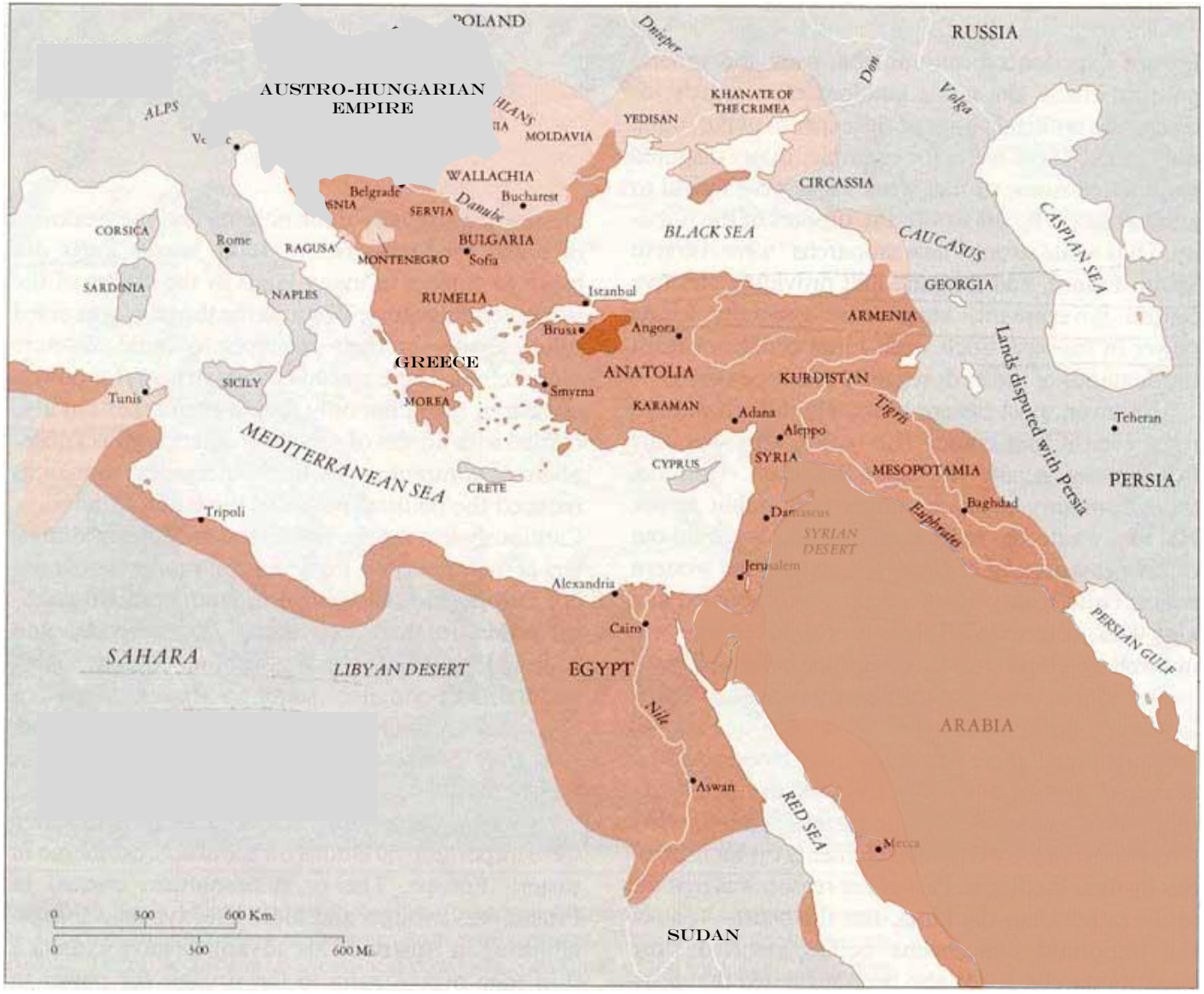
Israel and Palestine

my.uen.org/257988

Roman Judea:

- Google “First Jewish-Roman War”
- Google “Masada”
- Google “Bar Kochba”
- Roman perspective: Cassius Dio, Roman History (possibly book 69)
- Jewish perspective: Flavius Josephus, The Complete Works.
- Christian perspective: Eusebius, History of the Church (possibly books 2 – 4)

Ottoman Empire

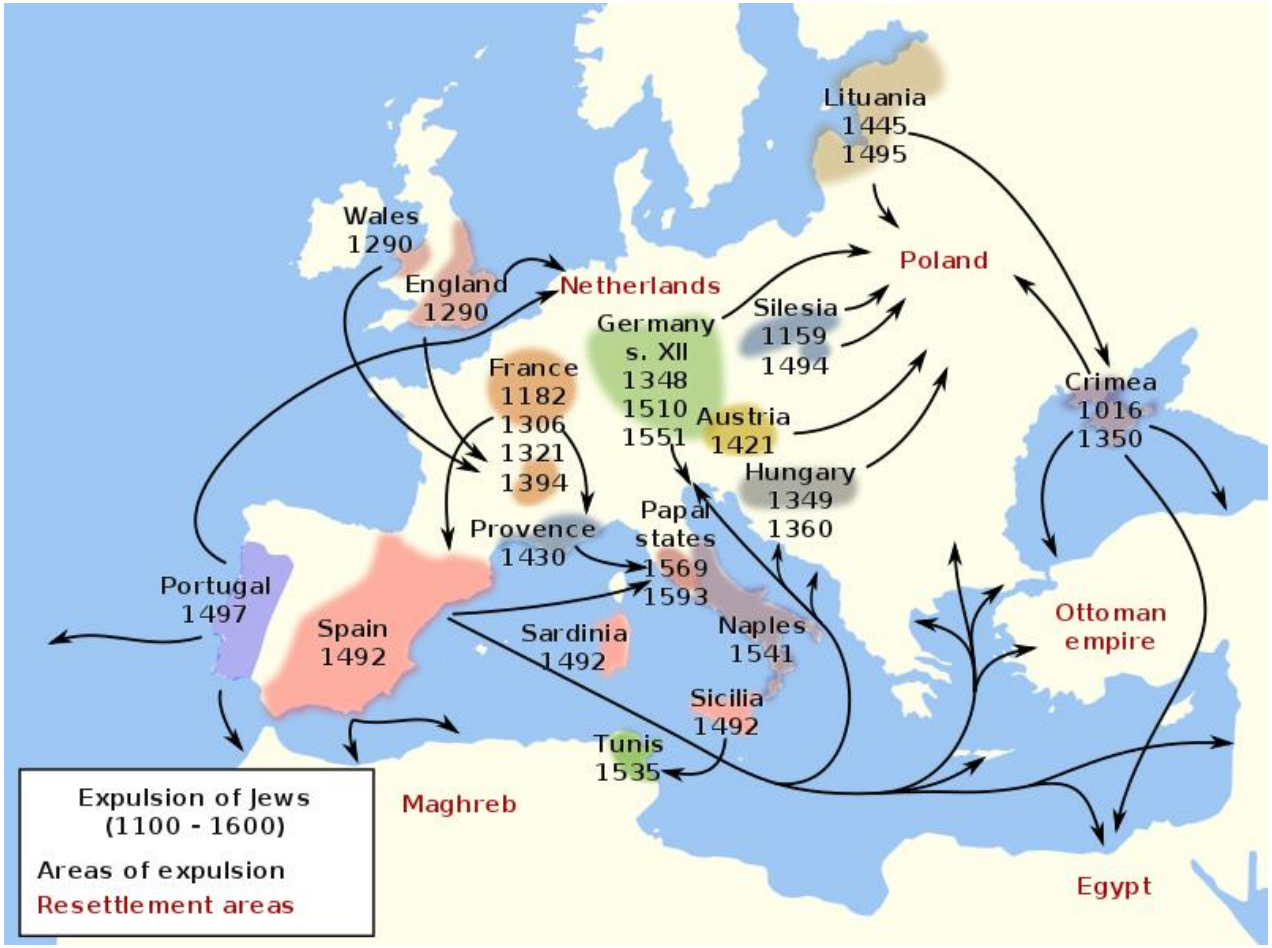


Ottoman Empire

Ottoman Sultan, Suleiman the Magnificent, 1529

Ottoman Sanjaks of
the Eaylet of Damascus

Zionism



The Diaspora in the Middle Ages

THE PALE 1835–1917
0
200
Miles
St.Petersburg
1891. 2,000 Jews deported, many of them in chains
1865. Open to Jews
Moscow
1891. 20,000 Jews expelled
Baltic Sea
KOVNO
VITEBSK
SUWALKI
VILNA
GERMANY
MOGILEV
PLOCK
LOMZA
WARSAW
GRODNO
MINSK
KALISZ
SYEDLITZ
PIOTRKOW
RADOM
CHERNIGOV
KIELCE
LUBLIN
VOLHYNIA
Brody
Kiev
POLTAVA
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
KIEV
PODOLIA
EKATERINOSLAV
BESSARABIA
KHERSON
Nikolaev
RUMANIA
TAURIDA
Sebastopol
Yalta
Black Sea
Principal town from which in 1880 began the exodus of over two million Jews from the Pale to the United States, Britain, Europe, South America, and Palestine
In 1882 500,000 Jews living in rural areas of the Pale were forced to leave their homes and live in towns or townlets (shtetls) in the Pale. 250,000 Jews living along the western frontier of Russia were also moved into the Pale. 700,000 Jews living east of the Pale were driven into the Pale by 1891
The Pale of Settlement, Russian Jews confined to this area by laws of 1795 and 1835. By 1885 there were over 4 million Jews living in the Pale
Towns within the Pale barred to Jews without special residence permits

Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion

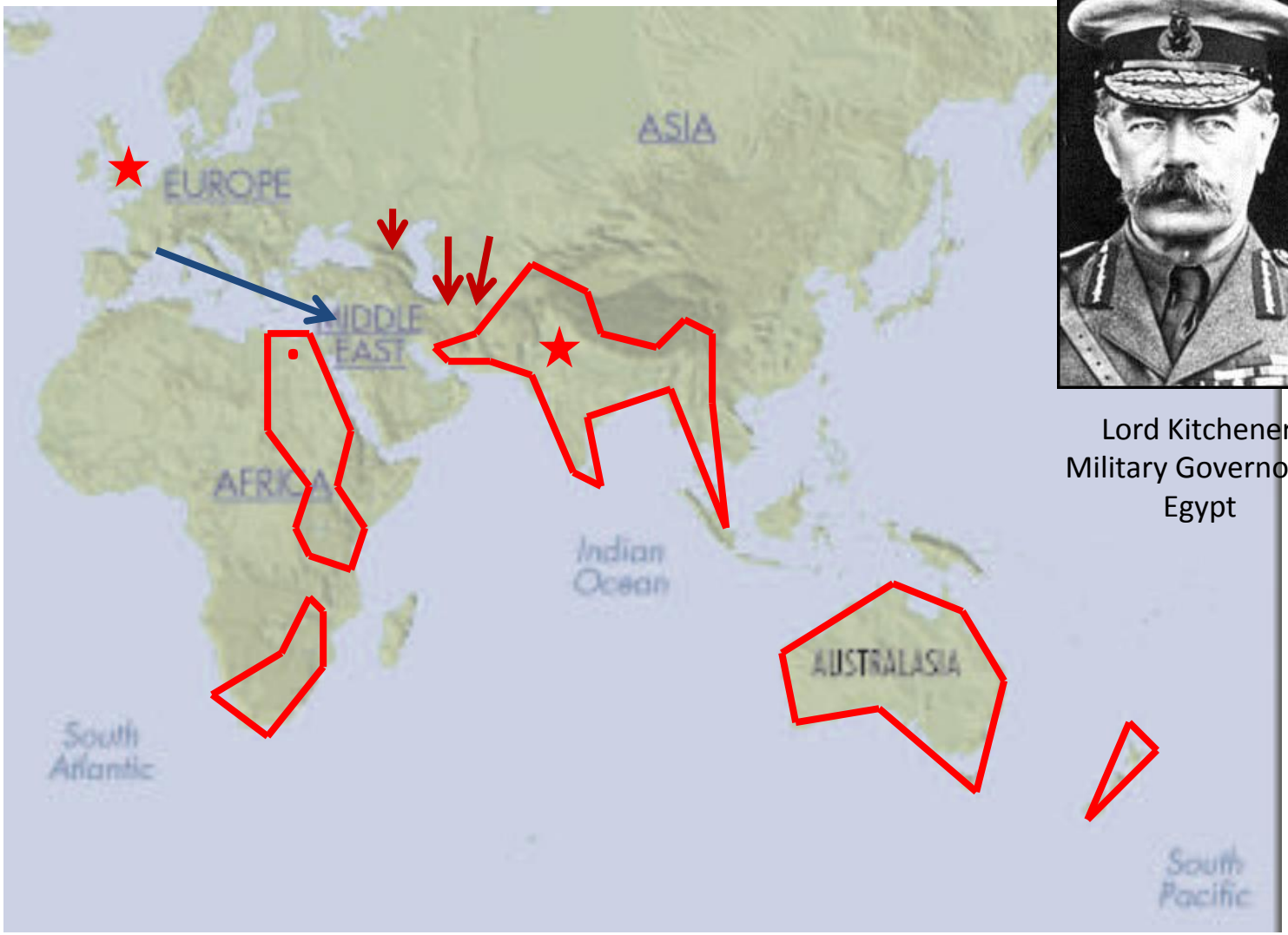
Theodor Herzl, founder of Zionism

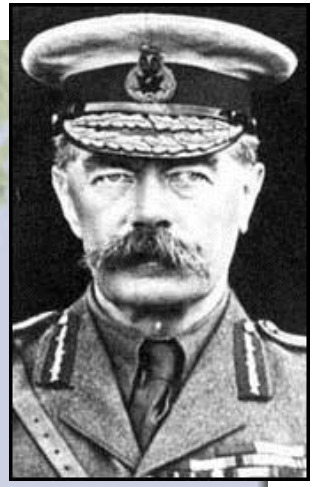
British East Africa

The Great Game

The Great Crescent, 1914

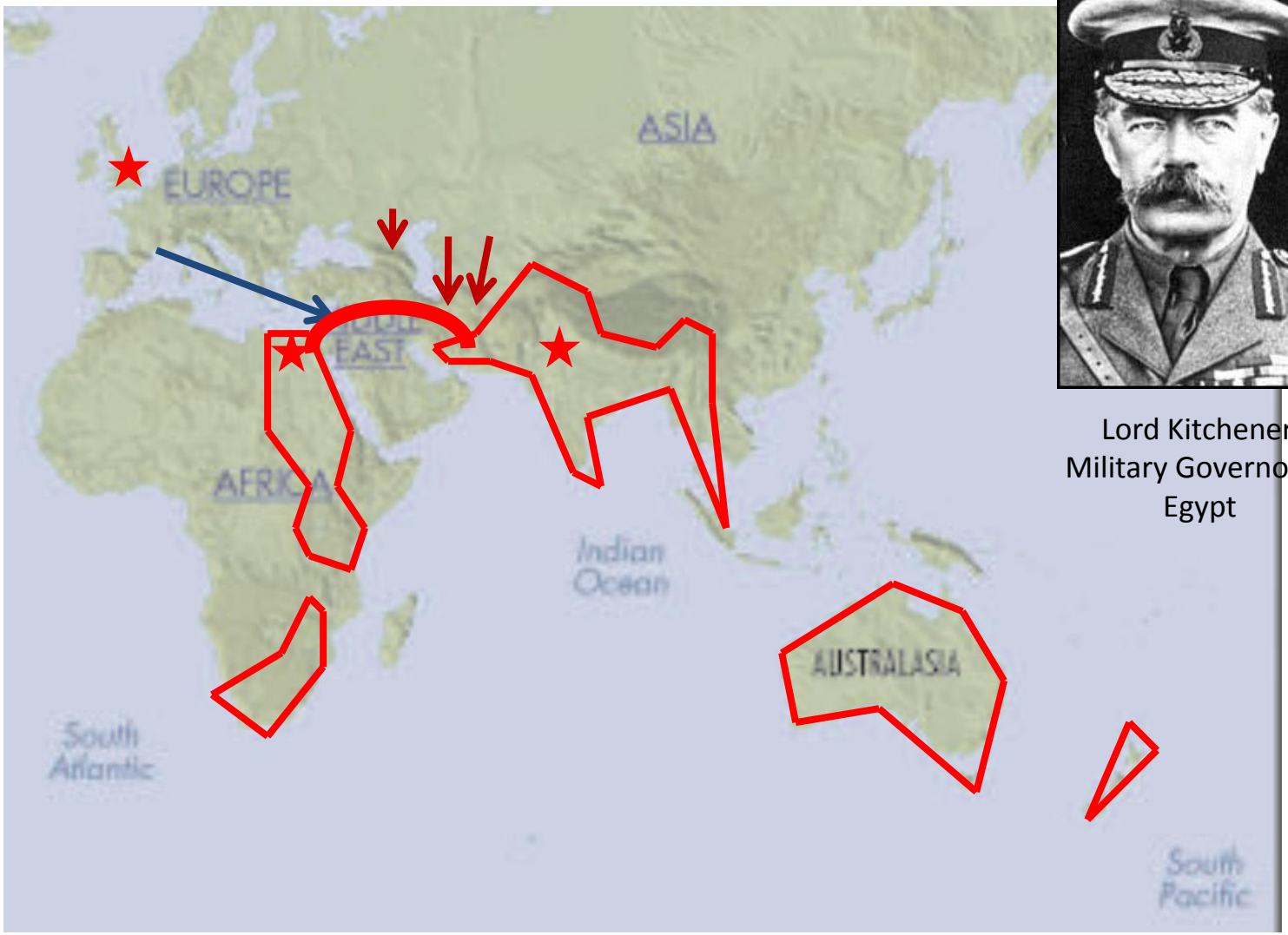
Lord Horatio Kitchener

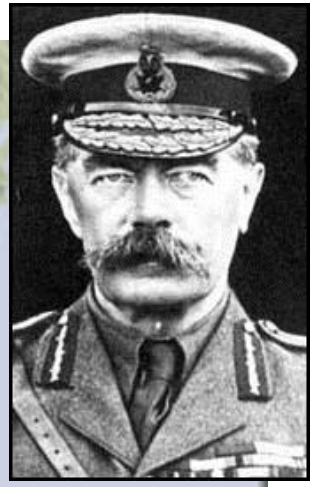




Lord Kitchener, Military Governor of Egypt

The Great Crescent, 1914

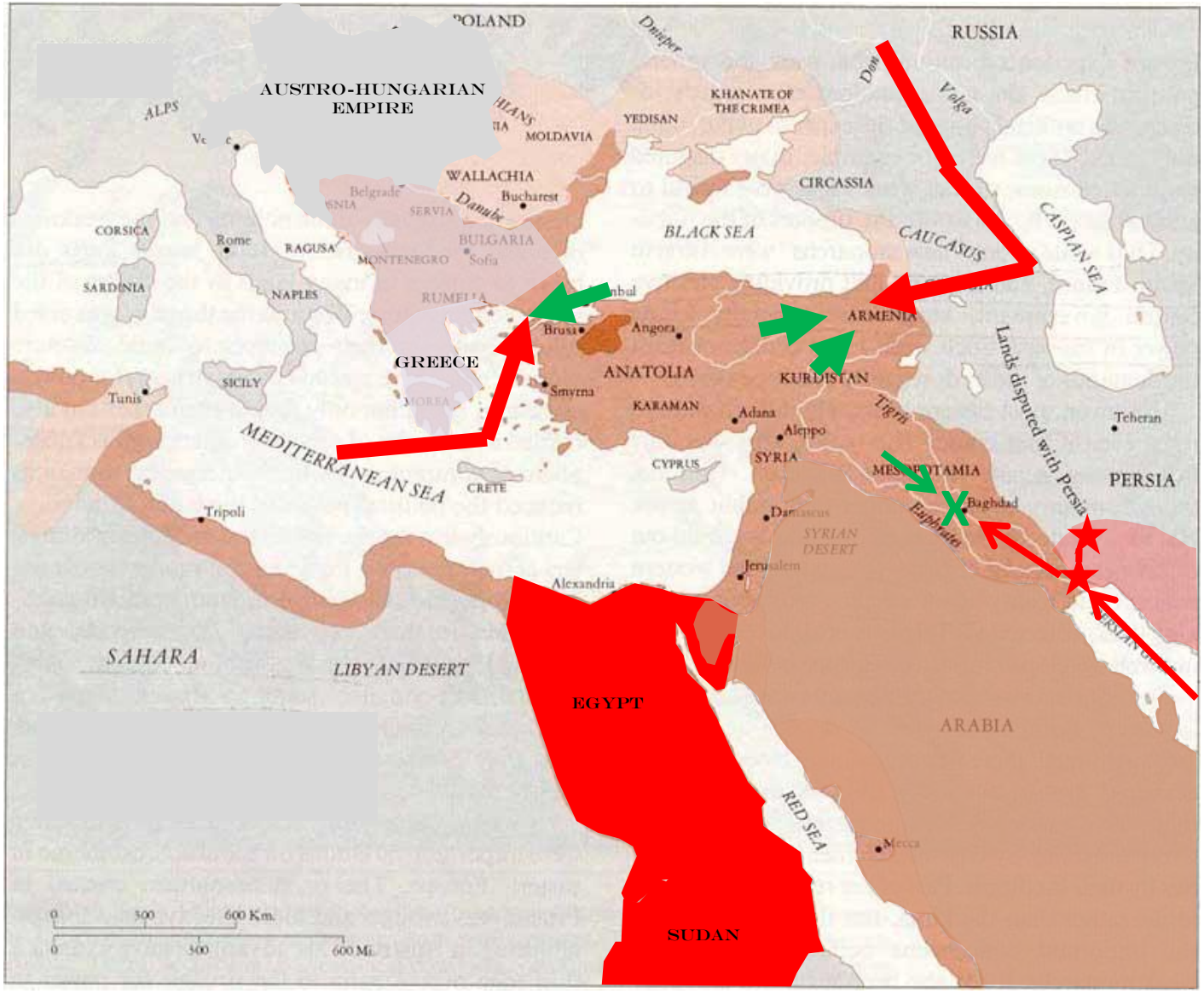




Lord Kitchener, Military Governor of Egypt

The Great Crescent, 1914

World War I,
The Deals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SARDINIA
NAPLES
RUMELIA
Brusa
Angora
ARMENIA
GREECE
ANATOLIA
KURDISTAN
Lands disputed with Persia
SICILY
Tunis
Smyrna
KARAMAN
Adana
Aleppo
Tigris
Teheran
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CYPRUS
SYRIA
MESOPOTAMIA
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Jerusalem
Alexandria
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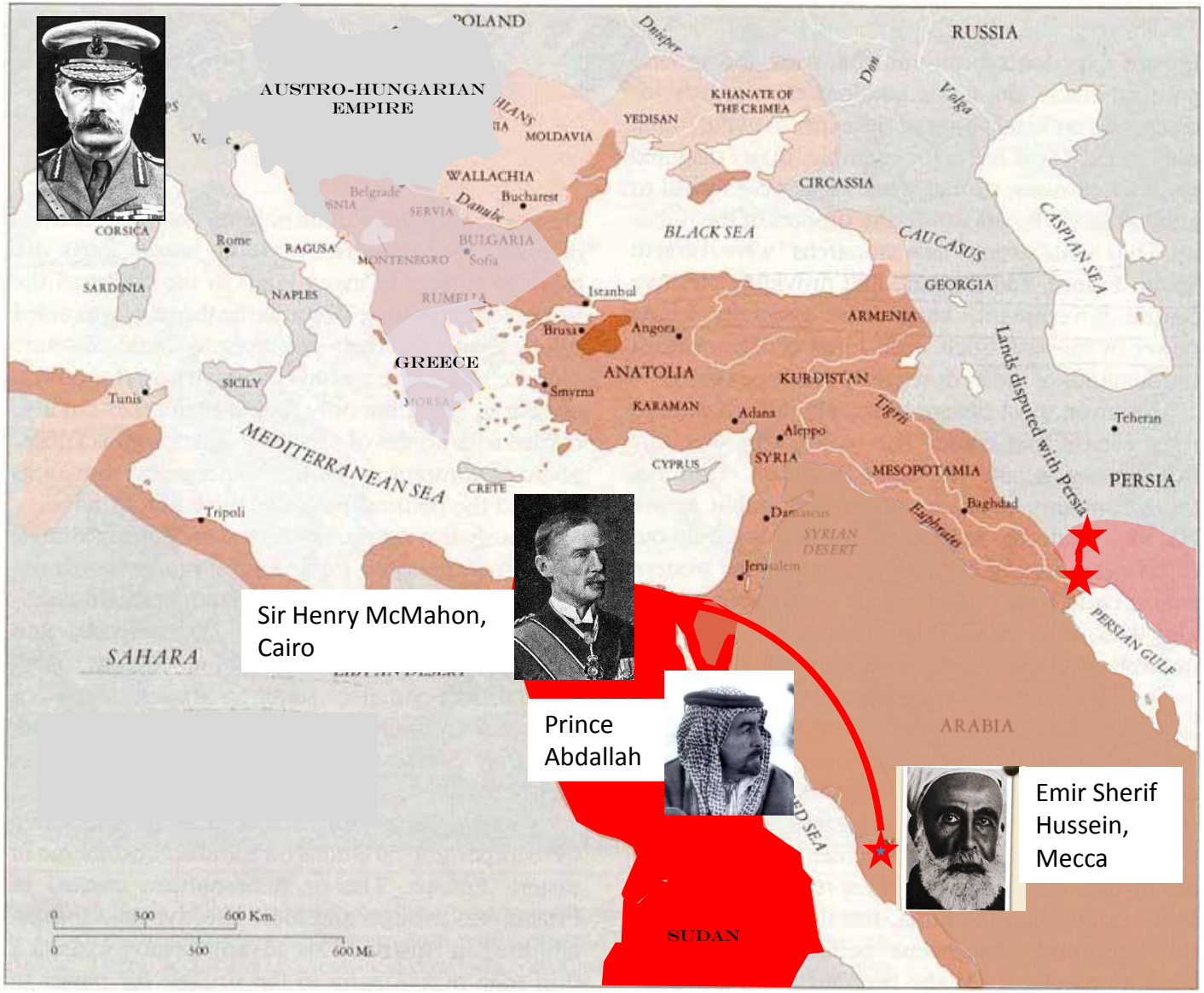
RED SEA
Mecca
SUDAN
0 300 600 Km.
0 300 600 Mi.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ARABIA
RED SEA
SUDAN
0 300 600 Km.
0 300 600 Mi.
Sir Henry McMahon, Cairo
Prince Abdallah
Emir Sherif Hussein, Mecca

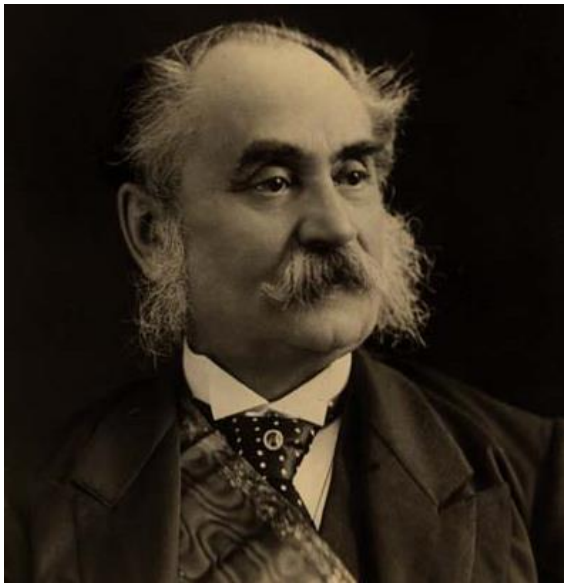
Map 1

THE EASTERN ARAB WORLD

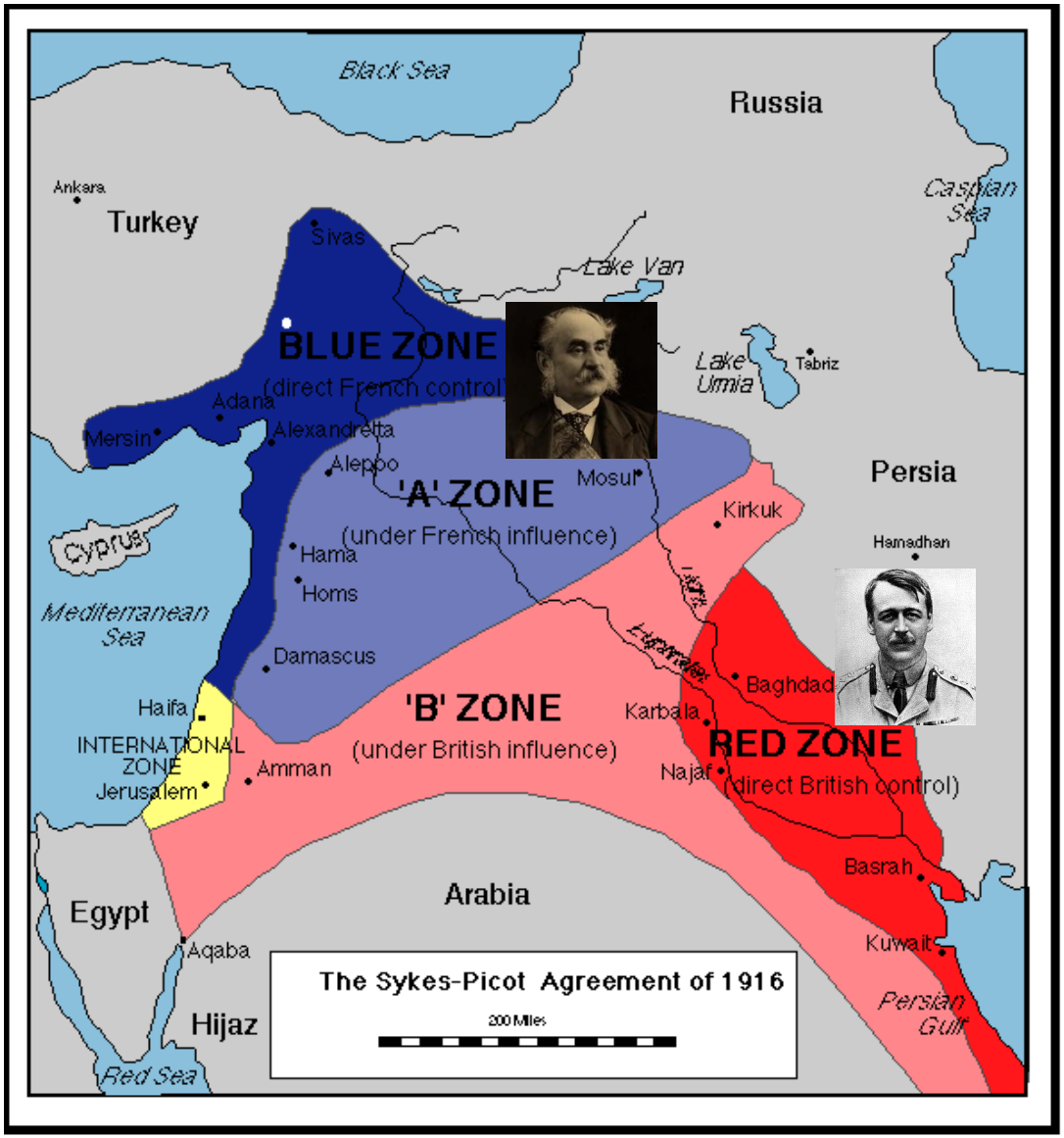
Area of Arab independence as defined by Sherif Hussein in his letter dated 14 July 1915 to Sir Henry McMahon, British High Commissioner in Egypt.

Area excluded from Arab independence as defined by Sir Henry McMahon in his letter to Sherif Hussein No. 4 dated 24 October 1915 and further explained by letter No. 6 dated 14 December 1915.

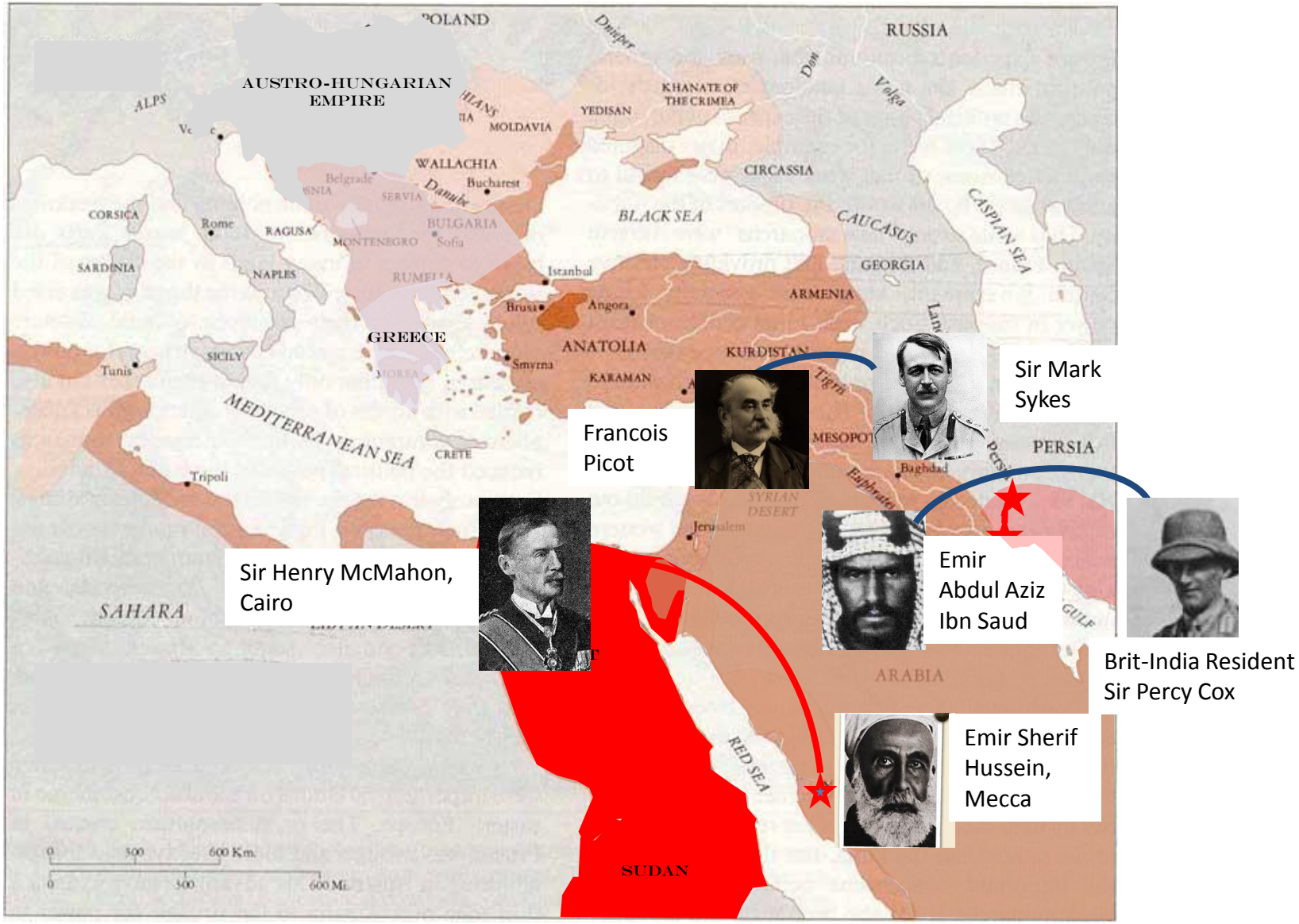
Sir Mark Sykes



Francois Georges-Picot



Sykes-Picot Agreement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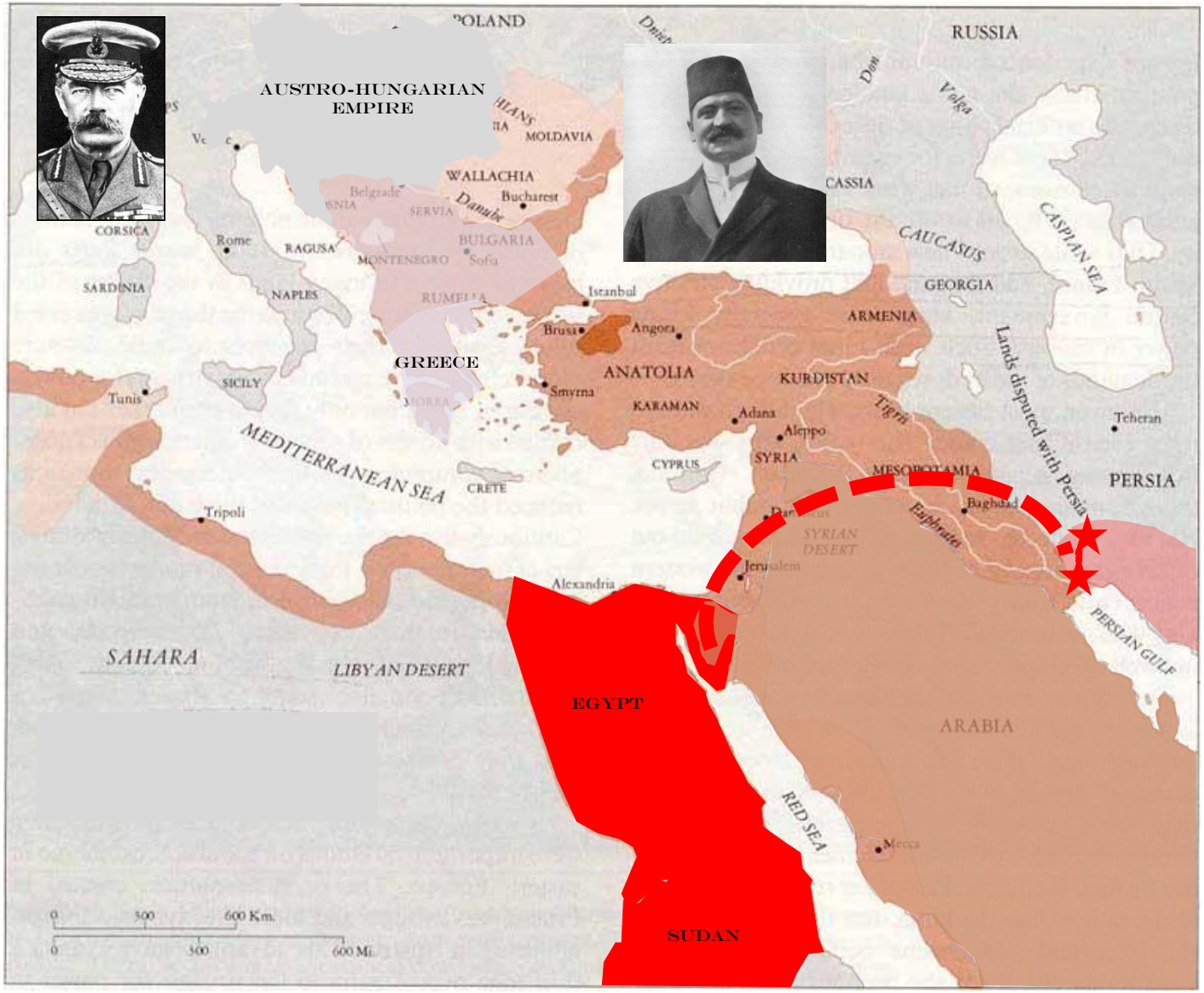
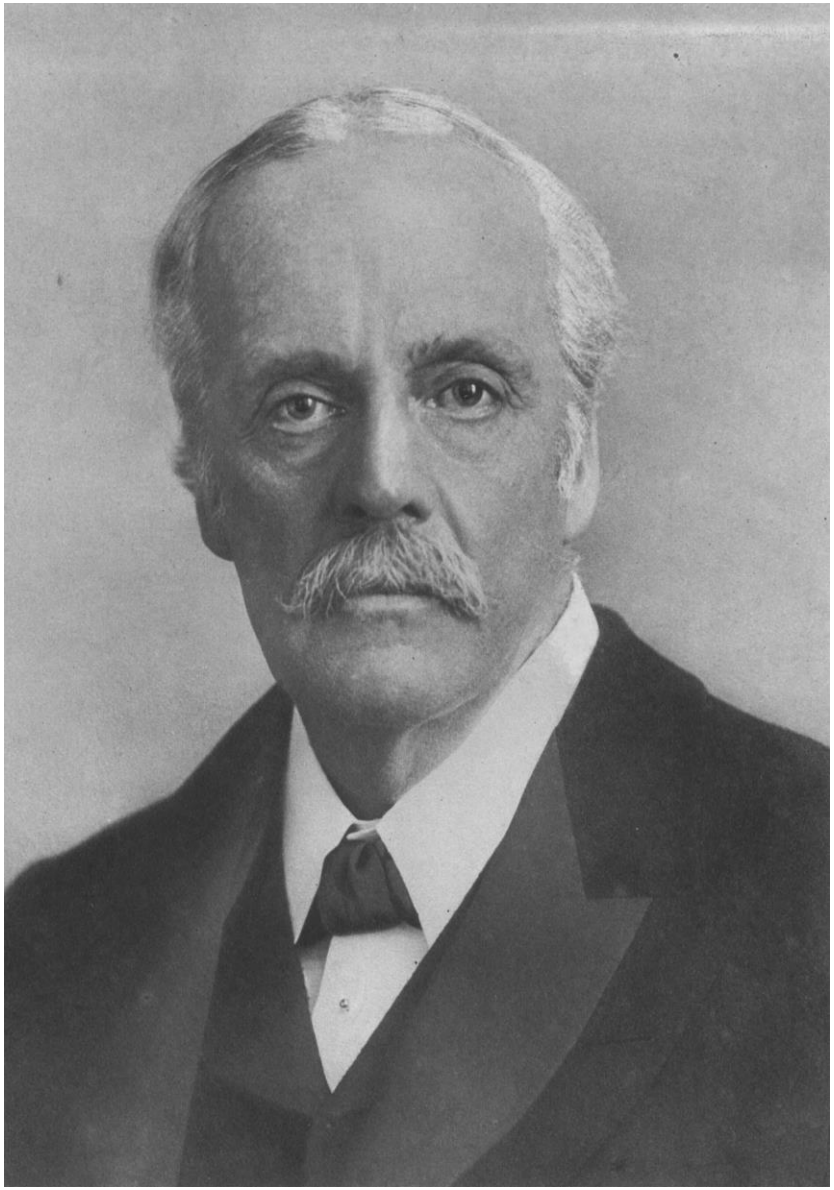
Sir Mark Sykes
Francois Picot
Sir Henry McMahon, Cairo
Emir Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud
Brit-India Resident Sir Percy Cox
Emir Sherif Hussein, Mecca

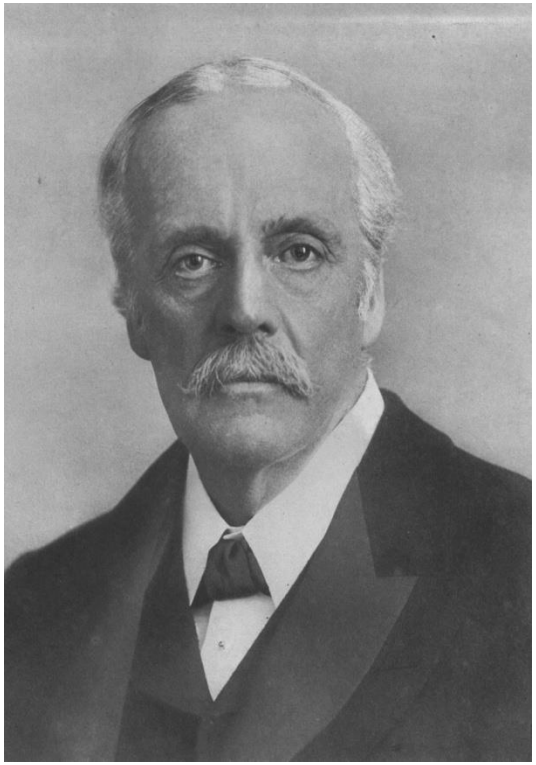


Mehmed Talaat Bey, founder of the Young Turks



Arthur James Balfour

Chaim Weizman



Arthur James Balfour

Foreign Office,
November 2nd, 1917.

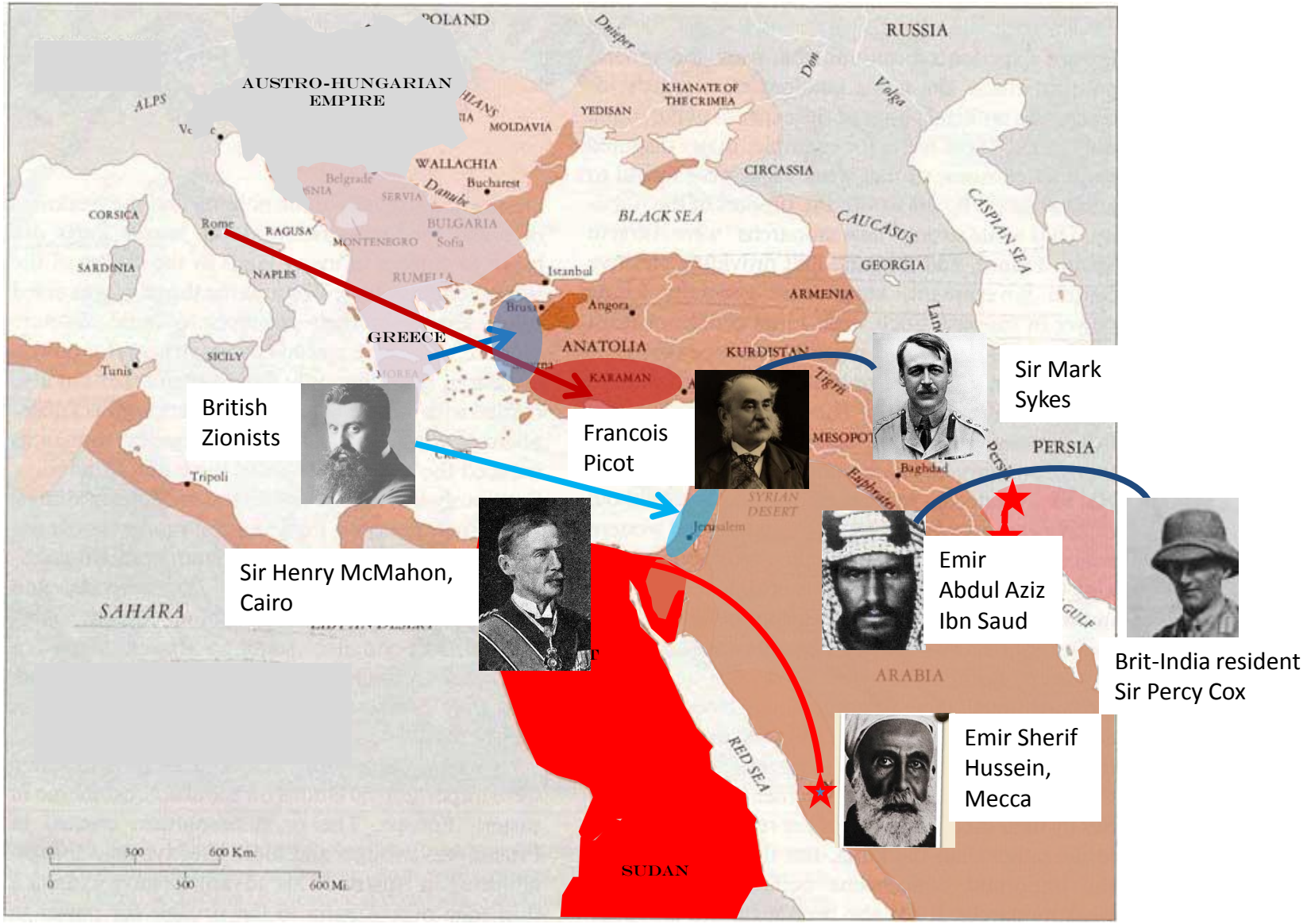
Dear Lord Rothschild,

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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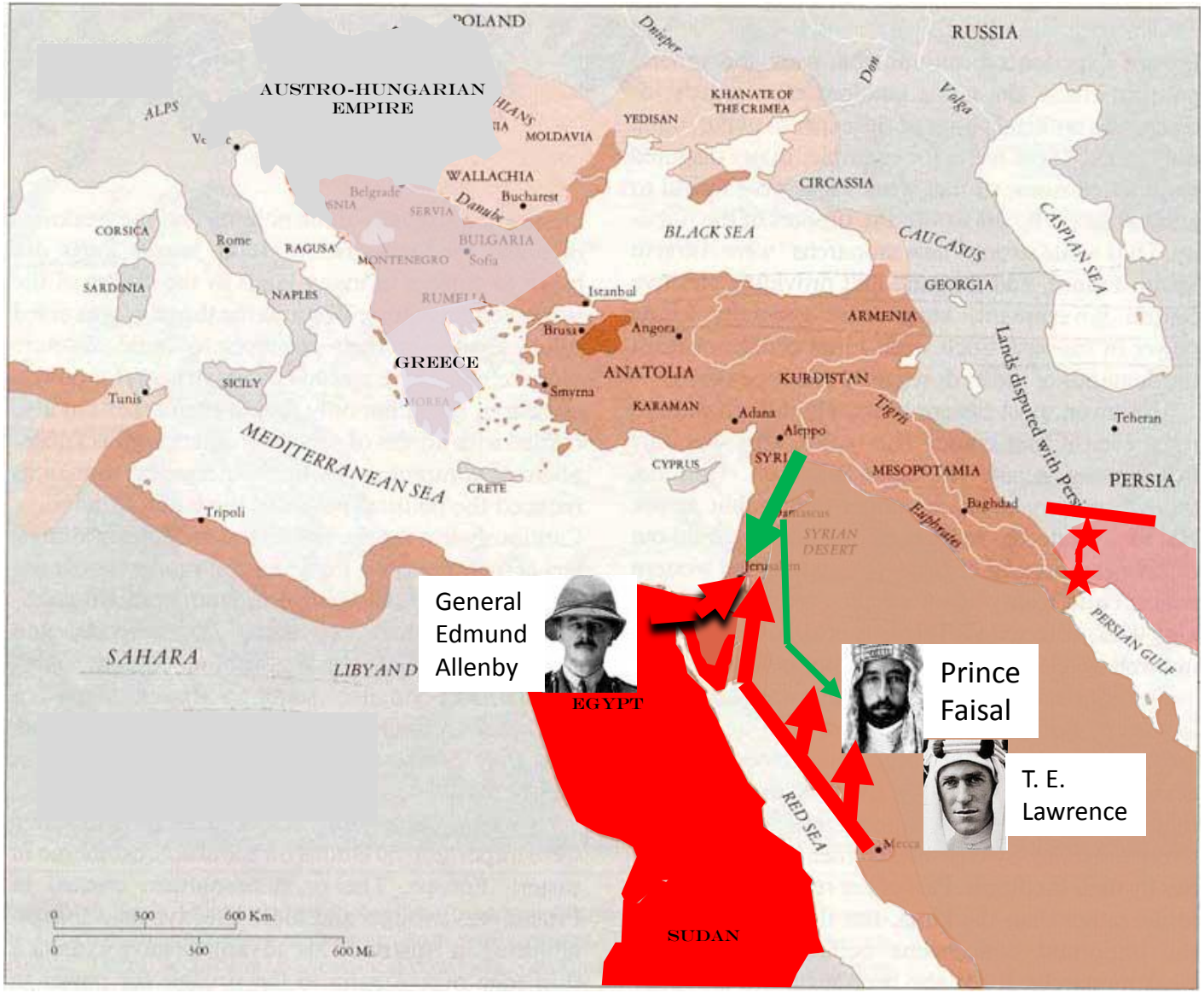
Brit-India resident Sir Percy Cox
Emir Sherif Hussein, Mecca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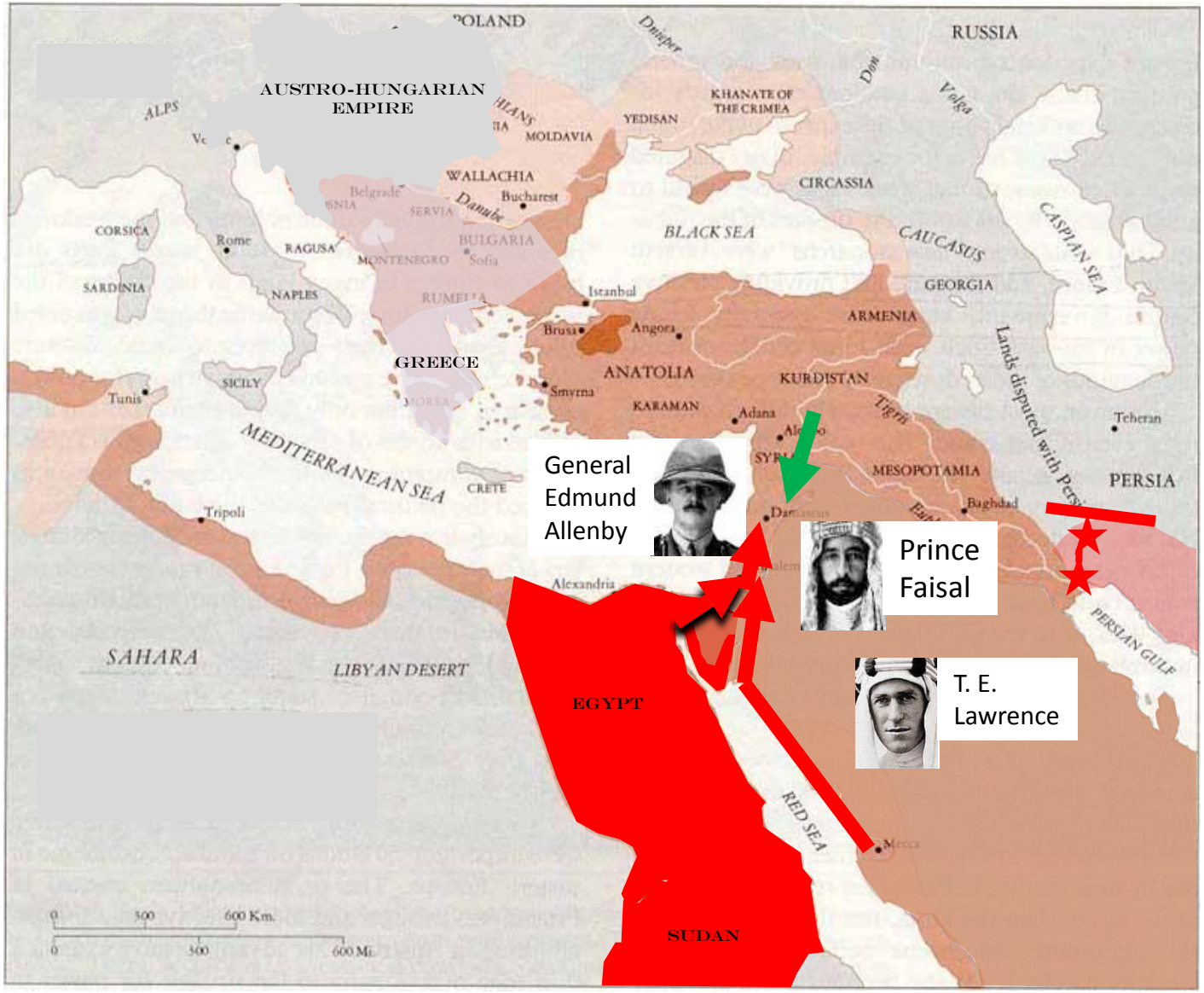
General Edmund Allenby
Prince Faisal
T. E. Lawrence

British troops, under General Allenby, enter Jerusalem, Dec. 11, 1917

Jewish Legion at the Western Wall, Dec., 1917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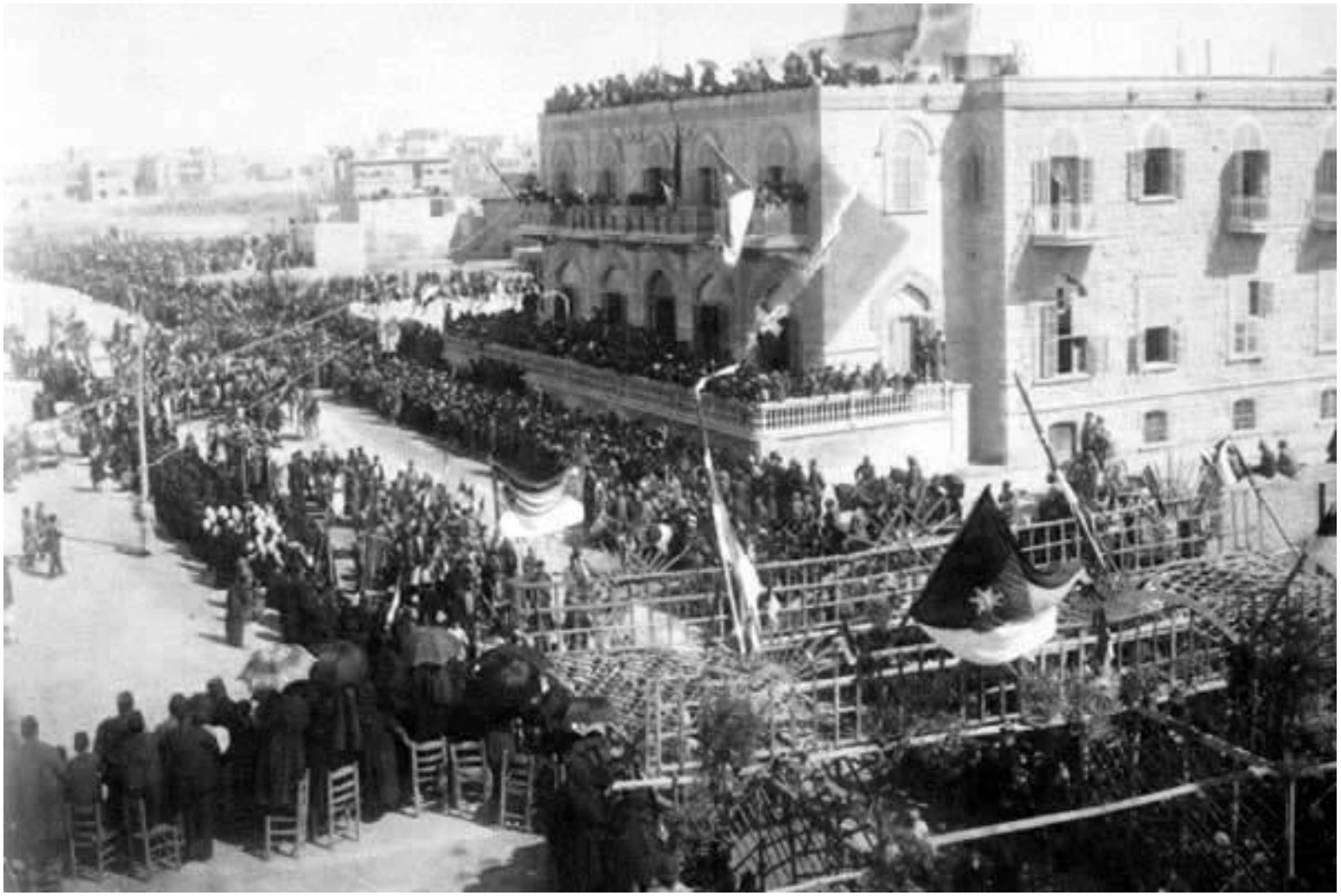
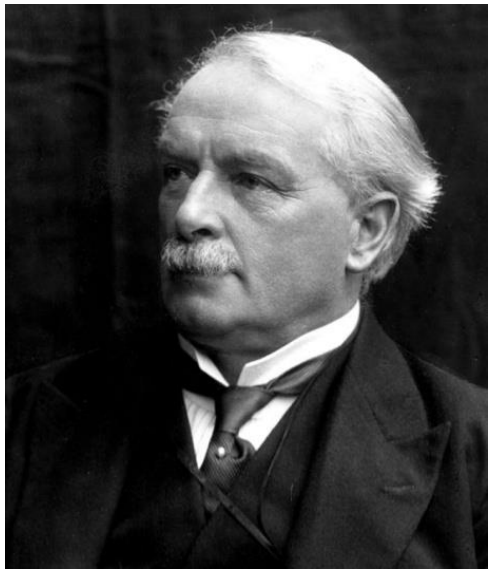


Prince Faisal enters Damascus, October, 1918

Paris Peace Conference

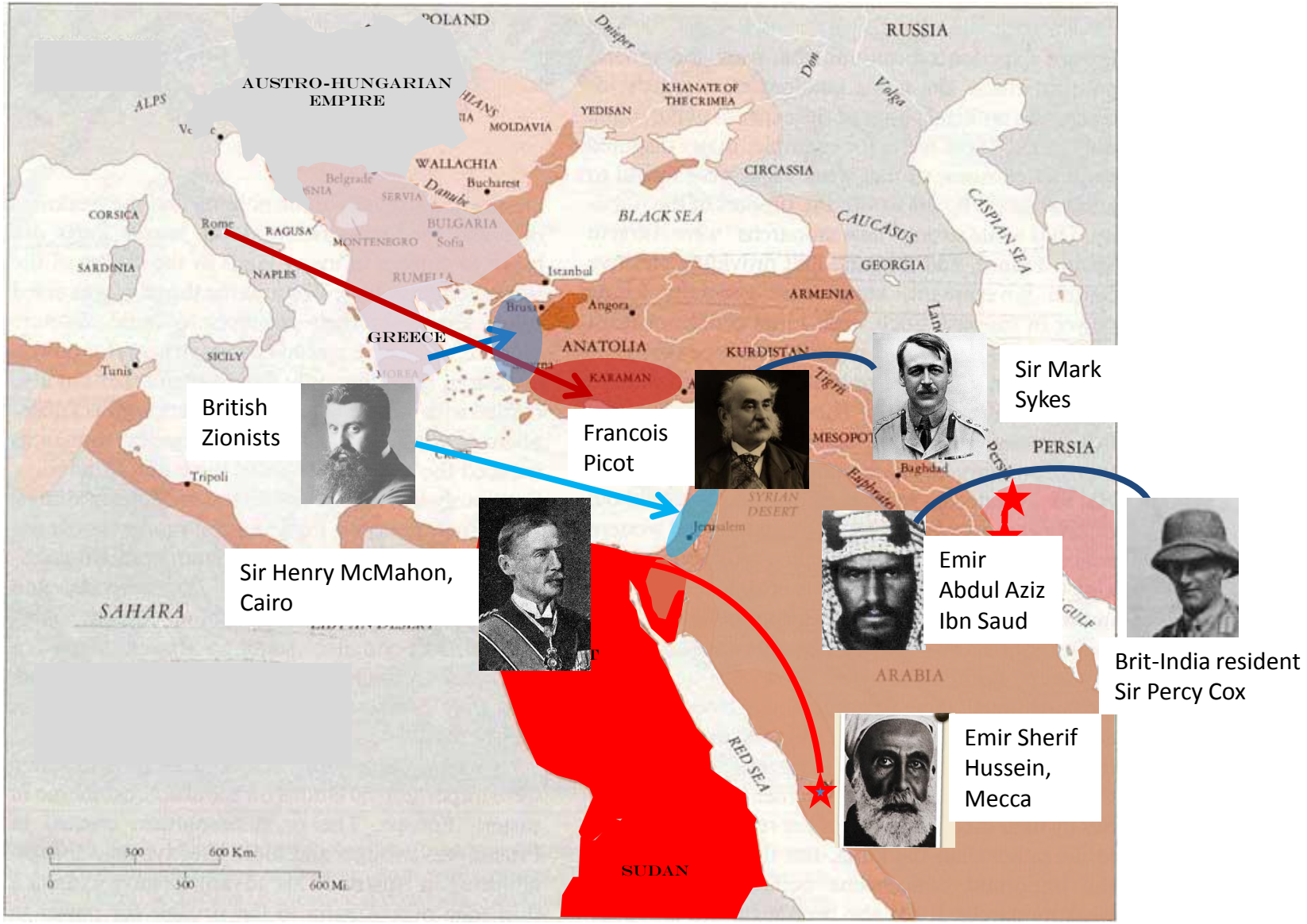


David Loyd George,
Great Britain

Georges Clemenceau,
France

Hashemite Prince Feisal, Syria

Georges Clemenceau, France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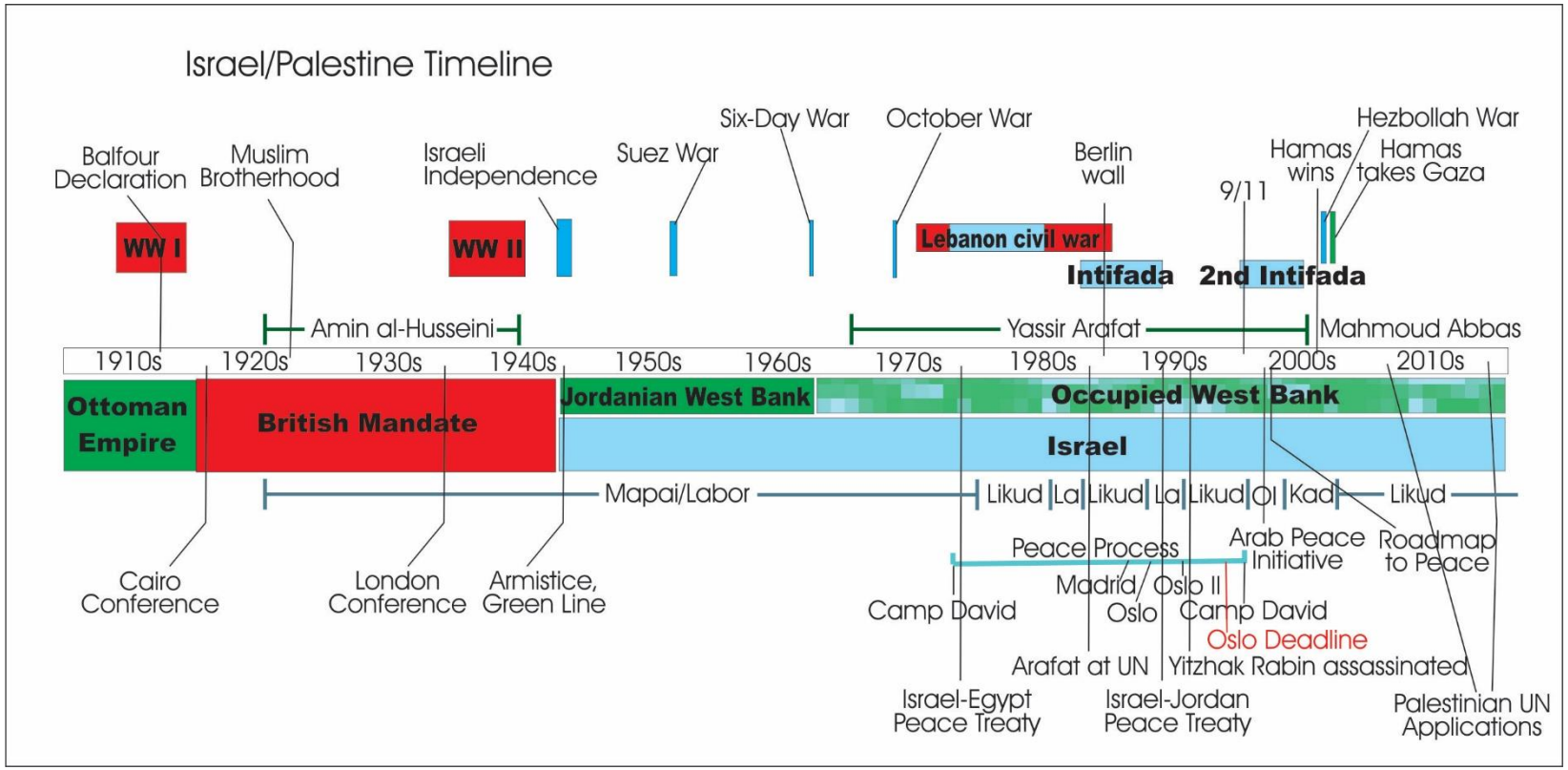
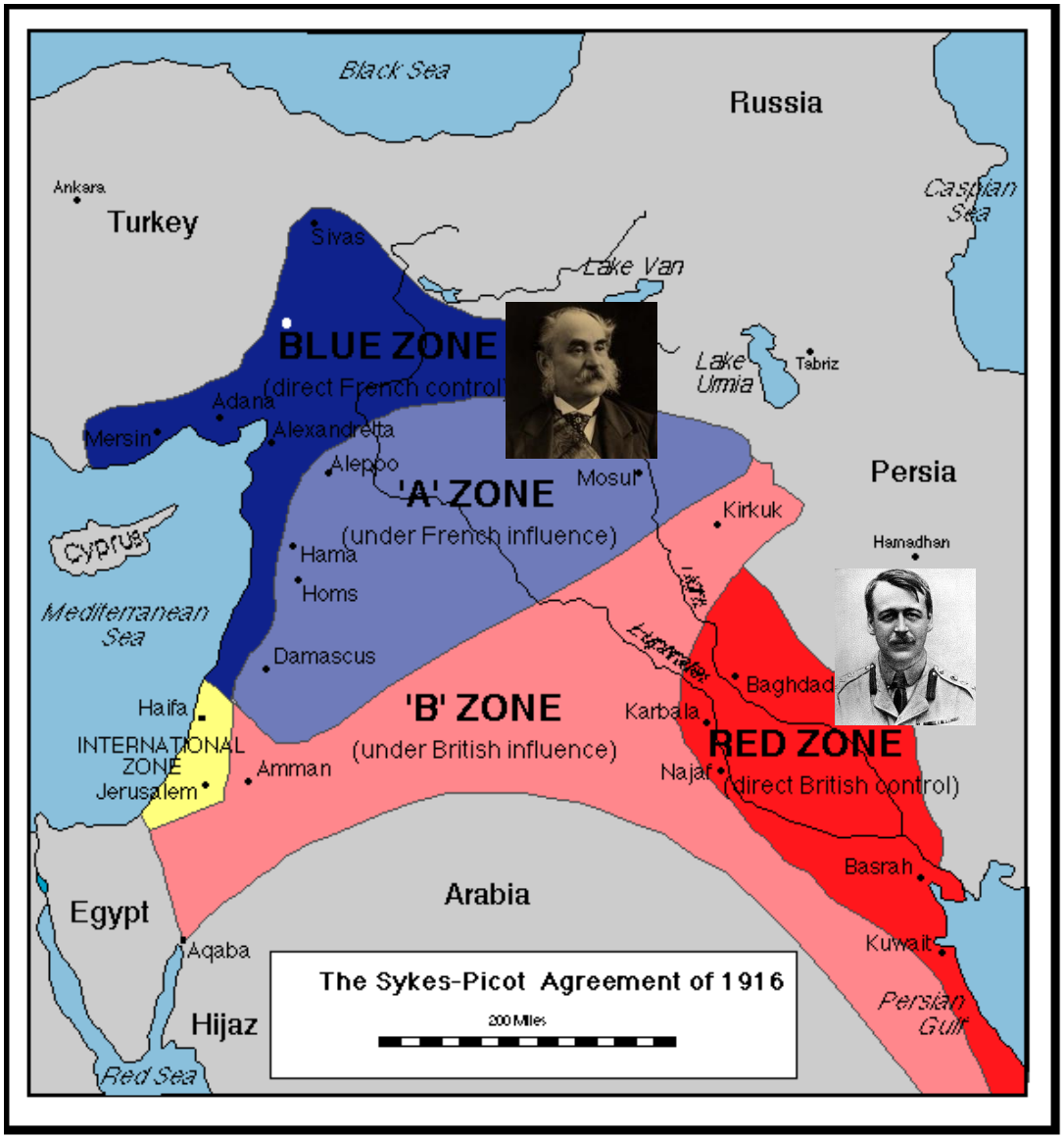
The British Mandate for Palestine


Israel/Palestine Timeline
Balfour Declaration
Muslim Brotherhood
Israeli Independence
Suez War
Six-Day War
October War
Berlin wall
9/11
Hamas wins
Hamas takes Gaza
Hezbollah War
WW I
WW II
Lebanon civil war
Intifada
2nd Intifada
Amin al-Husseini
Yassir Arafat
Mahmoud Abbas
1910s
1920s
1930s
1940s
1950s
1960s
1970s
1980s
1990s
2000s
2010s
Ottoman Empire
British Mandate
Jordanian West Bank
Occupied West Bank
Israel
Mapai/Labor
Likud
La
Likud
La
Likud
Ol
Kad
Likud
Cairo Conference
London Conference
Armistice, Green Line
Peace Process
Arab Peace Initiative
Roadmap to Peace
Madrid
Oslo II
Oslo
Camp David
Camp David
Oslo Deadline
Arafat at UN
Yitzhak Rabin assassinated
Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty
Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty
Palestinian UN Applications



Sykes-Pico Agreement

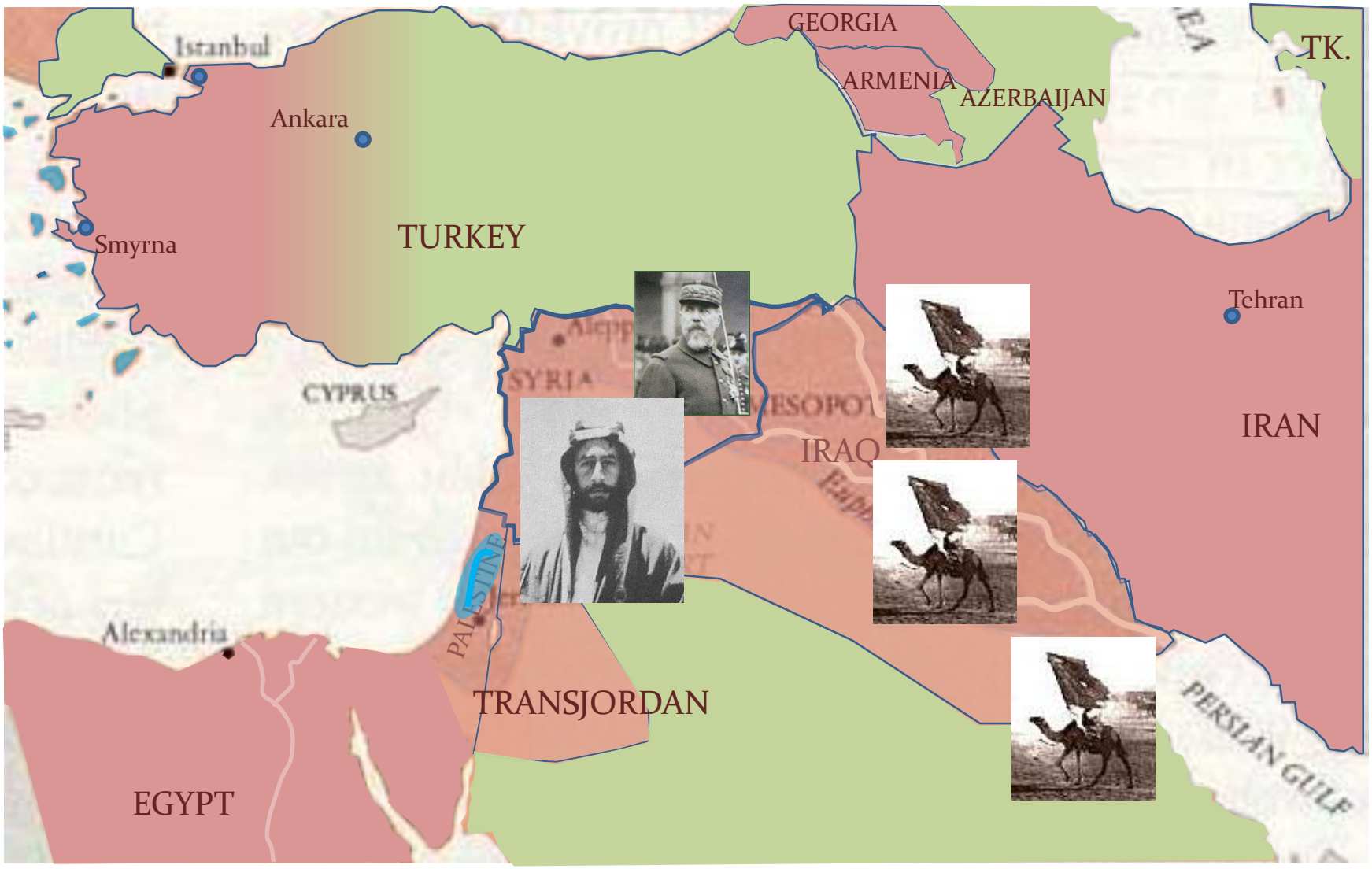
Great Britain's Division of the Mandated Area.
1921-1923

The British Mandate for Palestine

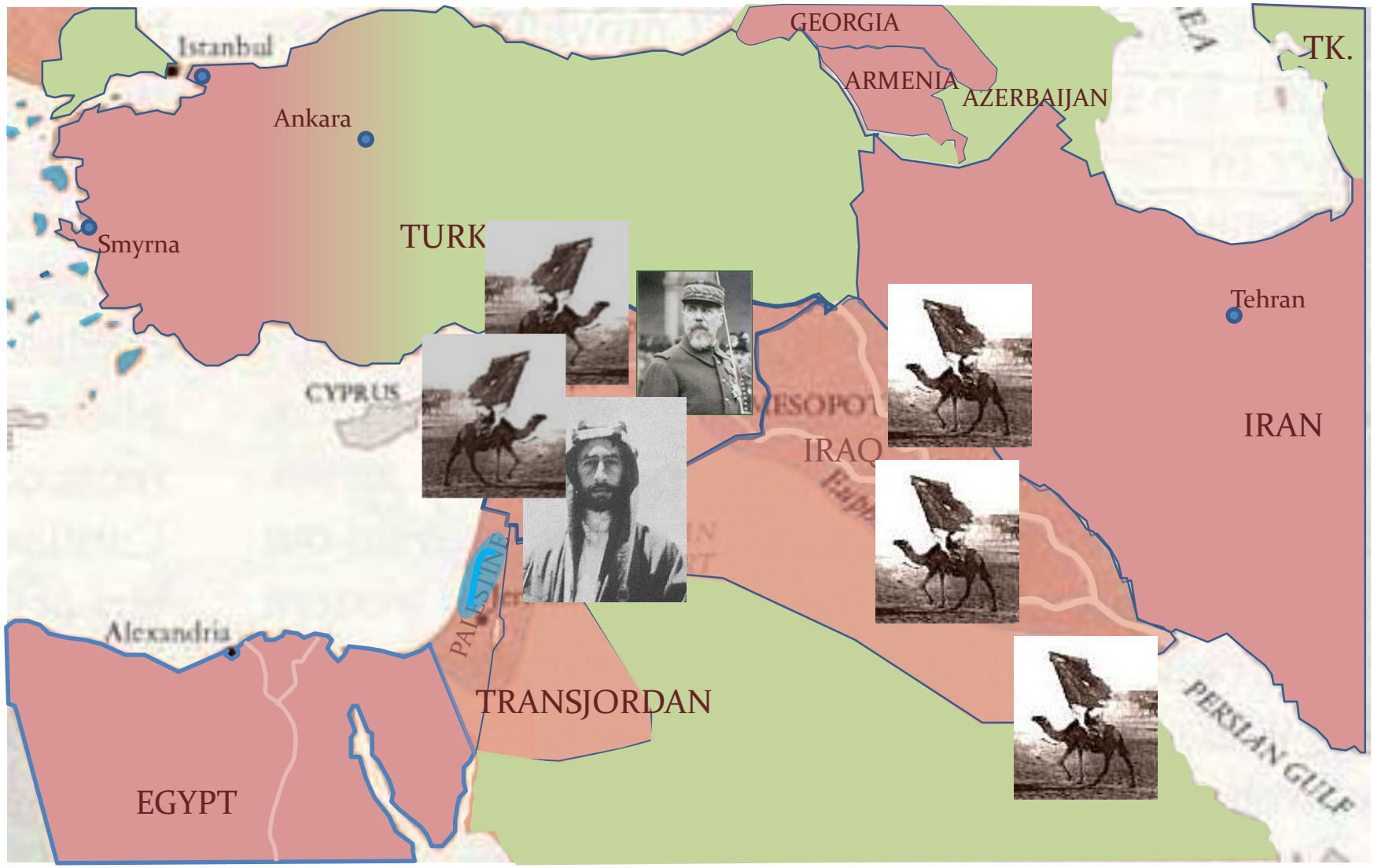
Nebi Musa riots, Jerusalem, April 1920

Vladimir Ze’ev Jabotinsky,
founder of Irgun

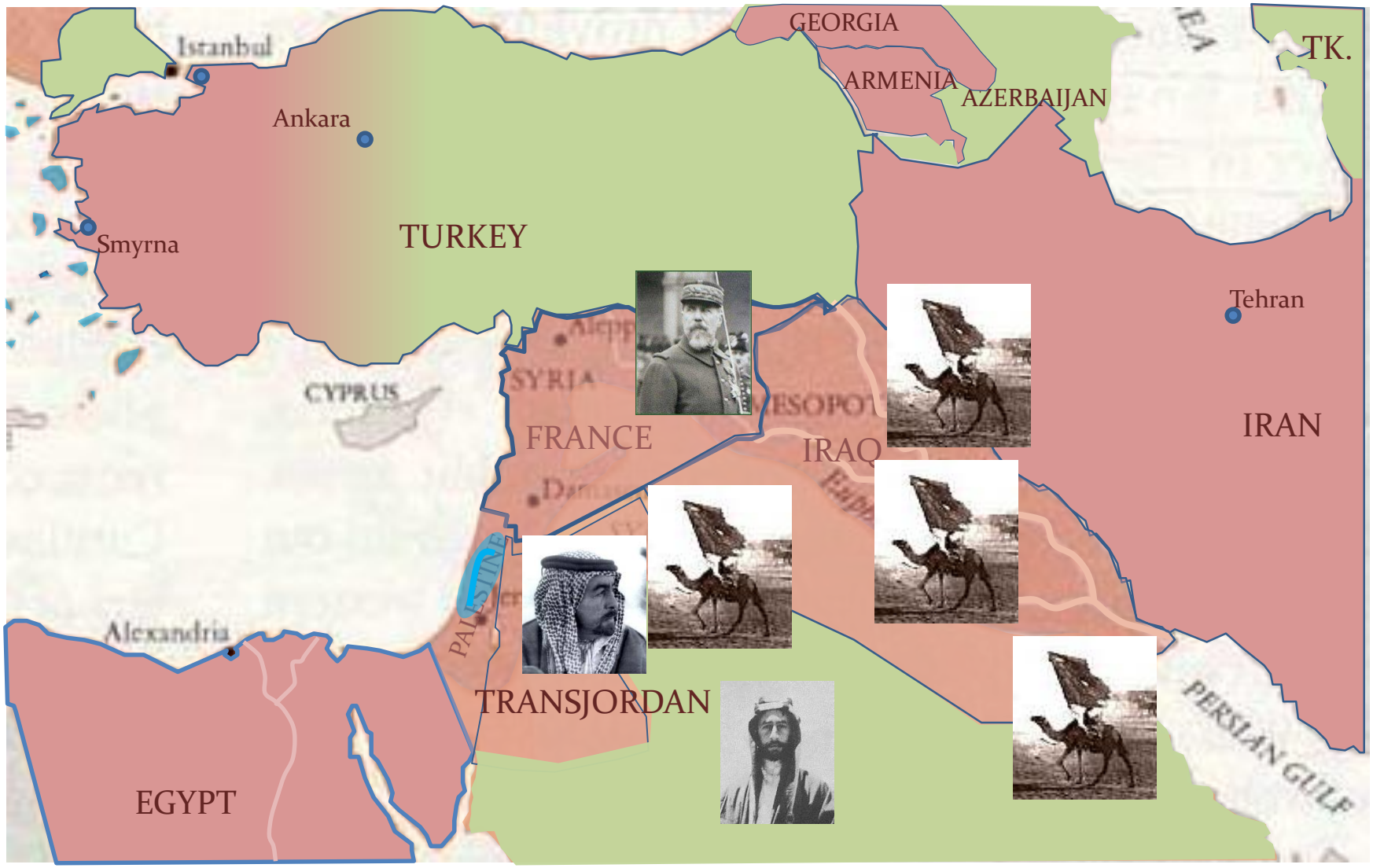
Herbert Samuel,
British Administrator of Palestine



Iraq Revolt of June 1920

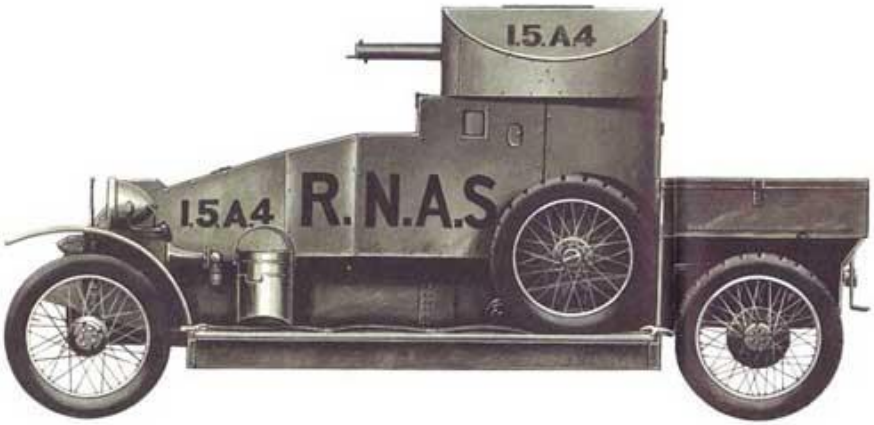


Syrian Revolt of July 1920



Abdullah, in TransJordan, prepares to attack French Syria

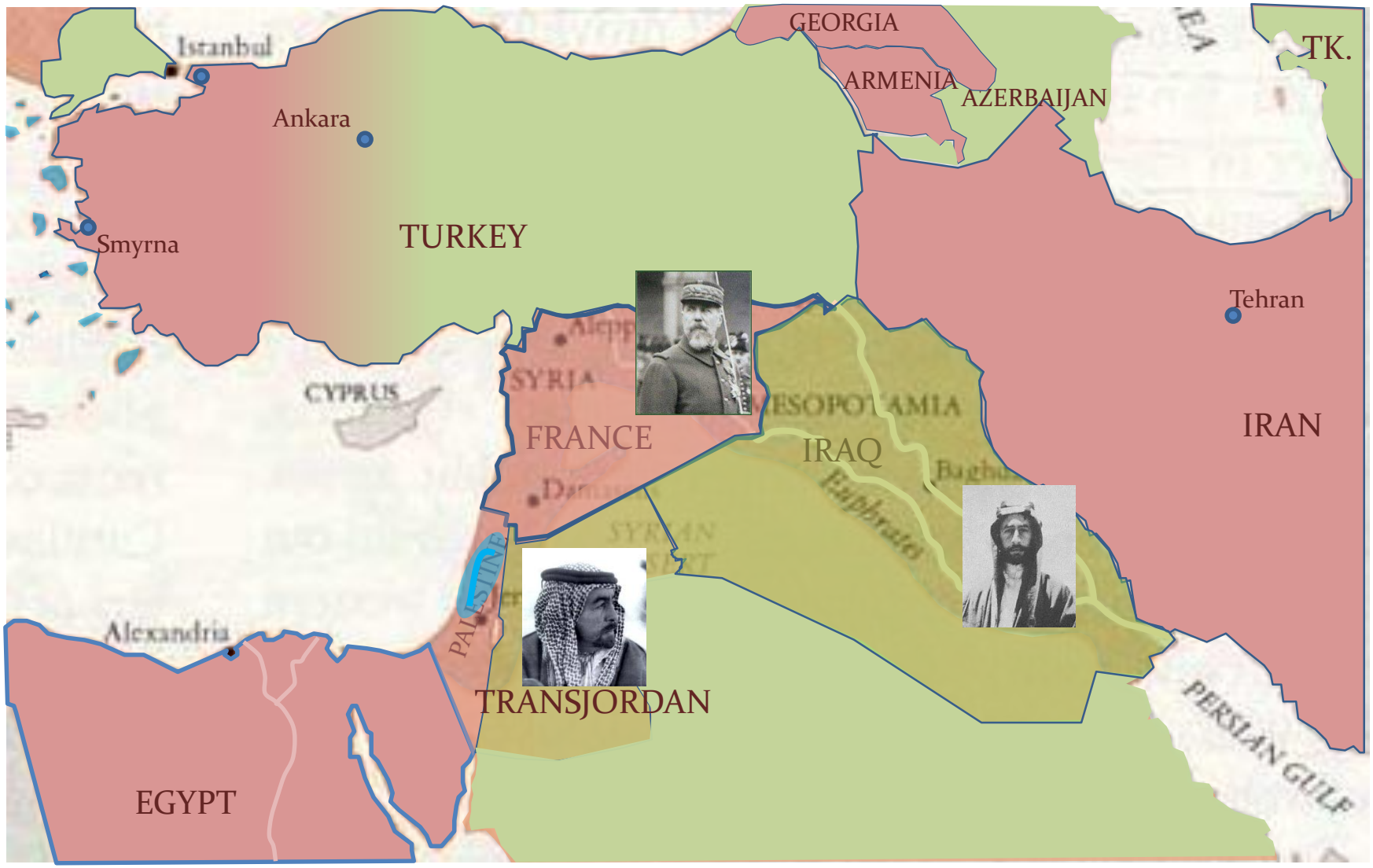
Winston Churchill,
1/1/1921 appt. head of Colonial Ministry



Lanchester Armored Car

British Flying Corps,
transferred from Egypt to Mesopotamia

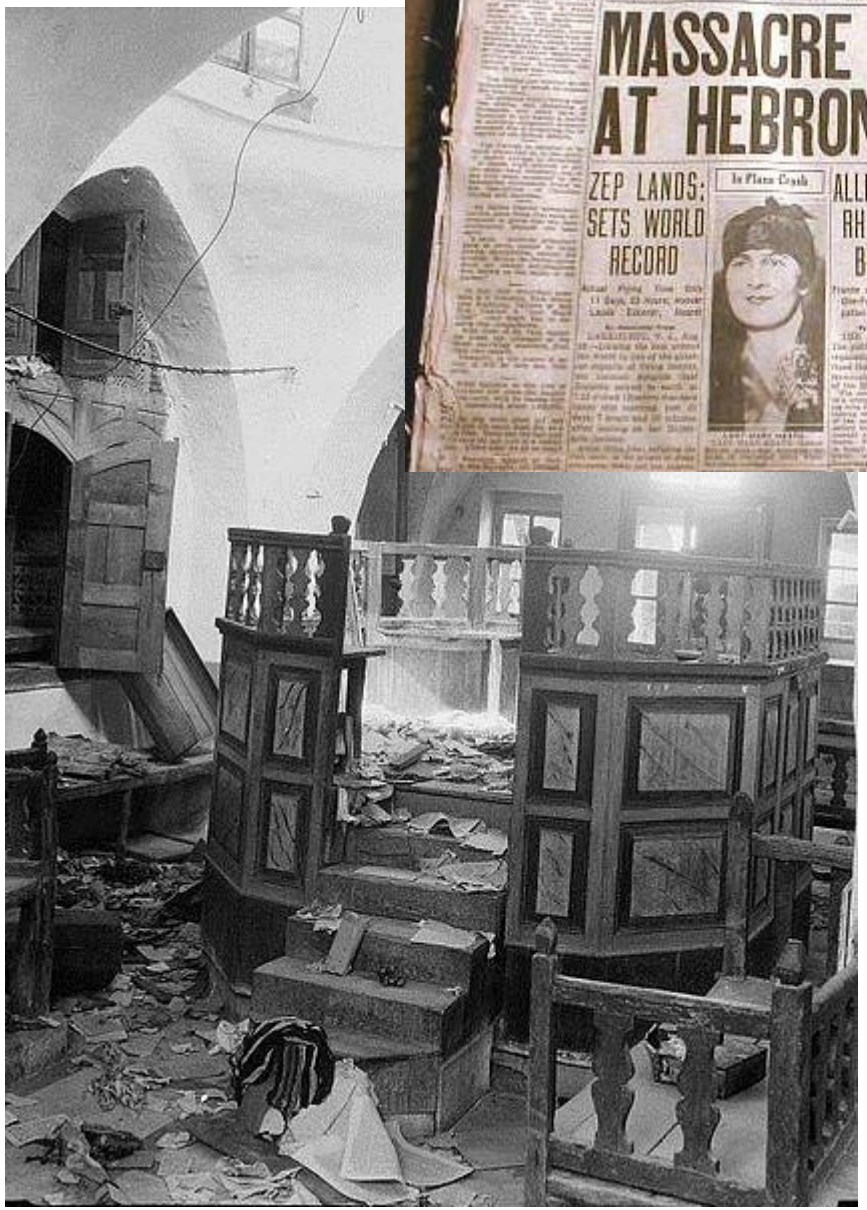
Cairo Conference, March 15, 1921



Churchill appoints Feisal King of Iraq, Abdullah King of Jordan, both supported by British air power

April 1921, British appoint Hajj Amin al-Husseini
Grand Mufti of Jerusalem

Arab Revolt in Palestine



Today

Graf At Lakehurst After Record Flight

THE BALTIMORE NEWS NIGHT

MASSACRE OF WOMEN, CHILDREN AT HEBRON TOLD BY REFUGEES

ZEP LANDS; SETS WORLD RECORD

In Plane Crash

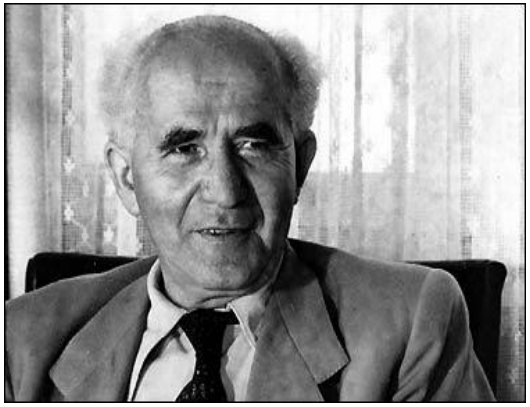
ALLIES QUIT RHINELAND BY JUNE

And So They Were Married

ARAB HORDE SLAUGHTERED LITTLE CHILDREN DURING MAD ORGY IN CITY

Jews Dragged From Their Homes To Perish By Sword and Knife In Wild Attack By Moslem Hordes

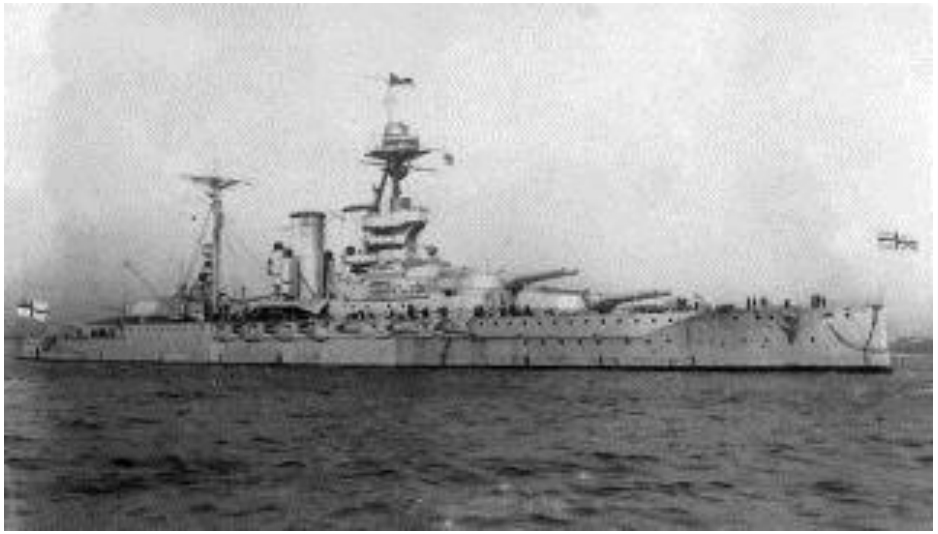
Hebron Massacre
August 23, 1929

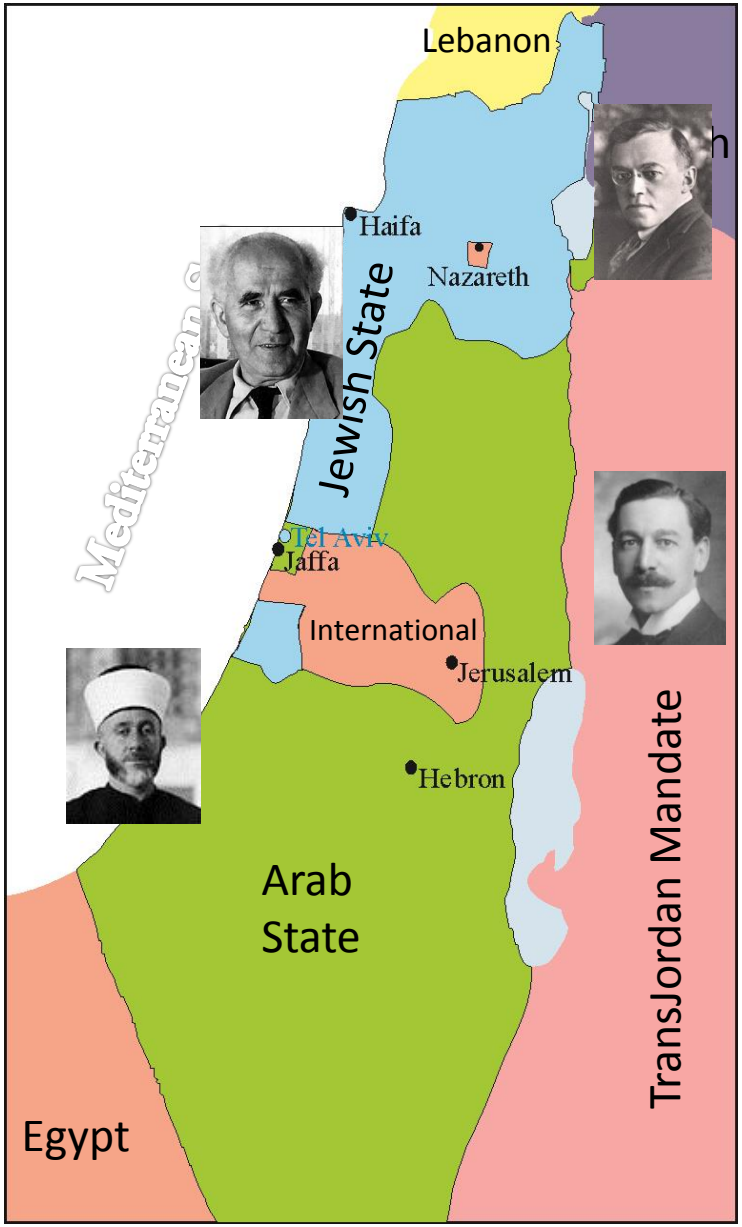


David Ben Gurion, appointed head of
The Jewish Agency in Palestine in 1935

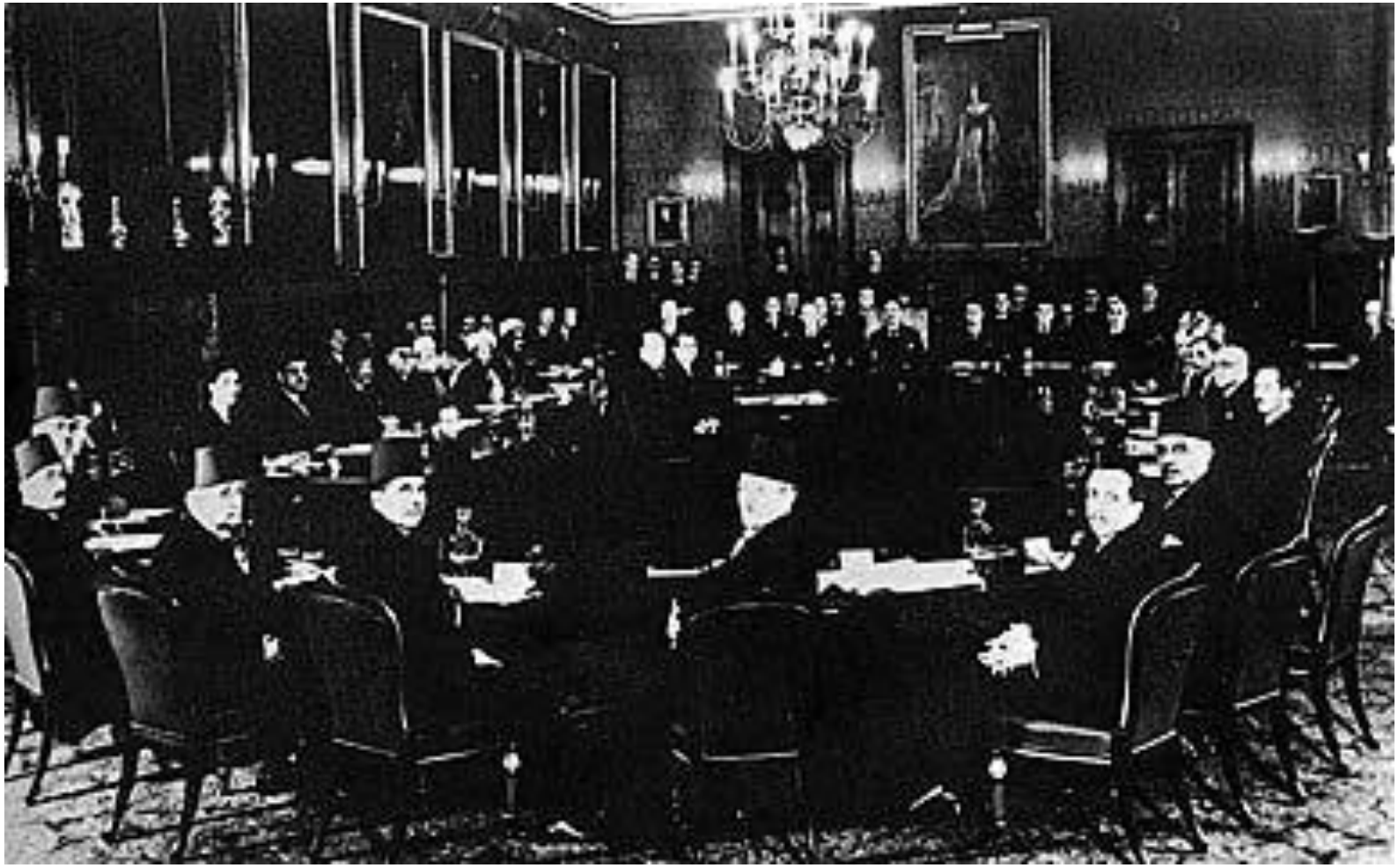
Palestinian fighters in the 1936 – 1939 Arab Revolt against the British.

The British brought in the battleship HMS Malaya to shell Palestinian positions and neighborhoods.





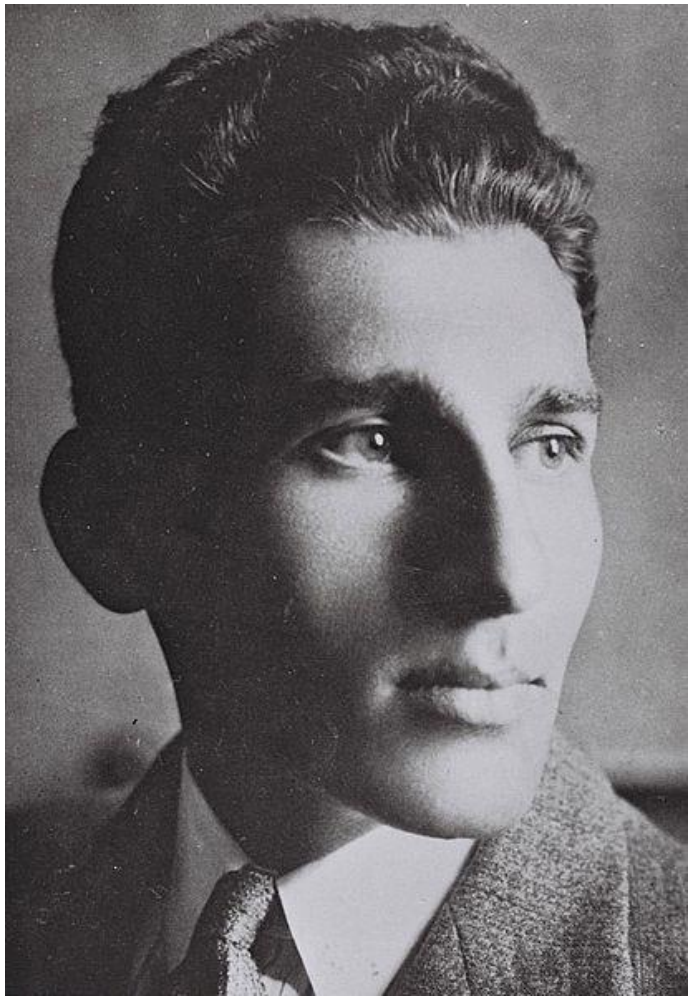
Peel Commission plan, 1937 (Palestinians and Zionists refuse)



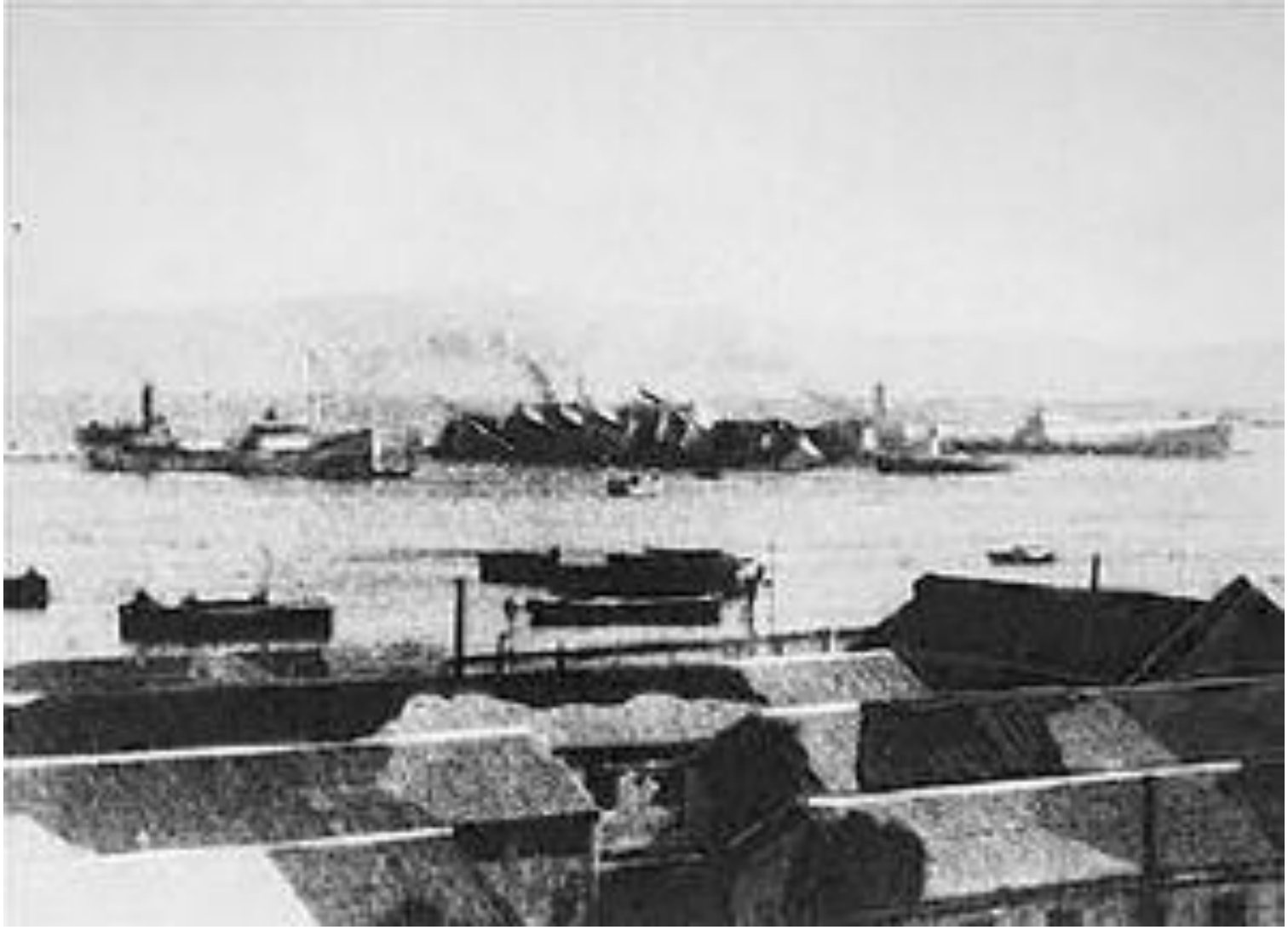
London Conference, 1939

World War II

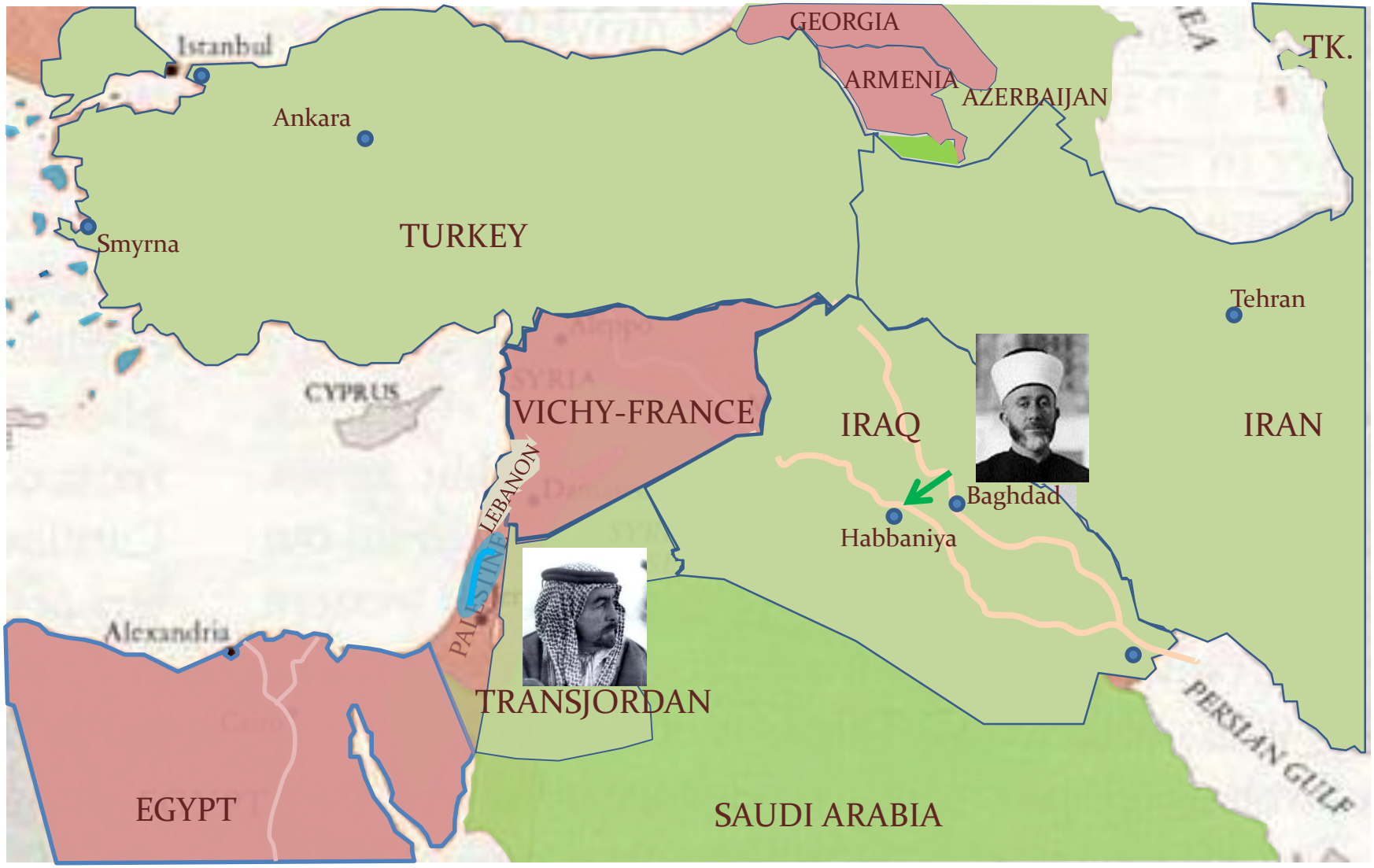
Jabotinsky's Irgun begins illegal immigration of Jews from Nazi Germany and Central Europe, exceeding the 75,000/year quota.



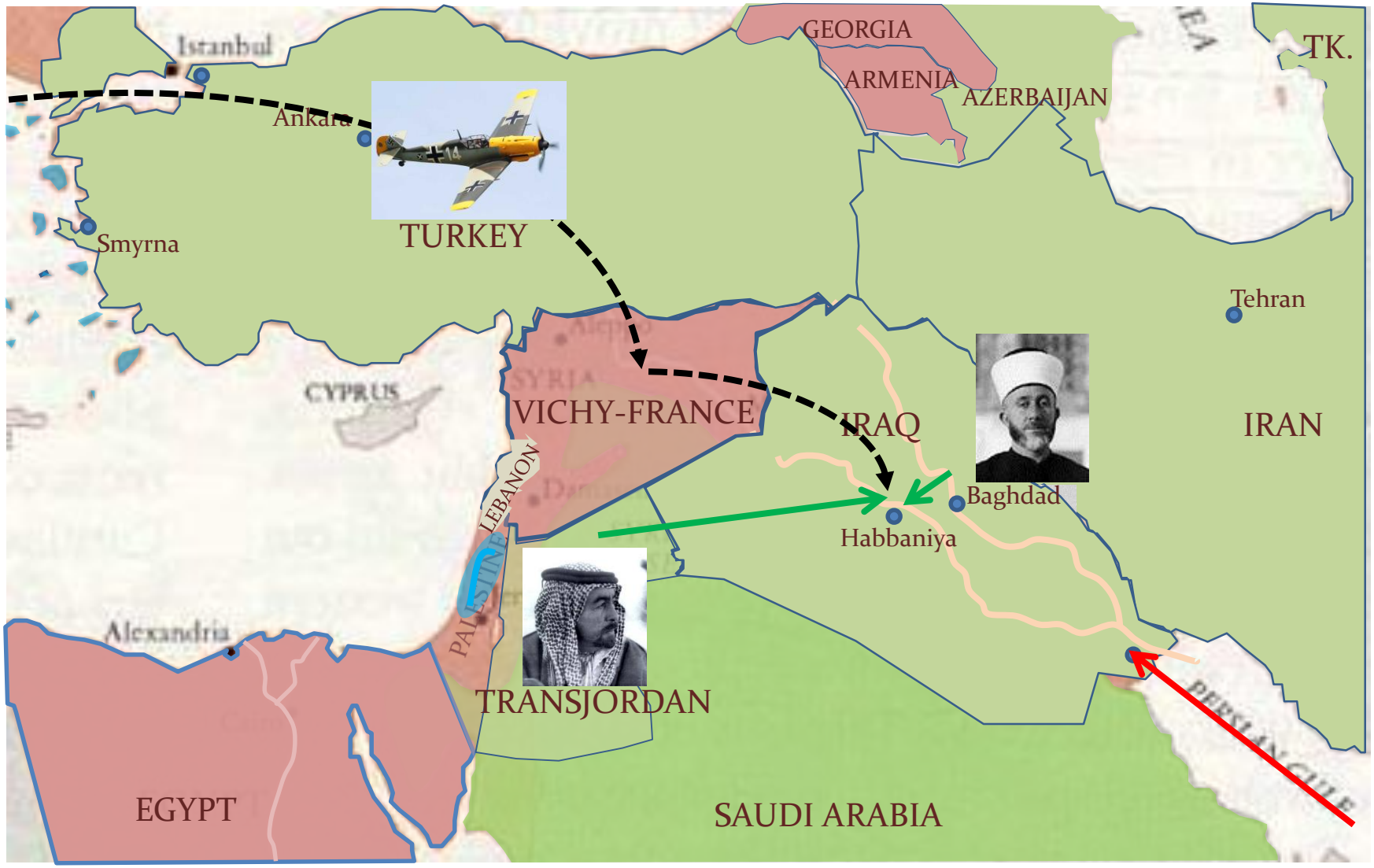
August 1940, Avraham Stern forms an admittedly terrorist paramilitary organization called Irgun, to drive the British out of Palestine.



Patria sinking in Haifa harbor



April, 1941 “Golden Square” officers lead Iraq Army,
Attack British Habbaniya air base



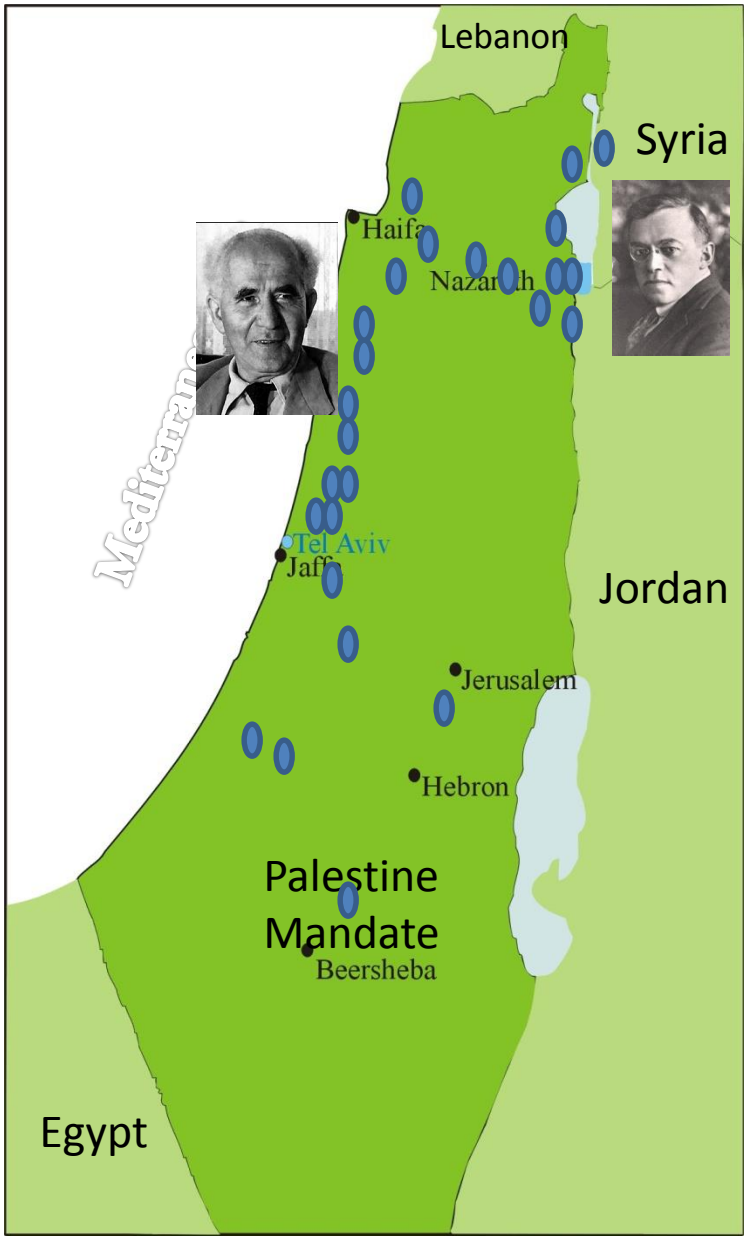
Arab Legion from TransJordan and British reinforcements from India suppress the “Golden Square” coup.

Hajj Amin al-Husseini,
Grand Mufti of Jerusalem

…inspecting SS troops in Croatia

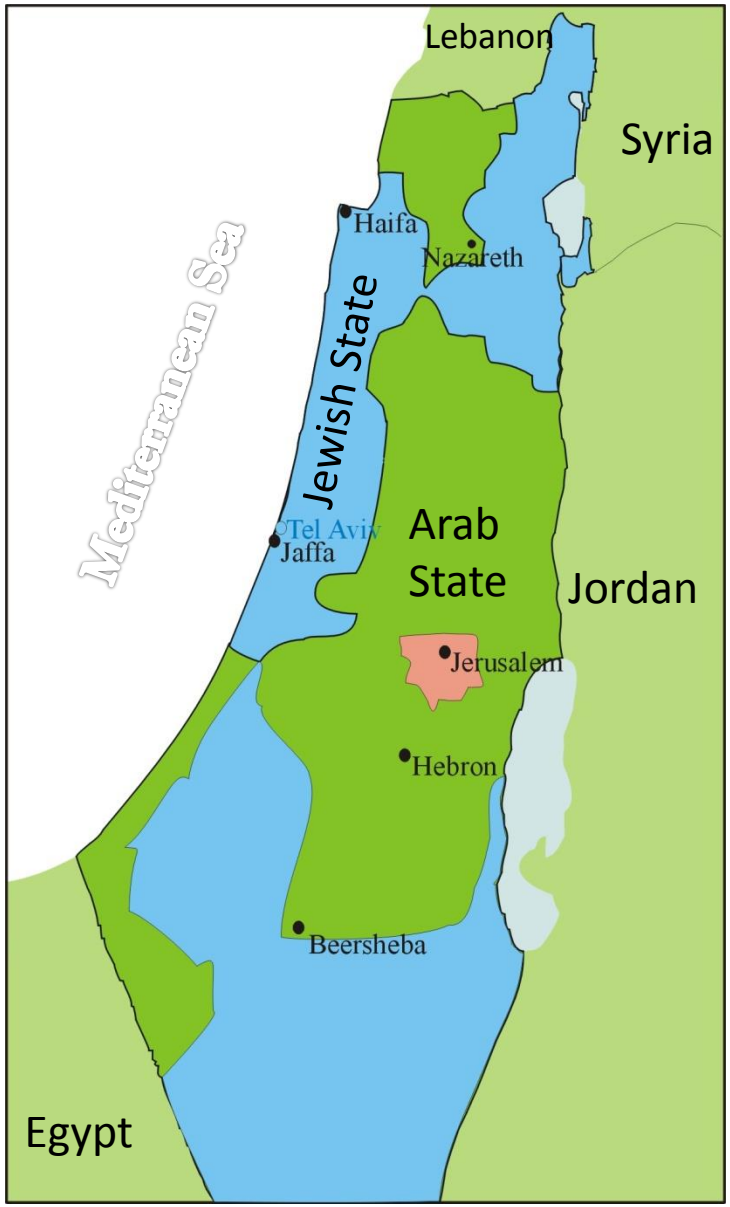
May 1945, Syria and Lebanon independent.
May 25, 1946 Jordan independent.

Jewish Revolt in Palestine



Palestine Mandate in 1947

King David Hotel bombed by Irgun, 1947



U.N. Partition Plan, 1947
45% Arab, 55% Jewish (Arabs refuse)

Israel and Palestine

my.uen.org/257988