palestinian civilians is through a negotiated ceasefire deal,' Thomas-Greenfield told the council at a meeting in New York."
1042	9/5/2024 "Here's what happened today," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/09/05/heres-what-happened-today/">aljazeera.com</a> , 9/5/2024	"Gaza's Health Ministry said the Israeli army is refusing to coordinate the entry of medical teams affiliated with the emergency polio vaccination campaign into some areas of southern Gaza."
1043	9/5/2024 "Israel obliged to 'uphold law and order rather than jeopardise it': Germany," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/09/05/israel-obliged-to-uphold-law-and-order-rather-than-jeopardise-it-germany/">aljazeera.com</a> , 9/5/2024	"German Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock denounced Israel's military assault on the occupied West Bank and urged elements within the government to stop fuelling religious tensions. 'We firmly reject any attempts to shake up the existing status quo of the holy sites in Jerusalem,' she said on a visit to Jordan."
1044	9/5/2024 "Jordan minister accuses Netanyahu of creating 'explosion' for regional war," <a href="https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/09/05/jordan-minister-accuses-netanyahu-of-creating-explosion-for-regional-war/">aljazeera.com</a> , 9/5/2024	"Jordan warned any attempt by Israel to displace Palestinians into Jordanian territory would be considered a 'declaration of war'"
1045	DATE	That the Arabs participated less in the UN's efforts for a two-state solution than they could have <b>[This seems like a statement]</b>
1046	11/11/2024 Louisa Loveluck, Claire Parker and Cate Brown, "With Trump win, Israeli minister,"	<b>Israeli Minister Sees Trump's Victory as Chance for West Bank Sovereignty:</b> "Israel's finance minister on Monday welcomed President-elect Donald Trump's victory and said it meant 'the time has come' to exert full Israeli sovereignty over parts of the occupied West Bank."



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	<a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com">washingtonpost.com</a> , 11/11/2024	... 'Trump's victory brings an important opportunity for the State of Israel,' Smotrich told supporters at a conference of his Religious Zionist Party, according to comments shared by his spokesman. During Trump's first term, he said, 'we were on the verge of applying sovereignty over the settlements' in the West Bank. 'Now,' he said, 'the time has come to make it a reality.'"
1047	11/14/2024 "US Rejects 'Genocide' Accusation Against Israel," barrons.com, 11/14/2024	"The United States said Thursday it disagreed both with a UN committee's finding that Israeli warfare methods were consistent with 'genocide' and a Human Rights Watch allegation of 'crimes against humanity' in Gaza. The United Nations Special Committee's report, which accused Israel of using starvation as a war tactic, 'is something we would unequivocally disagree with,' State Department spokesman Vedant Patel said. 'We think that that kind of phrasing and those kind of accusations are certainly unfounded,' he said. He also took issue with a report by Human Rights Watch which said that the Israel had forcibly displaced Gazans over more than a year of war in what amounted to 'crimes against humanity.' ..."
1048	11/21/2024 "ICC issues arrest warrants for Netanyahu, Gallant and Hamas commander," un.org, 11/21/2024	<b>ICC Issues Arrest Warrants for Netanyahu, Former Defence Minister Gallant:</b> Issues Arrest Warrants for Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu, Former Defence Minister Gallant, Former Hamas Commander: "The UN-backed International Criminal Court (ICC) on [11/21/2024] issued arrest warrants for Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and former defence minister Yoav Gallant, together with a former Hamas commander, citing allegations of war crimes and crimes against humanity. Judges on the ICC said there were reasonable grounds that the three men bore 'criminal responsibility' for the alleged crimes committed 'from at least 8 October 2023 until at least 20 May 2024' – the day the Prosecution filed the applications for warrants of arrest – the Court said in a press release."
1049	11/21/2024 Press Release, "Situation in the State of Palestine," <a href="https://www.icc-cpi.int">icc-cpi.int</a> , 11/21/2024	<b>ICC Rejects State of Israel's Challenges to Jurisdiction:</b> "ICC Pre-Trial Chamber I rejects the State of Israel's challenges to jurisdiction and issues warrants of arrest for Benjamin Netanyahu and Yoav Gallant"
1050	12/5/2024 "Amnesty International investigation concludes Israel is committing genocide against Palestinians in Gaza," <a href="https://www.amnesty.org">amnesty.org</a> , 12/5/2024	<b>Amnesty International Report Concludes Israel Committed Genocide Against Palestinians:</b> "Amnesty International's research has found sufficient basis to conclude that Israel has committed and is continuing to commit genocide against Palestinians in the occupied Gaza Strip, the organization said in a landmark new report published today. The report, 'You Feel Like You Are Subhuman': Israel's Genocide Against Palestinians in Gaza, documents how, during its military offensive launched in the wake of the deadly Hamas-led attacks in southern Israel on 7 October 2023, Israel has unleashed hell and destruction on Palestinians in Gaza brazenly, continuously and with total impunity."
1051	12/5/2024 "5 Reasons Why the Events in Gaza Are Not 'Genocide'," <a href="https://www.aicj.org">aicj.org</a> , 12/5/2024	"AJC vehemently rejects the biased report by Amnesty International accusing Israel of committing genocide against the Palestinians."
1052	2025 Lara Jakes, "As Israel Targets Iran's Nuclear Program, It Has a Secret One of Its Own," nytimes.com, 6/17/2025	<b>Israel "Believed" to Have At Least 90 Warheads:</b> "How big is Israel's nuclear arsenal? Israel is widely believed to have at least 90 warheads and enough fissile material to produce up to hundreds more, according to the Center for Arms Control and Nonproliferation and the Nuclear Threat Initiative."
1053	1/2/2025 "Israeli Airstrikes Kill at Least 26," <a href="https://www.wsj.com">wsj.com</a> , 1/3/2025	<b>Israeli Airstrikes in Gaza Kill At Least 26:</b> "Israeli Airstrikes killed at least 26 people across the Gaza Strip on Thursday, including a strike in an Israeli declared humanitarian zone that killed three children and two high-ranking police officers, according to Palestinian and hospital officials. Israel said the strike targeted a senior member of Hamas' internal security apparatus."
1054	1/9/2025 Sophie Tanno, "Gaza death toll has been significantly underreported, study finds," <a href="https://www.cnn.com">cnn.com</a> , 1/9/2025	<b>Gaza Death Toll Underreported:</b> "According to findings announced by the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) and published in The Lancet journal, there were an estimated 64,260 'traumatic injury deaths' in Gaza between October 7, 2023 and June 30, 2024. The Palestinian Ministry of Health in Gaza put the figure at 37,877 at the time."



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		This means the ministry has underreported the death toll due to violence by approximately 41%, the researchers found. ..."
1055	1/14/2025 "Israeli strike on Gaza's Deir al-Balah kills at least 10 Palestinians, wounds others, medics say," <a href="#">Reuters.com</a> , 1/14/2025	<b>Israelis Kill 15 Palestinians:</b> "An Israeli airstrike on Gaza's Deir al-Balah killed at least 10 Palestinians and wounded others, ... In a separate strike on a house in Rafah, five people including a woman were killed, and four others were injured, medics said."
1056	1/17/2025 James Mackenzie and Nidal Al-Mughrabi, "Israeli security cabinet approves ceasefire deal," <a href="#">Reuters.com</a> , 1/17/2025	<b>Israeli Security Cabinet Approves Ceasefire:</b> "The Israeli security cabinet approved a ceasefire deal on Friday, paving the way for the return of the first hostages from Gaza as early as Sunday and bringing a halt to 15 months of conflict that have devastated the Palestinian coastal strip."
1057	1/19/2025 "Gaza ceasefire begins after delay as Hamas names hostages to be released Sunday," <a href="#">npr.org</a> , 1/19/2025	<b>Ceasefire in Gaza Begins After Delay:</b> "A long-awaited ceasefire in Gaza began after a three-hour delay as Hamas named the three female hostages it plans to free later on Sunday. Israel had vowed to keep fighting until it received the names, as the long and uncertain process aimed at ending the war got off to a bumpy start. ... Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said earlier Hamas had not lived up to its commitment to provide the names of the three hostages it was set to release in exchange for scores of Palestinian prisoners."
1058	1/21/2025 "Israeli military operation displaces 40,000 in the West Bank," <a href="#">news.un.org</a> , 2/10/2025	<b>Israeli Operation Displaces 40,000 Palestinian Refugees from Camps:</b> "Several refugee camps are nearly empty after Israeli forces launched Operation Iron Wall on 21 January, making it the longest operation in the West Bank since the second intifada, according to the agency. The operation started in Jenin camp and then expanded to Tulkarm, Nur Shams, and El Far'a camps, displacing 40,000 Palestine refugees."
1059	1/25/2025 Amichai Stein, "Hamas violates ceasefire deal by failing to provide hostage status report," <a href="#">jpost.com</a> , updated 1/26/2025	<b>Hamas Delays Providing Hostage List:</b> "Hamas has not yet provided Israel with the list revealing the status of the hostages held in Gaza captivity, which it was obligated to provide by Saturday under the ceasefire agreement. ... An Israeli official reportedly said that failure to provide the list by the end of the day would be another violation of the agreement by Hamas."
1060	1/26/2025 Wafaa Shurafa, Samy Magdy, Joseph Krauss, "Israel stops return of thousands to northern Gaza over ceasefire dispute," <a href="#">csmirror.com</a> , 1/26/2025	<b>Israel Blocks Palestinian Return, Kills 2 Palestinians Amid Ceasefire Dispute:</b> "Israel kept thousands of Palestinians from returning to their homes in northern Gaza on Sunday as it accused Hamas of violating a fragile ceasefire by changing the order of hostages it has released. Local health officials said Israeli forces fired on the crowd, killing two people and wounding nine."
1061	1/27/2025 "Israel lets tens of thousands of Palestinians start returning to northern Gaza as ceasefire holds," <a href="#">cbsnews.com</a> , 1/27/2025	<b>Palestinians Return to Gaza Strip:</b> "Tens of thousands of Palestinians returned to the most heavily destroyed part of the Gaza Strip on Monday as Israel lifted its closure of the north for the first time since the early weeks of the 15-month war with Hamas in accordance with a fragile ceasefire. ... The opening was delayed for two days over a dispute between Hamas and Israel, which said the militant group had changed the order of the hostages it released in exchange for hundreds of Palestinian prisoners. Mediators resolved the dispute overnight."
1062	1/30/2025 "More Palestinian prisoners released after delay from chaotic handover of Israeli hostages," <a href="#">pbs.org</a> , updated 1/30/2025	<b>Hamas Releases 8 Hostages:</b> "Eight more hostages were freed from the Gaza Strip by Hamas-led militants on Thursday in a sometimes chaotic process that briefly delayed Israel's release of 110 Palestinian prisoners and underscored the fragility of the ceasefire that began earlier this month. The swaps of hostages for prisoners are a key part of a ceasefire agreement aimed at ending the deadliest and most destructive war ever fought between Israel and Hamas. Militants are still holding dozens more hostages abducted in the Hamas-led attack on Oct. 7, 2023, that ignited the war."
1063	2/1/2025 Aleks Phillips, Alice Cuddy, "Three Israeli hostages and dozens of Palestinian prisoners released," <a href="#">bbc.com</a> , 2/1/2025	<b>Hamas Releases 3 Israeli Hostages:</b> "Three Israeli hostages being held by Hamas in Gaza were released from captivity on Saturday, in exchange for 183 Palestinian prisoners held by Israel. ..."

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1064	2/4/2025 Franco Ordoñez, Deepa Shivaram "Trump says he wants the U.S. to take ownership of the Gaza Strip," <a href="https://www.npr.org">npr.org</a> , updated 2/4/2025	<b>Trump Suggests U.S. Ownership, Redevelopment of Gaza Strip:</b> "President Trump and Israeli leader Benjamin Netanyahu met Tuesday at the White House where Trump floated the idea of the U.S. taking ownership of the Gaza Strip and redeveloping the territory. During a press conference between the two leaders, Trump said they talked about relocating some 1.8 million Palestinians and leveling the Gaza Strip, which he suggested could become the 'Riviera of the Middle East' under U.S. ownership. 'We'll own it and be responsible for dismantling all of the dangerous unexploded bombs and other weapons on the site,' Trump said as Netanyahu looked on. 'Level the site, and get rid of the destroyed buildings. Level it out, create an economic development.'"
1065	2/18/2025 Kareem Khadder and Irene Nasser, "Israel demolishes West Bank apartment buildings as military campaign displaces tens of thousands of Palestinians," <a href="https://www.cnn.com">cnn.com</a> , 2/19/2025	<b>Israeli Forces Demolish Refugee Camp, Displaces Thousands in Operation:</b> "Israeli forces demolished more than a dozen apartment buildings at a refugee camp in the occupied West Bank on Tuesday, a Palestinian official told CNN, the latest move in a military operation that has displaced tens of thousands of Palestinians."
1066	2/24/2025 Josh Marcus, "Trump rescinds Biden policy meant to block U.S. arms from being used in war crimes," <a href="https://www.aol.com">aol.com</a> , 2/24/2025	<b>Israel-Hamas War:</b> "...a civilian death toll that's included an estimated 46,000 Palestinians and over 1,100 Israelis."
1067	3/9/2025 Jon Donnison, "Israel cuts off electricity supply to Gaza, minister says," <a href="https://www.bbc.com">bbc.com</a> , 3/9/2025	<b>Israel Orders Gaza's Electricity Cut Off:</b> "Israel ordered all of Gaza's electricity supply to be cut off on Sunday in an effort to pressure Hamas into releasing the remaining Israeli hostages held in the territory. Energy minister Eli Cohen's announcement came a week after Israel cut off all aid supplies to the territory, which has a population of more than two million people. In a video statement on Sunday, Cohen said: 'We will use all the tools at our disposal to bring back the hostages and ensure that Hamas is no longer in Gaza the day after [the war].' The decision to cut electricity is expected to primarily affect the operation of desalination plants, which are crucial for providing clean drinking water. The government said it has not ruled out cutting off water supplies."
1068	3/18/2025 Wafaa Shurafa, Josef Federman, and Samy Magdy, "Netanyahu says Israeli strikes across Gaza that killed hundreds are 'only the beginning'," <a href="https://www.apnews.com">apnews.com</a> , 3/18/2025	<b>Israeli Airstrikes Kill More Than 400 Palestinians:</b> "Israel launched airstrikes across the Gaza Strip early Tuesday that killed more than 400 Palestinians, local health officials said. ... Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu ordered the strikes after Hamas refused Israeli demands to free half of the remaining hostages as a precondition for extending the ceasefire. Israel's deadliest bombardment of the territory in the 17-month war killed mostly women and children, according to the Gaza Health Ministry."
1069	3/25/2025 Anat Peled and Omar Abdel-Baqui, "Oscar-Winning Palestinian Film Director Released After Being Attacked by Israeli Settlers and Detained," <a href="https://www.wsj.com">wsj.com</a> , 3/25/2025	<b>Palestinian Co-director of Oscar-Winning Film Attacked by Israeli Settlers:</b> "A Palestinian co-director of an Oscar-winning film was released from Israeli custody on Tuesday after he was attacked by Israeli settlers in the West Bank and then detained and blindfolded by Israeli forces, said his lawyer.  Settlers on Monday descended on the West Bank village of Susiya, the hometown of Hamdan Ballal, a co-director of 'No Other Land,' according to witnesses and footage. Ballal, who was breaking the Ramadan fast at the time, was beaten by settlers and injured, said his lawyer, Lea Tsemel. ..."
1070	4/7/2025 "Israel strikes Gaza as Netanyahu heads to U.S.," <a href="https://www.latimes.com">latimes.com</a> , 4/7/2025	<b>Israelis Kill 32 Palestinians; Netanyahu to Meet Trump:</b> "Israeli strikes on the Gaza Strip killed at least 32 people, including more than a dozen women and children, local health officials said Sunday, as Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu headed to the United States to meet with President Trump about the war. ... The war in Gaza has sparked a surge of violence in the West Bank, with Israel's military carrying out military operations that have killed hundreds of Palestinians and displaced tens of thousands. There has been a rise in settler violence as well as Palestinian attacks on Israelis."
1071	4/16/2025 "Updates: 15 killed in Israeli attack on tents for displaced	<b>Israelis Kill 15 Palestinians:</b> "15 killed in Israeli attack on tents for displaced Palestinians"

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	A. Event Date(s)	B. Event / Excerpt
	Palestinians," aljazeera.com, 4/16/2025	
1072	5/4/2025 "As Gaza Siege Grinds On, Gazan Children Go Hungry and Patients Die," nytimes.com, 5/4/2025	<b>Israel Says Gaza Aid Blocked Until Hostages Released:</b> "It has been more than 60 days since Israel ordered a halt to all humanitarian aid entering Gaza — no food, fuel or even medicine. ... Israel says it will not relent until Hamas releases the hostages it still holds after a two-month cease-fire collapsed in March. It has argued that its blockade is lawful, and that Gaza still has enough available provisions. But humanitarian groups and European officials accuse Israel of using aid as a 'political tool'
1073	5/6/2025 "No sense in Gaza ceasefire talks amid Israel's 'hunger war': Hamas," aljazeera.com, 5/6/2025	<b>Hamas Declines Further Negotiations Citing "Crimes of Hunger":</b> "Hamas will no longer engage in ceasefire negotiations with Israel, seeing no point in doing so 'as long as the hunger war and extermination war' continues on the Gaza Strip, according to the Palestinian group's senior official. Basem Naim told the AFP news agency on Tuesday that the international community must pressure the government of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to end the 'crimes of hunger, thirst, and killings' in Gaza."
1074	5/12/2025 Victoria Bisset, "Who are the hostages believed to still be alive in Gaza?" washingtonpost.com, updated 5/13/2025	<b>Hamas Releases Last U.S. Hostage, 23 Presumed Alive:</b> "The last known living American hostage in the Gaza Strip, 21-year-old Edan Alexander, was released ... The shattering of the Israel-Hamas ceasefire in March leaves uncertain the futures of the remaining hostages, of which 23 are presumed to still be alive in Gaza."
1075	5/12/2025 "Gaza: Starvation looms for one in five people, say food security experts," un.org, 5/12/2025	<b>Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Says Gaza Goods Running Out:</b> "Goods indispensable for people's survival are either depleted or expected to run out in the coming weeks...The entire population is facing high levels of acute food insecurity," said the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) platform.  In its latest update, the IPC estimated that one in five people in Gaza – 500,000 – faces starvation. Prices have soared for basics such as a 25 kilogramme sack of wheat flour, which now costs between \$235 and \$520, representing a 3,000 per cent price spike since February. 'In a scenario of a protracted and large-scale military operation and continuation of the humanitarian and commercial blockade, there would be a critical lack of access to supplies and services that are essential to survival,' the IPC said."
1076	5/13/2025 "LIVE: Israel kills 28 at Gaza hospital; Trump says working to end war," aljazeera.com, 5/14/2025	<b>Israelis Kill At Least 28 Palestinians:</b> "Israeli forces bomb the European Hospital in southern Gaza, killing at least 28 people and wounding dozens more, hours after attacking the nearby Nasser Hospital and killing a journalist who was receiving medical treatment there."
1077	5/13/2025 "LIVE: Israel kills 28 at Gaza hospital; Trump says working to end war," aljazeera.com, 5/14/2025	<b>UN OCHA Head Says Organizations "Desperate" to Resume Aid:</b> "The head of the UN's humanitarian agency, OCHA, said aid organisations are 'desperate to resume humanitarian aid at scale across Gaza' after no 'food, medicine, water or tents' have entered the enclave 'for more than 10 weeks'."
1078	5/13/2025 "Netanyahu says 'no way' Israel ends Gaza war until Hamas is defeated," pbs.org, 5/13/2025	<b>Netanyahu Says No Halt to War:</b> "Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu says there is 'no way' Israel will halt its war in Gaza, even if a deal is reached to release more hostages."
1079	6/3/2025 Patrick Kingsley, Rawan Sheikh Ahmad, Iyad Abuheweila and Aaron Boxerman, "Israeli Soldiers Open Fire Near Gaza Aid Site. Gaza Officials Say 27 Are Killed," nytimes.com, 6/3/2025	<b>Israelis Kill At Least 27 Palestinians:</b> "Israeli soldiers opened fire Tuesday morning near crowds of Palestinians walking toward a new food distribution site in southern Gaza, the Israeli military said. The Red Cross and Gaza health ministry said at least 27 people had been killed."



# Appendix B:

## UN Resolution 181, November 29, 1947

Text from the UN:

“Resolution 181 (II). Future government of Palestine<sup>40</sup>

A

The General Assembly,

Having met in special session at the request of the mandatory Power to constitute and instruct a special committee to prepare for the consideration of the question of the future government of Palestine at the second regular session;

Having constituted a Special Committee and instructed it to investigate all questions and issues relevant to the problem of Palestine, and to prepare proposals for the solution of the problem, and

Having received and examined the report of the Special Committee (document A/364) [1/ 1/ See Official Records of the second session of the General Assembly, Supplement No. 11, Volumes I-IV.] including a number of unanimous recommendations and a plan of partition with economic union approved by the majority of the Special Committee,

Considers that the present situation in Palestine is one which is likely to impair the general welfare and friendly relations among nations;

Takes note of the declaration by the mandatory Power that it plans to complete its evacuation of Palestine by 1 August 1948;

Recommends to the United Kingdom, as the mandatory Power for Palestine, and to all other Members of the United Nations the adoption and implementation, with regard to the future government of Palestine, of the Plan of Partition with Economic Union set out below;

Requests that

(a)The Security Council take the necessary measures as provided for in the plan for its implementation;

(b)The Security Council consider, if circumstances during the transitional period require such consideration, whether the situation in Palestine constitutes a threat to the peace. If it decides that such a threat exists, and in order to maintain international peace and security, the Security Council should supplement the authorization of the General Assembly by taking measures, under Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter, to empower the United Nations Commission, as provided in this resolution, to exercise in Palestine the functions which are assigned to it by this resolution;

(c)The Security Council determine as a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, in accordance with Article 39 of the Charter, any attempt to alter by force the settlement envisaged by this resolution;

(d)The Trusteeship Council be informed of the responsibilities envisaged for it in this plan;

Calls upon the inhabitants of Palestine to take such steps as may be necessary on their part to put this plan into effect;

Appeals to all Governments and all peoples to refrain from taking action which might hamper or delay the carrying out of these recommendations, and

Authorizes the Secretary-General to reimburse travel and subsistence expenses of the members of the Commission referred to in Part I, Section B, paragraph 1 below, on such basis and in such form as he may determine most appropriate in the circumstances, and to provide the Commission with the necessary staff to assist in carrying out the functions assigned to the Commission by the General Assembly.

B [2/ This resolution was adopted without reference to a Committee.]

The General Assembly

Authorizes the Secretary-General to draw from the Working Capital Fund a sum not to exceed \$2,000,000 for the purposes set forth in the last paragraph of the resolution on the future government of Palestine.

Hundred and twenty-eighth plenary meeting

29 November 1947

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<sup>40</sup> <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/auto-insert-185393/>

# *An Improbable Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict*

[At its hundred and twenty-eighth plenary meeting on 29 November 1947 the General Assembly, in accordance with the terms of the above resolution [181 A], elected the following members of the United Nations Commission on Palestine: Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Panama and Philippines.]

## PLAN OF PARTITION WITH ECONOMIC UNION

### PART I

#### Future constitution and government of Palestine

#### A. TERMINATION OF MANDATE, PARTITION AND INDEPENDENCE

1.The Mandate for Palestine shall terminate as soon as possible but in any case not later than 1 August 1948.

2.The armed forces of the mandatory Power shall be progressively withdrawn from Palestine, the withdrawal to be completed as soon as possible but in any case not later than 1 August 1948.

The mandatory Power shall advise the Commission, as far in advance as possible, of its intention to terminate the Mandate and to evacuate each area.

The mandatory Power shall use its best endeavours to ensure that an area situated in the territory of the Jewish State, including a seaport and hinterland adequate to provide facilities for a substantial immigration, shall be evacuated at the earliest possible date and in any event not later than 1 February 1948.

3.Independent Arab and Jewish States and the Special International Regime for the City of Jerusalem, set forth in part III of this plan, shall come into existence in Palestine two months after the evacuation of the armed forces of the mandatory Power has been completed but in any case not later than 1 October 1948. The boundaries of the Arab State, the Jewish State, and the City of Jerusalem shall be as described in parts II and III below.

4.The period between the adoption by the General Assembly of its recommendation on the question of Palestine and the establishment of the independence of the Arab and Jewish States shall be a transitional period.

#### B. STEPS PREPARATORY TO INDEPENDENCE

1. A Commission shall be set up consisting of one representative of each of five Member States. The Members represented on the Commission shall be elected by the General Assembly on as broad a basis, geographically and otherwise, as possible.

2.The administration of Palestine shall, as the mandatory Power withdraws its armed forces, be progressively turned over to the Commission; which shall act in conformity with the recommendations of the General Assembly, under the guidance of the Security Council. The mandatory Power shall to the fullest possible extent co-ordinate its plans for withdrawal with the plans of the Commission to take over and administer areas which have been evacuated.

In the discharge of this administrative responsibility the Commission shall have authority to issue necessary regulations and take other measures as required.

The mandatory Power shall not take any action to prevent, obstruct or delay the implementation by the Commission of the measures recommended by the General Assembly.

3.On its arrival in Palestine the Commission shall proceed to carry out measures for the establishment of the frontiers of the Arab and Jewish States and the City of Jerusalem in accordance with the general lines of the recommendations of the General Assembly on the partition of Palestine. Nevertheless, the boundaries as described in part II of this plan are to be modified in such a way that village areas as a rule will not be divided by state boundaries unless pressing reasons make that necessary.

4. The Commission, after consultation with the democratic parties and other public organizations of The Arab and Jewish States, shall select and establish in each State as rapidly as possible a Provisional Council of Government. The activities of both the Arab and Jewish Provisional Councils of Government shall be carried out under the general direction of the Commission.

If by 1 April 1948 a Provisional Council of Government cannot be selected for either of the States, or, if selected, cannot carry out its functions, the Commission shall communicate that fact to the Security Council for such action with respect to that State as the Security Council may deem proper, and to the Secretary-General for communication to the Members of the United Nations.

5.Subject to the provisions of these recommendations, during the transitional period the Provisional Councils of Government, acting under the Commission, shall have full authority in the areas under their control, including authority over matters of immigration and land regulation.

6.The Provisional Council of Government of each State acting under the Commission, shall progressively receive from the Commission full responsibility for the administration of that State in the period between the termination of the Mandate and the establishment of the State's independence.

7.The Commission shall instruct the Provisional Councils of Government of both the Arab and Jewish States, after their formation, to proceed to the establishment of administrative organs of government, central and local.

8.The Provisional Council of Government of each State shall, within the shortest time possible, recruit an armed militia from the residents of that State, sufficient in number to maintain internal order and to prevent frontier clashes.

## Chapter Number and Title

This armed militia in each State shall, for operational purposes, be under the command of Jewish or Arab officers resident in that State, but general political and military control, including the choice of the militia's High Command, shall be exercised by the Commission.

9. The Provisional Council of Government of each State shall, not later than two months after the withdrawal of the armed forces of the mandatory Power, hold elections to the Constituent Assembly which shall be conducted on democratic lines.

The election regulations in each State shall be drawn up by the Provisional Council of Government and approved by the Commission. Qualified voters for each State for this election shall be persons over eighteen years of age who are: (a) Palestinian citizens residing in that State and (b) Arabs and Jews residing in the State, although not Palestinian citizens, who, before voting, have signed a notice of intention to become citizens of such State.

Arabs and Jews residing in the City of Jerusalem who have signed a notice of intention to become citizens, the Arabs of the Arab State and the Jews of the Jewish State, shall be entitled to vote in the Arab and Jewish States respectively.

Women may vote and be elected to the Constituent Assemblies.

During the transitional period no Jew shall be permitted to establish residence in the area of the proposed Arab State, and no Arab shall be permitted to establish residence in the area of the proposed Jewish State, except by special leave of the Commission.

10. The Constituent Assembly of each State shall draft a democratic constitution for its State and choose a provisional government to succeed the Provisional Council of Government appointed by the Commission. The constitutions of the States shall embody chapters 1 and 2 of the Declaration provided for in section C below and include inter alia provisions for:

(a) Establishing in each State a legislative body elected by universal suffrage and by secret ballot on the basis of proportional representation, and an executive body responsible to the legislature;

(b) Settling all international disputes in which the State may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered;

(c) Accepting the obligation of the State to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;

(d) Guaranteeing to all persons equal and non-discriminatory rights in civil, political, economic and religious matters and the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of religion, language, speech and publication, education, assembly and association;

(e) Preserving freedom of transit and visit for all residents and citizens of the other State in Palestine and the City of Jerusalem, subject to considerations of national security, provided that each State shall control residence within its borders.

11. The Commission shall appoint a preparatory economic commission of three members to make whatever arrangements are possible for economic co-operation, with a view to establishing, as soon as practicable, the Economic Union and the Joint Economic Board, as provided in section D below.

12. During the period between the adoption of the recommendations on the question of Palestine by the General Assembly and the termination of the Mandate, the mandatory Power in Palestine shall maintain full responsibility for administration in areas from which it has not withdrawn its armed forces. The Commission shall assist the mandatory Power in the carrying out of these functions. Similarly the mandatory Power shall co-operate with the Commission in the execution of its functions.

13. With a view to ensuring that there shall be continuity in the functioning of administrative services and that, on the withdrawal of the armed forces of the mandatory Power, the whole administration shall be in the charge of the Provisional Councils and the Joint Economic Board, respectively, acting under the Commission, there shall be a progressive transfer, from the mandatory Power to the Commission, of responsibility for all the functions of government, including that of maintaining law and order in the areas from which the forces of the mandatory Power have been withdrawn.

14. The Commission shall be guided in its activities by the recommendations of the General Assembly and by such instructions as the Security Council may consider necessary to issue.

The measures taken by the Commission, within the recommendations of the General Assembly, shall become immediately effective unless the Commission has previously received contrary instructions from the Security Council.

The Commission shall render periodic monthly progress reports, or more frequently if desirable, to the Security Council.

15. The Commission shall make its final report to the next regular session of the General Assembly and to the Security Council simultaneously.

### C. DECLARATION

A declaration shall be made to the United Nations by the provisional government of each proposed State before independence. It shall contain inter alia the following clauses:

#### General Provision

The stipulations contained in the declaration are recognized as fundamental laws of the State and no law, regulation or official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation or official action prevail over them.

# *An Improbable Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict*

## Chapter 1

### Holy Places, religious buildings and sites

1.Existing rights in respect of Holy Places and religious buildings or sites shall not be denied or impaired.

2.In so far as Holy Places are concerned, the liberty of access, visit and transit shall be guaranteed, in conformity with existing rights, to all residents and citizens of the other State and of the City of Jerusalem, as well as to aliens, without distinction as to nationality, subject to requirements of national security, public order and decorum.

Similarly, freedom of worship shall be guaranteed in conformity with existing rights, subject to the maintenance of public order and decorum.

3.Holy Places and religious buildings or sites shall be preserved. No act shall be permitted which may in any way impair their sacred character. If at any time it appears to the Government that any particular Holy Place, religious building or site is in need of urgent repair, the Government may call upon the community or communities concerned to carry out such repair. The Government may carry it out itself at the expense of the community or communities concerned if no action is taken within a reasonable time.

4.No taxation shall be levied in respect of any Holy Place, religious building or site which was exempt from taxation on the date of the creation of the State.

No change in the incidence of such taxation shall be made which would either discriminate between the owners or occupiers of Holy Places, religious buildings or sites, or would place such owners or occupiers in a position less favourable in relation to the general incidence of taxation than existed at the time of the adoption of the Assembly's recommendations.

5.The Governor of the City of Jerusalem shall have the right to determine whether the provisions of the Constitution of the State in relation to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites within the borders of the State and the religious rights appertaining thereto, are being properly applied and respected, and to make decisions on the basis of existing rights in cases of disputes which may arise between the different religious communities or the rites of a religious community with respect to such places, buildings and sites. He shall receive full co-operation and such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of his functions in the State.

## Chapter 2

### Religious and Minority Rights

1.Freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, shall be ensured to all.

2.No discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants on the ground of race, religion, language or sex.

3.All persons within the jurisdiction of the State shall be entitled to equal protection of the laws.

4.The family law and personal status of the various minorities and their religious interests, including endowments, shall be respected.

5.Except as may be required for the maintenance of public order and good government, no measure shall be taken to obstruct or interfere with the enterprise of religious or charitable bodies of all faiths or to discriminate against any representative or member of these bodies on the ground of his religion or nationality.

6.The State shall ensure adequate primary and secondary education for the Arab and Jewish minority, respectively, in its own language and its cultural traditions.

The right of each community to maintain its own schools for the education of its own members in its own language, while conforming to such educational requirements of a general nature as the State may impose, shall not be denied or impaired. Foreign educational establishments shall continue their activity on the basis of their existing rights.

7. No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any citizen of the State of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the Press or in publications of any kind, or at public meetings. [3/ The following stipulation shall be added to the declaration concerning the Jewish State: "In the Jewish State adequate facilities shall be given to Arab-speaking citizens for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, in the legislature, before the Courts and in the administration."]

8. No expropriation of land owned by an Arab in the Jewish State (by a Jew in the Arab State) [4/ In the declaration concerning the Arab State, the words "by an Arab in the Jewish State" should be replaced by the words "by a Jew in the Arab State".] shall be allowed except for public purposes. In all cases of expropriation full compensation as fixed by the Supreme Court shall be paid previous to dispossession.

## Chapter 3

### Citizenship, international conventions and financial obligations

1.Citizenship. Palestinian citizens residing in Palestine outside the City of Jerusalem, as well as Arabs and Jews who, not holding Palestinian citizenship, reside in Palestine outside the City of Jerusalem shall, upon the recognition of independence, become citizens of the State in which they are resident and enjoy full civil and political rights. Persons over the age of eighteen years may opt, within one year from the date of recognition of independence of the State in which they reside, for citizenship of the other State, providing that no Arab residing in the area of the proposed Arab State shall have the right to opt for citizenship in the proposed Jewish State and no Jew residing in the proposed Jewish State shall have the right to opt for citizenship in the proposed Arab State. The exercise of this right of option will be taken to include the wives and children under eighteen years of age of persons so opting.

Arabs residing in the area of the proposed Jewish State and Jews residing in the area of the proposed Arab State who have signed a notice of intention to opt for citizenship of the other State shall be eligible to vote in the elections to the Constituent Assembly of that State, but not in the elections to the Constituent Assembly of the State in which they reside.



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2. International conventions. (a) The State shall be bound by all the international agreements and conventions, both general and special, to which Palestine has become a party. Subject to any right of denunciation provided for therein, such agreements and conventions shall be respected by the State throughout the period for which they were concluded.

(b) Any dispute about the applicability and continued validity of international conventions or treaties signed or adhered to by the mandatory Power on behalf of Palestine shall be referred to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

3. Financial obligations. (a) The State shall respect and fulfil all financial obligations of whatever nature assumed on behalf of Palestine by the mandatory Power during the exercise of the Mandate and recognized by the State. This provision includes the right of public servants to pensions, compensation or gratuities.

(b) These obligations shall be fulfilled through participation in the Joint economic Board in respect of those obligations applicable to Palestine as a whole, and individually in respect of those applicable to, and fairly apportionable between, the States.

(c) A Court of Claims, affiliated with the Joint Economic Board, and composed of one member appointed by the United Nations, one representative of the United Kingdom and one representative of the State concerned, should be established. Any dispute between the United Kingdom and the State respecting claims not recognized by the latter should be referred to that Court.

(d) Commercial concessions granted in respect of any part of Palestine prior to the adoption of the resolution by the General Assembly shall continue to be valid according to their terms, unless modified by agreement between the concession-holder and the State.

### Chapter 4

#### Miscellaneous provisions

1. The provisions of chapters 1 and 2 of the declaration shall be under the guarantee of the United Nations, and no modifications shall be made in them without the assent of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Any Member of the United Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the General Assembly any infraction or danger of infraction of any of these stipulations, and the General Assembly may thereupon make such recommendations as it may deem proper in the circumstances.

2. Any dispute relating to the application or the interpretation of this declaration shall be referred, at the request of either party, to the International Court of Justice, unless the parties agree to another mode of settlement.

#### D. ECONOMIC UNION AND TRANSIT

1. The Provisional Council of Government of each State shall enter into an undertaking with respect to economic union and transit. This undertaking shall be drafted by the commission provided for in section B, paragraph 1, utilizing to the greatest possible extent the advice and co-operation of representative organizations and bodies from each of the proposed States. It shall contain provisions to establish the Economic Union of Palestine and provide for other matters of common interest. If by 1 April 1948 the Provisional Councils of Government have not entered into the undertaking, the undertaking shall be put into force by the Commission.

#### The Economic Union of Palestine

2. The objectives of the Economic Union of Palestine shall be:

(a) A customs union;

(b) A joint currency system providing for a single foreign exchange rate;

(c) Operation in the common interest on a non-discriminatory basis of railways; inter-State highways; postal, telephone and telegraphic services, and port and airports involved in international trade and commerce;

(d) Joint economic development, especially in respect of irrigation, land reclamation and soil conservation;

(e) Access for both States and for the City of Jerusalem on a non-discriminatory basis to water and power facilities.

3. There shall be established a Joint Economic Board, which shall consist of three representatives of each of the two States and three foreign members appointed by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The foreign members shall be appointed in the first instance for a term of three years; they shall serve as individuals and not as representatives of States.

4. The functions of the Joint Economic Board shall be to implement either directly or by delegation the measures necessary to realize the objectives of the Economic Union. It shall have all powers of organization and administration necessary to fulfil its functions.

5. The States shall bind themselves to put into effect the decisions of the Joint Economic Board. The Board's decisions shall be taken by a majority vote.

6. In the event of failure of a State to take the necessary action the Board may, by a vote of six members, decide to withhold an appropriate portion of that part of the customs revenue to which the State in question is entitled under the Economic Union. Should the State persist in its failure to co-operate, the Board may decide by a simple majority vote upon such further sanctions, including disposition of funds which it has withheld, as it may deem appropriate.

7. In relation to economic development, the functions of the Board shall be the planning, investigation and encouragement of joint development projects, but it shall not undertake such projects except with the assent of both States and the City of Jerusalem, in the event that Jerusalem is directly involved in the development project.

## *An Improbable Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict*

8. In regard to the joint currency system the currencies circulating in the two States and the City of Jerusalem shall be issued under the authority of the Joint Economic Board, which shall be the sole issuing authority and which shall determine the reserves to be held against such currencies.

9. So far as is consistent with paragraph 2 (b) above, each State may operate its own central bank, control its own fiscal and credit policy, its foreign exchange receipts and expenditures, the grant of import licenses, and may conduct international financial operations on its own faith and credit. During the first two years after the termination of the Mandate, the Joint Economic Board shall have the authority to take such measures as may be necessary to ensure that—to the extent that the total foreign exchange revenues of the two States from the export of goods and services permit, and provided that each State takes appropriate measures to conserve its own foreign exchange resources—each State shall have available, in any twelve months' period, foreign exchange sufficient to assure the supply of quantities of imported goods and services for consumption in its territory equivalent to the quantities of such goods and services consumed in that territory in the twelve months' period ending 31 December 1947.

10. All economic authority not specifically vested in the Joint Economic Board is reserved to each State.

11. There shall be a common customs tariff with complete freedom of trade between the States, and between the States and the City of Jerusalem.

12. The tariff schedules shall be drawn up by a Tariff Commission, consisting of representatives of each of the States in equal numbers, and shall be submitted to the Joint Economic Board for approval by a majority vote. In case of disagreement in the Tariff Commission, the Joint Economic Board shall arbitrate the points of difference. In the event that the Tariff Commission fails to draw up any schedule by a date to be fixed, the Joint Economic Board shall determine the tariff schedule.

13. The following items shall be a first charge on the customs and other common revenue of the Joint Economic Board:

(a) The expenses of the customs service and of the operation of the joint services;

(b) The administrative expenses of the Joint Economic Board;

(c) The financial obligations of the Administration of Palestine consisting of:

(i) The service of the outstanding public debt;

(ii) The cost of superannuation benefits, now being paid or falling due in the future, in accordance with the rules and to the extent established by paragraph 3 of chapter 3 above.

14. After these obligations have been met in full, the surplus revenue from the customs and other common services shall be divided in the following manner: not less than 5 per cent and not more than 10 per cent to the City of Jerusalem; the residue shall be allocated to each State by the Joint Economic Board equitably, with the objective of maintaining a sufficient and suitable level of government and social services in each State, except that the share of either State shall not exceed the amount of that State's contribution to the revenues of the Economic Union by more than approximately four million pounds in any year. The amount granted may be adjusted by the Board according to the price level in relation to the prices prevailing at the time of the establishment of the Union. After five years, the principles of the distribution of the joint revenues may be revised by the Joint Economic Board on a basis of equity.

15. All international conventions and treaties affecting customs tariff rates, and those communications services under the jurisdiction of the Joint Economic Board, shall be entered into by both States. In these matters, the two States shall be bound to act in accordance with the majority vote of the Joint Economic Board.

16. The Joint Economic Board shall endeavour to secure for Palestine's export fair and equal access to world markets.

17. All enterprises operated by the Joint Economic Board shall pay fair wages on a uniform basis.

### Freedom of transit and visit

18. The undertaking shall contain provisions preserving freedom of transit and visit for all residents or citizens of both States and of the City of Jerusalem, subject to security considerations; provided that each state and the City shall control residence within its borders.

### Termination, modification and interpretation of the undertaking

19. The undertaking and any treaty issuing therefrom shall remain in force for a period of ten years. It shall continue in force until notice of termination, to take effect two years thereafter, is given by either of the parties.

20. During the initial ten-year period, the undertaking and any treaty issuing therefrom may not be modified except by consent of both parties and with the approval of the General Assembly.

21. Any dispute relating to the application or the interpretation of the undertaking and any treaty issuing therefrom shall be referred, at the request of either party, to the international Court of Justice, unless the parties agree to another mode of settlement.

### E. ASSETS

1. The movable assets of the Administration of Palestine shall be allocated to the Arab and Jewish States and the City of Jerusalem on an equitable basis. Allocations should be made by the United Nations Commission referred to in section B, paragraph 1, above. Immovable assets shall become the property of the government of the territory in which they are situated.

2. During the period between the appointment of the United Nations Commission and the termination of the Mandate, the mandatory Power shall, except in respect of ordinary operations, consult with the Commission on any measure which it may contemplate involving the

# Chapter Number and Title

liquidation, disposal or encumbering of the assets of the Palestine Government, such as the accumulated treasury surplus, the proceeds of Government bond issues, State lands or any other asset.

## F. ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

When the independence of either the Arab or the Jewish State as envisaged in this plan has become effective and the declaration and undertaking, as envisaged in this plan, have been signed by either of them, sympathetic consideration should be given to its application for admission to membership in the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations.

## PART II

Boundaries [5/ The boundary lines described in part II are indicated in Annex A. The base map used in marking and describing this boundary is "Palestine 1:250000" published by the Survey of Palestine, 1946.]

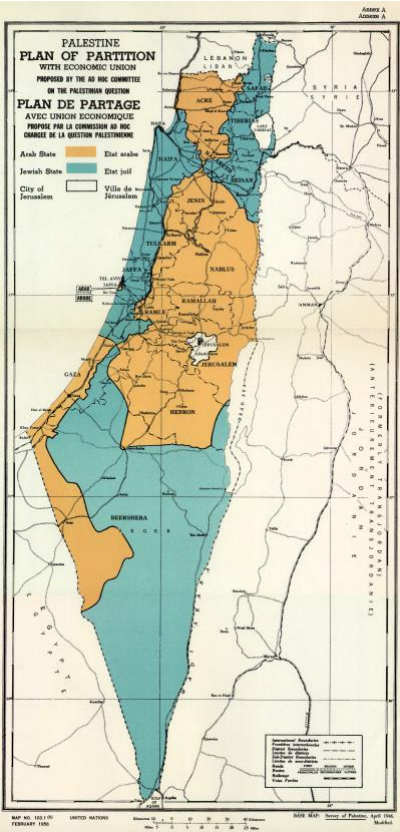
### A. THE ARAB STATE

The area of the Arab State in Western Galilee is bounded on the west by the Mediterranean and on the north by the frontier of the Lebanon from Ras en Naqura to a point north of Saliha. From there the boundary proceeds southwards, leaving the built-up area of Saliha in the Arab State, to join the southernmost point of this village. Thence it follows the western boundary line of the villages of 'Alma, Rihaniya and Teitaba, thence following the northern boundary line of Meirun village to join the Acre-Safad sub-district boundary line. It follows this line to a point west of Es Sammu'i village and joins it again at the northernmost point of Farradiya. Thence it follows the sub-district boundary line to the Acre-Safad main road. From here it follows the western boundary of Kafr I'n'an village until it reaches the Tiberias-Acre sub-district boundary line, passing to the west of the junction of the Acre-Safad and Lubiya-Kafr I'n'an roads. From south-west corner of Kafr I'n'an village the boundary line follows the western boundary of the Tiberias sub-district to a point close to the boundary line between the villages of Maghar and Eilabun, thence bulging out to the west to include as much of the eastern part of the plain of Battuf as is necessary for the reservoir proposed by the Jewish Agency for the irrigation of lands to the south and east.

The boundary rejoins the Tiberias sub-district boundary at a point on the Nazareth-Tiberias road south-east of the built-up area of Tur'an; thence it runs southwards, at first following the sub-district boundary and then passing between the Kadoorie Agricultural School and Mount Tabor, to a point due south at the base of Mount Tabor. From here it runs due west, parallel to the horizontal grid line 230, to the north-east corner of the village lands of Tel Adashim. It then runs to the north-west corner of these lands, whence it turns south and west so as to include in the Arab State the sources of the Nazareth water supply in Yafa village. On reaching Ginseiger it follows the eastern, northern and western boundaries of the lands of this village to their south-west corner, whence it proceeds in a straight line to a point on the Haifa-Afula railway on the boundary between the villages of Sarid and El Mujeidil. This is the point of intersection.

The south-western boundary of the area of the Arab State in Galilee takes a line from this point, passing northwards along the eastern boundaries of Sarid and Gevat to the north-eastern corner of Nahalal, proceeding thence across the land of Kefar ha Horesh to a central point on the southern boundary of the village of 'Ilut, thence westwards along that village boundary to the eastern boundary of Beit Lahm, thence northwards and north-eastwards along its western boundary to the north-eastern corner of Waldheim and thence north-westwards across the village lands of Shafa 'Amr to the south-eastern corner of Ramat Yohanan'. From here it runs due north-north-east to a point on the Shafa 'Amr-Haifa road, west of its junction with the road to I'Billin. From there it proceeds north-east to a point on the southern boundary of I'Billin situated to the west of the I'Billin-Birwa road. Thence along that boundary to its westernmost point, whence it turns to the north, follows across the village land of Tamra to the north-westernmost corner and along the western boundary of Julis until it reaches the Acre-Safad road. It then runs westwards along the southern side of the Safad-Acre road to the Galilee-Haifa District boundary, from which point it follows that boundary to the sea.

The boundary of the hill country of Samaria and Judea starts on the Jordan River at the Wadi Malih south-east of Beisan and runs due west to meet the Beisan-Jericho road and then follows the western side of that road in a north-westerly direction to the junction of the boundaries of the sub-districts of Beisan, Nablus, and Jenin. From that point it follows the Nablus-Jenin sub-district boundary westwards for a distance of about three kilometres and then turns north-westwards, passing to the east of the built-up areas of the villages of Jalbun and Faqu'a, to the boundary of the sub-districts of Jenin and Beisan at a point north-east of Nuris. Thence it proceeds first north-westwards to a point due north of the built-up area of Zir'in and then westwards to the Afula-Jenin railway, thence north-westwards along the district boundary line to the point of intersection on the Hejaz railway. From here the boundary runs south-westwards, including the built-up area and some of the land of the village of Kh.Lid in the Arab State to cross the Haifa-Jenin road at a point on the district boundary between Haifa and Samaria west of El Mansi. It follows this boundary to the southernmost point of the village of El Buteimat. From here it follows the northern and eastern



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boundaries of the village of Ar'ara, rejoining the Haifa-Samaria district boundary at Wadi' Ara, and thence proceeding south-south-westwards in an approximately straight line joining up with the western boundary of Qaqun to a point east of the railway line on the eastern boundary of Qaqun village. From here it runs along the railway line some distance to the east of it to a point just east of the Tulkarm railway station. Thence the boundary follows a line half-way between the railway and the Tulkarm-Qalqiliya-Jaluliya and Ras el Ein road to a point just east of Ras el Ein station, whence it proceeds along the railway some distance to the east of it to the point on the railway line south of the junction of the Haifa-Lydda and Beit Nabala lines, whence it proceeds along the southern border of Lydda airport to its south-west corner, thence in a south-westerly direction to a point just west of the built-up area of Sarafand el'Amar, whence it turns south, passing just to the west of the built-up area of Abu el Fadil to the north-east corner of the lands of Beer Ya'Aqov. (The boundary line should be so demarcated as to allow direct access from the Arab State to the airport.) Thence the boundary line follows the western and southern boundaries of Ramle village, to the north-east corner of El Na'ana village, thence in a straight line to the southernmost point of El Barriya, along the eastern boundary of that village and the southern boundary of 'Innaba village. Thence it turns north to follow the southern side of the Jaffa-Jerusalem road until El Qubab, whence it follows the road to the boundary of Abu Shusha. It runs along the eastern boundaries of Abu Shusha, Seidun, Hulda to the southernmost point of Hulda, thence westwards in a straight line to the north-eastern corner of Umm Kalkha, thence following the northern boundaries of Umm Kalkha, Qazaza and the northern and western boundaries of Mukhezim to the Gaza District boundary and thence runs across the village lands of El Mismiya, El Kabira, and Yasur to the southern point of intersection, which is midway between the built-up areas of Yasur and Batani Sharqi.

From the southern point of intersection the boundary lines run north-westwards between the villages of Gan Yavne and Barqa to the sea at a point half way between Nabi Yunis and Minat el Qila, and south-eastwards to a point west of Qastina, whence it turns in a south-westerly direction, passing to the east of the built-up areas of Es Sawafir, Es Sharqiya and Ibdis. From the south-east corner of Ibdis village it runs to a point south-west of the built-up area of Beit 'Afia, crossing the Hebron-El Majdal road just to the west of the built-up area of Iraq Suweidan. Thence it proceeds southwards along the western village boundary of El Faluja to the Beersheba sub-district boundary. It then runs across the tribal lands of 'Arab el Jubarat to a point on the boundary between the sub-districts of Beersheba and Hebron north of Kh. Khuweilifa, whence it proceeds in a south-westerly direction to a point on the Beersheba-Gaza main road two kilometres to the north-west of the town. It then turns south-eastwards to reach Wadi Sab' at a point situated one kilometre to the west of it. From here it turns north-eastwards and proceeds along Wadi Sab' and along the Beersheba-Hebron road for a distance of one kilometre, whence it turns eastwards and runs in a straight line to Kh. Kuseifa to join the Beersheba-Hebron sub-district boundary. It then follows the Beersheba-Hebron boundary eastwards to a point north of Ras Ez Zuweira, only departing from it so as to cut across the base of the indentation between vertical grid lines 150 and 160.

About five kilometres north-east of Ras ez Zuweira it turns north, excluding from the Arab State a strip along the coast of the Dead Sea not more than seven kilometres in depth, as far as Ein Geddi, whence it turns due east to join the Transjordan frontier in the Dead Sea.

The northern boundary of the Arab section of the coastal plain runs from a point between Minat el Qila and Nabi Yunis, passing between the built-up areas of Gan Yavne and Barqa to the point of intersection. From here it turns south-westwards, running across the lands of Batani Sharqi, along the eastern boundary of the lands of Beit Daras and across the lands of Julis, leaving the built-up areas of Batani Sharqi and Julis to the westwards, as far as the north-west corner of the lands of Beit Tima. Thence it runs east of El Jiya across the village lands of El Barbara along the eastern boundaries of the villages of Beit Jirja, Deir Suneid and Dimra. From the south-east corner of Dimra the boundary passes across the lands of Beit Hanun, leaving the Jewish lands of Nir-Am to the eastwards. From the south-east corner of Dimra the boundary passes across the lands of Beit Hanun, leaving the Jewish lands of Nir-Am to the eastwards. From the south-east corner of Beit Hanun the line runs south-west to a point south of the parallel grid line 100, then turns north-west for two kilometres, turning again in a south-westerly direction and continuing in an almost straight line to the north-west corner of the village lands of Kirbet Ikha'a. From there it follows the boundary line of this village to its southernmost point. It then runs in a southerly direction along the vertical grid line 90 to its junction with the horizontal grid line 70. It then turns north-eastwards to Kh. el Ruheiba and then proceeds in a southerly direction to a point known as El Baha, beyond which it crosses the Beersheba-El 'Auja main road to the west of Kh. el Mushrif. From there it joins Wadi El Zaiyat just to the west of El Subeita. From there it turns to the north-east and then to the south-east following this Wadi and passes to the east of 'Abda to join Wadi Nafkh. It then bulges to the south-west along Wadi Nafkh. It then bulges to the south-west along Wadi Nafkh, Wadi Ajrim and Wadi Lassan to the point where Wadi Lassan crosses the Egyptian frontier.

The area of the Arab enclave of Jaffa consists of that part of the town-planning area of Jaffa which lies to the west of the Jewish quarters lying south of Tel-Aviv, to the west of the continuation of Herzl street up to its junction with the Jaffa-Jerusalem road, to the south-west of the section of the Jaffa-Jerusalem road lying south-east of that junction, to the west of Miqve Israel lands, to the north-west of Holon local council area, to the north of the line linking up the north-west corner of Holon with the north-east corner of Bat Yam local council area and to the north of Bat Yam local council area. The question of Karton quarter will be decided by the Boundary Commission, bearing in mind among other considerations the desirability of including the smallest possible number of its Arab inhabitants and the largest possible number of its Jewish inhabitants in the Jewish State.

### **B. THE JEWISH STATE**

The north-eastern sector of the Jewish State (Eastern) Galilee) is bounded on the north and west by the Lebanese frontier and on the east by the frontiers of Syria and Transjordan. It includes the whole of the Hula Basin, Lake Tiberias, the whole of the Beisan sub-district, the boundary line being extended to the crest of the Gilboa mountains and the Wadi Malih. From there the Jewish State extends north-west, following the boundary described in respect of the Arab State.

The Jewish Section of the coastal plain extends from a point between Minat et Qila and Nabi Yunis in the Gaza sub-district and includes the towns of Haifa and Tel-Aviv, leaving Jaffa as an enclave of the Arab State. The eastern frontier of the Jewish State follows the boundary described in respect of the Arab State.

The Beersheba area comprises the whole of the Beersheba sub-district, including the Negeb and the eastern part of the Gaza sub-district, but excluding the town of Beersheba and those areas described in respect of the Arab State. It includes also a strip of land along the Dead Sea stretching from the Beersheba-Hebron sub-district boundary line to Ein Geddi, as described in respect of the Arab State.

### **C. THE CITY OF JERUSALEM**

The boundaries of the City of Jerusalem are as defined in the recommendations on the City of Jerusalem. (See Part III, Section B, below).

## Chapter Number and Title

### PART III

#### City of Jerusalem

##### A. SPECIAL REGIME

The City of Jerusalem shall be established as a corpus separatum under a special international regime and shall be administered by the United Nations. The Trusteeship Council shall be designated to discharge the responsibilities of the Administering Authority on behalf of the United Nations.

##### B. BOUNDARIES OF THE CITY

The City of Jerusalem shall include the present municipality of Jerusalem plus the surrounding villages and towns, the most eastern of which shall be Abu Dis; the most southern, Bethlehem; the most western, Ein Karim (including also the built-up area of Motsa); and the most northern Shu'fat, as indicated on the attached sketch-map (annex B).

##### C. STATUTE OF THE CITY

The Trusteeship Council shall, within five months of the approval of the present plan, elaborate and approve a detailed Statute of the City which shall contain inter alia the substance of the following provisions:

1. Government machinery; special objectives. The Administering Authority in discharging its administrative obligations shall pursue the following special objectives:

(a) To protect and to preserve the unique spiritual and religious interests located in the city of the three great monotheistic faiths throughout the world, Christian, Jewish and Moslem; to this end to ensure that order and peace, and especially religious peace, reign in Jerusalem;

(b) To foster co-operation among all the inhabitants of the city in their own interests as well as in order to encourage and support the peaceful development of the mutual relations between the two Palestinian peoples throughout the Holy Land; to promote the security, well-being and any constructive measures of development of the residents, having regard to the special circumstances and customs of the various peoples and communities.

2. Governor and administrative staff. A Governor of the City of Jerusalem shall be appointed by the Trusteeship Council and shall be responsible to it. He shall be selected on the basis of special qualifications and without regard to nationality. He shall not, however, be a citizen of either State in Palestine.

The Governor shall represent the United Nations in the City and shall exercise on their behalf all powers of administration, including the conduct of external affairs. He shall be assisted by an administrative staff classed as international officers in the meaning of Article 100 of the Charter and chosen whenever practicable from the residents of the city and of the rest of Palestine on a non-discriminatory basis. A detailed plan for the organization of the administration of the city shall be submitted by the Governor to the Trusteeship Council and duly approved by it.

3. Local autonomy. (a) The existing local autonomous units in the territory of the city (villages, townships and municipalities) shall enjoy wide powers of local government and administration.

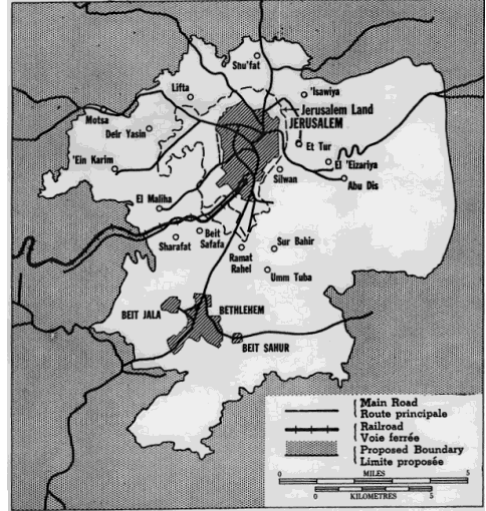
(b) The Governor shall study and submit for the consideration and decision of the Trusteeship Council a plan for the establishment of a special town units consisting respectively, of the Jewish and Arab sections of new Jerusalem. The new town units shall continue to form part of the present municipality of Jerusalem.

4. Security measures. (a) The City of Jerusalem shall be demilitarized; its neutrality shall be declared and preserved, and no para-military formations, exercises or activities shall be permitted within its borders.

(b) Should the administration of the City of Jerusalem be seriously obstructed or prevented by the non-co-operation or interference of one or more sections of the population, the Governor shall have authority to take such measures as may be necessary to restore the effective functioning of the administration.

(c) To assist in the maintenance of internal law and order and especially for the protection of the Holy Places and religious buildings and sites in the city, the Governor shall organize a special police force of adequate strength, the members of which shall be recruited outside of Palestine. The Governor shall be empowered to direct such budgetary provision as may be necessary for the maintenance of this force.

5. Legislative organization. A Legislative Council, elected by adult residents of the city irrespective of nationality on the basis of universal and secret suffrage and proportional representation, shall have powers of legislation and taxation. No legislative measures shall, however, conflict or interfere with the provisions which will be set forth in the Statute of the City, nor shall any law, regulation, or official action prevail over them. The Statute shall grant to the Governor a right of vetoing bills inconsistent with the provisions referred to in the preceding sentence. It shall also empower him to promulgate temporary ordinances in case the council fails to adopt in time a bill deemed essential to the normal functioning of the administration.



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6.Administration of justice. The Statute shall provide for the establishment of an independent judiciary system, including a court of appeal. All the inhabitants of the City shall be subject to it.

7.Economic union and economic regime. The City of Jerusalem shall be included in the Economic Union of Palestine and be bound by all stipulations of the undertaking and of any treaties issued therefrom, as well as by the decision of the Joint Economic Board. The headquarters of the Economic Board shall be established in the territory of the City.

The Statute shall provide for the regulation of economic matters not falling within the regime of the Economic Union, on the basis of equal treatment and non-discrimination for all members of the United Nations and their nationals.

8.Freedom of transit and visit; control of residents. Subject to considerations of security, and of economic welfare as determined by the Governor under the directions of the Trusteeship Council, freedom of entry into, and residence within, the borders of the City shall be guaranteed for the residents or citizens of the Arab and Jewish States. Immigration into, and residence within, the borders of the city for nationals of other States shall be controlled by the Governor under the directions of the Trusteeship Council.

9.Relations with the Arab and Jewish States. Representatives of the Arab and Jewish States shall be accredited to the Governor of the City and charged with the protection of the interests of their States and nationals in connexion with the international administration of the City.

10.Official languages. Arabic and Hebrew shall be the official languages of the city. This will not preclude the adoption of one or more additional working languages, as may be required.

11.Citizenship. All the residents shall become ipso facto citizens of the City of Jerusalem unless they opt for citizenship of the State of which they have been citizens or, if Arabs or Jews, have filed notice of intention to become citizens of the Arab or Jewish State respectively, according to part I, section B, paragraph 9, of this plan.

The Trusteeship Council shall make arrangements for consular protection of the citizens of the City outside its territory.

12.Freedoms of Citizens. (a) Subject only to the requirements of public order and morals, the inhabitants of the City shall be ensured the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of conscience, religion and worship, language, education, speech and press, assembly and association, and petition.

(b)No discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants on the grounds of race, religion, language or sex.

(c)All persons within the City shall be entitled to equal protection of the laws.

(d)The family law and personal status of the various persons and communities and their religious interests, including endowments, shall be respected.

(e)Except as may be required for the maintenance of public order and good government, no measure shall be taken to obstruct or interfere with the enterprise of religious or charitable bodies of all faiths or to discriminate against any representative or member of these bodies on the ground of his religion or nationality.

(f)The City shall ensure adequate primary and secondary education for the Arab and Jewish communities respectively, in their own languages and in accordance with their cultural traditions.

The right of each community to maintain its own schools for the education of its own members in its own language, while conforming to such educational requirements of a general nature as the City may impose, shall not be denied or impaired. Foreign educational establishments shall continue their activity on the basis of their existing rights.

(g)No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any inhabitant of the City of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the Press or in publications of any kind, or at public meetings.

13.Holy Places. (a) Existing rights in respect of Holy Places and religious buildings or sites shall not be denied or impaired.

(b)Free access to the Holy Places and religious buildings or sites and the free exercise of worship shall be secured in conformity with existing rights and subject to the requirements of public order and decorum.

(c)Holy Places and religious buildings or sites shall be preserved. No act shall be permitted which may in any way impair their sacred character. If at any time it appears to the Governor that any particular Holy Place, religious building or site is in need of urgent repair, the Governor may call upon the community or communities concerned to carry out such repair. The Governor may carry it out himself at the expense of the community or communities concerned if no action is taken within a reasonable time.

(d)No taxation shall be levied in respect of any Holy Place, religious building or site which was exempt from taxation on the date of the creation of the City. No change in the incidence of such taxation shall be made which would either discriminate between the owners or occupiers of Holy Places, religious buildings or sites, or would place such owners or occupiers in a position less favourable in relation to the general incidence of taxation than existed at the time of the adoption of the Assembly's recommendations.

14.Special powers of the Governor in respect of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites in the City and in any part of Palestine. (a) The protection of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites located in the City of Jerusalem shall be a special concern of the Governor.

(b)With relation to such places, buildings and sites in Palestine outside the city, the Governor shall determine, on the ground of powers granted to him by the Constitutions of both States, whether the provisions of the Constitutions of the Arab and Jewish States in Palestine dealing therewith and the religious rights appertaining thereto are being properly applied and respected.

(c)The Governor shall also be empowered to make decisions on the basis of existing rights in cases of disputes which may arise between the different religious communities or the rites of a religious community in respect of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites in any part of Palestine.

In this task he may be assisted by a consultative council of representatives of different denominations acting in an advisory capacity.

## Chapter Number and Title

### D. DURATION OF THE SPECIAL REGIME

The Statute elaborated by the Trusteeship Council on the aforementioned principles shall come into force not later than 1 October 1948. It shall remain in force in the first instance for a period of ten years, unless the Trusteeship Council finds it necessary to undertake a re-examination of these provisions at an earlier date. After the expiration of this period the whole scheme shall be subject to re-examination by the Trusteeship Council in the light of the experience acquired with its functioning. The residents of the City shall be then free to express by means of a referendum their wishes as to possible modifications of the regime of the City.

### PART IV

#### CAPITULATIONS

States whose nationals have in the past enjoyed in Palestine the privileges and immunities of foreigners, including the benefits of consular jurisdiction and protection, as formerly enjoyed by capitulation or usage in the Ottoman Empire, are invited to renounce any right pertaining to them to the re-establishment of such privileges and immunities in the proposed Arab and Jewish States and the City of Jerusalem.





# Appendix C:

## Plan D (Dalet)

Four Israeli military plans formulated between 1945 and 1948, known as Plans A, B, C, and D, were part of the increasing conflict between the Zionists and Palestinians.

Plan D (Dalet) is the most aggressive of the plans and is referred to in the front matter of this book.

The following are short summaries of the three plans that preceded Plan D, followed by the text of Plan D.

### Plan A (Aleph) or Elimelech Plan – February 1945

“Plan Aleph (Plan A) was drawn up in February 1945 to complement the political aim of a unilateral declaration of independence. It was designed mainly to suppress Palestinian Arab resistance to the Zionist take-over of parts of Palestine.”

“Ruling Palestine,” Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE), BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency & Refugee Rights, Online [PDF](#), 5/2005

### Plan B (Bet) – September 1945

“In May 1947 a new General Military Plan was drawn up to replace Plan Aleph.<sup>1</sup> This new plan, Plan Bet (Plan B), was designed to take into account the increasing concern felt by the Arab countries and the new situation created by Britain’s reference of the problem to the UN. In short, its purpose was to ensure the implementation of the UDI plan endorsed by Truman on Yom Kippur 1946, even if the Palestinian Arabs received help from the neighbouring Arab countries.”

Walid Khalidi, “From Haven to Conquest,” [Online book](#), 1971

## Plan C (Plan Gimmel or "May Plan") – May 1946

“Plan C spelled out clearly what punitive actions of this kind would entail: Killing the Palestinian political leadership. Killing Palestinian inciters and their financial supporters. Killing Palestinians who acted against Jews. Killing senior Palestinian officers and officials [in the Mandatory system]. Damaging Palestinian transportation. Damaging the sources of Palestinian livelihoods: water wells, mills, etc. Attacking nearby Palestinian villages likely to assist in future attacks. Attacking Palestinian clubs, coffee houses, meeting places, etc. Plan C added that all data required for the performance of these actions could be found in the village files: lists of leaders, activists, ‘potential human targets’, the precise layout of villages, and so on. ...”

Ilan Pappé, “The Ethnic Cleansing Of Palestine,” [Online](#) book

## Plan D (Yehoshua Plan or Early Version) – 1948

“The official name of Plan Dalet was the Yehoshua plan. ... Yehoshua Globerman ... was the commander of the Hagana in various parts of Palestine and was killed by unknown assailants in December 1947, ... his untimely death meant that his name would be associated not with military prowess but rather with the Zionist master plan for the ethnic cleansing of Palestine. ... A few days after Globerman was killed, the intelligence unit of the Hagana drafted the blueprint for the coming months. Codenamed Plan D, ...”

Ilan Pappé, “The Ethnic Cleansing Of Palestine,” [online](#) book

## Plan D (Dalet) – March 10, 1948

“Plan Dalet (also known as Plan D) was the blueprint used by the new Israeli army and its militia forerunner to expel indigenous Palestinians from their homeland during Israel’s establishment in 1948. ... Officially adopted on March 10, 1948, Plan Dalet specified which Palestinian cities and towns would be targeted and gave instructions for how to drive out their inhabitants and destroy their communities.”

“Explainer: Plan Dalet & The Ethnic Cleansing of Palestine,” [imeu.org](http://imeu.org), 3/8/2023

The following is the text of Plan D of March 10, 1948.

# Israeli War of Independence: Plan Dalet (March 10, 1948)<sup>41</sup>

[[Further research Plan D link <https://www.1948.org.uk/plan-dalet-and-the-nakba/> ]]

## 1. Introduction

(a) The objective of this plan is to gain control of the areas of the Hebrew state and defend its borders. It also aims at gaining control of the areas of Jewish settlement and concentration which are located outside the borders [of the Hebrew state] against regular, semi-regular, and small forces operating from bases outside or inside the state.

(b) This plan is based on three previous plans:

1. Plan B, September 1945.
2. The May 1946 Plan.<sup>1</sup>
3. Yehoshua Plan, 1948.<sup>2</sup>

(c) Since these plans were designed to deal with the situation inside the country (the first two plans deal with the first phase of incidents, while the third plan deals with the possibility of invasion by regular armies from the neighboring countries), the aim of Plan D is to fill the gaps in the previous three plans and to make them more suitable for the situation expected to obtain at the end of British rule in the country.

## 2. Basic Assumptions

This plan is based on the following basic assumptions:

### (a) The Enemy

#### 1. Expected composition of forces:

- The semi-regular forces of the Liberation Army affiliated with the Arab League, which operate from already occupied bases or bases to be occupied in the future.
- The regular forces of neighboring countries, which will launch an invasion across the borders, or will operate from bases inside the country (the Arab Legion ).<sup>3</sup>
- Small local forces which operate, or will operate, from bases inside the country and within the borders of the Hebrew state.

All three forces will be activated at the same time in accordance with a joint operational plan, and will sometimes engage in tactical coordination.

#### 2. Actual operations expected from the enemy' .

- Isolation and, if possible, occupation of the eastern Galilee, western Galilee, and the Negev.
- Infiltration into the heart of the area of Sharon<sup>4</sup> and Emek Hefer'. in the direction of Qalqilyyah-Herzliya and Tulkarm-Netanya, roughly.
- Isolation of the three major cities (especially Tel Aviv).<sup>5</sup>
- Disruption of food supply lines and other vital services such as water, electricity, etc.

#### 3. Expected tactical methods:

- Attacks by the regular and semi-regular forces on settlements, using heavy infantry weapons, as well as field artillery, armored vehicles, and the air force.
- Air strikes against centers within our cities (especially Tel Aviv)
- Harassment operations carried out by small forces against transportation arteries and settlements to give the operations mentioned above direct or tactical support. These forces will also carry out sabotage operations against vital economic facilities and terrorist raids within cities.

### (b) The Authorities

This plan rests on the general assumption that during its implementation, the forces of the [British] authorities will not be present in the country.

In the event that British forces continue to control certain bases and areas, the plan must be modified to deal with this situation in these areas. Additional instructions will be issued in this regard.

### (c) International Forces

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<sup>41</sup> "Israeli War of Independence: Plan Dalet (March 10, 1948)," [jewishvirtuallibrary.org](http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org)

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This plan rests on the assumption that there will be no international forces stationed in the country which are capable of effective action,

### (d) Operational Objectives

1. Self-defense against invasion by regular or semi-regular forces. This will be achieved by the following:

- A fixed defensive system to preserve our settlements, vital economic projects, and property, which will enable us to provide governmental services within the borders of the state (based on defending the regions of the state on the one hand, and on blocking the main access routes from enemy territory to the territory of the state, on the other).
- Launching pre-planned counter-attacks on enemy bases and supply lines in the heart of his territory, whether within the borders of the country [Palestine] or in neighboring countries.

2. Ensuring freedom of military and economic activity within the borders of the [Hebrew] state and in Jewish settlements outside its borders by occupying and controlling important high-ground positions on a number of transportation arteries.

3. Preventing the enemy from using frontline positions within his territory which can easily be used for launching attacks. This will be effected by occupying and controlling them.

4. Applying economic pressure on the enemy by besieging some of his cities in order to force him to abandon some of his activities in certain areas of the country.

5. Restricting the capability of the enemy by carrying out limited operations: occupation and control of certain of his bases in rural and urban areas within the borders of the state.

6. Controlling government services and property within the borders of the state and ensuring the supply of essential public services in an effective manner.

### 3. Assignment of Duties

In view of the operational objectives outlined above, the various armed services are assigned the following duties:

(1) Strengthening the fixed defensive system designed to defend the zones, and coordinating its deployment on the regional level. In addition, the main enemy access routes to the lands of the state must be blocked through appropriate operations and measures.

(2) Consolidation of the defensive apparatus.

(3) Deployment in major cities.

(4) Control of the main transportation arteries country-wide.

(5) Encirclement of enemy cities.

(6) Occupation and control of frontline enemy positions.

(7) Counterattacks inside and outside the borders of the country.

#### (a) The Fixed Defensive System

1. The fixed defensive system in rural areas depends on two main factors: using protected areas for the purpose of defending the circumference, on the one hand, and blocking main transportation routes used by the enemy, on the other hand.

2. The security arrangements pertaining to the zones in rural areas, originally designed to repel small enemy forces, must be modified in terms of planning and reinforcement to suit the tactical measures expected to be employed by semi-regular or regular enemy forces. This will be effected according to instructions issued by the operations branch in charge of defense and planning in rural areas.

3. In addition, if we take into consideration the tactical measures expected to be employed by the enemy, efforts must be made to make a transition from a positional defense to a regional defense, so that the unit of defense is the region and not the zone.

4. In order to achieve this objective, the following steps must be taken:

a) Transformation of the regional staff from an administrative staff to a general staff (selection of a location, setting up a communications network, etc.)

b) Formation of a regional mobile reserve, to be recruited from the forces appointed to the zones, which would reinforce the forces or carry out counterstrikes in the zones within each region according to pre-arranged plans.

c) Adaptation and incorporation of the plans concerning fortification and opening fire in the zones to those of the region, as far as possible, taking into consideration geographical circumstances and types of weapons used. These plans must also be coordinated with the operations of the regional mobile reserves.

5. Settlements which because of their geographical location cannot be included in a fixed regional defense plan must be organized into local defense zones. Accordingly, they must be equipped to block transport roads used by the enemy, or if tactical circumstances permit, to control the heights, setting up fortifications and barricades and laying mines, etc. This will be done in addition to activating the zone's defensive apparatus. Additional forces must be assigned to carry out these duties, as will be detailed below. These specifications also apply to isolated regions.

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### 6. Blocking the main enemy transportation routes.

a) The main enemy transportation routes which link his lands to the lands of the state, such as roads, bridges, main passes, important crossroads, paths, etc. must be blocked by means of: acts of sabotage, explosions, series of barricades, mine fields, as well as by controlling the elevations near roads and taking up positions there.

b) A system of barricades must be set up in addition to the fixed defensive system. The tactical plans concerning barricades must be adapted to and coordinated with the defensive plans concerning the zones located near these barricades. They must also be coordinated with the regional defense plans if this is possible from the geographical point of view.

### (b) Consolidation of Defense Systems and Fortifications

The following operations must be carried out if the fixed defensive system is to be effective and if the rear of this system is to be protected:

1. Occupation of police stations.<sup>6</sup>

2. Control of government installations and provision of services in each and every region.

3. Protection of secondary transportation arteries.

4. Mounting operations against enemy population centers located inside or near our defensive system in order to prevent them from being used as bases by an active armed force. These operations can be divided into the following categories:

Destruction of villages (setting fire to, blowing up, and planting mines in the debris), especially those population centers which are difficult to control continuously.

Mounting search and control operations according to the following guidelines: encirclement of the village and conducting a search<sup>7</sup> inside it. In the event of resistance, the armed force must be destroyed and the population must be expelled outside the borders of the state.

The villages which are emptied in the manner described above must be included in the fixed defensive system and must be fortified as necessary.

In the absence of resistance, garrison troops will enter the village and take up positions in it or in locations which enable complete tactical control. The officer in command of the unit will confiscate all weapons, wireless devices, and motor vehicles in the village. In addition, he will detain all politically suspect individuals. After consultation with the [Jewish] political authorities, bodies will be appointed consisting of people from the village to administer the internal affairs of the village. In every region, a [Jewish] person will be appointed to be responsible for arranging the political and administrative affairs of all [Arab] villages and population centers which are occupied within that region.

### (c) Deployment in Major Cities

Positions will be taken in the large cities according to the following principles:

1. Occupation and control of government facilities and property (post offices, telephone exchanges, railroad stations, police stations, harbors, etc.)

2. Protection of all vital public services and installations.

3. Occupation and control of all isolated Arab neighborhoods located between our municipal center and the Arab municipal center, especially those neighborhoods which control the city's exit and entry roads. These neighborhoods will be controlled according to the guidelines set for searching villages. In case of resistance, the population will be expelled to the area of the Arab municipal center.

4. Encirclement of the central Arab municipal area and its isolation from external transportation routes, as well as the termination of its vital services (water, electricity, fuel, etc.), as far as possible.

### (d) Control of Main Transportation Arteries on the Regional Level

1. Occupation and control of locations which overlook main regional transportation arteries, such as police stations, water pumps, etc. These elevated locations will be transformed into fortified surveillance posts to be used, when the need arises, as bases for a mobile defensive force. (In many cases, this operation will be coordinated with the occupation of police stations, which aims at consolidating the fixed defensive system.)

2. Occupation and control of Arab villages which constitute a serious obstruction on any of the main transportation arteries. Operations against these villages will be carried out according to the specifications given under the item pertaining to the searching of villages.

### (e) Enemy Cities Will Be Besieged according to the Following Guidelines:

1. By isolating them from transportation arteries by laying mines, blowing up bridges, and a system of fixed ambushes.

2. If necessary, by occupying high points which overlook transportation arteries leading to enemy cities, and the fortification of our units in these positions.

3. By disrupting vital services, such as electricity, water, and fuel, or by using economic resources available to us, or by sabotage.

4. By launching a naval operation against the cities that can receive supplies by sea, in order to destroy the vessels carrying the provisions, as well as by carrying out acts of sabotage against harbor facilities.

### (f) Occupation and Control of Front line Enemy Positions

Generally, the aim of this plan is not an operation of occupation outside the borders of the Hebrew state. However, concerning enemy bases lying directly close to the borders which may be used as springboards for infiltration into the territory of the state, these must be temporarily occupied and searched for hostiles according to the above guidelines, and they must then be incorporated into our defensive system until operations cease.

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Bases located in enemy territory which are intended to be temporarily occupied and controlled will be listed among the operational targets for the various brigades.

### (g) Counterattacks Inside and Outside the Borders of the State

Counterattacks will be used as ancillary measures for the fixed defensive system in order to abort the organized attacks launched by semi-regular and regular enemy forces, whether from bases inside the country or from outside the borders.

Counterattacks will be launched according to the following guidelines:

1. Diversionary attacks; i.e., while the enemy is launching an attack against one of our areas, [our forces will launch] a counterattack deep inside another area controlled by the enemy with the aim of diverting his forces in the direction of the counterattack.
2. Striking at transportation and supply routes deep inside enemy territory, especially against a regular enemy force which is invading from across the border.
3. Attacking enemy bases in his rear, both inside the country [Palestine] and across its borders.
4. Counterattacks will generally proceed as follows: a force the size of a battalion, on average, will carry out a deep infiltration and will launch concentrated attacks against population centers and enemy bases with the aim of destroying them along with the enemy force positioned there;

alternatively, this force may split up to carry out secondary operations, such as acts of sabotage and diversion on the enemy's military transportation routes and arteries.

5. A detailed list of counterattacks will be included in the [list of]8 operational targets of the Strategic Mobile Force [PALMACH].

### 4. Duties of the Armed Services

#### (a) Allocation of duties in the fixed defensive system:

1. The following duties are the responsibility of the Garrison Force [KHIM],9 defense of the zones and of isolated and fortified posts and formation of the regional reserves.

2. Within the framework of the fixed defensive system, the Field Force [KHISH],10 are responsible for the following duties:

Operations to block enemy transportation routes. For this purpose, every blocking operation will be assigned, on the basis of its importance and type, a specified Field Force unit whose size is appropriate to the nature of the mission.

In addition, the Field Force brigade in question will be responsible for duties related to consolidating the fixed defensive system, as outlined in section 3 (b).

3. In special and exceptional circumstances, Field Force units may be positioned in the regions or zones, or in isolated and fortified positions, in order to reinforce zonal or regional defense. Efforts must be made to decrease the number of such cases, as far as possible.

4. In addition to the duties detailed above, the Field Force's responsibilities within the fixed defensive system generally consist in mounting local counterattacks involving units no smaller than company (larger units should be used if possible) against enemy units while they are attacking the fixed defensive system in order to block their lines of retreat and destroy them. These counterattacks will usually be launched from fixed operational bases which will be specified for the Field Force in the context of the duties for which it is responsible in the region as a whole. These instructions require that the Field Force units be concentrated as much as possible, and not be divided up into secondary units.

5. The chain of command in the cases mentioned above will be in accordance with Addendum 1 to the Order concerning Regional Infrastructure, November 1947.

6. If the blocking system (which the Field Force is responsible for defending) is incorporated into the zonal or regional defensive system, the commander of the Field Force battalion concerned will appoint the commander in charge of the entire defensive system.

(b) In addition to the duties assigned to the Field Force brigade in question concerning the consolidation of the fixed defensive system, the brigade will also carry out the following duties:

Consolidation of positions in the cities.

Control of main transportation arteries country-wide.

Encirclement of enemy cities.

Occupation and control of enemy frontline positions. This will be effected in accordance with the operational duties assigned to the various Field Force brigades.11

In order to carry out any or all of these duties, the supreme command can assign units of the Strategic Mobile Force [PALMACH],12 which constitute the country-wide reserves, to the Field Force.

2. During the implementation of joint missions with the Field Force, units of the Strategic Mobile Force [PALMACH] will fall under the command of the Field Force brigade that controls the area in which these units are operating.
3. After completion of the mission, the units of the Strategic Mobile Force [PALMACH] will rejoin the country-wide reserves.
4. Efforts must be made to ensure that the period during which units of the country-wide reserves are assigned to the Field Force is as short as possible.

(c) 1. The Strategic Mobile Force [PALMACH] is responsible for carrying out counterattacks inside and outside the borders of the country.

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2. The supreme command may reduce the number of duties assigned to one or another of the Field Force brigades as it sees fit ( i.e. those related to the siege of enemy cities, control of transportation routes and occupation of frontline positions) and allocate them directly to the Strategic Mobile Force [PALMACH] instead.

(d) The various departments and services of the general staff are required to complete the above planning orders in their various areas of responsibility and to present the plans to the Field Force brigades.

### ===== Notes =====

1. This is Plan Gimmel or Plan C.
2. This is an early version of Plan D, so called after Yehoshua Globberman, a Haganah commander killed in early December 1947. Plan D itself was finalized on 10 March, 1948.
3. This was a British-commanded and financed army of King 'Abdallah's Transjordan, units of which served in Palestine under British army orders until the end of the mandate on 15 May 1948. .
4. Sharon is the coastal plain between Haifa and Tel Aviv, Emek Hefer being its central section (in Arabic Wadi al-Hawarith).
5. The two others are Jerusalem and Haifa.
6. These "police stations" were in fact fortresses, fifty of which were built by the British throughout Palestine after the Arab rebellion of 1936-39 in order to control the Arab population.
7. In the original translation, the word 'srika' was translated as "combing." The reference is to a search for hostile forces.
8. This list is not in the Hebrew original of this document.
9. [KHIM ] is short for Khayl Matzav, the second line troops. By fall 1947, they numbered about 32,000. See Khalidi, From Haven to Conquest, 862. {Israeli sources give much lower numbers - A.I.)
10. KHISH is short for Khayl Sadeh, the front line troops. By 1 May 1948, they numbered about 30,000. See Khalidi, From Haven to Conquest, 861. {Israeli sources give much lower numbers - A.I.)
11. See Appendix C, below (A.I. - Not included in the Web version ).
12. PALMACH is short for Plugot Machats, i.e., crushing battalions. By spring 1948. this force was made up of three brigades (Yiftach, Harel, and HaNegev) numbering just above 8,000 men. See Walid Khalidi, From Haven to Conquest (Washington: Institute for Palestine Studies, 1987), 861. (The Palmach was originally formed with the intention of repelling an invasion from Vichy-controlled Syria - A.I.)





# Appendix D: 1950 Absentees' Property Law & Subsequent Amendments

## "Strategic Amendments to the 1950 Absentees' Property Law"

"Following a number of amendments to the Absentees' Property Law put in place during the 1970s, and with the support of the Likud government starting in 1977, the law became a tool for settler organizations and the Israeli state to use across East Jerusalem to nullify Palestinian ownership over property. These amendments included the following:

The Law and Administration Procedures Law, 1970. The law withdrew the status of "absentee" from properties owned by Palestinians in Jerusalem who are considered permanent residents.<sup>7</sup> However, Palestinians who lived outside the new Israeli-imposed municipal boundaries of the city and owned properties within the city limits were still deemed "absentees." These properties were handed over to the Custodian of Absentee Property. While the Custodian's office was ostensibly tasked with guarding these properties temporarily, in the 1980s, the government enabled it to transfer ownership of properties to settler organizations through different Israeli authorities, such as the Development Authority.<sup>8</sup>

The amendment also stipulated that Jewish properties in East Jerusalem previously controlled by the Jordanian Custodian of Enemy Property between 1948 and 1967 be transferred to the Administrator General at the Ministry of Justice, who was required to release these properties to their Jewish owners and heirs. Also known as the Custodian General, the Administrator General manages all property in Israel when the "owners cannot manage it or are untraceable."<sup>9</sup> The amended law did not make similar provisions for Palestinians who lost their properties in 1948.

To this day, and in cooperation with the Attorney General's office, settler groups utilize the 1970 amendment to the absentee law in order to "resettle" Israeli Jews in Palestinian neighborhoods based on the justification that these neighborhoods were owned by Jews before 1948. That is, the Attorney

General's office accepts settlers' historic claims to the land, whether factual or not, irrespective of Palestinians' residency and property rights.

The 1973 amendment to the Absentees' Property (Compensation) Law enabled Israeli settlement organizations to dispute the claims of Palestinians who held the status of "protected tenants" in court cases which, for the most part, ruled in favor of the organizations. The amendment allowed settlers to make arrangements with clandestine agents who did not live in or own the property in question, but who could provide affidavits and manipulated documents.<sup>10</sup> Settlers could also legally forfeit the ownership of many of the Palestinian families living in their homes, and sell them with no involvement from the families living there, ultimately expelling hundreds of families from their homes.

The 1978 amendment to the Acquisition for Public Purposes (Amendment of Provisions) (Amendment No. 3) Law, 5738-1978, expanded the definition of "absentee property" and allowed Israel to expropriate lands and properties that were deemed "abandoned" for public purposes without compensation to the owners of the land and those living on it.<sup>11</sup> It also allowed Israel to transfer the properties to the department of the Administrator General at the Ministry of Justice, which would supervise and administer them."

<https://www.jerusalemstory.com/en/article/how-israel-applies-absentees-property-law-confiscate-palestinian-property-jerusalem>

### **Absentee property/Israel law – Text/Non-UN document<sup>42</sup>**

No. 20	
	ABSENTEES' PROPERTY LAW, 5710-1950*
Interpretation.	<p><b>1.</b> In this Law –</p> <p>(a) "property" includes immovable and movable property, moneys, a vested or contingent right in property, goodwill and any right in a body of persons or in its management;</p> <p>(b) "absentee" means –</p> <p>(1) a person who, at any time during the period between the 16th Kislev, 5708 (29th November, 1947) and the day on which a declaration is published, under section 9(d) of the Law and Administration Ordinance, 5708-1948(1), that the state of emergency declared by the Provisional Council of State on the 10th Iyar, 5708 (19th May, 1948)(2) has ceased to exist, was a legal owner of any property situated in the area of Israel or enjoyed or held it, whether by himself or through another, and who, at any time during the said period –</p>

<sup>42</sup> <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/auto-insert-209845/>

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	<p>(i) was a national or citizen of the Lebanon, Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Trans-Jordan, Iraq or the Yemen, or</p> <p>(ii) was in one of these countries or in any part of Palestine outside the area of Israel, or</p> <p>(iii) was a Palestinian citizen and left his ordinary place of residence in Palestine</p> <p>(a) for a place outside Palestine before the 27th Av, 5708 (1st September, 1948); or</p> <p>(b) for a place in Palestine held at the time by forces which sought to prevent the establishment of the State of Israel or which fought against it after its establishment;</p> <p>(2) a body of persons which, at any time during the period specified in paragraph (1), was a legal owner of any property situated in the area of Israel or enjoyed or held such property, whether by itself or through another, and all the members, partners, shareholders, directors or managers of which are absentees within the meaning of paragraph (1), or the management of the business of which is otherwise decisively controlled by such absentees, or all the capital of which is in the hands of such absentees;</p> <p>(c) "Palestinian citizen" means a person who, on the 16th Kislev, 5708 (29th November, 1947) or thereafter, was a Palestinian citizen according to the provisions of the Palestinian Citizenship Orders, 1925-1941, Consolidated(3), and includes a Palestinian resident who, on the said day or thereafter, had no nationality or citizenship or whose nationality or citizenship was undefined or unclear;</p> <p>(d) "body of persons" means a body constituted in or outside Palestine, incorporated or unincorporated, registered or unregistered, and includes a company, partnership, cooperative society, society under the Law of Societies of the 29th Rajab, 1327 (3rd August, 1909) and any other juridical person and any institution owning property;</p> <p>(e) "absentees' property" means property the legal owner of which, at any time during the period between the 16th Kislev, 5708 (29th November, 1947) and the day on which a declaration is published, under section 9(d) of the Law and Administration Ordinance, 5708-1948, that the state of emergency by the Provisional Council of State on the 10th Iyar, 5708 (19th May 1948), has ceased to exist, was an absentee, or which, at any time as aforesaid, an absentee held or enjoyed, whether by himself or through another; but it does not include movable property held by an absentee and exempt from attachment or seizure under section 3 of the Civil Procedure Ordinance, 1938(4);</p> <p>(f) "vested property" means property vested in the Custodian under this Law;</p> <p>(g) "held property" means vested property actually held by the Custodian, and includes property acquired in exchange for vested property;</p> <p>(h) "released property" means property released under section 28;</p> <p>(i) "area of Israel" means the area in which the law of the State of Israel applies;</p> <p>(j) "bill" means a bill of exchange, a cheque, a promissory note or any other negotiable instrument.</p>
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Custodian of Absentees' Property.	<p>2.</p> <p>(a) The Minister of Finance shall appoint, by order published in <i>Reshumot</i>, a Custodianship Council for Absentees' Property, and shall designate one of its members to be the chairman of the Council. The chairman of the Council shall be called the Custodian.</p> <p>(b) The Custodian may bring an action and institute any other legal proceeding against any person and be a plaintiff, defendant or otherwise a party in any legal proceeding.</p> <p>(c) The Custodian is entitled to be represented in any legal proceeding by the Attorney-General or his representative.</p> <p>(d) When the Custodian ceases to hold office, his functions, powers, rights, and duties shall automatically pass to the Minister of Finance; when another person is appointed Custodian, the said functions, powers, rights and duties shall automatically pass to him, and so on from Custodian to Custodian.</p>
Appointment of Inspectors, agents and employees.	<p>3.</p> <p>(a) The Custodian may, with the written approval of the Minister of Finance, appoint inspectors of absentees' property and delegate to any of them any of his powers, except the power to appoint inspectors. A notice of the appointment and scope of powers of every inspector shall be published by the Custodian in <i>Reshumot</i>.</p> <p>(b) The Custodian may appoint agents for the management of held property on his behalf and may fix and pay their remuneration.</p> <p>(c) The Custodian may appoint officials and other employees, whose status shall be the same as that of other State employees.</p>
Vesting of absentees' property in Custodian.	<p>4.</p> <p>(a) Subject to the provisions of this Law –</p> <p>(1) all absentees' property is hereby vested in the Custodian as from the day of publication of his appointment or the day on which it became absentees' property, whichever is the later date;</p> <p>(2), every right an absentee had in any property shall pass automatically to the Custodian at the time of the vesting of the property; and the status of the Custodian shall be the same as was that of the owner of the property.</p> <p>(b) The proceeds of vested property shall be dealt with like the vested property yielding the proceeds.</p> <p>(c) Vested property –</p> <p>(1) shall remain vested property so long as it has not become released property under section 28 or ceased to be absentees' property under section 27;</p> <p>(2) may be taken over by the Custodian wherever he may find it.</p> <p>(d) Where the Custodian has acquired any property which was not absentees' property at the time of the acquisition, in exchange for vested property, the</p>

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	acquired property shall become held property and shall be dealt with as was the property in exchange for which it was acquired.
Identity of absentee unknown.	<b>5.</b> The fact that the identity of an absentee is unknown shall not prevent his property from being absentees' property, vested property, held property or released property.
Handing over Property to Custodian.	6.  (a) A person who has in his possession any absentees' property is bound to hand it over to the Custodian.  (b) A person who has a debt to, or any other obligation towards an absentee shall pay such debt or discharge such obligation to the Custodian.
Care of held property, expenses and investments.	7.  (a) The Custodian shall take care of held property, either himself or through others having his consent.  (b) The Custodian may, himself or through others having his written consent, incur any expenses and make any investments necessary for the care, maintenance, repair or development of held property or for other similar purposes.
Absentees' businesses.	8.  (a) The Custodian may carry on the management of a business on behalf of an absentee, whether or not he indicates that the business is managed by the Custodian, but he shall always have the right to sell or lease the whole or a part of the business, and –  (1) if it is the business of an individual – to liquidate it;  (2) if it is the business of a partnership all the partners of which are shareholders of which are absentees, or of a cooperative society all the members of which are absentees – to wind up the partnership, company or cooperative society by order published in <i>Reshumot</i> .  (b) Where the Custodian has published a winding-up order under subsection (a)(2), the winding up shall be conducted –  (1) in the case of a partnership or company – as if the winding-up order had been made by a competent court in accordance with part V of the Partnership Ordinance(5) or in accordance With part VI of the Companies Ordinance(6), as the case may be;  (2) in the case of a cooperative society – as if the winding-up order had been made by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies in accordance with section 47 of the Cooperative Societies Ordinance(7),  and in every case as if the Custodian had been appointed as a liquidator not replaceable by another liquidator.
Payments to persons supported by absentees,	9.  (a) If the Custodian is of the opinion that a particular person was a dependant of an absentee, he may grant allowances to that person out of the held property of that absentee, in such amounts as in the opinion of the Custodian

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<p>and to absentees; payments for purposes of a trust.</p>	<p>is necessary for the maintenance of that person; provided that they shall not exceed 50 pounds per month in respect of any such person.</p> <p>(b) If several persons were dependants of the same absentee, and in the opinion of the Custodian there are family ties between them, the Custodian may pay the allowances to one of them for all of them.</p> <p>(c) The Custodian may grant an allowance as aforesaid also to the absentee himself if, in the opinion of the Custodian, it is necessary for the maintenance of the absentee.</p> <p>(d) Income from vested property which is a trust may be expended by the Custodian, wholly or in part, for purposes for which the trust was established.</p>
<p>Expulsion.</p>	<p>10.</p> <p>(a) Where vested property of the category of immovable property is occupied by a person who, in the opinion of the Custodian, has no right to occupy it, the Custodian may confirm such fact by a certificate under his hand describing the property. The certificate shall have the effect of a judgment in favour of the Custodian for the expulsion of the occupier of the vested property.</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(1) Where the certificate has been filed in the Execution Office, such Office shall serve a copy thereof on every occupier of the property described therein, in like manner as a copy of a judgment is served on a judgment debtor, and shall proceed as it would in the execution of a judgment for expulsion. The expulsion shall be considered as an urgent matter within the meaning of section 38 of the Execution Law of the 11th May, 1914, except that the time within which the occupier of the property shall be required to relinquish it shall be seven days.</p> <p>(2) If a person occupying property as aforesaid contends that he has a right to occupy it, and he proves to the Chief Execution Officer that there is some substance in his contention, the Chief Execution Officer may stay the execution for such time as he may think fit, with a view to enabling that person to apply to a competent court and to establish his right.</p> <p>(c) Where an occupier has applied to a competent court and has established his right to occupy the property, the court shall annul the certificate and the execution proceedings taken thereunder.</p>
<p>Demolition of buildings and discontinuance of building operations.</p>	<p>11.</p> <p>(a) If on any vested property, being of the category of immovable property, a building has been or is being built without the written permission of the Custodian, the Custodian may order that –</p> <p>(1) all building operations on such property shall be discontinued within operations the time prescribed in the order;</p> <p>(2) the building shall be demolished;</p> <p>(3) the expenses of implementing an order under paragraph (2) shall be paid to him by the persons responsible for the building operations or by the persons who carried them out.</p> <p>(b) An order under subsection (a)(1) shall be posted up in a conspicuous position in or as near as possible to the property to which it relates, and any</p>

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	<p>person contravening the order shall be guilty of an offence and shall be dealt with as provided in section 35(a).</p> <p>(c) An order under subsection (a)(2) shall be filed in the Execution Office, and such Office shall serve a copy thereof on everyone concerned, in like manner as a copy of a judgment is served on a judgment debtor, and shall proceed as it would in the -execution of a demolition order.</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(1) Whosoever considers himself agrieved by an order under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) may appeal within seven days from the day on which the order came to his knowledge to the District Court in whose area of jurisdiction the property is situated.</p> <p>(2) The appeal shall be lodged and heard in. the form of an application by motion. The Custodian shall be respondent in the appeal.</p> <p>(3) the lodging of an appeal shall not stay the implementation of the order unless a judge of the District Court so orders.</p> <p>(4) The District Court may confirm the order, with or without modifications, or annul it.</p> <p>(5) The decision of the District Court in an appeal under this section shall be final.</p> <p>(e) Where the Custodian has made an order as specified in paragraph (2) of subsection (a), he may remove from the property, or retain control of, any materials, tools and implements found on the property, with a view to clearing the property or to securing the reimbursement of his expenses in connection with the implementation of the order.</p> <p>(f) "Building", in this section, has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Town Planning Ordinance, 1936(8).</p>
<p>Application of Rent Restrictions (Dwelling-Houses) Ordinance, 1940, and Rent Restrictions (Business Premises) Ordinance, 19'1.</p>	<p>12.</p> <p>(a) In the case of property to which the provisions of the Rent Restrictions (Dwelling-Houses) Ordinance, 1940(9), or the Rent Restrictions (Business Premises) Ordinance, 1941(10), apply, and which has been vested in the Custodian, the person who occupied it immediately before the day of its vesting – whether under an agreement made before the owner of the property became an absentee or in virtue of the protection afforded by the provisions of one of those Ordinances – or his successor shall be protected by those provisions even after the vesting of the property.</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(1) Where vested property, being a house or a part of a house, has been let by the Custodian as a separate dwelling, within the meaning of section 3 of the Rent Restrictions (Dwelling-Houses) Ordinance, 1940, the provisions of that Ordinance shall apply to it subject to subsections (c), (d) and (e) and with the following modifications and adaptations:</p> <p>(i) The rent fixed in the contract of lease, as reduced under subsection (d) (if so reduced), shall be regarded as the standard rent;</p> <p>(ii) the words "rent at the agreed rate as modified by this Ordinance", appearing in section 8(1) of that Ordinance, shall be regarded as referring to</p>

	<p>the rent fixed in the contract of lease, as reduced under subsection (d) (if so reduced).</p> <p>(2) Where vested property, being business premises within the meaning of the Rent Restrictions (Business Premises) Ordinance, 1941, situated in an area to which that Ordinance has been made applicable, has been let by the Custodian, the provisions of that Ordinance shall apply to it subject to subsections (c), (d) and (e), except that the rent fixed in the contract of lease, as reduced under subsection (d) (if so reduced), shall be regarded as the maximum rent fixed under section 6(1) of that Ordinance.</p> <p>(c) The Minister of Finance may, by regulations, prescribe rules to be followed in fixing the rent.</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(1) A lessee who considers himself aggrieved by the fixing of the rent in his contract of lease may appeal against it to the Magistrates' Court in whose area of jurisdiction the property is situated.</p> <p>(2) The appeal shall be lodged and heard in the form of an application by motion. The Custodian shall be respondent in the appeal.</p> <p>(3) The Magistrate's Court may confirm or reduce the rent fixed in the contract of lease, having, reference to the rules (if any) prescribed under subsection (c) and having regard to all the circumstances of the case.</p> <p>(4) Where the Magistrate's Court has reduced the rent –</p> <p>(i) it shall fix the date from which the reduction shall have effect, provided that this date shall not be earlier than the day of the lodging of the appeal;</p> <p>(ii) it may order that any amount in excess of the rent as reduced which the lessee has paid in respect of a period subsequent to the date fixed under subparagraph (i) shall be refunded to him.</p> <p>(5) The decision of the Magistrate's Court in an appeal under this subsection shall be final.</p> <p>(e)</p> <p>(1) Where vested property is occupied by a person in virtue of the protection afforded by the provisions of the Rent Restrictions (Dwelling Houses) Ordinance, 1940, or the Rent Restrictions (Business Premises) Ordinance, 1941, in accordance with subsection (b), and its vacation by the occupier is, in the opinion of the Custodian, required for the purposes of the development of the place or area in which it is situated, the Custodian may, after placing suitable alternative accommodation at the occupier's disposal, make an order of vacation in respect of the property. The order shall have the effect of a judgment in favour of the Custodian for the expulsion of the occupier of the vested property.</p> <p>(2) Where the order has been submitted to the Execution Office, such Office shall serve a copy thereof on the occupier of the property, in like manner as a copy of a judgment is served on a judgment debtor, and shall proceed as it would in the execution of a judgment for expulsion.</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>(i) An occupier of property in respect of which an order of vacation has been made under this subsection may appeal against it within fourteen days from</p>
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	<p>the day on which the order came to his knowledge to the District Court in whose area of jurisdiction the property is situated, on the ground that no suitable alternative accommodation has been placed at his disposal.</p> <p>(ii) The appeal shall be lodged and heard in the form of an application by motion. The Custodian shall be respondent in the appeal.</p> <p>(iii) The lodging of an appeal shall stay any execution proceedings under paragraph (2).</p> <p>(iv) The District Court may confirm the order, with or without modifications, or annul it.</p> <p>(v) The decision of the District Court in an appeal under this paragraph shall be final.</p>
Cultivators (Protection) Ordinance not to apply.	<p><b>13.</b> A person who occupies vested property, being a holding within the meaning of the Cultivators (Protection) Ordinance(11), shall not be protected by the provisions of that Ordinance unless immediately before the vesting of the property in the Custodian he occupied it by virtue of the protection afforded by those provisions.</p>
Cultivator and his right to the produce.	<p><b>14.</b> Where the vested property is a citrus grove, a vineyard or any other plantation, or any other agricultural land, and the Custodian has handed it over to a person for the purpose of cultivation, that person shall be entitled to enjoy the produce in accordance with the terms stipulated between him and the Custodian, and his right shall have priority over any charge vested in another person theretofore; but any such charge shall extend also to the income due to the Custodian from that property.</p>
Vested property-charge thereon and attachment thereof.	<p>15.</p> <p>(a) The fact that any property has become absentees' property or vested property shall not exonerate it from any mortgage, pledge or other charge, or from any right of tenure or use, legally created theretofore.</p> <p>(b) No execution proceedings shall be taken, no act under section 14 of the Land Transfer Ordinance(12) shall be done, and no recourse shall be had to sections 8, 9 or 10 of the Law Concerning the Partition of Immovable Property of the 14th Muharram, 1332, in respect of vested property, except by permission in writing from the Custodian or, if such permission, having been applied for after the 13th Nisan, 5710 (31st March, 1950), has not been given within one year from the day on which it was applied for, upon the expiration of that year.</p> <p>(c) An attachment imposed on absentees' property, whether before or after it became vested property, shall not prevent the Custodian from relinquishing control of the property in accordance with this Law; and where he has done so, the attachment shall apply, instead of to the property, to the consideration which he has received for it.</p>
Extent of responsibility of Custodian and persons acting under	<p><b>16.</b> Where the Custodian or a person who acted, directly or indirectly, under his instructions has taken over, or has done any act in respect of, any property in the honest and reasonable, but mistaken, belief that the property is absentees' property, the Custodian or that person shall bear no civil</p>

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his instructions.	responsibility therefor beyond that which he would bear if the property had at the time been absentees' property.
Validity of transactions.	<p><b>17.</b> Any transaction made in good faith between the Custodian and another person in respect of property which the Custodian considered at the time of the transaction to be vested property shall not be invalidated and shall remain in force even if it is proved that the property was not at the time vested property.</p>
Extent of property erroneously considered vested property.	<p>18.</p> <p>(a) Where a competent court has decided that some property which the Custodian considered to be vested property is not vested property, the Custodian, shall, subject to the provisions of section 17, hand over the property or the consideration which he has received for it, as the case may be, to such person as the court has in its decision directed or, if no such direction has been given by the court, to the person from whom he received the property; and if that person is not known to him, he shall apply to a competent court for directions.</p> <p>(b) Where the Custodian has found that some property which he considered to be vested property is not vested property, he may, subject to the provisions of section 17, hand over the property or the consideration which he has received for it, as the case may be, to the person who in the opinion of the Custodian is entitled to possession of the property or of the consideration.</p>
Limitation of powers of Custodian.	<p>19.</p> <p>(a) Where the vested property is of the category of immovable property, the Custodian shall not –</p> <p>(1) sell or otherwise transfer the right of ownership thereof; provided that if a Development Authority is established under a Law of the Knesset, it shall be lawful for the Custodian to sell the property to that Development Authority at a price not less than the official value of the property;</p> <p>(2) grant a lease of the property for a term exceeding six years, except –</p> <p>(i) to the said Development Authority; and on leasing property to it, that Custodian shall stipulate with the Development Authority in the contract of lease that the annual rent payable by it shall not be less than an amount equal to 4.8 per cent of the official value of the property; or,</p> <p>(ii) to another lessee who undertakes in the contract of lease to cultivate or develop the property to the satisfaction of the Custodian.</p> <p>(b) A voluntary partition of immovable property held in <i>musha'</i> shall not for the purpose of subsection (a) be regarded as a transfer of the right of ownership of such immovable property.</p> <p>(c) Where the Custodian has granted a lease of any property for a term exceeding three years, the provisions of the Land Transfer Ordinance shall not apply to the lease; but the Custodian may apply for registration of the lease in accordance with that Ordinance.</p> <p>(d) "Official value", in this section, means –</p> <p>(1) in relation to property which, in the financial year 1947-1948, was chargeable with urban property tax under the Urban Property Tax Ordinance,</p>

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	<p>1940(13) – an amount <math>16 \frac{2}{3}</math> times the amount of the net annual value determined for it, for the purposes of that Ordinance, in the last assessment before the 6th Iyar, 5708 (15th May, 1948);</p> <p>(2) in relation to property which, in the financial year 1947-1948, was chargeable with rural property tax under the Rural Property Tax Ordinance, 1942(14) –</p> <p>(i) if it is an industrial building, within the meaning of that Ordinance – an amount <math>16 \frac{2}{3}</math> times the amount of the net annual value determined for it, for the purposes of that Ordinance, in the last assessment before the 6th Iyar, 5708 (15th May, 1948);</p> <p>(ii) if it belongs to category 1, 2, 3, 4 or 17 referred to in the Schedule to that Ordinance – an amount 300 times the amount of tax which was or would have been charged on it in respect of that financial year if it belonged or had belonged to category 1 referred to in the said Schedule,</p> <p>(iii) if it belongs to one of the other categories referred to in the Schedule to that Ordinance – an amount 75 times the amount of tax which was charged on it in respect of that financial year;</p> <p>(3) in relation to other property – an amount <math>16 \frac{2}{3}</math> times the amount of the net annual value which would have been determined for it in the financial year 1947-1948 for the purposes of the Urban Property Tax Ordinance, 1940, had it been chargeable, in that financial year, with urban property tax under that Ordinance;</p> <p>provided at the Minister of Finance may reduce any of the rates mentioned in this subsection in the case of property the possibilities of using which are, in his opinion, limited owing to damage or neglect or for another similar reason.</p> <p>(e) Where the vested property is a voidable charge, the Custodian may void it only for a consideration or in accordance with the conditions of the charge; where it is a waivable right, the Custodian may waive it only for a consideration.</p> <p>(f) Nothing in this Law shall derogate from the powers of the Minister of Agriculture under the Emergency Regulations (Cultivation of Waste Lands) 5708-1948(15).</p>
Debts of absentees and actions in connection therewith.	<p>20.</p> <p>(a) The Custodian shall not pay a debt due from, or in connection with any property of an absentee, or discharge any other obligation incurred by an absentee, except –</p> <p>(1) if it is a debt in respect of taxes, rates or other similar obligatory charges, or</p> <p>(2) if the debt or obligation has been proved to the complete satisfaction of the Custodian, or</p> <p>(3) under a judgment of a competent court, and to the extent that the held property of that absentee is sufficient for the purpose.</p> <p>(b) The court which deals with a claim for a debt due from, or in connection with any property of, an absentee or a claim for the discharge of any other obligation incurred by an absentee may, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law –</p>

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	<p>(1) postpone from time to time the hearing of the claim, in order to enable the submission of evidence as complete as possible;</p> <p>(2) strike out or dismiss the claim if it has not been proved beyond all reasonable doubt.</p> <p>(c) The Minister of Finance may, by regulations, determine categories of vested immovable property in respect of which the Custodian shall have the right to postpone the payment of all or any taxes, rates or other similar obligatory charges due on such immovable property, for such period and on such conditions as the Custodian, with the approval of the Minister of Finance, may determine in each case.</p>
Duty to make notification of absentees' property.	<p>21.</p> <p>(a) A person or body of persons holding, managing or enjoying vested property shall deliver to the Custodian a written notification, containing the particulars of vested property, within thirty days from the day of publication of the Custodian's appointment or, if the property came to be held, managed or enjoyed by him or it – otherwise than with the consent of the Custodian – after the day of publication, within thirty days from the day on which it came to be so held, managed or enjoyed, or, if the property became vested property after the day of publication, within thirty days from the day of the vesting.</p> <p>(b) A company which is registered in the area of Israel or which has therein an office for the transfer of shares, or an office for the registration of shares, shall deliver to the Custodian, within thirty days from the day of publication of his appointment, a written notification containing full particulars of all securities (including shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock and bonds) which have been issued by the company and are registered in the name or in favour of or held on behalf of or by an absentee; and where the securities relate in any such manner as aforesaid to a person who became an absentee after the day of publication of the Custodian's appointment, the company shall deliver the said notification to the Custodian within thirty days from the day on which that person became an absentee.</p> <p>(c) Where a partnership has among its partners an absentee or absentees, the partnership and each of the partners shall deliver to the Custodian, within thirty days from the day of publication of his appointment, a written notification containing full particulars of the share in the partnership, and of the other rights in respect of the partnership and of the partners, of each absentee partner; and where a partner became an absentee after the day of publication of the Custodian's appointment, the partnership and each of the partners shall deliver the said notification within thirty days from the day on which the partner became an absentee.</p> <p>(d) Anyone bound under this section to deliver to the Custodian a written notification shall also deliver to him from time to time returns, accounts or other documents, or other information, as the Custodian may from time to time require, in connection with the property in respect of which he is bound to deliver a notification.</p> <p>(e) Where the Custodian has required a person to deliver to him, within the time prescribed in the notice, any returns, accounts or other documents, or any other information, as specified in subsection (d), that person shall comply with everything contained in the notice.</p>

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	<p>(f) Whosoever was bound under this section to deliver a notification before the 13th Nisan, 5710 (31st March, 1950) and has not fulfilled this obligation may do so until the 13th Iyar, 5710 (30th April, 1950); and if he does so, he shall not be prosecuted for not fulfilling his obligation in time.</p>
Prohibited Acts.	<p>22.</p> <p>(a) A person shall not without the written consent of the Custodian –</p> <p>(1) hold, manage, or otherwise deal with, or relinquish or transfer, vested property, or hand over vested property to any person other than the Custodian;</p> <p>(2) pay to any person other than the Custodian a debt, or discharge to any person other than the Custodian any other obligation, the right of claim in respect of which has been vested in the Custodian;</p> <p>(3) act under a power of attorney or other authorisation of an absentee principal, whether the principal became an absentee before the giving of the power of attorney or other authorisation or whether he became an absentee thereafter; however, an advocate duly authorised on that behalf by an absentee who is at the time in the area of Israel may represent that absentee with regard to any legal act; if the absentee is not at the time in the area of Israel, his representation by an advocate with regard to any legal act requires the written consent of the Attorney-General.</p> <p>(b) Consent under this section may be given before or after the fact.</p> <p>(c) An act which has been done in contravention of this section is null and void; and if it was a transfer of a bill, then any subsequent transfer is likewise void, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law.</p> <p>(d) No act in respect of vested property may be registered in the Land Register otherwise than with the written permission of the Custodian, given before the registration, or under a judgment of a competent court. If a registration has been effected in contravention of this provision the Court shall, on the application of the Custodian, order that such registration and any subsequent registration shall be deleted.</p> <p>(e) Anyone who contends that an act was done in respect of any property before it became vested property or in respect of any person before he became an absentee, or that an act was done with the consent or written permission of the Custodian, shall bear the onus of proving the same.</p>
Transfers to be void.	<p>23.</p> <p>(a)</p> <p>(1) A transfer or handing-over of property to an absentee or to another for the benefit of an absentee during the period between the 21st Adar Bet, 5708 (1st April, 1948) and the day of publication of the appointment of the Custodian, effected with intent to smuggle the whole or a part of the property or the whole or a part of the consideration received for it to a part of Palestine which at the time of the transfer or handing-over was outside the area of Israel, or to the Lebanon, Egypt, Syria, Saudi-Arabia, Trans-Jordan, Iraq or the Yemen, is null and void.</p> <p>(2) A transfer or handing-over of property from the hands of an absentee to another person during the period referred to in paragraph (1), effected for a</p>

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	<p>fictitious or insufficient consideration or without consideration, or under unfair pressure, is null and void.</p> <p>(b) Property which has been transferred or handed over as stated in subsection (a) shall be regarded as vested property, and any person who has transferred or handed over or received the property shall be responsible to the Custodian for the property or for its value.</p> <p>(c) The Custodian may require in writing any person whom he regards as responsible under subsection (b) to hand over to him the property or its value, and that person shall comply with the requirement, but he may appeal against it to the District Court of Jerusalem within thirty days from the day of receipt of the requirement.</p> <p>(d) The appeal shall be lodged and heard in the form of an application by motion. The Custodian shall be respondent in the appeal.</p> <p>(e) Where the District Court has found that the requirement of the Custodian is not justified in law or in fact, it shall annul the requirement and declare its effects to be void.</p> <p>(f) Any party who considers himself aggrieved by a decision of the District Court under this section may appeal against it to the Supreme Court sitting as a Court of Civil Appeal, and the provisions of the Civil Procedure Rules, 1938(16), shall apply as if the decision of the District Court were a judgment of that court in a civil action in which the party who appeals against the requirement had been the plaintiff and the Custodian the defendant.</p> <p>(g) Anyone who contends that a transfer or handing-over of property to an absentee or to another for the benefit of an absentee, during the period referred to in subsection (a)(1), was effected otherwise than with intent to smuggle the whole or a part of the property, or the whole or a part of the consideration received therefor, as specified in that subsection, or that a transfer or handing-over of property from the hands of an absentee to another person during the said period was effected for full consideration or otherwise than under unfair pressure, shall bear the onus of proving the same.</p>
<p>Provisions as to partnership in which there is an absentee partner.</p>	<p>24.</p> <p>(a) Where a notification concerning an absentee partner has been delivered to the Custodian under section 21(c) and the Custodian intends to participate in the management of the business of the partnership, he shall give notice to that effect to the other partners within six months from the day on which the notification was delivered to him.</p> <p>(b) After the Custodian has given notice as provided in subsection (a) – but not before then – he may participate in the management of the business of the partnership in the place of the absentee partner.</p> <p>(c) From the day of delivery to the Custodian of the notification under section 21(c) until the receipt of the notice of the Custodian under subsection (a), the partners who are not absentees may manage the business of the partnership in the usual way.</p> <p>(d) Where a notification under section 21(c) concerning an absentee partner has not been delivered, the Custodian may at any time, after giving notice to the other partners, participate in the management of the business of the partnership.</p>

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	<p>(e) As soon as the Custodian has become authorised to participate in the management of the business of the partnership, he may – regardless of the terms of the partnership contract – leave the partnership and receive the share of the absentee partner from the partners who are not absentees or, failing their consent, dissolve the partnership by giving notice to those partners; the notice shall be treated like notice given under section 38(1)(c) of the Partnership Ordinance(17).</p> <p>(f) The Custodian shall on no account be liable for debts and obligations of the partnership save to the extent of the value of the held property of the absentee partner.</p>
Management of joint property.	<p><b>25.</b> Where a part of any property of the category of immovable property has been vested in the Custodian, the Custodian is entitled to participate in the management of the whole of the property, together with the owners who are not absentees, with the same rights as the absentee had.</p>
Absentees' property which is a bill.	<p><b>26.</b> Where the property of the absentee is a bill –</p> <p>(1) it shall be vested in the Custodian even if it has not been delivered to him and has also not come into his hands in any other manner;</p> <p>(2) the Custodian is exempt from presenting the bill for acceptance or payment, from giving notice of dishonour and from protesting against non-acceptance or non-payment;</p> <p>(3) non-presentation or non-notice or non-protest in pursuance of paragraph (2) shall not in itself release any party to the bill from the obligations thereunder.</p>
Confirmation to non-absentee.	<p><b>27.</b></p> <p>(a) If the Custodian is of opinion that a particular person whom it is possible to define as an absentee under section 1(b)(1) (iii) left his place of residence –</p> <p>(1) for fear that the enemies of Israel might cause him harm, or</p> <p>(2) otherwise than by reason or for fear of military operations, the Custodian shall give that person, on his application, a written confirmation that he is not an absentee.</p> <p>(b) The Custodian may, in his sole discretion, but subject to the provisions of section 29, give a written confirmation that a particular person who is at the time lawfully in the area of Israel is not an absentee, even though it be possible to define him as an absentee, if the Custodian is of opinion that such person is capable of managing his property efficiently and that he will not in so doing be aiding the enemies of Israel.</p> <p>(c) A confirmation under this section shall have effect from the day on which it is given, unless it is stated therein that it shall have effect from an earlier or a later date.</p> <p>(d) From the day on which a confirmation under this section takes effect, the property of the person concerned ceases to be absentees' property, and if his property includes held property, the Custodian shall hand over the same to the person who in the opinion of the Custodian is entitled to possession thereof.</p>

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Release of vested property.	<p>28.</p> <p>(a) The Custodian may, in his sole discretion, but subject to the provisions of section 29, release vested property by certificate under his hand; and as soon as he has done so, that property shall cease to be absentees' property and any right a person had in it immediately before it was vested in the Custodian shall revert to that person or to his successor.</p> <p>(b) The Custodian may stipulate with a person who requests him to exercise his power under subsection (a) that at the time of the giving of a certificate as aforesaid some other property shall become held property. Where that person has agreed to the stipulation and the certificate has been given as aforesaid, the other property becomes held property.</p> <p>(c) Where the Custodian has sold vested property, the property which has been sold becomes released property and passes into the ownership of the purchaser, and the consideration which the Custodian has received becomes held property; where the vested property is a voidable charge and the Custodian voids it for a consideration, or where it is a waivable right and the Custodian waives it for a consideration, the consideration becomes held property at the time of the voiding or waiving, as the case may be.</p>
Recommendations of committee.	<p><b>29.</b> The Custodian shall not exercise his powers under section 27 (b) or section 28 unless such has been recommended, in respect of each case or a particular class of cases, by a special committee to be appointed by the Government. Notice of the appointment of such a committee shall be published in <i>Reshumot</i>.</p>
Rules of evidence.	<p>30.</p> <p>(a) Where the Custodian has certified in writing that a person or body of persons is an absentee, that person or body of persons shall, so long as the contrary has not been proved, be regarded as an absentee.</p> <p>(b) Where the Custodian has certified in writing that some property is absentees' property, that property shall, so long as the contrary has not been proved, be regarded as absentees' property.</p> <p>(c) A certificate of the Minister of Defence that a place in Palestine was at a particular time held by forces which sought to prevent the establishment of the State of Israel or which fought against it after its establishment shall be conclusive evidence of its contents.</p> <p>(d) A copy certified by the Custodian of an entry in his books or official files or of another document in his possession shall, in any action or other legal proceeding, be accepted as <i>prima facie</i> evidence of the correctness of its contents.</p> <p>(e) A written confirmation by the Custodian as to matters within the scope of his functions shall, unless the Court has otherwise directed, be accepted in any action or other legal proceeding as <i>prima facie</i> evidence of the facts stated in the confirmation.</p> <p>(f) The Custodian and his inspectors, agents and officials are not bound to produce in any action or other legal proceeding any book, file or other document the contents of which can be proved in accordance with this section, and are not bound to testify on matters which can be proved through a</p>



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	<p>confirmation of the Custodian as specified in this section, unless the Court has otherwise directed.</p> <p>(h) A certificate, a confirmation, a permit or any other document which purports to have been signed, issued, given or delivered by the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Finance or the Custodian shall, so long as the contrary has not been proved, be considered to have been so signed, issued, given or delivered.</p> <p>(i) The plea that a particular person is not an absentee, within the meaning of section 1(b)(1)(iii), by reason only that he had no control over the causes for which he left his place of residence as specified in that section shall not be heard.</p>
Plea that property is absentees' property reserved to Custodian.	<p><b>31.</b> A court shall not, in any civil proceeding, entertain the plea that some party, being the subject of litigation, is absentees' property, unless the Custodian is a party to the proceeding. If this plea is made where the Custodian is not a party, and the court finds that there is some substance in it, the court shall invite the Custodian to join the case as a party. If the Custodian does so, the court shall consider the plea; if he does not, the court shall regard the plea as invalid.</p>
Custodian's remuneration and expenses.	<p>32.</p> <p>(a) At the time of the transfer of any property in accordance with this Law, at the time when any property ceases, under section 27, to be absentees' property, and at the time of the release of any property under section 28, there is due to the State from the absentee a remuneration equal to 4 per cent of the value of the property; but the Minister of Finance may, in respect of a particular case or class of cases, reduce or waive the remuneration.</p> <p>(b) For the purpose of determining the remuneration, there shall be regarded as the value of property of the category of immovable property the official value of that property within the meaning of section 19, and as the value of other property, the price which in the opinion of the Custodian it would have been possible to obtain for it if, at the time of determining the remuneration, it had been sold on the free market by a willing seller to a willing purchaser; and if the property (whether it be property of the category of immovable property or other property) has been sold by the Custodian, the price at which it was actually sold shall be regarded as its value.</p> <p>(c) Besides the remuneration, there are due to the State from the absentee or the owner of the property, as the case may be, all expenses (including travelling expenses, costs of legal proceedings and the remuneration of advocates, agents or other persons employed by the Custodian in connection with the property) which have been incurred by the Custodian or with his consent, or which he has undertaken to incur, for the purpose of safeguarding, maintaining, repairing or developing absentees' property or property which the Custodian, considered to be absentees' property or for other similar purposes, plus interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the day on which the expenses were incurred.</p> <p>(d) The payments due under this section shall be a charge on all the property of the absentee or the owner of the property, as the case may be, which shall have priority over any other charge; and if that property includes moneys, the Custodian may deduct therefrom the amount of the payments.</p>

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	<p>(e) The Custodian may withhold the giving to any person of a confirmation or certificate under section 27 or section 28 until all payments due from that person under this section have been discharged.</p>
Fees.	<p><b>33.</b> The Minister of Finance may, by order published in <i>Reshumot</i>, prescribe fees payable in respect of certificates, confirmations, permits or other documents, or other acts of the Custodian, under this Law.</p>
Dealing with absentees' property before appointment of Custodian.	<p>34.</p> <p>(a) If the Minister of Finance is of opinion that a person who dealt with Absentees' property, or with property which he had reason to believe to be absentees' property, during the period between the 16th Kislew, 5708 (29th November, 1947) and the day of publication of the Custodian's appointment did so to the best of his ability, in good faith and with the intention of handing over the property dealt with by him, and that such person handed over to the Custodian, at or about the time of the publication of his appointment, the property which was in his possession, the Minister of Finance may give a confirmation to such effect by notice published in <i>Reshumot</i>.</p> <p>(b) The dealings of a person in relation to whom the Minister of Finance has published a notice under subsection (a) shall be regarded as lawful and justified in all respects; no act which formed part of those dealings and which was done by that person, or by another person upon his instructions, shall be a basis for a charge or a ground for a claim against that person or the other person, unless it is proved, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the accused or defendant did the act with malicious intent or through gross negligence.</p>
Offences.	<p>35.</p> <p>(a) A person who –</p> <p>(1) contravenes any of the provisions of section 22 (a) ; or</p> <p>(2) contravenes anything contained in order under section 11; or</p> <p>(3) conceals absentees' property from the Custodian or does not hand over to him property which he is bound to hand over to him; or</p> <p>(4) willfully delivers to the Custodian or to one of his inspectors, agents or officials a declaration or some information which is false in a material particular</p> <p>is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or to both such penalties.</p> <p>(b) A person who</p> <p>(1) does not deliver to the Custodian or to one of his inspectors , agents or officials a return, an account, a notice or another document, or some information, which he is bound to deliver under this Law; or</p> <p>(2) through negligence delivers to the Custodian or to one of his inspectors, agents or officials a declaration or some information which is false in a material particular; or</p> <p>(3) wilfully obstructs the Custodian or one of his inspectors, agents or officials in the exercise of any of his functions under this Law</p>

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	<p>is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such penalties.</p> <p>(c) Where a body of persons is guilty of an offence under this section, every person who at the time of the commission of the offence was the head, or a secretary, trustee, director or manager, or the chief or sole accountant, of that body shall be likewise guilty thereof unless he proves that it was committed without his knowledge or that he took all appropriate steps to prevent its commission.</p> <p>(d) An action for an offence under this section shall be brought only by, or with the written consent of the Attorney- General.</p>		
Notices, etc.	<p>36.</p> <p>(a) Any notice, requirement or direction which the Custodian is bound or authorised to give or make under this Law – except notices, requirements or directions requiring publication in <i>Reshumot</i> – may be sent by registered post to the person to whom it is addressed; and if it has been so sent, it shall be considered to have been delivered to that person at the expiration of ten days from the day on which it was delivered to the Post Office for despatch, unless it is proved that it came to his hands before then.</p> <p>(b) Any notice, requirement or direction permitted to be delivered in the manner determined in subsection (a) may be delivered by the Custodian by publication in <i>Reshumot</i>, and he is not bound to indicate in the notice, requirement or direction the name of the person to whom it is addressed.</p> <p>(c) Any notice, requirement or direction under this Law published in <i>Reshumot</i> shall be considered to have been delivered to everyone concerned on, the day of publication.</p>		
Replacement of Regulations.	<p><b>37.</b> The provisions of this Law shall replace the provisions of the Emergency Regulations (Absentees' Property), 5709-1948(18), from the 13th Nisan, 5710 (31st March, 1950) onwards; but this Law shall be read as one with those Regulations, and for this purpose those Regulations shall be deemed to be a Law amended by this Law.</p>		
Validations of Acts.	<p><b>38.</b> An act which was done before the 13th Nisan, 5710 (31st March, 1950) and which would have been validly done if, at the time it was done, the text of this Law as in existence on the 13th Nisan, 5710 (31st March, 1950) had been in force shall be deemed to have been validly done.</p>		
Interpretation.	<p><b>39.</b> The Minister of Finance is charged with the implementation of this Law and may make regulations as to any matter relating to such implementation.</p>		
	DAVID BEN-GURION <i>Prime Minister</i>		ELIEZER KAPLAN Minister of Finance
	CHAIM WEIZMANN President of the State		



# Appendix E: Camp David Accords, September 17, 1978

## The Framework for Peace in the Middle East

Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Menachem Begin, Prime Minister of Israel, met with Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America, at Camp David from September 5 to September 17, 1978, and have agreed on the following framework for peace in the Middle East. They invite other parties to the Arab-Israel conflict to adhere to it.

### Preamble

The search for peace in the Middle East must be guided by the following:

The agreed basis for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Israel and its neighbors is United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, in all its parts.

After four wars during 30 years, despite intensive human efforts, the Middle East, which is the cradle of civilization and the birthplace of three great religions, does not enjoy the blessings of peace. The people of the Middle East yearn for peace so that the vast human and natural resources of the region can be turned to the pursuits of peace and so that this area can become a model for coexistence and cooperation among nations.

The historic initiative of President Sadat in visiting Jerusalem and the reception accorded to him by the parliament, government and people of Israel, and the reciprocal visit of Prime Minister Begin to Ismailia, the peace proposals made by both leaders, as well as the warm reception of these missions by the peoples of both countries, have created an unprecedented opportunity for peace which must not be lost if this generation and future generations are to be spared the tragedies of war.

The provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the other accepted norms of international law and legitimacy now provide accepted standards for the conduct of relations among all states. To achieve a relationship of peace, in the spirit of Article 2 of the United Nations Charter, future negotiations between Israel and any neighbor prepared to negotiate peace and security with it are necessary for the purpose of carrying out all the provisions and principles of Resolutions 242 and 338.

Peace requires respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force. Progress toward that goal can accelerate movement toward a new era of reconciliation in the Middle East marked by cooperation in promoting economic development, in maintaining stability and in assuring security.

Security is enhanced by a relationship of peace and by cooperation between nations which enjoy normal relations. In addition, under the terms of peace treaties, the parties can, on the basis of reciprocity, agree to special security arrangements such as demilitarized zones, limited armaments areas, early warning stations, the presence of international forces, liaison, agreed measures for monitoring and other arrangements that they agree are useful.

### Framework

Taking these factors into account, the parties are determined to reach a just, comprehensive, and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict through the conclusion of peace treaties based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 in all their parts. Their purpose is to achieve peace and good neighborly relations. They recognize that for peace to endure, it must involve all those who have been most deeply affected by the conflict. They therefore agree that this framework, as appropriate, is intended by them to constitute a basis for peace not only between Egypt and Israel, but also between Israel and each of its other neighbors which is prepared to negotiate peace with Israel on this basis. With that objective in mind, they have agreed to proceed as follows:

### West Bank and Gaza

Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian people should participate in negotiations on the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. To achieve that objective, negotiations relating to the West Bank and Gaza should proceed in three stages:

Egypt and Israel agree that, in order to ensure a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority, and taking into account the security concerns of all the parties, there should be transitional arrangements for the West Bank and Gaza for a period not exceeding five years. In order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants, under these arrangements the Israeli military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn as soon as a self-governing authority has been freely elected by the inhabitants of these areas to replace the existing military government. To negotiate the details of a transitional arrangement, Jordan will be invited to join the negotiations on the basis of this framework. These new arrangements should give due consideration both to the principle of self-government by the inhabitants of these territories and to the legitimate security concerns of the parties involved. Egypt, Israel, and Jordan will agree on the modalities for establishing elected self-

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governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza. The delegations of Egypt and Jordan may include Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza or other Palestinians as mutually agreed. The parties will negotiate an agreement which will define the powers and responsibilities of the self-governing authority to be exercised in the West Bank and Gaza. A withdrawal of Israeli armed forces will take place and there will be a redeployment of the remaining Israeli forces into specified security locations. The agreement will also include arrangements for assuring internal and external security and public order. A strong local police force will be established, which may include Jordanian citizens. In addition, Israeli and Jordanian forces will participate in joint patrols and in the manning of control posts to assure the security of the borders.

When the self-governing authority (administrative council) in the West Bank and Gaza is established and inaugurated, the transitional period of five years will begin. As soon as possible, but not later than the third year after the beginning of the transitional period, negotiations will take place to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and its relationship with its neighbors and to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan by the end of the transitional period. These negotiations will be conducted among Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. Two separate but related committees will be convened, one committee, consisting of representatives of the four parties which will negotiate and agree on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza, and its relationship with its neighbors, and the second committee, consisting of representatives of Israel and representatives of Jordan to be joined by the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza, to negotiate the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan, taking into account the agreement reached in the final status of the West Bank and Gaza. The negotiations shall be based on all the provisions and principles of UN Security Council Resolution 242. The negotiations will resolve, among other matters, the location of the boundaries and the nature of the security arrangements. The solution from the negotiations must also recognize the legitimate right of the Palestinian peoples and their just requirements. In this way, the Palestinians will participate in the determination of their own future through:

The negotiations among Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to agree on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and other outstanding issues by the end of the transitional period.

Submitting their agreements to a vote by the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. Providing for the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to decide how they shall govern themselves consistent with the provisions of their agreement.

Participating as stated above in the work of the committee negotiating the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan.

All necessary measures will be taken and provisions made to assure the security of Israel and its neighbors during the transitional period and beyond. To assist in providing such security, a strong local police force will be constituted by the self-governing authority. It will be composed of inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. The police will maintain liaison on internal security matters with the designated Israeli, Jordanian, and Egyptian officers.

During the transitional period, representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the self-governing authority will constitute a continuing committee to decide by agreement on the modalities of admission of persons displaced from the West Bank and Gaza in 1967, together with necessary measures to prevent disruption and disorder. Other matters of common concern may also be dealt with by this committee. Egypt and Israel will work with each other and with other interested parties to establish agreed procedures for a prompt, just and permanent implementation of the resolution of the refugee problem.

### **Egypt-Israel**

Egypt-Israel undertake not to resort to the threat or the use of force to settle disputes. Any disputes shall be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of the U.N. Charter.

In order to achieve peace between them, the parties agree to negotiate in good faith with a goal of concluding within three months from the signing of the Framework a peace treaty between them while inviting the other parties to the conflict to proceed simultaneously to negotiate and conclude similar peace treaties with a view the achieving a comprehensive peace in the area. The Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel will govern the peace negotiations between them. The parties will agree on the modalities and the timetable for the implementation of their obligations under the treaty.

### **Associated Principles**

Egypt and Israel state that the principles and provisions described below should apply to peace treaties between Israel and each of its neighbors - Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Signatories shall establish among themselves relationships normal to states at peace with one another. To this end, they should undertake to abide by all the provisions of the U.N. Charter. Steps to be taken in this respect include:

full recognition;

abolishing economic boycotts;

guaranteeing that under their jurisdiction the citizens of the other parties shall enjoy the protection of the due process of law.

Signatories should explore possibilities for economic development in the context of final peace treaties, with the objective of contributing to the atmosphere of peace, cooperation and friendship which is their common goal.

Claims commissions may be established for the mutual settlement of all financial claims. The United States shall be invited to participate in the talks on matters related to the modalities of the implementation of the agreements and working out the timetable for the carrying out of the obligations of the parties.

The United Nations Security Council shall be requested to endorse the peace treaties and ensure that their provisions shall not be violated. The permanent members of the Security Council shall be requested to underwrite the peace treaties and ensure respect or the provisions. They shall be requested to conform their policies and actions with the undertaking contained in this Framework.

For the Government of Israel: Menachem Begin For the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt: Muhammed Anwar al-Sadat

Witnessed by Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America

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### Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel

In order to achieve peace between them, Israel and Egypt agree to negotiate in good faith with a goal of concluding within three months of the signing of this framework a peace treaty between them: It is agreed that:

The site of the negotiations will be under a United Nations flag at a location or locations to be mutually agreed.

All of the principles of U.N. Resolution 242 will apply in this resolution of the dispute between Israel and Egypt.

Unless otherwise mutually agreed, terms of the peace treaty will be implemented between two and three years after the peace treaty is signed.

The following matters are agreed between the parties:

the full exercise of Egyptian sovereignty up to the internationally recognized border between Egypt and mandated Palestine;

the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from the Sinai;

the use of airfields left by the Israelis near al-Arish, Rafah, Ras en-Naqb, and Sharm el-Sheikh for civilian purposes only, including possible commercial use only by all nations;

the right of free passage by ships of Israel through the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal on the basis of the Constantinople Convention of 1888 applying to all nations; the Strait of Tiran and Gulf of Aqaba are international waterways to be open to all nations for unimpeded and nonsuspendable freedom of navigation and overflight;

the construction of a highway between the Sinai and Jordan near Eilat with guaranteed free and peaceful passage by Egypt and Jordan; and the stationing of military forces listed below.

### Stationing of Forces

No more than one division (mechanized or infantry) of Egyptian armed forces will be stationed within an area lying approximately 50 km. (30 miles) east of the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal. Only United Nations forces and civil police equipped with light weapons to perform normal police functions will be stationed within an area lying west of the international border and the Gulf of Aqaba, varying in width from 20 km. (12 miles) to 40 km. (24 miles).

In the area within 3 km. (1.8 miles) east of the international border there will be Israeli limited military forces not to exceed four infantry battalions and United Nations observers.

Border patrol units not to exceed three battalions will supplement the civil police in maintaining order in the area not included above.

The exact demarcation of the above areas will be as decided during the peace negotiations. Early warning stations may exist to insure compliance with the terms of the agreement.

### United Nations forces will be stationed:

in part of the area in the Sinai lying within about 20 km. of the Mediterranean Sea and adjacent to the international border, and in the Sharm el-Sheikh area to insure freedom of passage through the Strait of Tiran; and these forces will not be removed unless such removal is approved by the Security Council of the United Nations with a unanimous vote of the five permanent members.

After a peace treaty is signed, and after the interim withdrawal is complete, normal relations will be established between Egypt and Israel, including full recognition, including diplomatic, economic and cultural relations; termination of economic boycotts and barriers to the free movement of goods and people; and mutual protection of citizens by the due process of law.

### Interim Withdrawal

Between three months and nine months after the signing of the peace treaty, all Israeli forces will withdraw east of a line extending from a point east of El-Arish to Ras Muhammad, the exact location of this line to be determined by mutual agreement.

For the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt: Muhammed Anwar al-Sadat

For the Government of Israel: Menachem Begin

Witnessed by: Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America





# Appendix F: Oslo Accords, 1993 and 1995

## Oslo I

### Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements: September 13, 1993<sup>43</sup>

The Government of the State of Israel and the PLO team (the Palestinian Delegation), representing the Palestinian people, agree that it is time to put an end to decades of confrontation and conflict, recognize their mutual legitimate and political rights, and strive to live in peaceful coexistence and mutual dignity and security and achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement and historic reconciliation through the agreed political process.

Accordingly, the, two sides agree to the following principles:

#### ARTICLE I

##### AIM OF THE NEGOTIATIONS

The aim of the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations within the current Middle East peace process is, among other things, to establish a Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority, the elected Council (the "Council"), for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, for a transitional period not exceeding five years, leading to a permanent settlement based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

It is understood that the interim arrangements are an integral part of the whole peace process and that the negotiations on the permanent status will lead to the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

#### ARTICLE II

##### FRAMEWORK FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD

The agreed framework for the interim period is set forth in this Declaration of Principles.

#### ARTICLE III

##### ELECTIONS

- In order that the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip may govern themselves according to democratic principles, direct, free and general political elections will be held for the Council under agreed supervision and international observation, while the Palestinian police will ensure public order.
- An agreement will be concluded on the exact mode and conditions of the elections in accordance with the protocol attached as Annex I, with the goal of holding the elections not later than nine months after the entry into force of this Declaration of Principles.
- These elections will constitute a significant interim preparatory step toward the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements.

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<sup>43</sup> <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/declaration-of-principles>

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## ARTICLE IV

### JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction of the Council will cover West Bank and Gaza Strip territory, except for issues that will be negotiated in the permanent status negotiations. The two sides view the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a single territorial unit, whose integrity will be preserved during the interim period.

## ARTICLE V

### TRANSITIONAL PERIOD AND PERMANENT STATUS NEGOTIATIONS

- The five-year transitional period will begin upon the withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and Jericho area.
- Permanent status negotiations will commence as soon as possible, but not later than the beginning of the third year of the interim period, between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian people representatives.
- It is understood that these negotiations shall cover remaining issues, including: Jerusalem, refugees, settlements, security arrangements, borders, relations and cooperation with other neighbors, and other issues of common interest.
- The two parties agree that the outcome of the permanent status negotiations should not be prejudiced or preempted by agreements reached for the interim period.

## ARTICLE VI

### PREPARATORY TRANSFER OF POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Upon the entry into force of this Declaration of Principles and the withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area, a transfer of authority from the Israeli military government and its Civil Administration to the authorised Palestinians for this task, as detailed herein, will commence. This transfer of authority will be of a preparatory nature until the inauguration of the Council.
- Immediately after the entry into force of this Declaration of Principles and the withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and Jericho area, with the view to promoting economic development in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, authority will be transferred to the Palestinians on the following spheres: education and culture, health, social welfare, direct taxation, and tourism. The Palestinian side will commence in building the Palestinian police force, as agreed upon. Pending the inauguration of the Council, the two parties may negotiate the transfer of additional powers and responsibilities, as agreed upon.

## ARTICLE VII

### INTERIM AGREEMENT

- The Israeli and Palestinian delegations will negotiate an agreement on the interim period (the "Interim Agreement")
- The Interim Agreement shall specify, among other things, the structure of the Council, the number of its members, and the transfer of powers and responsibilities from the Israeli military government and its Civil Administration to the Council. The Interim Agreement shall also specify the Council's executive authority, legislative authority in accordance with Article IX below, and the independent Palestinian judicial organs.
- The Interim Agreement shall include arrangements, to be implemented upon the inauguration of the Council, for the assumption by the Council of all of the powers and responsibilities transferred previously in accordance with Article VI above.
- In order to enable the Council to promote economic growth, upon its inauguration, the Council will establish, among other things, a Palestinian Electricity Authority, a Gaza Sea Port Authority, a Palestinian Development Bank, a Palestinian Export Promotion Board, a Palestinian Environmental Authority, a Palestinian Land Authority and a Palestinian Water Administration Authority, and any other Authorities agreed upon, in accordance with the Interim Agreement that will specify their powers and responsibilities.
- After the inauguration of the Council, the Civil Administration will be dissolved, and the Israeli military government will be withdrawn.

## ARTICLE VIII

### PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY

In order to guarantee public order and internal security for the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Council will establish a strong police force, while Israel will continue to carry the responsibility for defending against external threats, as well as the responsibility for overall security of Israelis for the purpose of safeguarding their internal security and public order.

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### ARTICLE IX

#### LAWS AND MILITARY ORDERS

- The Council will be empowered to legislate, in accordance with the Interim Agreement, within all authorities transferred to it.
- Both parties will review jointly laws and military orders presently in force in remaining spheres.

### ARTICLE X

#### JOINT ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN LIAISON COMMITTEE

In order to provide for a smooth implementation of this Declaration of Principles and any subsequent agreements pertaining to the interim period, upon the entry into force of this Declaration of Principles, a Joint Israeli-Palestinian Liaison Committee will be established in order to deal with issues requiring coordination, other issues of common interest, and disputes.

### ARTICLE XI

#### ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN COOPERATION IN ECONOMIC FIELDS

Recognizing the mutual benefit of cooperation in promoting the development of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Israel, upon the entry into force of this Declaration of Principles, an Israeli-Palestinian Economic Cooperation Committee will be established in order to develop and implement in a cooperative manner the programs identified in the protocols attached as Annex III and Annex IV .

### ARTICLE XII

#### LIAISON AND COOPERATION WITH JORDAN AND EGYPT

The two parties will invite the Governments of Jordan and Egypt to participate in establishing further liaison and cooperation arrangements between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian representatives, on the one hand, and the Governments of Jordan and Egypt, on the other hand, to promote cooperation between them. These arrangements will include the constitution of a Continuing Committee that will decide by agreement on the modalities of admission of persons displaced from the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967, together with necessary measures to prevent disruption and disorder. Other matters of common concern will be dealt with by this Committee.

### ARTICLE XIII

#### REDEPLOYMENT OF ISRAELI FORCES

- After the entry into force of this Declaration of Principles, and not later than the eve of elections for the Council, a redeployment of Israeli military forces in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will take place, in addition to withdrawal of Israeli forces carried out in accordance with Article XIV.
- In redeploying its military forces, Israel will be guided by the principle that its military forces should be redeployed outside populated areas.
- Further redeployments to specified locations will be gradually implemented commensurate with the assumption of responsibility for public order and internal security by the Palestinian police force pursuant to Article VIII above.

### ARTICLE XIV

#### ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM THE GAZA STRIP AND JERICHO AREA

Israel will withdraw from the Gaza Strip and Jericho area, as detailed in the protocol attached as Annex II.

### ARTICLE XV

#### RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES

- Disputes arising out of the application or interpretation of this Declaration of Principles. or any subsequent agreements pertaining to the interim period, shall be resolved by negotiations through the Joint Liaison Committee to be established pursuant to Article X above.
- Disputes which cannot be settled by negotiations may be resolved by a mechanism of conciliation to be agreed upon by the parties.
- The parties may agree to submit to arbitration disputes relating to the interim period, which cannot be settled through conciliation. To this end, upon the agreement of both parties, the parties will establish an Arbitration Committee.

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## ARTICLE XVI

### ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN COOPERATION CONCERNING REGIONAL PROGRAMS

Both parties view the multilateral working groups as an appropriate instrument for promoting a "Marshall Plan", the regional programs and other programs, including special programs for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as indicated in the protocol attached as Annex IV .

## ARTICLE XVII

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- This Declaration of Principles will enter into force one month after its signing.
- All protocols annexed to this Declaration of Principles and Agreed Minutes pertaining thereto shall be regarded as an integral part hereof.

Done at Washington, D.C., this thirteenth day of September, 1993.

For the Government of Israel

For the P.L.O.

Witnessed By:

The United States of America

The Russian Federation

## ANNEX I

### PROTOCOL ON THE MODE AND CONDITIONS OF ELECTIONS

- Palestinians of Jerusalem who live there will have the right to participate in the election process, according to an agreement between the two sides.
- In addition, the election agreement should cover, among other things, the following issues:
  - o the system of elections;
  - o the mode of the agreed supervision and international observation and their personal composition; and
  - o rules and regulations regarding election campaign, including agreed arrangements for the organizing of mass media, and the possibility of licensing a broadcasting and TV station.
- The future status of displaced Palestinians who were registered on 4th June 1967 will not be prejudiced because they are unable to participate in the election process due to practical reasons.

## ANNEX II

### PROTOCOL ON WITHDRAWAL OF ISRAELI FORCES FROM THE GAZA STRIP AND JERICO AREA

- The two sides will conclude and sign within two months from the date of entry into force of this Declaration of Principles, an agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli military forces from the Gaza Strip and Jericho area. This agreement will include comprehensive arrangements to apply in the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area subsequent to the Israeli withdrawal.
- Israel will implement an accelerated and scheduled withdrawal of Israeli military forces from the Gaza Strip and Jericho area, beginning immediately with the signing of the agreement on the Gaza Strip and Jericho area and to be completed within a period not exceeding four months after the signing of this agreement.
- The above agreement will include, among other things:
  - o Arrangements for a smooth and peaceful transfer of authority from the Israeli military government and its Civil Administration to the Palestinian representatives.
  - o Structure, powers and responsibilities of the Palestinian authority in these areas, except: external security, settlements, Israelis, foreign relations, and other mutually agreed matters.

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- Arrangements for the assumption of internal security and public order by the Palestinian police force consisting of police officers recruited locally and from abroad holding Jordanian passports and Palestinian documents issued by Egypt). Those who will participate in the Palestinian police force coming from abroad should be trained as police and police officers.
- A temporary international or foreign presence, as agreed upon.
- Establishment of a joint Palestinian-Israeli Coordination and Cooperation Committee for mutual security purposes.
- An economic development and stabilization program, including the establishment of an Emergency Fund, to encourage foreign investment, and financial and economic support. Both sides will coordinate and cooperate jointly and unilaterally with regional and international parties to support these aims.
- Arrangements for a safe passage for persons and transportation between the Gaza Strip and Jericho area.
- The above agreement will include arrangements for coordination between both parties regarding passages:
  - Gaza - Egypt; and
  - Jericho - Jordan.
- The offices responsible for carrying out the powers and responsibilities of the Palestinian authority under this Annex II and Article VI of the Declaration of Principles will be located in the Gaza Strip and in the Jericho area pending the inauguration of the Council.
- Other than these agreed arrangements, the status of the Gaza Strip and Jericho area will continue to be an integral part of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and will not be changed in the interim period.

### ANNEX III

#### PROTOCOL ON ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN COOPERATION IN ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The two sides agree to establish an Israeli-Palestinian continuing Committee for Economic Cooperation, focusing, among other things, on the following:

- Cooperation in the field of water, including a Water Development Program prepared by experts from both sides, which will also specify the mode of cooperation in the management of water resources in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and will include proposals for studies and plans on water rights of each party, as well as on the equitable utilization of joint water resources for implementation in and beyond the interim period.
- Cooperation in the field of electricity, including an Electricity Development Program, which will also specify the mode of cooperation for the production, maintenance, purchase and sale of electricity resources.
- Cooperation in the field of energy, including an Energy Development Program, which will provide for the exploitation of oil and gas for industrial purposes, particularly in the Gaza Strip and in the Negev, and will encourage further joint exploitation of other energy resources. This Program may also provide for the construction of a Petrochemical industrial complex in the Gaza Strip and the construction of oil and gas pipelines.
- Cooperation in the field of finance, including a Financial Development and Action Program for the encouragement of international investment in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and in Israel, as well as the establishment of a Palestinian Development Bank.
- Cooperation in the field of transport and communications, including a Program, which will define guidelines for the establishment of a Gaza Sea Port Area, and will provide for the establishing of transport and communications lines to and from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to Israel and to other countries. In addition, this Program will provide for carrying out the necessary construction of roads, railways, communications lines, etc.
- Cooperation in the field of trade, including studies, and Trade Promotion Programs, which will encourage local, regional and inter-regional trade, as well as a feasibility study of creating free trade zones in the Gaza Strip and in Israel, mutual access to these zones, and cooperation in other areas related to trade and commerce.
- Cooperation in the field of industry, including Industrial Development Programs, which will provide for the establishment of joint Israeli- Palestinian Industrial Research and Development Centers, will promote Palestinian-Israeli joint ventures, and provide guidelines for cooperation in the textile, food, pharmaceutical, electronics, diamonds, computer and science-based industries.
- A program for cooperation in, and regulation of, labor relations and cooperation in social welfare issues.
- A Human Resources Development and Cooperation Plan, providing for joint Israeli-Palestinian workshops and seminars, and for the establishment of joint vocational training centers, research institutes and data banks.
- An Environmental Protection Plan, providing for joint and/or coordinated measures in this sphere.
- A program for developing coordination and cooperation in the field of communication and media.
- Any other programs of mutual interest.

# *An Improbable Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict*

## ANNEX IV

### PROTOCOL ON ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN COOPERATION CONCERNING REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

- The two sides will cooperate in the context of the multilateral peace efforts in promoting a Development Program for the region, including the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, to be initiated by the G-7. The parties will request the G-7 to seek the participation in this program of other interested states, such as members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, regional Arab states and institutions, as well as members of the private sector.
- The Development Program will consist of two elements:
  - o an Economic Development Program for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.
  - o a Regional Economic Development Program.
  - o The Economic Development Program for the West Bank and the Gaza strip will consist of the following elements:
    - A Social Rehabilitation Program, including a Housing and Construction Program.
    - A Small and Medium Business Development Plan.
    - An Infrastructure Development Program (water, electricity, transportation and communications, etc.)
    - A Human Resources Plan.
    - Other programs.
  - o The Regional Economic Development Program may consist of the following elements:
    - The establishment of a Middle East Development Fund, as a first step, and a Middle East Development Bank, as a second step.
    - The development of a joint Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian Plan for coordinated exploitation of the Dead Sea area.
    - The Mediterranean Sea (Gaza) - Dead Sea Canal.
    - Regional Desalinization and other water development projects.
    - A regional plan for agricultural development, including a coordinated regional effort for the prevention of desertification.
    - Interconnection of electricity grids.
    - Regional cooperation for the transfer, distribution and industrial exploitation of gas, oil and other energy resources.
    - A Regional Tourism, Transportation and Telecommunications Development Plan.
    - Regional cooperation in other spheres.
- The two sides will encourage the multilateral working groups, and will coordinate towards their success. The two parties will encourage intersessional activities, as well as pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, within the various multilateral working groups.

## AGREED MINUTES

### A. GENERAL UNDERSTANDINGS AND AGREEMENTS

Any powers and responsibilities transferred to the Palestinians pursuant to the Declaration of Principles prior to the inauguration of the Council will be subject to the same principles pertaining to Article IV, as set out in these Agreed Minutes below.

### B. SPECIFIC UNDERSTANDINGS AND AGREEMENTS

#### Article IV

It is understood that:

- Jurisdiction of the Council will cover West Bank and Gaza Strip territory, except for issues that will be negotiated in the permanent status negotiations: Jerusalem, settlements, military locations, and Israelis.
- The Council's jurisdiction will apply with regard to the agreed powers, responsibilities, spheres and authorities transferred to it.

## Chapter Number and Title

### Article VI (2)

It is agreed that the transfer of authority will be as follows:

- The Palestinian side will inform the Israeli side of the names of the authorised Palestinians who will assume the powers, authorities and responsibilities that will be transferred to the Palestinians according to the Declaration of Principles in the following fields: education and culture, health, social welfare, direct taxation, tourism, and any other authorities agreed upon.
- It is understood that the rights and obligations of these offices will not be affected.
- Each of the spheres described above will continue to enjoy existing budgetary allocations in accordance with arrangements to be mutually agreed upon. These arrangements also will provide for the necessary adjustments required in order to take into account the taxes collected by the direct taxation office.
- Upon the execution of the Declaration of Principles, the Israeli and Palestinian delegations will immediately commence negotiations on a detailed plan for the transfer of authority on the above offices in accordance with the above understandings.

### Article VII (2)

The Interim Agreement will also include arrangements for coordination and cooperation.

### Article VII (5)

The withdrawal of the military government will not prevent Israel from exercising the powers and responsibilities not transferred to the Council.

### Article VIII

It is understood that the Interim Agreement will include arrangements for cooperation and coordination between the two parties in this regard. It is also agreed that the transfer of powers and responsibilities to the Palestinian police will be accomplished in a phased manner, as agreed in the Interim Agreement.

### Article X

It is agreed that, upon the entry into force of the Declaration of Principles, the Israeli and Palestinian delegations will exchange the names of the individuals designated by them as members of the Joint Israeli-Palestinian Liaison Committee.

It is further agreed that each side will have an equal number of members in the Joint Committee. The Joint Committee will reach decisions by agreement. The Joint Committee may add other technicians and experts, as necessary. The Joint Committee will decide on the frequency and place or places of its meetings.

### Annex II

It is understood that, subsequent to the Israeli withdrawal, Israel will continue to be responsible for external security, and for internal security and public order of settlements and Israelis. Israeli military forces and civilians may continue to use roads freely within the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area.

Done at Washington, D.C., this thirteenth day of September, 1993.

For the Government of Israel

For the P.L.O.

Witnessed By:

The United States of America

The Russian Federation

## Oslo II

### Israel-Palestinian Negotiations: Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (Oslo II): September 28, 1995<sup>44</sup>

The Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (hereinafter the PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people;

#### PREAMBLE

WITHIN the framework of the Middle East peace process initiated at Madrid in October 1991;

REAFFIRMING their determination to put an end to decades of confrontation and to live in peaceful coexistence, mutual dignity and security, while recognizing their mutual legitimate and political rights;

REAFFIRMING their desire to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement and historic reconciliation through the agreed political process;

RECOGNIZING that the peace process and the new era that it has created, as well as the new relationship established between the two Parties as described above, are irreversible, and the determination of the two Parties to maintain, sustain and continue the peace process;

RECOGNIZING that the aim of the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations within the current Middle East peace process is, among other things, to establish a Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority, i.e. the elected Council (hereinafter "the Council" or "the Palestinian Council"), and the elected Ra'ees of the Executive Authority, for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, for a transitional period not exceeding five years from the date of signing the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area (hereinafter "the Gaza-Jericho Agreement") on May 4, 1994, leading to a permanent settlement based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338;

REAFFIRMING their understanding that the interim self-government arrangements contained in this Agreement are an integral part of the whole peace process, that the negotiations on the permanent status, that will start as soon as possible but not later than May 4, 1996, will lead to the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and that the Interim Agreement shall settle all the issues of the interim period and that no such issues will be deferred to the agenda of the permanent status negotiations;

REAFFIRMING their adherence to the mutual recognition and commitments expressed in the letters dated September 9, 1993, signed by and exchanged between the Prime Minister of Israel and the Chairman of the PLO;

DESIROUS of putting into effect the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements signed at Washington, DC on September 13, 1993, and the Agreed Minutes thereto (hereinafter "the DOP") and in particular Article III and Annex I concerning the holding of direct, free and general political elections for the Council and the Ra'ees of the Executive Authority in order that the Palestinian people in the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip may democratically elect accountable representatives;

RECOGNIZING that these elections will constitute a significant interim preparatory step toward the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements and will provide a democratic basis for the establishment of Palestinian institutions;

REAFFIRMING their mutual commitment to act, in accordance with this Agreement, immediately, efficiently and effectively against acts or threats of terrorism, violence or incitement, whether committed by Palestinians or Israelis;

FOLLOWING the Gaza-Jericho Agreement; the Agreement on Preparatory Transfer of Powers and Responsibilities signed at Erez on August 29, 1994 (hereinafter "the Preparatory Transfer Agreement"); and the Protocol on Further Transfer of Powers and Responsibilities signed at Cairo on August 27, 1995 (hereinafter "the Further Transfer Protocol"); which three agreements will be superseded by this Agreement;

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<sup>44</sup> <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/interim-agreement-on-the-west-bank-and-the-gaza-strip-oslo-ii>



# Chapter Number and Title

HEREBY AGREE as follows:

## CHAPTER 1 - THE COUNCIL

### ARTICLE I

#### Transfer of Authority

- Israel shall transfer powers and responsibilities as specified in this Agreement from the Israeli military government and its Civil Administration to the Council in accordance with this Agreement. Israel shall continue to exercise powers and responsibilities not so transfer.
- Pending the inauguration of the Council, the powers and responsibilities transferred to the Council shall be exercised by the Palestinian Authority established in accordance with the Gaza-Jericho Agreement, which shall also have all the rights, liabilities and obligations to be assumed by the Council in this regard. Accordingly, the term "Council" throughout this Agreement shall, pending the inauguration of the Council, be construed as meaning the Palestinian Authority.
- The transfer of powers and responsibilities to the police force established by the Palestinian Council in accordance with Article XIV below (hereinafter "the Palestinian Police") shall be accomplished in a phased manner, as detailed in this Agreement and in the Protocol concerning Redeployment and Security Arrangements attached as Annex I to this Agreement (hereinafter "Annex I").
- As regards the transfer and assumption of authority in civil spheres, powers and responsibilities shall be transferred and assumed as set out in the Protocol Concerning Civil Affairs attached as Annex III to this Agreement (hereinafter "Annex III").
- After the inauguration of the Council, the Civil Administration in the West Bank will be dissolved, and the Israeli military government shall be withdrawn. The withdrawal of the military government shall not prevent it from exercising the powers and responsibilities not transferred to the Council.
- A Joint Civil Affairs Coordination and Cooperation Committee (hereinafter "the CAC"), Joint Regional Civil Affairs Subcommittees, one for the Gaza Strip and the other for the West Bank, and District Civil Liaison Offices in the West Bank shall be established in order to provide for coordination and cooperation in civil affairs between the Council and Israel, as detailed in Annex III.
- The offices of the Council, and the offices of its Ra'ees and its Executive Authority and other committees, shall be located in areas under Palestinian territorial jurisdiction in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

### ARTICLE II

#### Elections

- In order that the Palestinian people of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip may govern themselves according to democratic principles, direct, free and general political elections will be held for the Council and the Ra'ees of the Executive Authority of the Council in accordance with the provisions set out in the Protocol concerning Elections attached as Annex II to this Agreement (hereinafter "Annex II").
- These elections will constitute a significant interim preparatory step towards the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements and will provide a democratic basis for the establishment of Palestinian institutions.
- Palestinians of Jerusalem who live there may participate in the election process in accordance with the provisions contained in this Article and in Article VI of Annex II (Election Arrangements concerning Jerusalem).
- The elections shall be called by the Chairman of the Palestinian Authority immediately following the signing of this Agreement to take place at the earliest practicable date following the redeployment of Israeli forces in accordance with Annex I, and consistent with the requirements of the election timetable as provided in Annex II, the Election Law and the Election Regulations, as defined in Article I of Annex II.

### ARTICLE III

#### Structure of the Palestinian Council

- The Palestinian Council and the Ra'ees of the Executive Authority of the Council constitute the Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority, which will be elected by the Palestinian people of the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip for the transitional period agreed in Article I of the DOP.
- The Council shall possess both legislative power and executive power, in accordance with Articles VII and IX of the DOP. The Council shall carry out and be responsible for all the legislative and executive powers and responsibilities transferred to it under this Agreement. The exercise of legislative powers shall be in accordance with Article XVIII of this Agreement (Legislative Powers of the Council).
- The Council and the Ra'ees of the Executive Authority of the Council shall be directly and simultaneously elected by the Palestinian people of the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and the Election Law and Regulations, which shall not be contrary to the provisions of this Agreement.

## *An Improbable Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict*

- The Council and the Ra'ees of the Executive Authority of the Council shall be elected for a transitional period not exceeding five years from the signing of the Gaza-Jericho Agreement on May 4, 1994.
- Immediately upon its inauguration, the Council will elect from among its members a Speaker. The Speaker will preside over the meetings of the Council, administer the Council and its committees, decide on the agenda of each meeting, and lay before the Council proposals for voting and declare their results.
- The jurisdiction of the Council shall be as determined in Article XVII of this Agreement (Jurisdiction).
- The organization, structure and functioning of the Council shall be in accordance with this Agreement and the Basic Law for the Palestinian Interim Self- Government Authority, which Law shall be adopted by the Council. The Basic Law and any regulations made under it shall not be contrary to the provisions of this Agreement.
- The Council shall be responsible under its executive powers for the offices, services and departments transferred to it and may establish, within its jurisdiction, ministries and subordinate bodies, as necessary for the fulfillment of its responsibilities.
- The Speaker will present for the Council's approval proposed internal procedures that will regulate, among other things, the decision-making processes of the Council.

### ARTICLE IV

Size of the Council The Palestinian Council shall be composed of 82 representatives and the Ra'ees of the Executive Authority, who will be directly and simultaneously elected by the Palestinian people of the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip.

### ARTICLE V

- The Executive Authority of the Council
- The Council will have a committee that will exercise the executive authority of the Council, formed in accordance with paragraph 4 below (hereinafter "the Executive Authority").
- The Executive Authority shall be bestowed with the executive authority of the Council and will exercise it on behalf of the Council. It shall determine its own internal procedures and decision making processes.
- The Council will publish the names of the members of the Executive Authority immediately upon their initial appointment and subsequent to any changes.
- The Ra'ees of the Executive Authority shall be an ex officio member of the Executive Authority.
  - o All of the other members of the Executive Authority, except as provided in subparagraph c. below, shall be members of the Council, chosen and proposed to the Council by the Ra'ees of the Executive Authority and approved by the Council.
  - o The Ra'ees of the Executive Authority shall have the right to appoint some persons, in number not exceeding twenty percent of the total membership of the Executive Authority, who are not members of the Council, to exercise executive authority and participate in government tasks. Such appointed members may not vote in meetings of the Council.
  - o Non-elected members of the Executive Authority must have a valid address in an area under the jurisdiction of the Council.

### ARTICLE VI

#### Other Committees of the Council

- The Council may form small committees to simplify the proceedings of the Council and to assist in controlling the activity of its Executive Authority.
- Each committee shall establish its own decision-making processes within the general framework of the organization and structure of the Council.

### ARTICLE VII

#### Open Government

- All meetings of the Council and of its committees, other than the Executive Authority, shall be open to the public, except upon a resolution of the Council or the relevant committee on the grounds of security, or commercial or personal confidentiality.
- Participation in the deliberations of the Council, its committees and the Executive Authority shall be limited to their respective members only. Experts may be invited to such meetings to address specific issues on an ad hoc basis.

## Chapter Number and Title

### ARTICLE VIII

**Judicial Review** Any person or organization affected by any act or decision of the Ra'ees of the Executive Authority of the Council or of any member of the Executive Authority, who believes that such act or decision exceeds the authority of the Ra'ees or of such member, or is otherwise incorrect in law or procedure, may apply to the relevant Palestinian Court of Justice for a review of such activity or decision.

### ARTICLE IX

#### Powers and Responsibilities of the Council

- Subject to the provisions of this Agreement, the Council will, within its jurisdiction, have legislative powers as set out in Article XVIII of this Agreement, as well as executive powers.
- The executive power of the Palestinian Council shall extend to all matters within its jurisdiction under this Agreement or any future agreement that may be reached between the two Parties during the interim period. It shall include the power to formulate and conduct Palestinian policies and to supervise their implementation, to issue any rule or regulation under powers given in approved legislation and administrative decisions necessary for the realization of Palestinian self-government, the power to employ staff, sue and be sued and conclude contracts, and the power to keep and administer registers and records of the population, and issue certificates, licenses and documents.
- The Palestinian Council's executive decisions and acts shall be consistent with the provisions of this Agreement.
- The Palestinian Council may adopt all necessary measures in order to enforce the law and any of its decisions, and bring proceedings before the Palestinian courts and tribunals.
  - o In accordance with the DOP, the Council will not have powers and responsibilities in the sphere of foreign relations, which sphere includes the establishment abroad of embassies, consulates or other types of foreign missions and posts or permitting their establishment in the West Bank or the Gaza Strip, the appointment of or admission of diplomatic and consular staff, and the exercise of diplomatic functions.
  - o Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the PLO may conduct negotiations and sign agreements with states or international organizations for the benefit of the Council in the following cases only:
    - economic agreements, as specifically provided in Annex V of this Agreement;
    - agreements with donor countries for the purpose of implementing arrangements for the provision of assistance to the Council ;
    - agreements for the purpose of implementing the regional development plans detailed in Annex IV of the DOP or in agreements entered into in the framework of the multilateral negotiations; and
    - cultural, scientific and educational agreements.
  - o Dealings between the Council and representatives of foreign states and international organizations, as well as the establishment in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip of representative offices other than those described in subparagraph 5.a above, for the purpose of implementing the agreements referred to in subparagraph 5.b above, shall not be considered foreign relations.
- Subject to the provisions of this Agreement, the Council shall, within its jurisdiction, have an independent judicial system composed of independent Palestinian courts and tribunals.

## CHAPTER 2 - REDEPLOYMENT AND SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

### ARTICLE X

#### Redeployment of Israeli Military Forces

- The first phase of the Israeli military forces redeployment will cover populated areas in the West Bank - cities, towns, villages, refugee camps and hamlets - as set out in Annex I, and will be completed prior to the eve of the Palestinian elections, i.e., 22 days before the day of the elections.
- Further redeployments of Israeli military forces to specified military locations will commence after the inauguration of the Council and will be gradually implemented commensurate with the assumption of responsibility for public order and internal security by the Palestinian Police, to be completed within 18 months from the date of the inauguration of the Council as detailed in Articles XI (Land) and XIII (Security), below and in Annex I.
- The Palestinian Police shall be deployed and shall assume responsibility for public order and internal security for Palestinians in a phased manner in accordance with Article XIII (Security) below and Annex I.
- Israel shall continue to carry the responsibility for external security, as well as the responsibility for overall security of Israel for the purpose of safeguarding their internal security and public order.
- For the purpose of this Agreement, "Israeli military forces" includes Israel Police and other Israeli security forces.

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## ARTICLE XI

### Land

- The two sides view the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a single territorial unit, the integrity and status of which will be preserved during the interim period.
- The two sides agree that West Bank and Gaza Strip territory, except for issues that will be negotiated in the permanent status negotiations, will come under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian Council in a phased manner, to be completed within 18 months from the date of the inauguration of the Council, as specified below:
  - o Land in populated areas (Areas A and B), including government and Al Waqf land, will come under the jurisdiction of the Council during the first phase of redeployment.
  - o All civil powers and responsibilities, including planning and zoning, in Areas A and B, set out in Annex III, will be transferred to and assumed by the Council during the first phase of redeployment.
  - o In Area C, during the first phase of redeployment Israel will transfer to the Council civil powers and responsibilities not relating to territory, as set out in Annex III.
  - o The further redeployments of Israeli military forces to specified military locations will be gradually implemented in accordance with the DOP in three phases, each to take place after an interval of six months, after the inauguration of the Council, to be completed within 18 months from the date of the inauguration of the Council.
  - o During the further redeployment phases to be completed within 18 months from the date of the inauguration of the Council, powers and responsibilities relating to territory will be transferred gradually to Palestinian jurisdiction that will cover West Bank and Gaza Strip territory, except for the issues that will be negotiated in the permanent status negotiations.
  - o The specified military locations referred to in Article X, paragraph 2 above will be determined in the further redeployment phases, within the specified time-frame ending not later than 18 months from the date of the inauguration of the Council, and will be negotiated in the permanent status negotiations.
- MAP 1
- For the purpose of this Agreement and until the completion of the first phase of the further redeployments:
  - o "Area A" means the populated areas delineated by a red line and shaded in brown on attached map No. 1;
  - o "Area B" means the populated areas delineated by a red line and shaded in yellow on attached map No. 1, and the built-up area of the hamlets listed in Appendix 6 to Annex I; and
  - o "Area C" means areas of the West Bank outside Areas A and B, which, except for the issues that will be negotiated in the permanent status negotiations, will be gradually transferred to Palestinian jurisdiction in accordance with this Agreement.

## ARTICLE XII

### Arrangements for Security and Public Order

- In order to guarantee public order and internal security for the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Council shall establish a strong police force as set out in Article XIV below. Israel shall continue to carry the responsibility for defense against external threats, including the responsibility for protecting the Egyptian and Jordanian borders, and for defense against external threats from the sea and from the air, as well as the responsibility for overall security of Israelis and Settlements, for the purpose of safeguarding their internal security and public order, and will have all the powers to take the steps necessary to meet this responsibility.
- Agreed security arrangements and coordination mechanisms are specified in Annex I.
- MAP 2
- A Joint Coordination and Cooperation Committee for Mutual Security Purposes (hereinafter "the JSC"), as well as Joint Regional Security Committees (hereinafter "RSCs") and Joint District Coordination Offices (hereinafter "DCOs"), are hereby established as provided for in Annex I.
- The security arrangements provided for in this Agreement and in Annex I may be reviewed at the request of either Party and may be amended by mutual agreement of the Parties. Specific review arrangements are included in Annex I.
- For the purpose of this Agreement, "the Settlements" means, in the West Bank - the settlements in Area C; and in the Gaza Strip - the Gush Katif and Erez settlement areas, as well as the other settlements in the Gaza Strip, as shown on attached map No. 2.

## Chapter Number and Title

### ARTICLE XIII

#### Security

- The Council will, upon completion of the redeployment of Israeli military forces in each district, as set out in Appendix 1 to Annex I, assume the powers and responsibilities for internal security and public order in Area A in that district.
  - There will be a complete redeployment of Israeli military forces from Area B. Israel will transfer to the Council and the Council will assume responsibility for public order for Palestinians. Israel shall have the overriding responsibility for security for the purpose of protecting Israelis and confronting the threat of terrorism.
  - In Area B the Palestinian Police shall assume the responsibility for public order for Palestinians and shall be deployed in order to accommodate the Palestinian needs and requirements in the following manner:
    - The Palestinian Police shall establish 25 police stations and posts in towns, villages, and other places listed in Appendix 2 to Annex I and as delineated on map No. 3. The West Bank RSC may agree on the establishment of additional police stations and posts, if required.
    - The Palestinian Police shall be responsible for handling public order incidents in which only Palestinians are involved.
    - The Palestinian Police shall operate freely in populated places where police stations and posts are located, as set out in paragraph b(1) above.
    - While the movement of uniformed Palestinian policemen in Area B outside places where there is a Palestinian police station or post will be carried out after coordination and confirmation through the relevant DCO, three months after the completion of redeployment from Area B, the DCOs may decide that movement of Palestinian policemen from the police stations in Area B to Palestinian towns and villages in Area B on roads that are used only by Palestinian traffic will take place after notifying the DCO.
    - The coordination of such planned movement prior to confirmation through the relevant DCO shall include a scheduled plan, including the number of policemen, as well as the type and number of weapons and vehicles intended to take part. It shall also include details of arrangements for ensuring continued coordination through appropriate communication links, the exact schedule of movement to the area of the planned operation, including the destination and routes thereto, its proposed duration and the schedule for returning to the police station or post.
    - The Israeli side of the DCO will provide the Palestinian side with its response, following a request for movement of policemen in accordance with this paragraph, in normal or routine cases within one day and in emergency cases no later than 2 hours.
    - The Palestinian Police and the Israeli military forces will conduct joint security activities on the main roads as set out in Annex 1.
    - The Palestinian Police will notify the West Bank RSC of the names of the policemen, number plates of police vehicles and serial numbers of weapons, with respect to each police station and post in Area B.
    - Further redeployments from Area C and transfer of internal security responsibility to the Palestinian Police in Areas B and C will be carried out in three phases, each to take place after an interval of six months, to be completed 18 months after the inauguration of the Council, except for the issues of permanent status negotiations and of Israel's overall responsibility for Israelis and borders.
    - The procedures detailed in this paragraph will be reviewed within six months of the completion of the first phase of redeployment

### ARTICLE XIV

#### The Palestinian Police

1. The Council shall establish a strong police force. The duties, functions, structure, deployment and composition of the Palestinian Police, together with provisions regarding its equipment and operation, as well as rules of conduct, are set out in Annex I.
2. The Palestinian police force established under the Gaza-Jericho Agreement will be fully integrated into the Palestinian Police and will be subject to the provisions of this Agreement
3. Except for the Palestinian Police and the Israeli military forces, no other armed forces shall be established or operate in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.
4. Except for the arms, ammunition and equipment of the Palestinian Police described in Annex I, and those of the Israeli military forces, no organization, group or individual in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip shall manufacture, sell, acquire, possess, import or otherwise introduce into the West Bank or the Gaza Strip any firearms, ammunition, weapons, explosives, gunpowder or any related equipment, unless otherwise provided for in Annex I.

# *An Improbable Solution to the Arab-Israeli Conflict*

## ARTICLE XV

### Prevention of Hostile Acts

- Both sides shall take all measures necessary in order to prevent acts of terrorism, crime and hostilities directed against each other, against individuals falling under the other's authority and against their property, and shall take legal measures against offenders.
- Specific provisions for the implementation of this Article are set out in Annex I.

## ARTICLE XVI

Confidence Building Measures With a view to fostering a positive and supportive public atmosphere to accompany the implementation of this Agreement, to establish a solid basis of mutual trust and good faith, and in order to facilitate the anticipated cooperation and new relations between the two peoples, both Parties agree to carry out confidence building measures as detailed herewith:

- Israel will release or turn over to the Palestinian side, Palestinian detainees and prisoners, residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The first stage of release of these prisoners and detainees will take place on the signing of this Agreement and the second stage will take place prior to the date of the elections. There will be a third stage of release of detainees and prisoners. Detainees and prisoners will be released from among categories detailed in Annex VII (Release of Palestinian Prisoners and Detainees). Those released will be free to return to their homes in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.
- Palestinians who have maintained contact with the Israeli authorities will not be subjected to acts of harassment, violence, retribution or prosecution. Appropriate ongoing measures will be taken, in coordination with Israel, in order to ensure their protection.
- Palestinians from abroad whose entry into the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is approved pursuant to this Agreement, and to whom the provisions of this Article are applicable, will not be prosecuted for offenses committed prior to September 13, 1993.

## CHAPTER 3 - LEGAL AFFAIRS

### ARTICLE XVII

#### Jurisdiction

- In accordance with the DOP, the jurisdiction of the Council will cover West Bank and Gaza Strip territory as a single territorial unit, except for:
  - o issues that will be negotiated in the permanent status negotiations: Jerusalem, settlements, specified military locations, Palestinian refugees, borders, foreign relations and Israelis; and
  - o powers and responsibilities not transferred to the Council.
- Accordingly, the authority of the Council encompasses all matters that fall within its territorial, functional and personal jurisdiction, as follows
  - o The territorial jurisdiction of the Council shall encompass Gaza Strip territory, except for the Settlements and the Military Installation Area shown on map No. 2, and West Bank territory, except for Area C which, except for the issues that will be negotiated in the permanent status negotiations, will be gradually transferred to Palestinian jurisdiction in three phases, each to take place after an interval of six months, to be completed 18 months after the inauguration of the Council. At this time, the jurisdiction of the Council will cover West Bank and Gaza Strip territory, except for the issues that will be negotiated in the permanent status negotiations.
  - o Territorial jurisdiction includes land, subsoil and territorial waters, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.
  - o The functional jurisdiction of the Council extends to all powers and responsibilities transferred to the Council, as specified in this Agreement or in any future agreements that may be reached between the Parties during the interim period.
  - o The territorial and functional jurisdiction of the Council will apply to all persons, except for Israelis, unless otherwise provided in this Agreement.
  - o Notwithstanding subparagraph a. above, the Council shall have functional jurisdiction in Area C, as detailed in Article IV of Annex III.
- The Council has, within its authority, legislative, executive and judicial powers and responsibilities, as provided for in this Agreement.
  - o Israel, through its military government, has the authority over areas that are not under the territorial jurisdiction of the Council, powers and responsibilities not transferred to the Council and Israelis.

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- To this end, the Israeli military government shall retain the necessary legislative, judicial and executive powers and responsibilities, in accordance with international law. This provision shall not derogate from Israel's applicable legislation over Israelis in personam.
- The exercise of authority with regard to the electromagnetic sphere and air space shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.
- Without derogating from the provisions of this Article, legal arrangements detailed in the Protocol Concerning Legal Matters attached as Annex IV to this Agreement (hereinafter "Annex IV") shall be observed. Israel and the Council may negotiate further legal arrangements.
- Israel and the Council shall cooperate on matters of legal assistance in criminal and civil matters through a legal committee (hereinafter "the Legal Committee"), hereby established.
- The Council's jurisdiction will extend gradually to cover West Bank and Gaza Strip territory, except for the issues to be negotiated in the permanent status negotiations, through a series of redeployments of the Israeli military forces. The first phase of the redeployment of Israeli military forces will cover populated areas in the West Bank - cities, towns, refugee camps and hamlets, as set out in Annex I - and will be completed prior to the eve of the Palestinian elections, i.e. 22 days before the day of the elections. Further redeployments of Israeli military forces to specified military locations will commence immediately upon the inauguration of the Council and will be effected in three phases, each to take place after an interval of six months, to be concluded no later than eighteen months from the date of the inauguration of the Council.

### ARTICLE XVIII

#### Legislative Powers of the Council

- For the purposes of this Article, legislation shall mean any primary and secondary legislation, including basic laws, laws, regulations and other legislative acts.
- The Council has the power, within its jurisdiction as defined in Article XVII of this Agreement, to adopt legislation.
- While the primary legislative power shall lie in the hands of the Council as a whole, the Ra'ees of the Executive Authority of the Council shall have the following legislative powers:
  - the power to initiate legislation or to present proposed legislation to the Council;
  - the power to promulgate legislation adopted by the Council; and
  - the power to issue secondary legislation, including regulations, relating to any matters specified and within the scope laid down in any primary legislation adopted by the Council.
- Legislation, including legislation which amends or abrogates existing laws or military orders, which exceeds the jurisdiction of the Council or which is otherwise inconsistent with the provisions of the DOP, this Agreement, or of any other agreement that may be reached between the two sides during the interim period, shall have no effect and shall be void ab initio.
  - The Ra'ees of the Executive Authority of the Council shall not promulgate legislation adopted by the Council if such legislation falls under the provisions of this paragraph.
- All legislation shall be communicated to the Israeli side of the Legal Committee.
- Without derogating from the provisions of paragraph 4 above, the Israeli side of the Legal Committee may refer for the attention of the Committee any legislation regarding which Israel considers the provisions of paragraph 4 apply, in order to discuss issues arising from such legislation. The Legal Committee will consider the legislation referred to it at the earliest opportunity.

### ARTICLE XIX

Human Rights and the Rule of Law Israel and the Council shall exercise their powers and responsibilities pursuant to this Agreement with due regard to internationally-accepted norms and principles of human rights and the rule of law.

### ARTICLE XX

#### Rights, Liabilities and Obligations

- The transfer of powers and responsibilities from the Israeli military government and its civil administration to the Council, as detailed in Annex III, includes all related rights, liabilities and obligations arising with regard to acts or omissions which occurred prior to such transfer. Israel will cease to bear any financial responsibility regarding such acts or omissions and the Council will bear all financial responsibility for these and for its own functioning.
  - Any financial claim made in this regard against Israel will be referred to the Council.
  - Israel shall provide the Council with the information it has regarding pending and anticipated claims brought before any court or tribunal against Israel in this regard.

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- Where legal proceedings are brought in respect of such a claim, Israel will notify the Council and enable it to participate in defending the claim and raise any arguments on its behalf.
  - In the event that an award is made against Israel by any court or tribunal in respect of such a claim, the Council shall immediately reimburse Israel the full amount of the award.
  - Without prejudice to the above, where a court or tribunal hearing such a claim finds that liability rests solely with an employee or agent who acted beyond the scope of the powers assigned to him or her, unlawfully or with willful malfeasance, the Council shall not bear financial responsibility.
- Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1.d through 1.f above, each side may take the necessary measures, including promulgation of legislation, in order to ensure that such claims by Palestinians, including pending claims in which the hearing of evidence has not yet begun, are brought only before Palestinian courts or tribunals in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and are not brought before or heard by Israeli courts or tribunals.
  - Where a new claim has been brought before a Palestinian court or tribunal subsequent to the dismissal of the claim pursuant to subparagraph a. above, the Council shall defend it and, in accordance with subparagraph 1.a above, in the event that an award is made for the plaintiff, shall pay the amount of the award.
  - The Legal Committee shall agree on arrangements for the transfer of all materials and information needed to enable the Palestinian courts or tribunals to hear such claims as referred to in subparagraph b. above, and, when necessary, for the provision of legal assistance by Israel to the Council in defending such claims.
- The transfer of authority in itself shall not affect rights, liabilities and obligations of any person or legal entity, in existence at the date of signing of this Agreement.
- The Council, upon its inauguration, will assume all the rights, liabilities and obligations of the Palestinian Authority.
- For the purpose of this Agreement, "Israelis" also includes Israeli statutory agencies and corporations registered in Israel.

### ARTICLE XXI

Settlement of Differences and Disputes Any difference relating to the application of this Agreement shall be referred to the appropriate coordination and cooperation mechanism established under this Agreement. The provisions of Article XV of the DOP shall apply to any such difference which is not settled through the appropriate coordination and cooperation mechanism, namely:

- Disputes arising out of the application or interpretation of this Agreement or any related agreements pertaining to the interim period shall be settled through the Liaison Committee.
- Disputes which cannot be settled by negotiations may be settled by a mechanism of conciliation to be agreed between the Parties.
- The Parties may agree to submit to arbitration disputes relating to the interim period, which cannot be settled through conciliation. To this end, upon the agreement of both Parties, the Parties will establish an Arbitration Committee.

### CHAPTER 4 - COOPERATION

#### ARTICLE XXII

##### Relations between Israel and the Council

- Israel and the Council shall seek to foster mutual understanding and tolerance and shall accordingly abstain from incitement, including hostile propaganda, against each other and, without derogating from the principle of freedom of expression, shall take legal measures to prevent such incitement by any organizations, groups or individuals within their jurisdiction.
- Israel and the Council will ensure that their respective educational systems contribute to the peace between the Israeli and Palestinian peoples and to peace in the entire region, and will refrain from the introduction of any motifs that could adversely affect the process of reconciliation.
- Without derogating from the other provisions of this Agreement, Israel and the Council shall cooperate in combating criminal activity which may affect both sides, including offenses related to trafficking in illegal drugs and psychotropic substances, smuggling, and offenses against property, including offenses related to vehicles.

#### ARTICLE XXIII

Cooperation with Regard to Transfer of Powers and Responsibilities In order to ensure a smooth, peaceful and orderly transfer of powers and responsibilities, the two sides will cooperate with regard to the transfer of security powers and responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of Annex I, and the transfer of civil powers and responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of Annex III.



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### ARTICLE XXIV

Economic Relations The economic relations between the two sides are set out in the Protocol on Economic Relations, signed in Paris on April 29, 1994, and the Appendices thereto, and the Supplement to the Protocol on Economic Relations, all attached as Annex V, and will be governed by the relevant provisions of this Agreement and its Annexes.

### ARTICLE XXV

#### Cooperation Programs

- The Parties agree to establish a mechanism to develop programs of cooperation between them. Details of such cooperation are set out in Annex VI.
- A Standing Cooperation Committee to deal with issues arising in the context of this cooperation is hereby established as provided for in Annex VI.

### ARTICLE XXVI

#### The Joint Israeli-Palestinian Liaison Committee

- The Liaison Committee established pursuant to Article X of the DOP shall ensure the smooth implementation of this Agreement. It shall deal with issues requiring coordination, other issues of common interest and disputes.
- The Liaison Committee shall be composed of an equal number of members from each Party. It may add other technicians and experts as necessary.
- The Liaison Committee shall adopt its rules of procedures, including the frequency and place or places of its meetings.
- The Liaison Committee shall reach its decisions by agreement.
- The Liaison Committee shall establish a subcommittee that will monitor and steer the implementation of this Agreement (hereinafter "the Monitoring and Steering Committee"). It will function as follows:
  - o The Monitoring and Steering Committee will, on an ongoing basis, monitor the implementation of this Agreement, with a view to enhancing the cooperation and fostering the peaceful relations between the two sides.
  - o The Monitoring and Steering Committee will steer the activities of the various joint committees established in this Agreement (the JSC, the CAC, the Legal Committee, the Joint Economic Committee and the Standing Cooperation Committee) concerning the ongoing implementation of the Agreement, and will report to the Liaison Committee.
  - o The Monitoring and Steering Committee will be composed of the heads of the various committees mentioned above.
  - o The two heads of the Monitoring and Steering Committee will establish its rules of procedures, including the frequency and places of its meetings.

### ARTICLE XXVII

#### Liaison and Cooperation with Jordan and Egypt

- Pursuant to Article XII of the DOP, the two Parties have invited the Governments of Jordan and Egypt to participate in establishing further liaison and cooperation arrangements between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian representatives on the one hand, and the Governments of Jordan and Egypt on the other hand, to promote cooperation between them. As part of these arrangements a Continuing Committee has been constituted and has commenced its deliberations.
- The Continuing Committee shall decide by agreement on the modalities of admission of persons displaced from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in 1967, together with necessary measures to prevent disruption and disorder.
- The Continuing Committee shall also deal with other matters of common concern.

### ARTICLE XXVIII

#### Missing Persons

- Israel and the Council shall cooperate by providing each other with all necessary assistance in the conduct of searches for missing persons and bodies of persons which have not been recovered, as well as by providing information about missing persons.
- The PLO undertakes to cooperate with Israel and to assist it in its efforts to locate and to return to Israel Israeli soldiers who are missing in action and the bodies of soldiers which have not been recovered.

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## CHAPTER 5 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### ARTICLE XXIX

Safe Passage between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip Arrangements for safe passage of persons and transportation between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are set out in Annex I.

### ARTICLE XXX

Passages Arrangements for coordination between Israel and the Council regarding passage to and from Egypt and Jordan, as well as any other agreed international crossings, are set out in Annex I.

### ARTICLE XXXI

#### Final Clauses

- This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signing.
- The Gaza-Jericho Agreement, the Preparatory Transfer Agreement and the Further Transfer Protocol will be superseded by this Agreement.
- The Council, upon its inauguration, shall replace the Palestinian Authority and shall assume all the undertakings and obligations of the Palestinian Authority under the Gaza-Jericho Agreement, the Preparatory Transfer Agreement, and the Further Transfer Protocol.
- The two sides shall pass all necessary legislation to implement this Agreement.
- Permanent status negotiations will commence as soon as possible, but not later than May 4, 1996, between the Parties. It is understood that these negotiations shall cover remaining issues, including: Jerusalem, refugees, settlements, security arrangements, borders, relations and cooperation with other neighbors, and other issues of common interest.
- Nothing in this Agreement shall prejudice or preempt the outcome of the negotiations on the permanent status to be conducted pursuant to the DOP. Neither Party shall be deemed, by virtue of having entered into this Agreement, to have renounced or waived any of its existing rights, claims or positions.
- Neither side shall initiate or take any step that will change the status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip pending the outcome of the permanent status negotiations.
- The two Parties view the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a single territorial unit, the integrity and status of which will be preserved during the interim period.
- The PLO undertakes that, within two months of the date of the inauguration of the Council, the Palestinian National Council will convene and formally approve the necessary changes in regard to the Palestinian Covenant, as undertaken in the letters signed by the Chairman of the PLO and addressed to the Prime Minister of Israel, dated September 9, 1993 and May 4, 1994.
- Pursuant to Annex I, Article IX of this Agreement, Israel confirms that the permanent checkpoints on the roads leading to and from the Jericho Area (except those related to the access road leading from Mousa Alami to the Allenby Bridge) will be removed upon the completion of the first phase of redeployment.
- Prisoners who, pursuant to the Gaza-Jericho Agreement, were turned over to the Palestinian Authority on the condition that they remain in the Jericho Area for the remainder of their sentence, will be free to return to their homes in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip upon the completion of the first phase of redeployment.
- As regards relations between Israel and the PLO, and without derogating from the commitments contained in the letters signed by and exchanged between the Prime Minister of Israel and the Chairman of the PLO, dated September 9, 1993 and May 4, 1994, the two sides will apply between them the provisions contained in Article XXII, paragraph 1, with the necessary changes.
- The Preamble to this Agreement, and all Annexes, Appendices and maps attached hereto, shall constitute an integral part hereof.
  - o The Parties agree that the maps attached to the Gaza-Jericho Agreement as:
    - o map No. 1 (The Gaza Strip), an exact copy of which is attached to this Agreement as map No. 2 (in this Agreement "map No. 2");
    - o map No. 4 (Deployment of Palestinian Police in the Gaza Strip), an exact copy of which is attached to this Agreement as map No. 5 (in this Agreement "map No. 5"); and
    - o map No. 6 (Maritime Activity Zones), an exact copy of which is attached to this Agreement as map No. 8 (in this Agreement "map No. 8"); are an integral part hereof and will remain in effect for the duration of this Agreement
- While the Jafflik area will come under the functional and personal jurisdiction of the Council in the first phase of redeployment, the area's transfer to the territorial jurisdiction of the Council will be considered by the Israeli side in the first phase of the further redeployment phases.

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Done at Washington DC, this 28th day of September, 1995.

\_\_\_\_Yitzhak Rabin \_

For the Government of  
the State of Israel

\_\_\_\_Yasser Arafat \_

For the PLO

Witnessed by:

\_\_\_\_Bill Clinton \_

The United States of America

The Russian Federation

The Arab Republic of Egypt

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

The Kingdom of Norway

The European Union



# Acknowledgments

This book couldn't have come together without help from friends, associates, and those interested or knowledgeable about Israel and Palestine.

My apologies for any names inadvertently left off.

My thanks to the following for commenting on, arguing, researching, editing, or otherwise helping this book come about: Justin, Craig, Jeannie, April, Michael B.

Data Scientist Rex Elardo; American studies scholar Dr. Joe Baez; Conflict historian Trevor James McNeil; Policy Analyst Noah Oliver; Josh Komen, researcher and writer on Middle Eastern Affairs.

Inclusion in my acknowledgments is not to say they agreed with my interpretation or conclusion.



# Definitions





# Sources for Population, Landownership, and Monetary Information in the Charts

## A. Chapter I – Population Sources

Source Codes for Chart 2 and Chart 3:

**AA.** "Jewish & Non-Jewish Population of Israel/Palestine (1517 - Present)." [jewishvirtuallibrary.org](http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org), numbers rounded to two decimal places, accessed 2/11/2025; **BB.** "Demographics Of Historic Palestine Prior To 1948," [cjpme.org](http://cjpme.org), accessed 2/11/2025; **CC.** "Demographics Of Historic Palestine Prior To 1948," [cjpme.org](http://cjpme.org), accessed 2/11/2025; **DD.** "Expert(s) (Bachi (1977)); Israel Central Bureau of Statistics," [statista.com](http://statista.com), release date 2001; **EE.** "Population of Israel/Palestine by Religion (1553 – Present)," [jewishvirtuallibrary.org](http://jewishvirtuallibrary.org), accessed 2/11/2025; **FF.** Justin McCarthy, "The Population of Palestine," online PDF, 1990; **GG.** "Timeline: The Palestinian Nakba (Catastrophe) & Establishment of Israeli Apartheid," [imeu.org](http://imeu.org), 5/8/2013; **HH.** Passia.org, subject to third-party verification; **II.** "A census of Palestine conducted by the Mandatory government on 23 October 1922," Palestine total 757,182, Jerusalem total 62,578, [ecf.org.il](http://ecf.org.il), accessed 2/11/2025; **JJ.** "Data Source: United Nations - World Population Prospects" for "[Israel Population](#) 1950-2025" and "[Palestine Population](#) Growth Rate 1950-2025," [macrotrends.net](http://macrotrends.net), accessed 1/11/2025; **KK.** Benny Morris, 1948: The First Arab-Israeli War, PUBLICATION DATE; **LL.** "Palestine/Israel: A Primer: What were the demographics of Ottoman Palestine?" [guides.laguardia.edu](http://guides.laguardia.edu), updated 9/13/2024; **MM.** Martin Gilbert, The Routledge Atlas Of The Arab-Israeli Conflict, 7th Edition, [Google book](http://Google book), 2002; **NN.** "The conditions of the Palestinian people via statistical figures and findings, on the Annual Commemoration of the Palestinian Nakba 76<sup>th</sup>," Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, [pcbs.gov.ps](http://pcbs.gov.ps), accessed 3/9/2025; **OO.** Settled Population, "A Survey of Palestine," Anglo-

American Committee of Inquiry, Volume 1, [PDF](#), 1946; **PP**. “United Nations Special Committee On Palestine,” UNSCOP Report to the General Assembly, Volume 1, Supplement No. 11, 1947, [PDF](#), Page 47; **QQ**. E. Mills, “Census of Palestine 1931,” [PDF](#), 1932.

## **B. Chapter I – Land Ownership Sources**

Column B. Source Code resources for the land ownership chart, and the chart “Land Ownership: Arabs vs. Jews 1914 to 2023”:

**AA**. Mohamed Seif El Nasr, “Palestine: The history of how the land was lost,” [madamasr.com](#), 3/30/2016; **BB**. Sami Hadawi, “Land Ownership In Palestine,” [palestineremembered.com](#), 1/1957; **CC**. “THE PALESTINE QUESTION: A BRIEF HISTORY,” [un.org](#), 1980; **DD**. Kenneth W. Stein, “The Land Question in Palestine, 1917–1939,” [cambridge.org](#), 1984; **EE**. “Palestine Maps: Jewish Owned Land as of 1947,” [palestineremembered.com](#); **FF**. Sami Hadawi, “Land ownership in Palestine,” [archive.org](#), 1957; **GG**. Mohamed Seif El Nasr, “Palestine: The history of how the land was lost,” [madamasr.com](#), 3/30/2016; **HH**. “Al Nakba,” [remix.aljazeera.com](#); **II**. “LAND OWNERSHIP IN PALESTINE, 1948,” [passia.org](#), accessed 3/14/2025; **JJ**. Sami-Haddawi, “Land ownership in Palestine,” [palestineremembered.com](#), 1/1957; **LL**. Zena Tahhan, “Israel's settlements: Over 50 years of land theft explained,” [aljazeera.com](#), 1/27/2020; Martha Wenger, “Jerusalem: A Primer,” [merip.org](#), 1993; **MM**. “Jews Control 85% of Historical Palestine, says Statistics Bureau,” [wafa.ps](#), 3/29/2012; **NN**. Awad al-Rujoub, “Israel seizes 85% of land in West Bank: Palestine,” [aa.com](#), 3/3/2021; **OO**. Nur Masalha, “The Concept of ‘Transfer’ in Zionist Thinking and Practice: Historical Roots and Contemporary Challenges,” [palestine-studies.org](#), 2023 accessed 3/14/2025; **PP**. Walid Khalidi, editor, *All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948*, Page 574.

C. Chapter VII Sources

Here are data and sources for Chart 1: U.S. Aid to Israel and Palestine 1952 to 2023 (in millions)

The dollar amounts referenced in Chart 1, on page 103.

A. Year	B. Israel	C. Source	D. Palestine	E. Source	A. Year	B. Israel	C. Source	D. Palestine	E. Source
1952	<a href="#">\$86.40</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1980	<a href="#">\$2,121.00</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL
1953	<a href="#">\$73.60</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1981	<a href="#">\$2,413.40</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL
1954	<a href="#">\$74.70</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1982	<a href="#">\$2,250.50</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL
1955	<a href="#">\$52.70</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1983	<a href="#">\$2,505.60</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL
1956	<a href="#">\$50.80</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1984	<a href="#">\$2,631.60</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL
1957	<a href="#">\$40.90</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1985	<a href="#">\$3,376.70</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL
1958	<a href="#">\$85.40</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1986	<a href="#">\$3,663.50</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL
1959	<a href="#">\$53.30</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1987	<a href="#">\$3,040.20</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL
1960	<a href="#">\$56.20</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1988	<a href="#">\$3,043.40</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL
1961	<a href="#">\$77.90</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1989	<a href="#">\$3,045.60</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL
1962	<a href="#">\$93.40</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1990	<a href="#">\$3,034.9</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$57.00</a>	MM
1963	<a href="#">\$87.90</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1991	<a href="#">\$3,712.30</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$75.60</a>	MM
1964	<a href="#">\$37.00</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1992	<a href="#">\$3,100.00</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$69.00</a>	MM
1965	<a href="#">\$65.10</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1993	<a href="#">\$3,103.40</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$73.80</a>	MM
1966	<a href="#">\$126.80</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1994	<a href="#">\$3,097.20</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$78.20</a>	MM
1967	<a href="#">\$23.70</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1995	<a href="#">\$3,102.40</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$74.80</a>	MM
1968	<a href="#">\$106.50</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1996	<a href="#">\$3,144.00</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$77.00</a>	MM
1969	<a href="#">\$160.30</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1997	<a href="#">\$3,132.10</a>	BB	<a href="#">\$79.20</a>	MM
1970	<a href="#">\$93.60</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1998	<a href="#">\$3,080.00</a>	BB	<a href="#">\$78.30</a>	MM
1971	<a href="#">\$634.30</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	1999	<a href="#">\$3,010.00</a>	BB	<a href="#">\$80.50</a>	MM
1972	<a href="#">\$430.90</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	2000	<a href="#">\$4,131.80</a>	BB	<a href="#">\$89.00</a>	MM
1973	<a href="#">\$492.80</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	2001	<a href="#">\$2,878.30</a>	BB	<a href="#">\$123.00</a>	MM
1974	<a href="#">\$2,621.30</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	2002	<a href="#">\$2,850.60</a>	BB	<a href="#">\$119.30</a>	MM
1975	<a href="#">\$778.00</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	2003	<a href="#">\$3,744.10</a>	BB	<a href="#">\$134.00</a>	MM
1976	<a href="#">\$2,337.70</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	2004	<a href="#">\$2,690.40</a>	BB	<a href="#">\$127.40</a>	MM
1977	<a href="#">\$1,762.50</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	2005	<a href="#">\$2,612.10</a>	BB	<a href="#">\$108.00</a>	MM
1978	<a href="#">\$1,822.60</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	2006	<a href="#">\$2,534.50</a>	BB	<a href="#">\$137.00</a>	MM
1979	<a href="#">\$4,888.00</a>	AA	<a href="#">\$44.33</a>	LL	2007	<a href="#">\$2,503.15</a>	CC	<a href="#">\$154.20</a>	MM

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A. Year	B. Israel	C. Source	D. Palestine	E. Source	A. Year	B. Israel	C. Source	D. Palestine	E. Source
2008	<a href="#"><u>\$2,423.90</u></a>	CC	<a href="#"><u>\$184.70</u></a>	MM	2016	\$3,654.50	FF	<a href="#"><u>\$359.50</u></a>	MM
2009	<a href="#"><u>\$2,583.90</u></a>	CC	<a href="#"><u>\$268.00</u></a>	MM	2017	<a href="#"><u>\$3,775.74</u></a>	GG	<a href="#"><u>\$359.30</u></a>	MM
2010	<a href="#"><u>\$2,800.00</u></a>	CC	<a href="#"><u>\$237.80</u></a>	MM	2018	<a href="#"><u>\$3,805.80</u></a>	HH	<a href="#"><u>\$65.00</u></a>	MM
2011	<a href="#"><u>\$3,460.13</u></a>	DD	<a href="#"><u>\$249.40</u></a>	MM	2019	<a href="#"><u>\$3,800.00</u></a>	II	<a href="#"><u>\$0.00</u></a>	NN
2012	<a href="#"><u>\$3,421.20</u></a>	DD	<a href="#"><u>\$233.30</u></a>	MM	2020	<a href="#"><u>\$3,800.00</u></a>	II	<a href="#"><u>\$0.00</u></a>	OO
2013	<a href="#"><u>\$3,437.90</u></a>	EE	<a href="#"><u>\$294.00</u></a>	MM	2021	<a href="#"><u>\$3,800.00</u></a>	JJ	<a href="#"><u>\$318.40</u></a>	PP
2014	<a href="#"><u>\$3,864.65</u></a>	EE	<a href="#"><u>\$398.70</u></a>	MM	2022	<a href="#"><u>\$4,800.00</u></a>	KK	<a href="#"><u>\$364.00</u></a>	PP
2015	<a href="#"><u>\$3,747.30</u></a>	EE	<a href="#"><u>\$390.50</u></a>	MM	2023	<a href="#"><u>\$3,800.00</u></a>	KK	<a href="#"><u>\$371.00</u></a>	PP

## 2. The sources for Column C in the above chart:

Israel AA to KK:

**AA.** 1952 to 1996: "U.S. Assistance to Israel, FY1949-FY1996," Chart from "U.S. Foreign Aid to Israel," Congressional Research Service PDF, 12/4/2009; **BB.** 1997 to 2006: "Recent U.S. Aid to Israel," from "U.S. Foreign Aid to Israel," everycrsreport.com, 4/25/2007; **CC.** 2007 to 2010: "U.S. aid to Israel from 1949 to 2010," statista.com, 2024; **DD.** 2011 to 2012: "Total Direct U.S. Aid to Israel," from "A Conservative Estimate of Total U.S. Direct Aid to Israel: More Than \$130 Billion," wrmea.org 10/2/2013; **EE.** 2013 to 2015: "Total Direct U.S. Aid to Israel," from "A Conservative Estimate of Total U.S. Direct Aid to Israel: Almost \$138 Billion," wrmea.org, 10/2015; **FF.** 2016: "U.S. Foreign Aid to Israel: Total Aid," jewishvirtuallibrary.org, accessed 12/14/2024 (Note: the chart does not state millions but the other two charts on the page do have that note); **GG.** 2017: "Total U.S. Foreign Aid Obligations to Israel: 1946-2017," from "U.S. Foreign Aid to Israel," crsreports.congress.gov, updated 4/10/2018; **HH.** 2018: "Total U.S. Foreign Aid Obligations to Israel: 1946-2019 and the 2020 Request," from "U.S. Foreign Aid to Israel," crsreports.congress.gov, updated 8/7/2019; **II.** 2019 to 2020: "Total U.S. Foreign Aid Obligations to Israel: 1946-2020," from "U.S. Foreign Aid to Israel," crsreports.congress.gov, updated 11/16/2020; **JJ.** 2021: "Total U.S. Foreign Aid Obligations to Israel: 1946-2021," from "U.S. Foreign Aid to Israel," crsreports.congress.gov, updated 2/18/2022; **KK.** 2022 to 2023: "Total U.S. Foreign Aid Obligations to Israel: 1946-2023," from "U.S. Foreign Aid to Israel," crsreports.congress.gov, updated 3/1/2023.

Palestine LL to PP:

**LL.** 1952 to 1989: "Historical U.S. Government Contributions to UNRWA," 1950 - 1999 total 2,216.7 divided by 50; **MM.** 1990 to 2018: "Historical U.S. Government Contributions to UNRWA," from "U.S. Foreign Aid to the Palestinians," crsreports.congress.gov, 12/12/2018; **NN.** 2019: "The US has confirmed it stopped all

aid to Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, in a step linked to new anti-terrorism legislation," from "US stops all aid to Palestinians in West Bank and Gaza," [bbc.com](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-49484848), 2/1/2019"; **OO**. 2020: "How much financial assistance has the US given the Palestinian territories?" [globalaffairs.org](https://www.globalaffairs.org/10/20/2023), 10/20/2023; **PP**. 2021 to 2023: "The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA): Overview and U.S. Funding Prohibition," [crsreports.congress.gov](https://www.crsreports.congress.gov), 6/14/20204 PDF.



# About the Author

Author Steven C. Markoff's interest in shedding light on critical topics includes the publication of "Should Chief Justice Rose Bird Be Re-confirmed in the Upcoming November 4, 1986, California Election?" in September of 1986, "How Practical is Nuclear Power for Our Future?" in May 1988, "The Case Against George W. Bush," published in 2020, "Handbook: The First 100 Years of the ACLU," published in 2023, and "Misfire: The Supreme Court, The Second Amendment, Our Right to Bear Arms," published in May of 2024.



An agnostic, politically neutral (registered as No Party Preference in California-although registered as a Democrat for many years), born Jewish, the author has produced OAJA.org, a listing of over 2,500 Official Anti-Jewish Acts from Oct. 18, 315 C.E., to Feb. 14, 1968 (a work-in progress), and the listing of over 1,000 Is/Pal events connected to Judea, Samaria, Palestine, Israel, etc. from ancient times.

Markoff has traveled extensively, including to the countries of China, Israel, Russia, India, Iran, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Benin, Ghana, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

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