

1948-1967



MAREK ČEJKA

14. 5. 1948 – nezavislost Izraele



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THE PALESTINE
POST

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1948

THE PALESTINE
POST

THE SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT
HAS OFFICES IN THE PALESTINE POST
OFFICE, HAMBEL STREET,
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL.

STATE OF ISRAEL IS BORN

The first independent Jewish State in 19 centuries was born in Tel Aviv as the British Mandate over Palestine came to an end at midnight on Friday, and it was immediately under the test of fire. As "Medinat Yisrael" (State of Israel) was proclaimed, the battle for Jerusalem raged, with most of the city falling to the Jews. At the same time, President Truman announced that the United States would accord recognition to the new State. A few hours later, Palestine was invaded by Moslem armies from the south, east and north, and Tel Aviv was raided from the air. On Friday the United Nations Special Assembly adjourned after adopting a resolution to appoint a mediator but without taking any action on the Partition Resolution of November 29.

Yesterday the battle for the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road was still under way, and two Arab villages were taken. In the north, Acre town was captured, and the Jewish Army consolidated its positions in Western Galilee.

Most Crowded Hours in Palestine's History

Between Thursday night and this morning Palestine went through what by all standards must be among the most crowded hours in its history.

The Jewish population there was the largest ever to fit in the few hundred Hebrew men and women in the Haganah line of settlements near Holon. There crowded in a city equipped to accept foreign forces that rarely in its history was a foreigner considered. They could not be known, only by communications since Thursday morning was whether and to what extent they had come and taken. Casualties would occur, and confusion of the prisoners and wounded, and proper preparation for this flood, in some of these anxious questions have now been resolved.

On Friday afternoon from Tel Aviv Jewish settlements in North-South Galilee.

The Security Council will meet in a special session on the 15th of May, with the Secretary-General as its President. The Security Council will meet in a special session on the 15th of May, with the Secretary-General as its President. The Security Council will meet in a special session on the 15th of May, with the Secretary-General as its President.

Jews Take Over Security Zones

The battle for Jerusalem, which began when the British mandate expired at midnight on Friday, continued all day Friday and yesterday. The Jewish forces, which had been in control of the city since the British mandate expired, took over the security zones in the north and south of the city. The Jewish forces, which had been in control of the city since the British mandate expired, took over the security zones in the north and south of the city.

U.S. Recognizes Jewish State

WASHINGTON, Sunday.—The United States today announced that it would recognize the new State of Israel. The State Department said it would recognize the new State of Israel as of midnight on Friday.

Proclamation by Head of Government

The first act of the Council of Government, as announced by the head of government, was to proclaim the new State of Israel. The Council of Government, as announced by the head of government, was to proclaim the new State of Israel.

2 Columns Cross Southern Border

By WALTER COLLIER
Cairo, Saturday.—A column of Egyptian troops crossed the southern border of Palestine today, according to reports from the Jewish side.

Prisoners Taken P.O.W.

By WALTER COLLIER
Cairo, Saturday.—A column of Egyptian troops crossed the southern border of Palestine today, according to reports from the Jewish side.

Arabský útok na Izrael v roce 1948



Territoire encore aux mains des Israéliens au 1er juin 1948 après les attaques arabes

Armées d'invasion arabes

Territoires contrôlés par les Israéliens

Attaques israéliennes à partir de juillet 1948

en juin 1948

en novembre 1948

en janvier 1949

Palestinian Refugees: UNWRA Refugee Camps, 2001



Source of statistics: Public Information Office, UNWRA HQ, Gaza, Sept. 2001.

Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs (PASSIA)



Palestinský uprchlický exodus





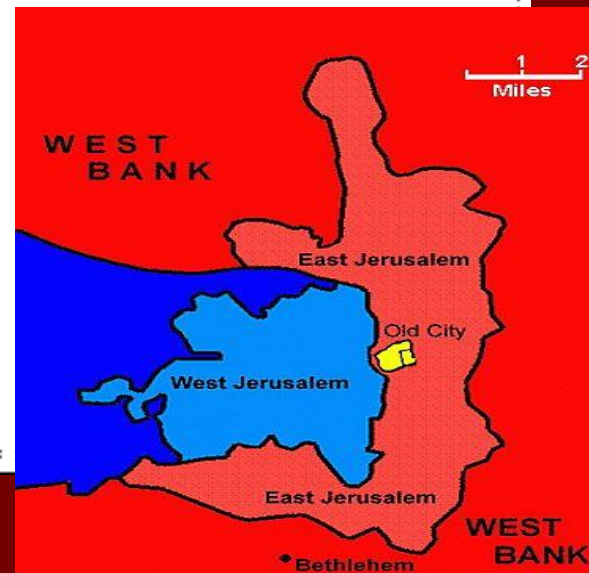
Hranice Izraele 1949-1967 a rozdělený Jeruzalém



1949

▶ 1948 - 1949 WAR

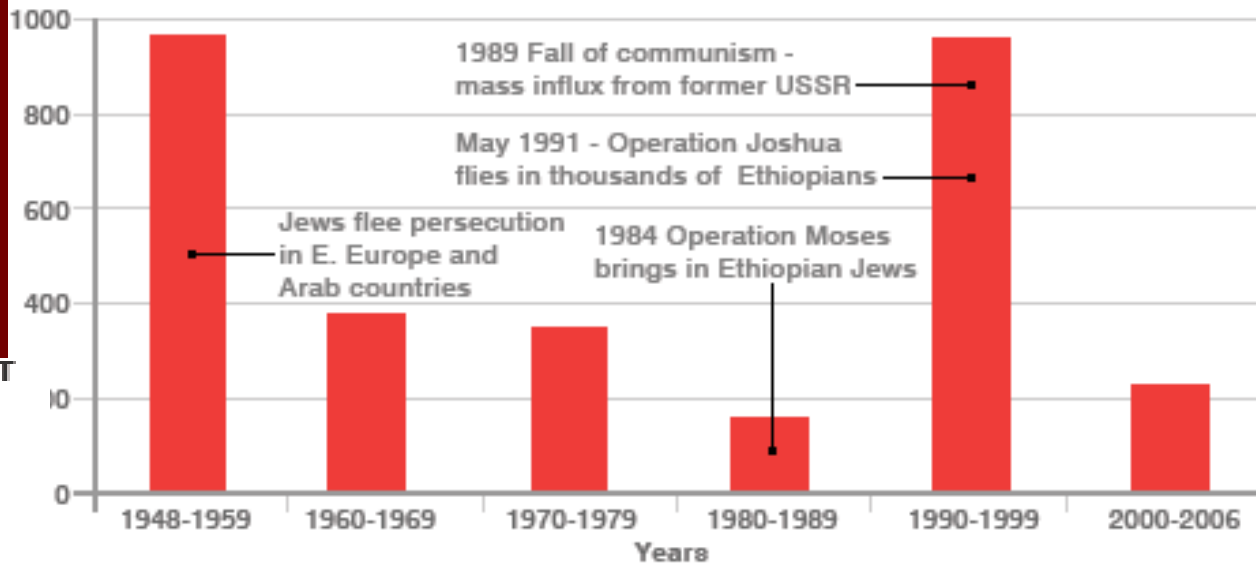
-  ISRAEL
-  ARAB TERRITORY



Imigrace do Izraele v letech 1948-2006

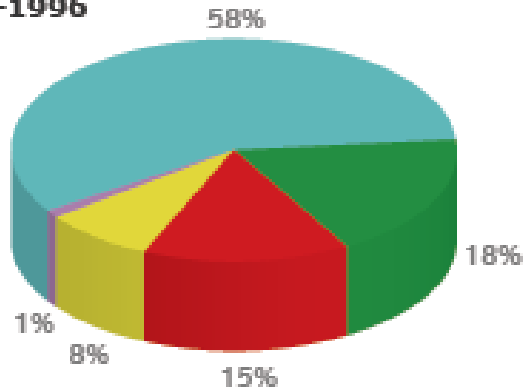
IMMIGRATION OF JEWS - 1948 - 2006

Thousands



SOURCE: Central Bureau of Statistics, Israel

JEWS IMMIGRANTS BY CONTINENT 1948-1996



SOURCE: Israeli government

Arabsko izraelské konflikty



The Arab-Israeli conflict

1948-1949

War of Independence

- 4,000 Israeli soldiers
- 2,000 civilians
- 12,000 / 20,000 Palestinians and "several thousand" Arab soldiers.
- Exodus of a million Palestinians from their homes

Death toll

1956-1957

Sinai-Suez Campaign

- Israel: 231
- Egypt: 1,650
- Britain: 16
- France: 10

June 1967

Six-Day War

- Israel: 776
- Egypt: 15,000
- Jordan: 6,000
- Syria: 1,000
- 500,000 Palestinians displaced

1967-1970

War of Attrition (Suez Canal)

- Israel: 600 / 1,400
- Egypt: 2,882

October 1973

Yom Kippur War

- Israel: 2,668
- Egypt: 7,700
- Syria: 3,500

March 1978

Operation Litani (Lebanon)

- Israel: 18
- Lebanese and Palestinians: 1,200

June-Sept, 1982

First Lebanon War (Lebanon)

- 670 Israelis
- 17,825 Arabs killed

April 1996

Grapes of Wrath (Lebanon)

- Hezbollah and Lebanese: 175 killed

July-August 2006

2nd Lebanon War

- Israelis: 160 killed
- Lebanese: 1,200 civilians
- 118 soldiers

Dec 08 - Jan 09

Operation Cast Lead

- Israelis: 16 killed
- Palestinians: 1,440 killed
- 926 civilians

Nov. 2012

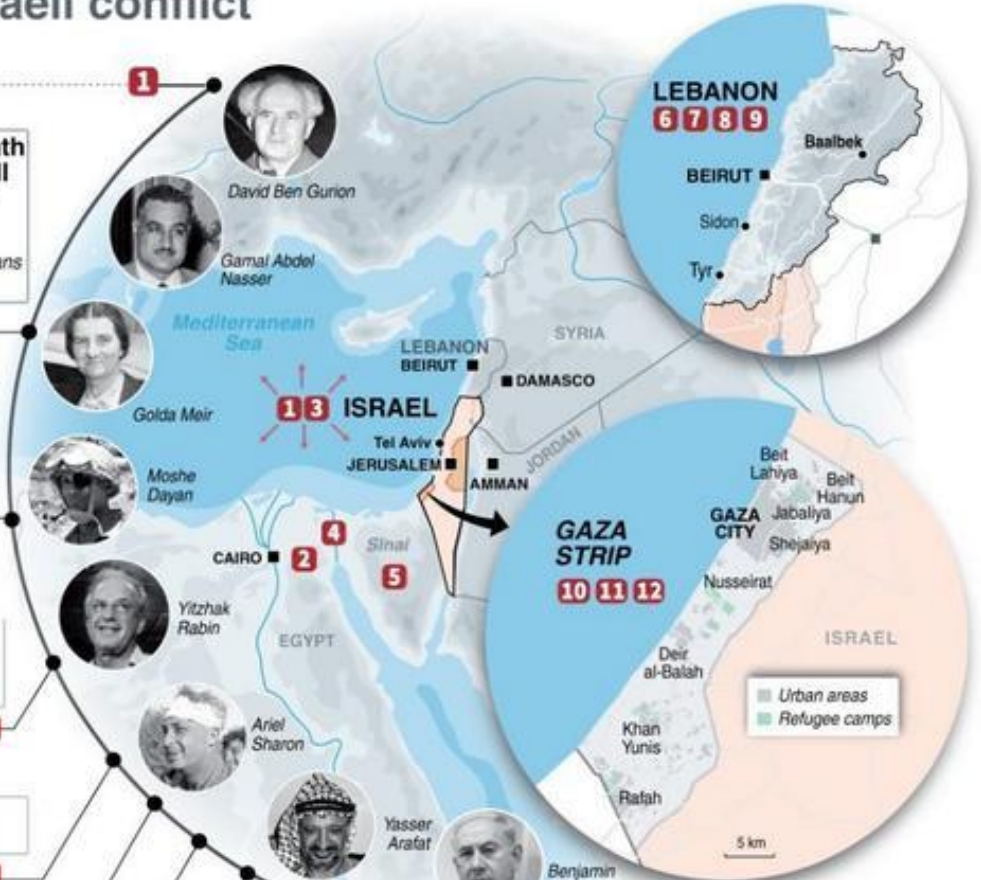
Operation Pillar of Defense

- Israelis: 6 killed
- Palestinians: 177 killed

12 July 2014

Operation Protective Edge

- Palestinians: more than 1,000 killed
- Israelis: 43 soldiers + 3 civilians



Palestinské nacionalistické radikální skupiny

- Po 2. světové válce dominují mezi arabskými radikály sekulární nacionalisté
- OOP (Fatah, LFOP, DFOP) atd. nacionalisté, **nikoliv islamisté!** Některé skupiny jsou silně ideologické (radikální levice – vliv Sovětského svazu během Studené války)
- Islamistický radikalismus je až do 70. let spíše marginální



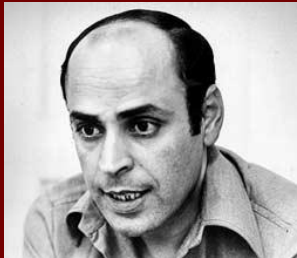
Nejvýraznější palestínští vůdci



Arafat (OOP/Fatah)

Habáš (DFOP)

Hawátme (LFOP)



Abú Nidal (nejvýraznější terorista)

Důsledky Šestidenní války - 1967

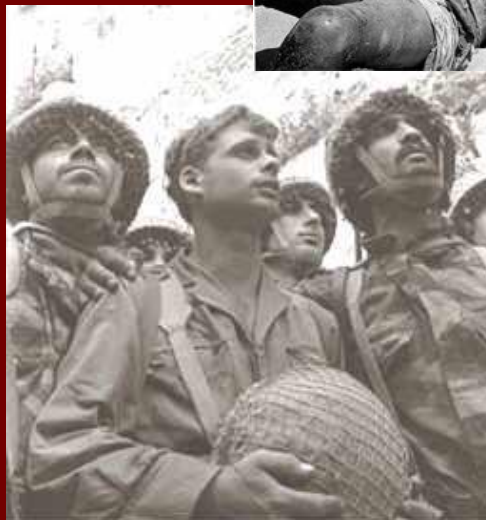
ÚZEMÍ OBSAZENÁ
IZRAELEM BĚHEM
ŠESTIDENNÍ VÁLKY
V ČERVNU 1967

SPRÁVA A ROZLOHA ÚZEMÍ
PŘED ŠESTIDENNÍ VÁLKOU:

Sinaj - Egypt - 59 000 km²
Západní břeh - Jordánsko - 5 860 km²
Golanské výšiny - Sýrie - 1 860 km²
pásmo Gazy - Egypt - 360 km²



1967



Izraelští politici (60-70. léta)

