POLITICS AND SOCIETY IN ISRAEL

IRE215

SPRING 2019

Session 3



Maya Hadar



On The Agenda For Today

Jerusalem

- Jerusalem and Christianity, Islam & Judaism
- The Capital Controversy
- (Summarized) Israeli Political History

From Mandate to Statehood

- Arabs and Jews in Palestine
- Jewish Immigration to Mandatory Palestine
- The Establishment of the State of Israel and the Arab Response

JERUSALEM

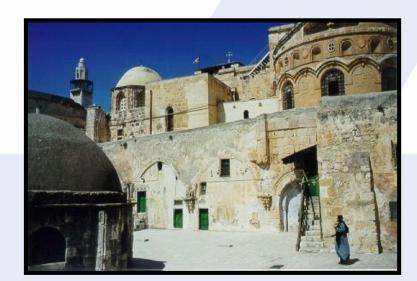
- Arab Israelis/Palestinians + Jewish Israelis live in the city and have deep historic & religious ties
- Palestinians make up 38% of the city's population
- Spiritual capital of the world's three monotheistic religions: Christianity, Judaism and Islam
- The 'Old City' constitutes a one-and-a-halfsquare-miles of history, religion and conflicts

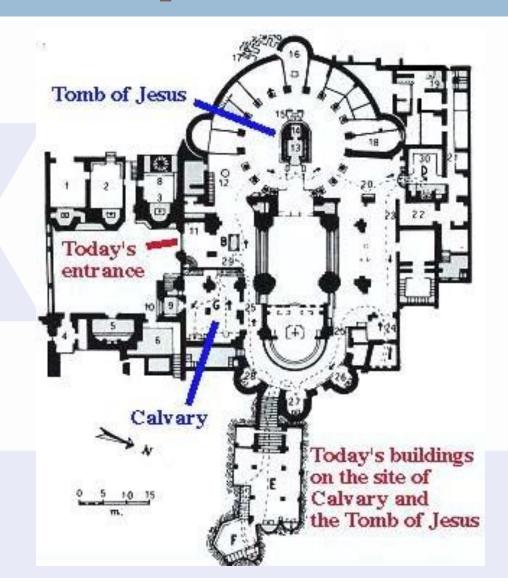


Jerusalem & Christianity



- Many sites in Jerusalem are considered sacred by Christians
 - Church of the Holy Sepulcher- believed to be built over Golgotha/Calvary, where Jesus was crucified + buried

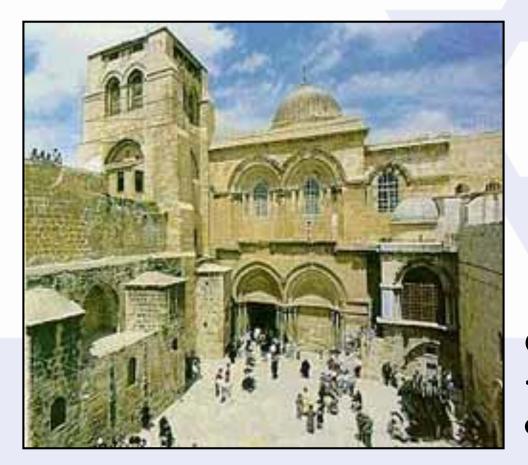


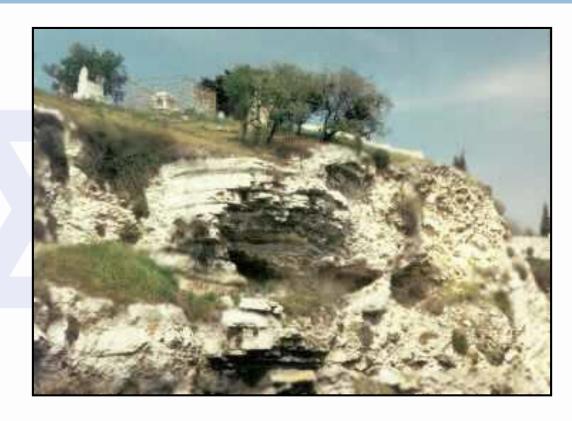


Jerusalem & Christianity



Protestant alternative location for Golgotha/Calvary: The Garden Tomb =>





Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem <= believed to be built over both Golgotha and Jesus' tomb

Jerusalem & Christianity



- The Christian link to Jerusalem is essentially a religious one
- Except for the short-lived Crusader
 kingdom/The Kingdom of Jerusalem, it has not assumed political or secular connotation
- During the six centuries of Roman & Byzantine rule, Caesarea (northern Israel) was capital





The **Last Supper Room** in Mount Zion/ Cenacle, where Jesus had his last supper with his disciples on the night before his crucifixion

Jerusalem & Islam



- The 'Dome of the Rock' is a Muslim shrine built by the Umayyad caliph 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān in the late 7th century CE
- NOT a mosque
- The Dome commemorates the Miʿrāj, Prophet Muhammad's (founder of Islam) ascension into heaven (Lailat-al-Miraj)
- The rock over which the shrine was built is sacred to both Muslims and Jews



Jerusalem & Islam





Dome of the rock



Jerusalem & Islam



- During Muslim rule over the city, Jerusalem was never made the political capital or even a province within the Muslim empire
- Under Muslim Arab rule (638 1099) by the Umayyad, the Abbasid and the Fatamid caliphs, Jerusalem was ruled from Damascus, Baghdad and Cairo respectively
 - In the 8th century, the city of Ramia was made the capital of the district which embraced Jerusalem

During the period of Mamluk rule (1250- 1516), the Land was ruled from Damascus; in Ottoman times (1517 - 1917), from Constantinople

Jerusalem & Judaism

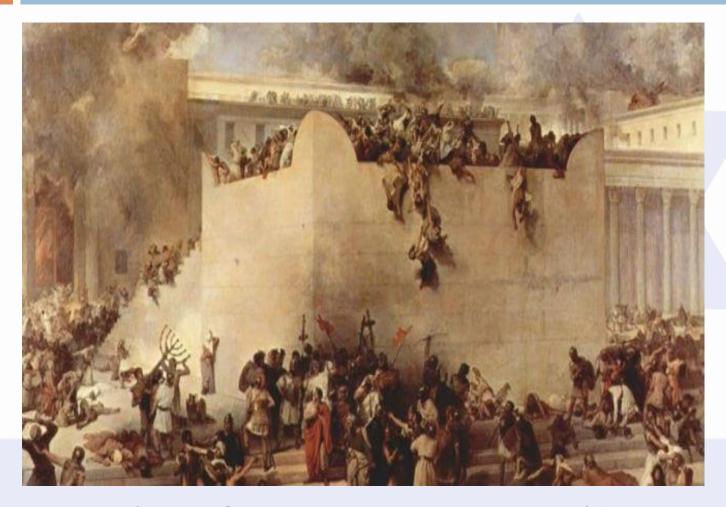
Jerusalem stood at the center of Jewish people's national & spiritual life since King David made it the capital of his kingdom in 1003 BC

The city remained the capital of the Davidic dynasty for 400 years, until the kingdom was conquered by the Babylonians



David was anointed **king** of **Judah** and began the **Davidic dynasty** that ruled the kingdom of Judah for until the **destruction** of the **First Temple**

Jerusalem & Judaism

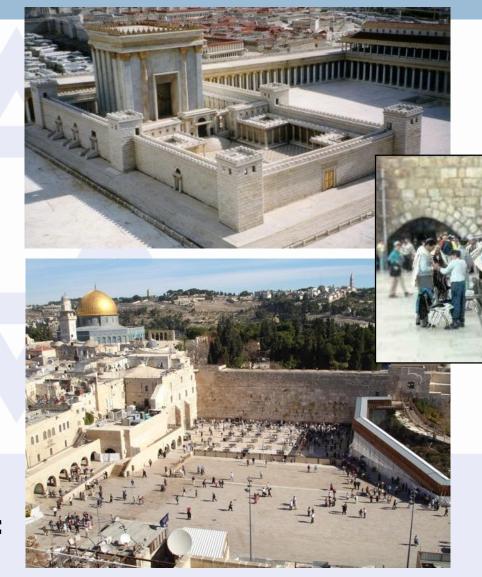


The First Temple was destroyed by Babylonians in 586 BC

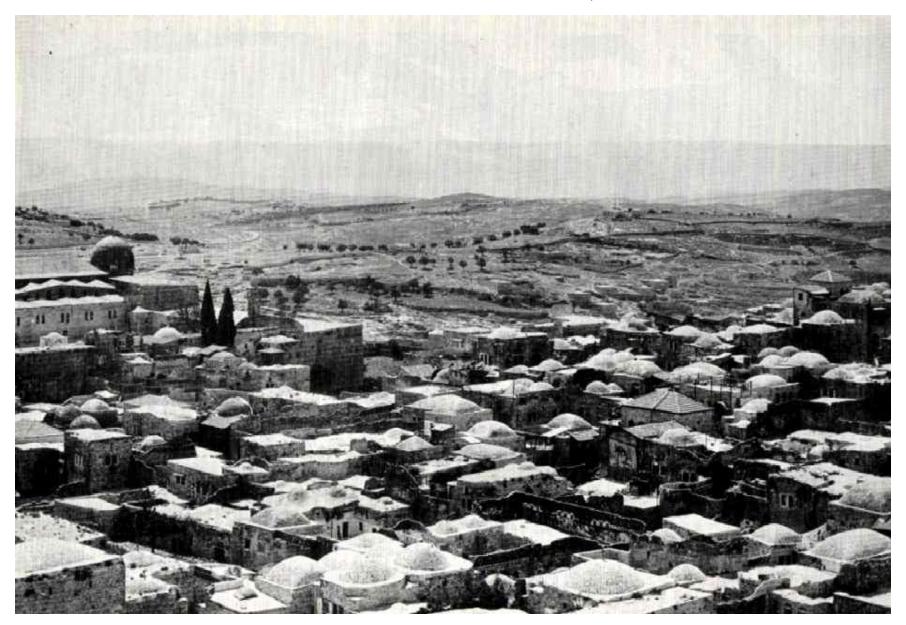
- Faith took form in the First
 Temple, built in the 10th
 century BC by King Solomon
 - (Old testament)
- Following the return from the Babylonian exile (538 BC),
 Jerusalem again served as the capital of the Jewish people for the next 550 years

Jerusalem & Judaism

- The first temple was rebuilt (second temple) => destroyed by Romans (70 AD)
 - The wailing wall/Western Wall is all that's left: holiest site for Jewish prayer
- Jewish tradition: the dome of the rock was where Abraham (progenitor & first patriarch of the Hebrew people) is said to have prepared to sacrifice his son Isaac



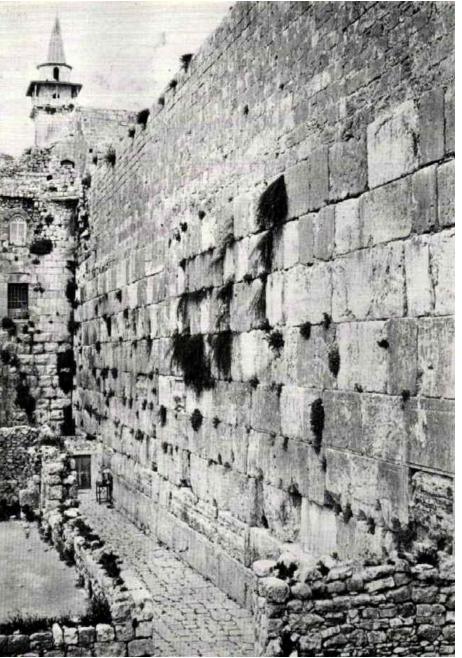
Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem, 1898



Kotel HaMaravi Western Wall c. 1870

c. 1898





Dome of the Rock, c. 1877



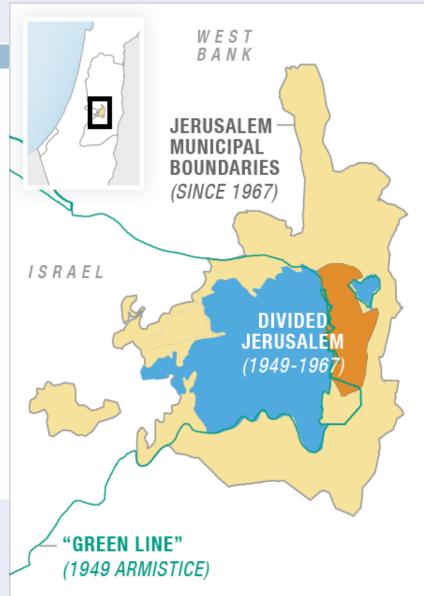
JERUSALEM: Contested Capital

Both the Dome and Al-Aqṣā Mosque are located on the Temple Mount, the site of Solomon's Temple and its successors, an area known to Muslims as Al-Ḥaram al-Sharīf The Dome of the Rock

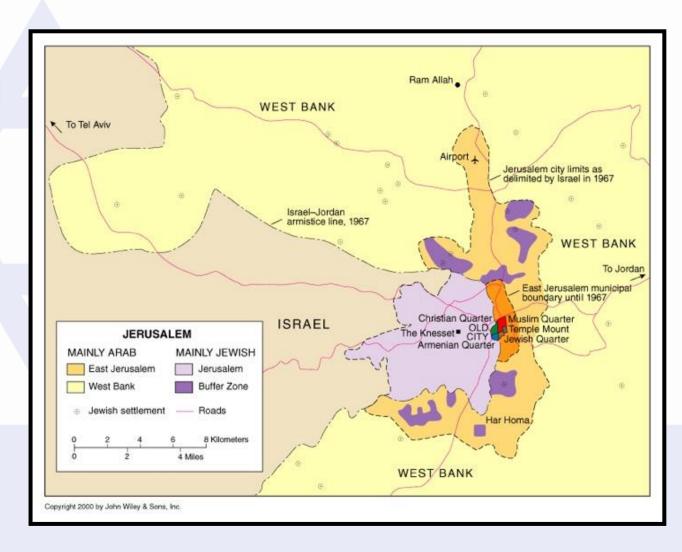


The Wailing Wall – foundation of the Jewish Temple

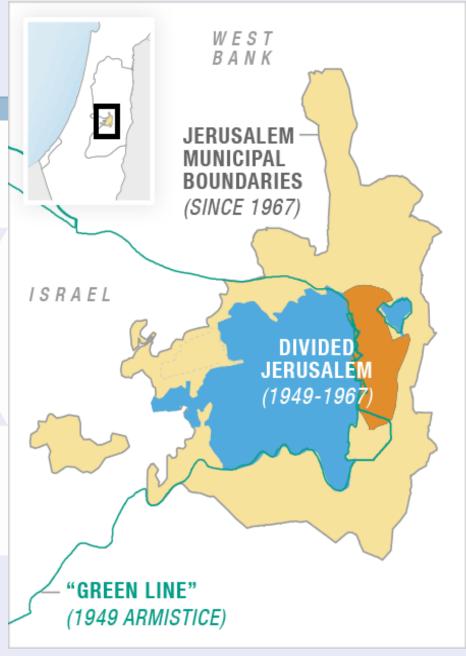
- Under British rule (1922-1948), Jerusalem was the seat of the High Commissioner and most administrative offices of the Mandate + central institutions of the growing Jewish community
- 1947=> The UN did NOT include Jerusalem in either future Israel/Palestine
 - In the designated partition of the territory of Palestine Jerusalem was set to be an "open city"
- 1948/49=> War, Israeli victory, transfer of Israeli government from Tel-Aviv to West Jerusalem



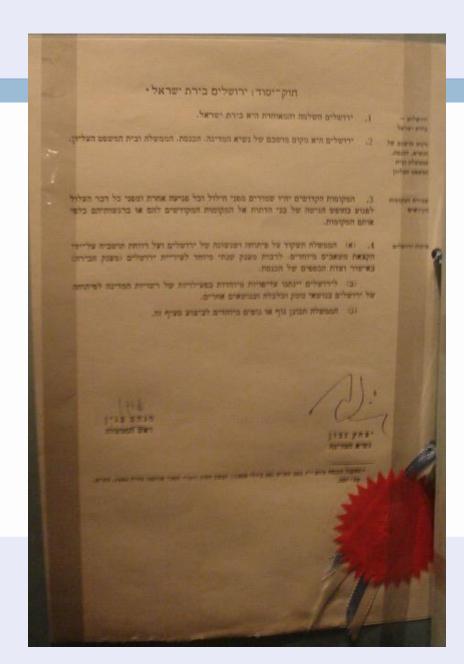
- 1948-1967 => A city divided
 - Eastern side (including the 'Old City') annexed by Jordan
 - Western side became Israel's capital
 - Palestinians living in the west abandoned homes and fled to the east
 - Jews were expelled from the Old City's Jewish quarter and barred from the Western Wall



- The Six Day War, 1967 => Israel defeated the combined armies of Egypt, Syria & Jordan, capturing East Jerusalem (and other territories)
 - Jerusalem was united under Israeli rule
 - The 'Old City' was opened to people of all faiths
 - The eastern part of the city was reintegrated into the nation's capital

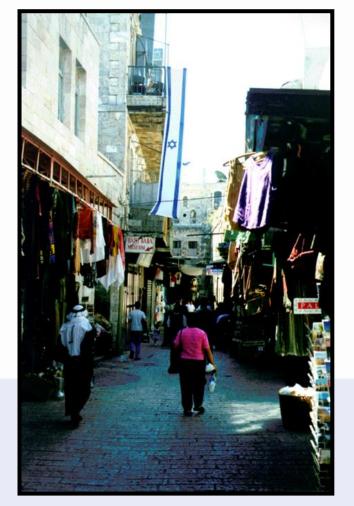


- July 1980 => The Knesset (Israeli parliament) passed 'Basic Law Jerusalem', restated Israel's rights and obligations concerning its capital:
 - The Law affirmed that the holy places for all religions be protected from desecration
 - Free access to the holy places is guaranteed
 - The Government is to provide for the development and the prosperity of the city and the well-being of its inhabitants



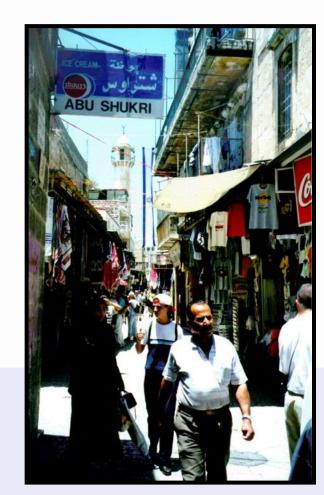
JERUSALEM

Cultural Diversity











- Jerusalem's unresolved status is one of the core questions at the heart of the Israel-Palestine conflict
- While Israel's government & parliament are based in Jerusalem, the nation's economic and business center is in Tel Aviv
- **Tel Aviv** is also **home** to many **foreign embassies** including the UK's and, until May 2018, the USA's

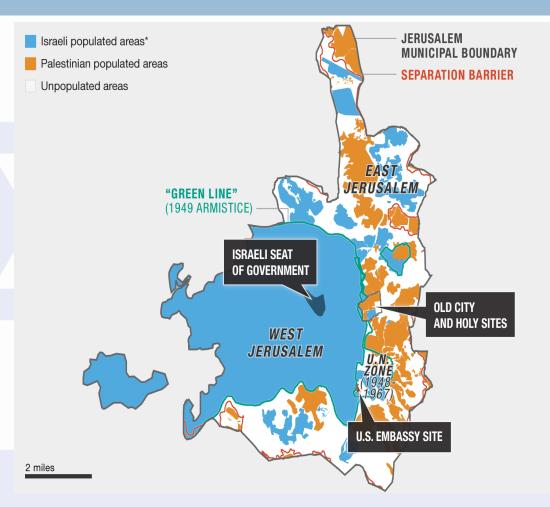
- The western part of Jerusalem (mainly Jewish Israelis and Israel's government),
 isn't really contested, likely to remain Israeli
- The eastern part (including key Jewish, Muslim and Christian holy sites), captured by Israel in 1967 and annexed, but still claimed by Palestine
- Many of the world's governments do not recognize the city as either Israel's or as the Palestinians'
- Dec 2017 => Trump decides to relocate the US embassy to Jerusalem, said that the actual borders of the city are still subject to negotiation

- UN General Assembly held a rare emergency session at the request of Arab + Muslim states, after Trump's decision heightened ME tensions
 - Called on the US to withdraw its recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel
- Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas: Jerusalem is the "Eternal capital of the State of Palestine"
- Many world leaders condemned the move => fearing further bloodshed + disrupt attempts to reach a two-state solution





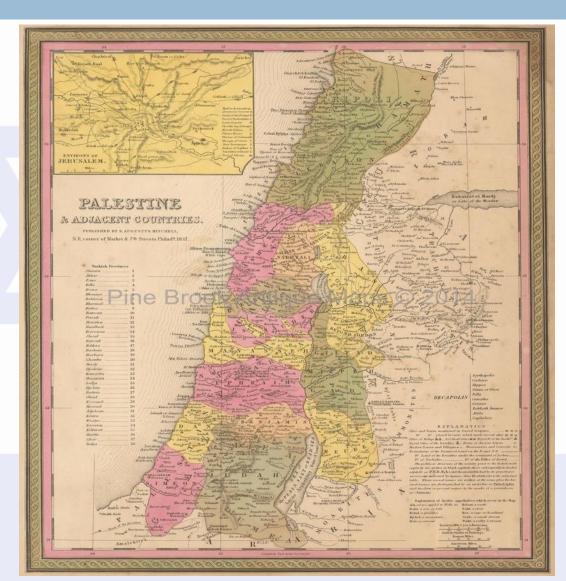
- May 2018=> US marked the opening of its embassy to Israel in Jerusalem
- Physical terms: moving the ambassador & staff from Tel Aviv to a large US consular building (already existed)
- Political significance: After decades of US policy stating that the status of Jerusalem should be settled in peace talks between Israelis and Palestinians, the Trump administration signals that the city is Israel's capital



Source: Map data by Daniel Seidemann/<u>Terrestrial Jerusalem</u>. Labeling by NPR

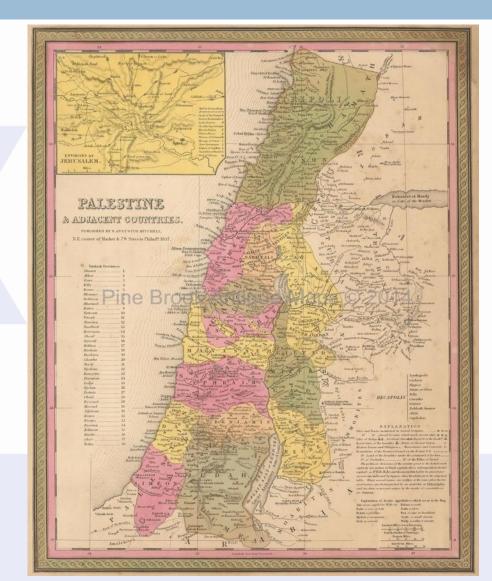
The Territory of Palestine

- 'Palestine' => Area in the Middle East, situated between the Jordan River & the Mediterranean Sea
- 1517 => Palestine was absorbed into the
 Ottoman Empire & remained under
 Turkish rule until World War I
- Native Arab population of Palestine joined the Allies in the fight against the Turks- why?



The Territory of Palestine

- The Native Arab population joined the Allies in the fight against the Turks
 - McMahon-Hussein Agreement (1915) => A promise made by the Brits that after WWI, land previously held by the Turks would be returned/given to local Arab nationals
 - The Brits claimed the agreement included NO such promise



Balfour Declaration of 1917



SIR ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR BR. FOREIGN SECRETARY "His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavors 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..."

The Balfour Declaration stipulated the support of the British government for the creation of a Jewish homeland

Led to more Jews moving to Palestine

Zionism

A Jewish nationalist movement

GOALS:

- The creation and support of a Jewish national state in Palestine, the ancient homeland of the Jews => spiritual and political renewal of the Jewish people there
 - Sees it as an outgrowth of natural right and historic fact
- Freedom from Western anti-Semitism
- 1897: Theodore Herzl founded the World Zionist Organization (WZO)



THEODORE HERZL 1860-1904

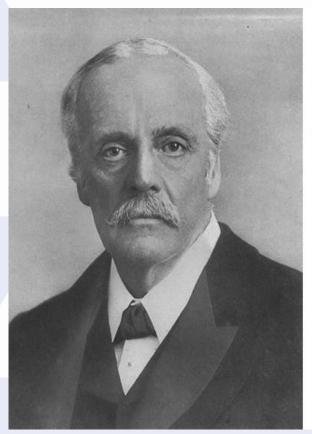
Biblical Zionism

Recognizes the 'hand of God' in fulfilling his covenant promises to his covenant people => Return to "Zion"

"Hear the Word of the Lord O nations, proclaim it in the distant coastlines, He who scattered Israel will **gather them** and will watch over them like a shepherd" Jeremiah 31:10

"And you will know that I am the Lord, when I bring you into the Land of Israel, the Land which I swore to give to your forefathers" Ezekiel 20:42

- 1917 => The Balfour Declaration stipulated the support of the British government for the creation of a Jewish homeland
- End of WW1 (1918) => The Turks were defeated by the Allied forces
 - The Ottoman Empire was dismembered, some former territories were handed over to the French/Brits to control



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

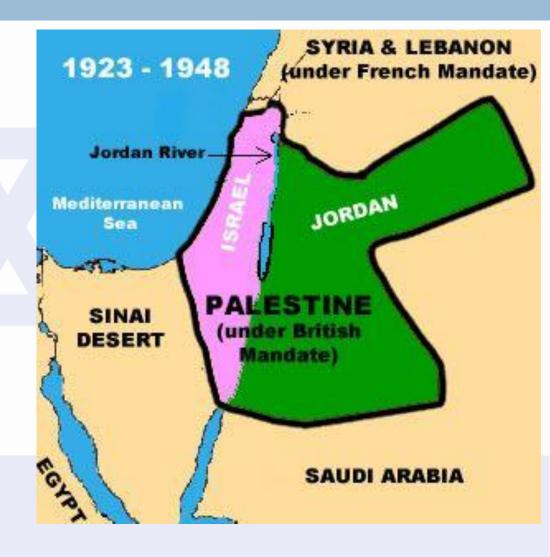
His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jewe in any other country.

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation

Angen By

- End of WW1 (1918) => Two schools of thought:
- The Brits promised Palestine to the Arabs in return for their support to the Allies in the war
- 2. The British agreed to give their support to the **Jews** for a **homeland** in Palestine

Neither was to emerge => the League of Nations gave Palestine to the British to govern as a mandate



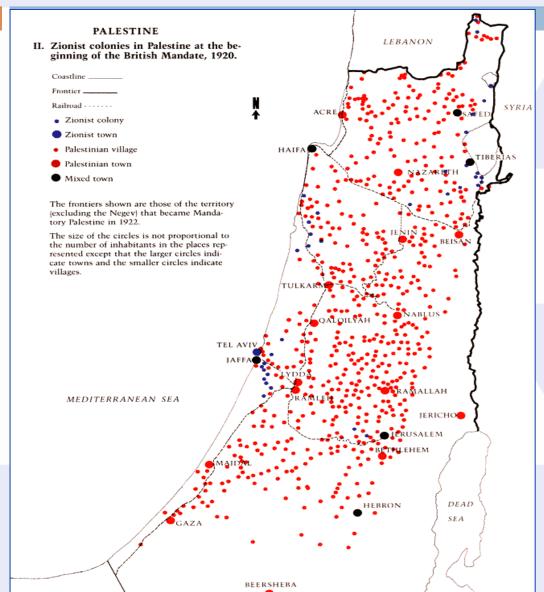
The British mandate in the territory of Palestine

- The 'British Mandate for Palestine' was a document issued by the League of Nations (drawn up in 1920, came into effect in 1923)
- The Mandate formalized British rule over parts of the Levant (the region that comprises countries to the east of the Mediterranean), as part of the League's goal of administrating the region's formerly Ottoman nations "until such time as they are able to stand alone"
- The Mandate gave Britain the responsibility for creating a Jewish national homeland in the region



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

Arabs & Jews in Palestine



In 1920 (beginning of the British mandate), Jews Arabs ratio in the population was 1:10

By 1947, the ratio was 1:2

Under the British Mandate (1922-1948)

- Early 1920's => Extensive *Zionist campaign for a Jewish state in Europe
- Influx of Jews immigrating to Palestine => Increasing tensions between
 Arabs & Jews in Palestine, unrest
- Summer of 1929 => Multiple incidents resulted in both Arab & Jewish casualties
 - August 1929 => The Hebron Massacre perpetrated by Arab residents against
 Jewish residents, killing 67 Jews, destroying Jewish homes & synagogues
 - Some Arab families saved dozens/hundreds of Hebron's Jews

- End of WW2 => Holocaust survivors try to/immigrate to Israel in greater numbers, many blocked by the Brits
- Calderon on nations + Increasing tensions in Palestine
- 1947 => Britain brought the 'Palestine problem' to the United Nations
- UN special commission recommended partition of the territory between Jews & Palestinians, The General Assembly approved



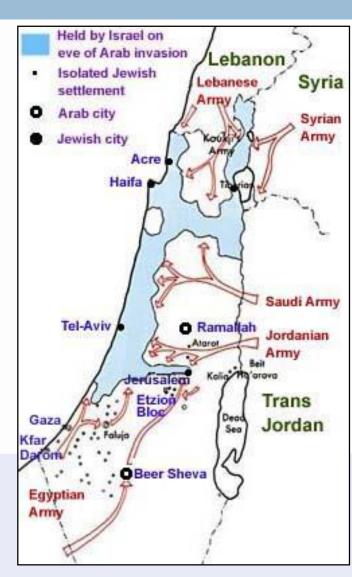
The UN Partition Plan

- 1947 => The UN Partition Plan
 - Palestine divided between the Jews and the Arabs;
 Jerusalem internationalized
- The Jews accepted the partition
- May 14th, 1948 => David Ben-Gurion (first prime minister)
 announced Israel's
 independence
- May 15 => the Brits leave

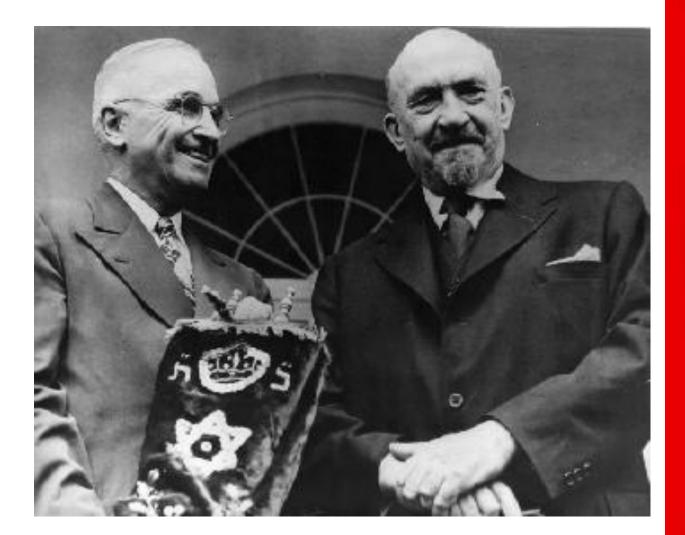


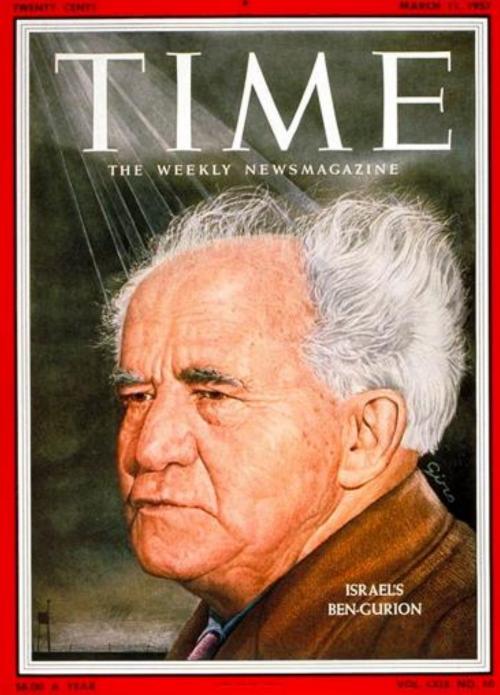


- The British mandate ended on 14 May 1948 and the independent Jewish state of Israel subsequently established
- Opposition led by Palestinian Arabs was supported by Neighbouring Arab states (Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt) => Declared war
 - Arab Israeli war of 1948/ Israeli 'war of independence'
- Israeli forces defeated the Arab armies, war ended with an Armistice (1949)



Chaim **Weizmann**, first president of Israel with US president Harry **Truman**





Declaration of Independent

"... we, members of the people's council, representatives of the Jewish community of Eretz-Israel and of the Zionist movement, are here assembled on the day of the termination of the British mandate over Eretz-Israel and, by virtue of our natural and historic right and on the strength of the resolution of the United Nations general assembly, hereby declare the establishment of a Jewish state in Eretz-Israel, to be known as the state of Israel "

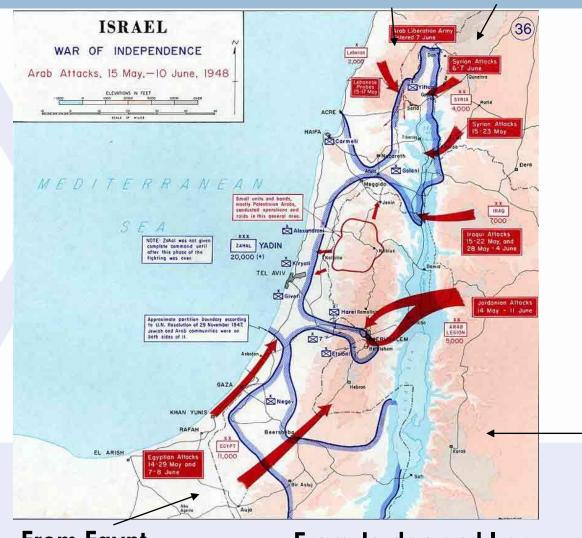
Declaration of Independent

"... The state of Israel will be open for Jewish immigration and for the **Ingathering of the Exiles**; it will foster the development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants; it will be based on freedom, justice and peace as envisaged by the prophets of Israel; it will ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or sex; it will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, language, education and culture; it will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions; and it will be faithful to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations ..."

The Arab Response

From Lebanon and Syria

- The Arabs rejected the partition
- Within hours of British withdrawal & Israel's birth => Invasion of the armies of:
 - Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and the Arab Legion
- Regular armies, well trained men,
 heavy machine guns, tanks + planes



From Egypt

From Jordan and Iraq

The Arab/Israel War of 1948

"This will be a war of extermination and a massacre which will be spoken of like the Mongolian massacres and the Crusades"

- Pasha, Leader of the Arab league
- The Arab armies pushed deep into Palestine, but after 10 days, the Haganah was able to push them back



- Truce declared June 11, 1948
- Fighting resumed and lasted until the January 1949 Armistice

Results of the 1948 War

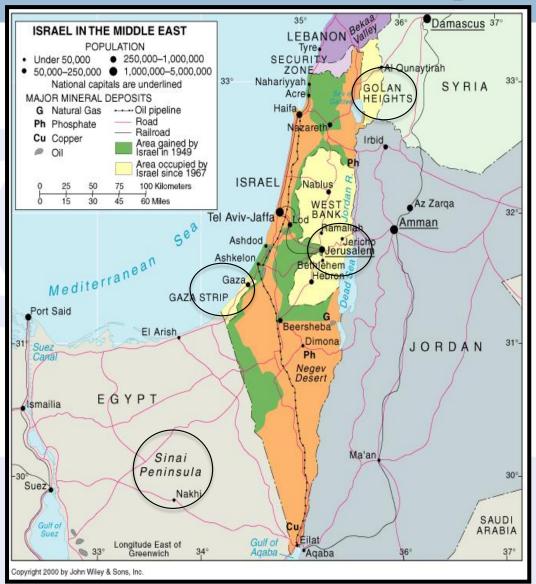
- West Bank + East Jerusalem annexed by Jordan
 - Jews forbidden to pray at the Western Wall
 - Jewish graves on Mt. Olives desecrated
- Gaza Strip controlled by Egypt
- More land under Israeli control than UN Partition Plan proposed
- Substantial Palestinian refugees, war referred to as 'The 1948 Palestinian exodus' or 'Nakba' (catastrophe) by Arabs

1949 Armistice Lines following First Arab-Israeli War (1947-49)

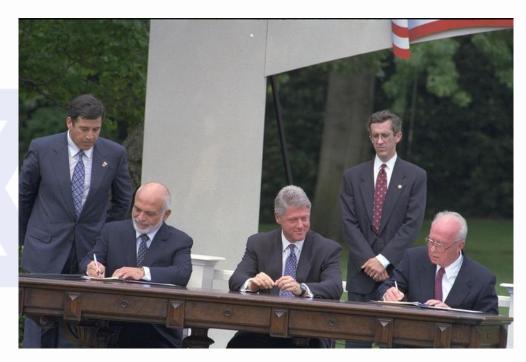


Arab Israeli Wars

- 1956: Suez War
- 1967: Six-day war, Israel gains control of:
 - Gaza strip, Sinai peninsula, West bank, East Jerusalem, Golan heights
 - Aura of Israeli invincibility
- 1973: Yom Kippur war
 - Israel thrown back initially –
 - Military Victory + significant casualties
- 1982 (1st Lebanon war) and 2006 (2nd Lebanon war)



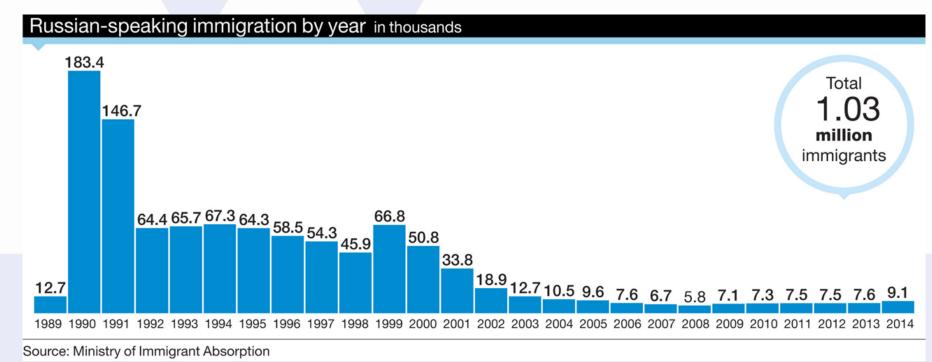
- Israel signed peace agreements with Egypt (1979) and Jordan (1994)
- Israel and Palestinian officials signed a number of interim agreements in the 1990s' => Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
- Recent efforts to negotiate final status issues=> 2013-2014
- Jan 2020: Trump's Middle East Peace Plan, aka 'Deal of the Century'



Signing an Israeli-Jordanian peace agreement

- Massive immigration to Israel following the collapse of the USSR (late 1990)
- Immigration to Israel (mainly Jewish) continues

Israeli
 economy
 undergone a
 dramatic
 transformation
 led by cutting edge high-tech
 sectors



Four organized immigration waves

The First Aliya (immigration wave)

- Followed pogroms (violent riots of Jewish prosecution) in Russia in 1881-1882
- Most of the olim (immigrants) came from Eastern Europe; some from Yemen
- Most were members of "Hibbat Zion" and "Bilu", early Zionist movements
 which defined their goal as the political, national, and spiritual resurrection of
 the Jewish people in Palestine

BILU, a Jewish organization whose members were influenced by Marx and the Bible & hoped to establish farming cooperatives in Palestine

The First Aliya (immigration wave)

- Inexperienced idealists***, most chose agricultural settlement as their way of life and founded 'moshavot' farmholders' villages
- Settlers encountered many difficulties (inclement climate, disease, crippling Turkish taxation and Arab opposition)
- They required economic assistance => highly supported by Baron Edmond de Rothschild
- The Yemenite olim, most of whom settled in Jerusalem, were first employed as construction workers and later in the citrus plantations of the moshavot

***Jews were forbidden to own land in Russia, the country had almost no Jewish farmers

- Nearly 35k Jews came to Palestine during the First Aliyah
- Almost half of them left within several years, about 15k established new rural settlements, and the rest moved to existing towns
- Not considered a success story =>
 - Many chose to immigrate to the US (higher wages, easier life) and not to Palestine
 - Many left

The Second Aliya (1905-1915)

- Followed pogroms in Russia and the increasing anti-Semitism
- Had a profound impact on the complexion and development of modern Jewish settlement in Palestine
- Most immigrants were young people inspired by socialist ideals
- Many models and components of the rural settlement enterprise came into being at this time => "national farms" where rural settlers were trained; the first kibbutz (1909); and Ha-Shomer, the first Jewish self-defense organization

The Second Aliya (1905-1915)

- Prominent leader: David Ben Gurion
- A Jewish 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 + newspapers were published
- Political parties + workers' agricultural organizations began to form => Led the "Yishuv" into statehood

The Third Aliya (1919-1923)

- A continuation of the Second Aliyah which was interrupted by World War I
- Triggered by:
 - The October Revolution in Russia (the Bolshevik Revolution)
 - The ensuing pogroms there + in Poland and Hungary
 - The British mandate in Palestine + the Balfour Declaration
- Most immigrants were young halutzim (pioneers) from Eastern Europe
- Although the British Mandatory imposed Aliyah quotas, the Yishuv numbered 90k by the end of this period

The Third Aliya (1919-1923)

- Built roads and towns + undertook major projects (draining of marshes)
- Founded:
 - The General Federation of Labor (Histadrut)
 - The Elected Assembly and the National Council: representative institutions for the Yishuv
 - The Haganah: the clandestine Jewish defense organization
- Agricultural settlement expanded; first industrial enterprises established
- Approximately 40k Jews arrived during that time, relatively few left

The Forth Aliya (1924-1927)

- 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 immigrants belonged to the middle class and brought modest sums of capital with which they established small businesses and workshops => strengthened the towns, industrial development and reinstate Jewish labor in the villages
- 82k arrived, 23k left

The Fifth Aliya (1929-1939)

- Signal event => Nazi accession to power in Germany (1933)
- Increased immigration from Germany (professionals) and resumed immigration from Eastern Europe due to persecution and the Jews' worsening situation
- 1933-1936 => 174k, Jews settled in Palestine
- Towns flourished, new industrial enterprises were founded, construction of the Haifa port and the oil refineries was completed
- By 1940, nearly 250k Jews arrived (20k left) and the Yishuv's population reached 450k.

Next Session...

Nation-building, 1948-1967

Thank You For Your Attention!

Questions???