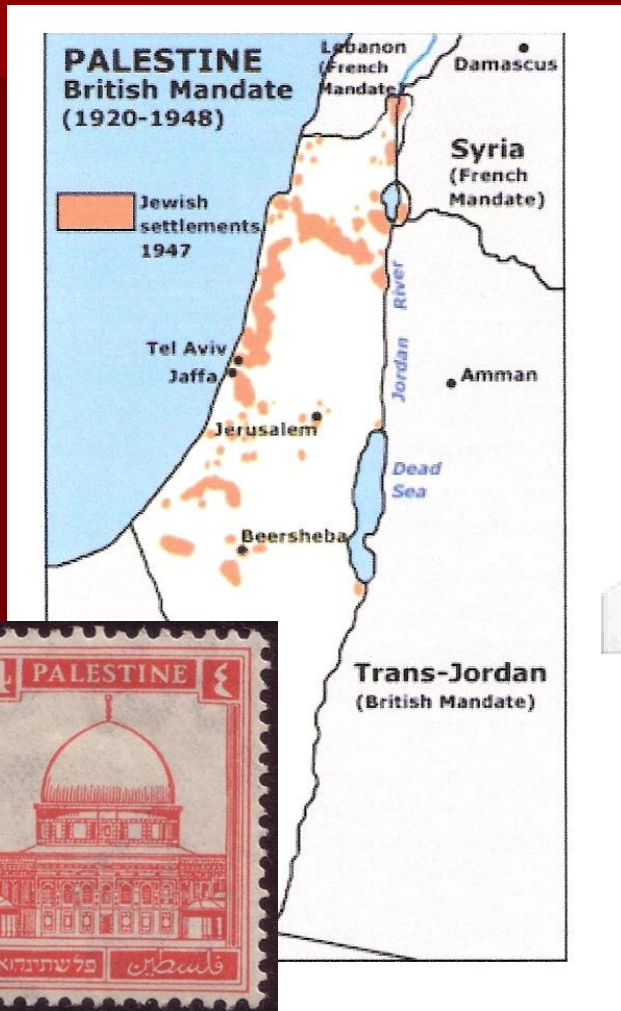


Britský mandát Palestina (1922-1948)

Marek Čejka



Sir Herbert Samuel

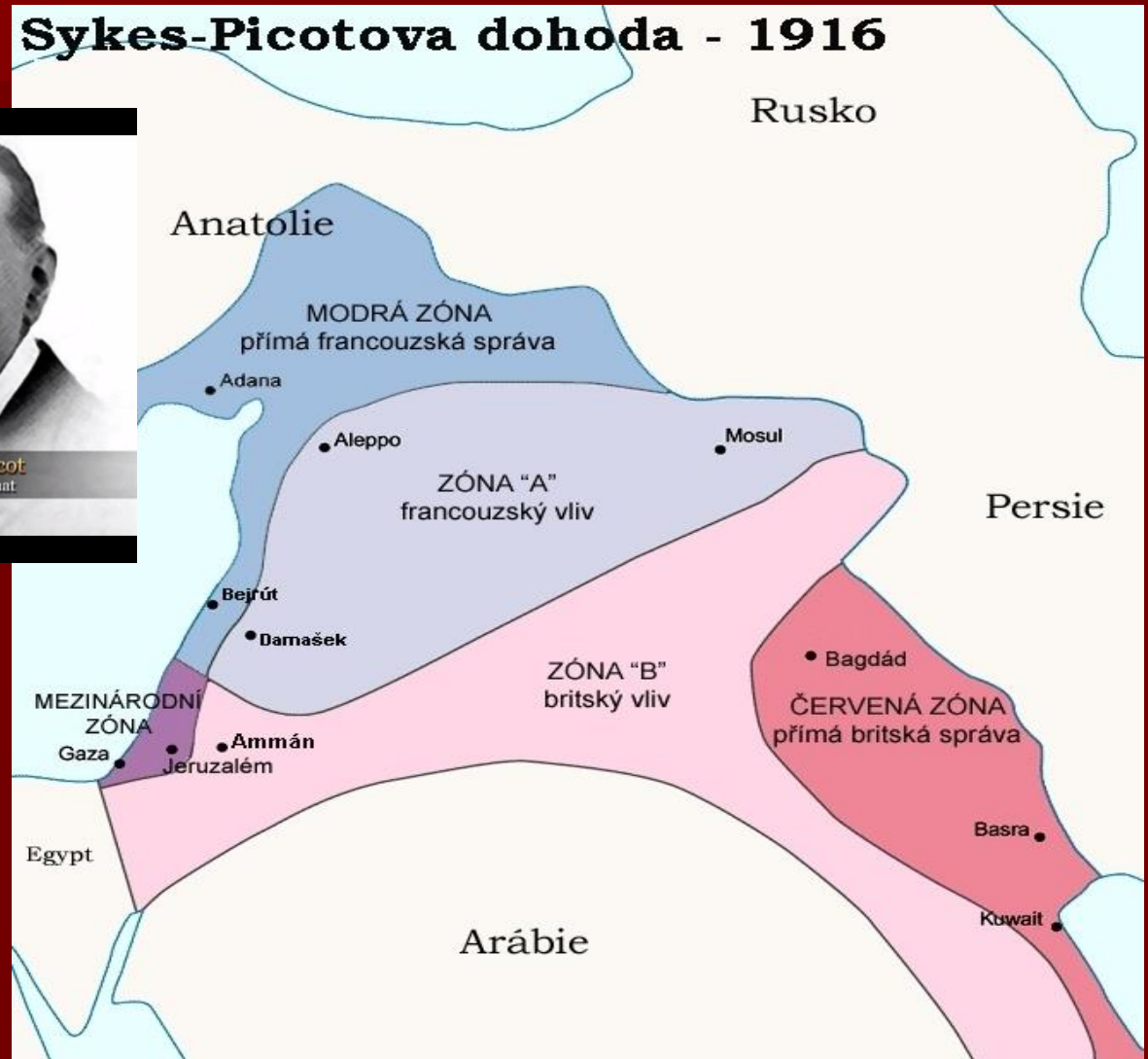


"Sionisté vytvoří pro Anglii malý a loajální židovský Ulster v moři potenciálně nebezpečného arabského nacionalismu."

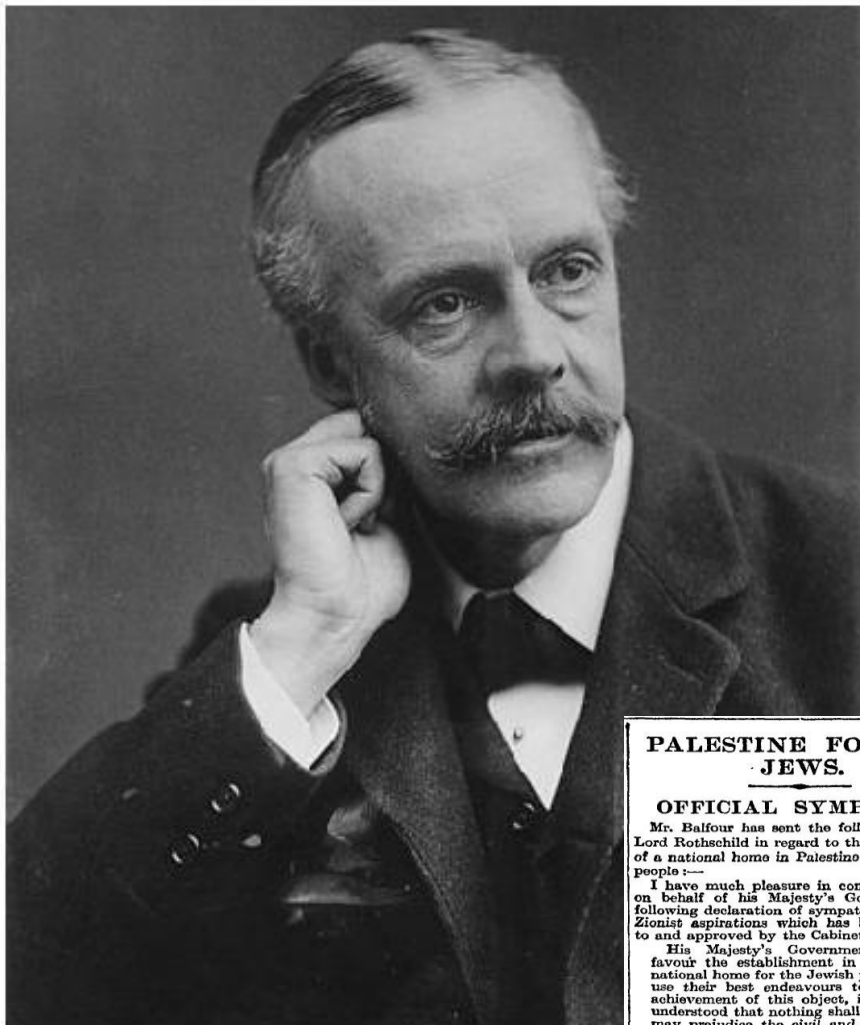
*Sir Ronald Storrs,
britský guvernér Jeruzaléma*

Květen 1916 – tajná Sykes-Picotova dohoda

Sykes-Picotova dohoda - 1916



Balfourova deklarace, listopad 1917



Arthur James Balfour (1848-1930)

PALESTINE FOR THE JEWS.

OFFICIAL SYMPATHY.

Mr. Balfour has sent the following letter to Lord Rothschild in regard to the establishment of a national home in Palestine for the Jewish people:—

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.

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"

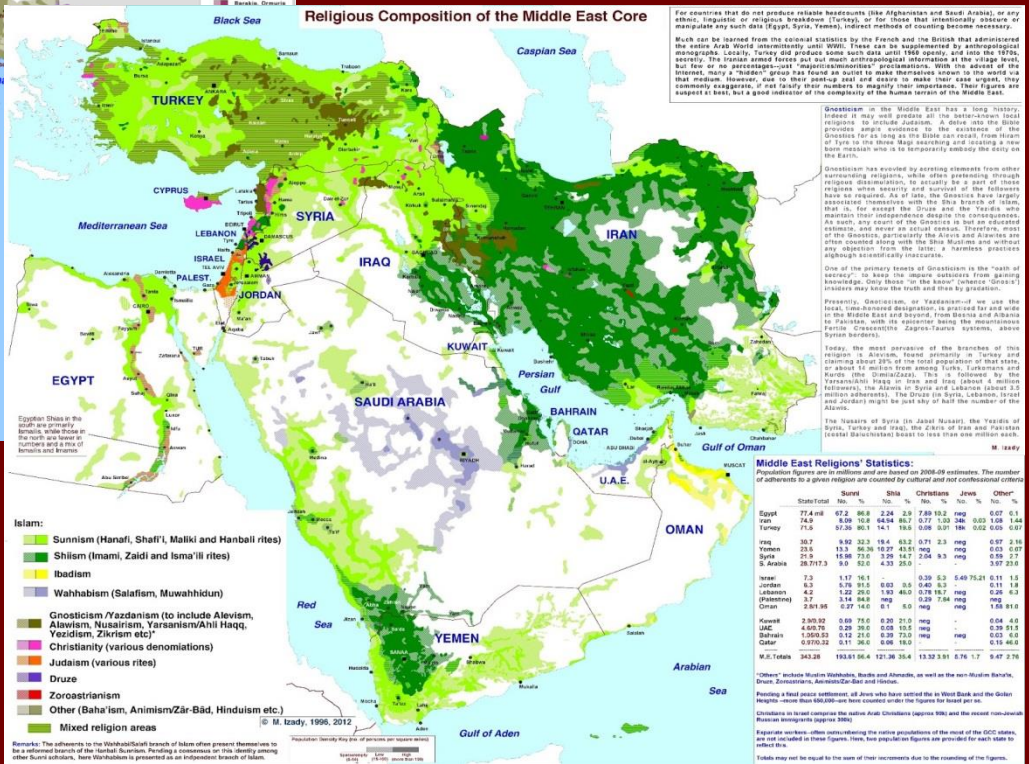
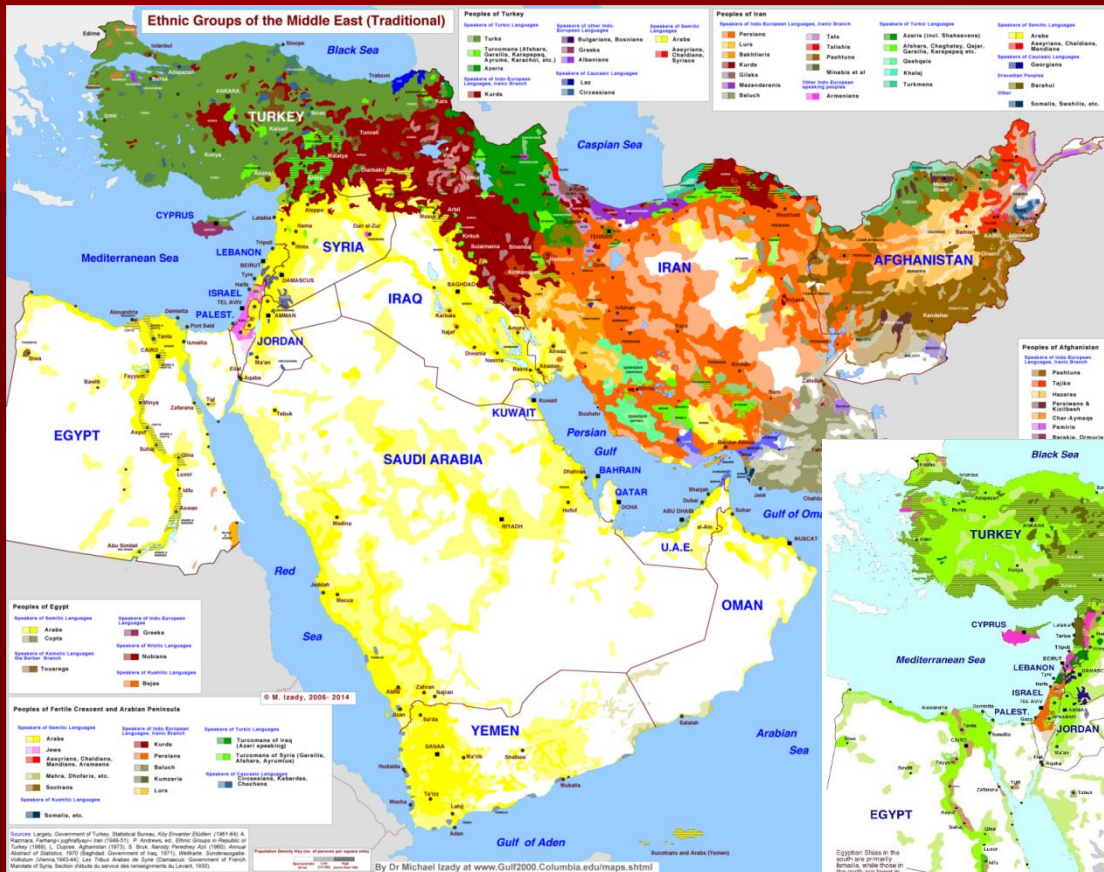
I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

The Balfour Declaration

1920 – konference v San Remo vytvoření hranic moderního Blízkého východu v duchu Sykes-Picot



Etno-náboženské složení Blízkého východu



For countries that do not produce reliable headcounts (like Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia), or any ethnic, linguistic or religious breakdown (Turkey), or for those that intentionally obscure or manipulate any such data (Egypt, Syria, Yemen), indirect methods of counting become necessary. Much can be learned from the colonial statistics by the French and the British that administered the entire Arab World until 1960. These can be supplemented by anthropological monographs. Locally, Turkey did produce some such data until 1960, and into the 1970s, probably. The French armed forces did not much anthropological information at the village level. But few of the non-Indo-European "majority" populations' professions. With the advent of the Internet, many a "hidden" group has found an outlet to make themselves known to the world via their medium. However, and they produce good and clever to make their case appear very convincing, they exaggerate, if not falsify their numbers to magnify their importance. Their figures are suspect at best, but a good indicator of the complexity of the human fabric of the Middle East.

Gnosticism in the Middle East has a long history. Indeed it may well predate all the other-known local religions as indicated previously. It arose into the Islamic period, but its practitioners were persecuted. In the Gnostics far as long as the Bible can recall, from Islam of Syria to the three Magi and creating a new born messiah who is to temporarily embody the deity on the Earth.

Gnosticism has evolved by altering elements from other contemporary religions, with their practices through religious discrimination. In actuality, by a part of these religions whose security and survival of the adherents have so required. As of late, the Gnostics have largely disappeared, increasing with the rise of Islam. But few of the Gnostics and their practices who maintain their independence despite the circumstances. As such, any report of the Gnostics to be an isolated extreme, and even an actual count. Therefore, most of the Gnostics, particularly the Arab and Persian are often counted along with the Shia Muslims and without their own identity. A number of practices are being practiced along with the Shia Muslims and without their own identity.

One of the primary tenets of Gnosticism is the "non-attachment" to keep the adherents from gaining knowledge. One may see this in the Shia Muslims. Gnostics is usually a very private and secret practice.

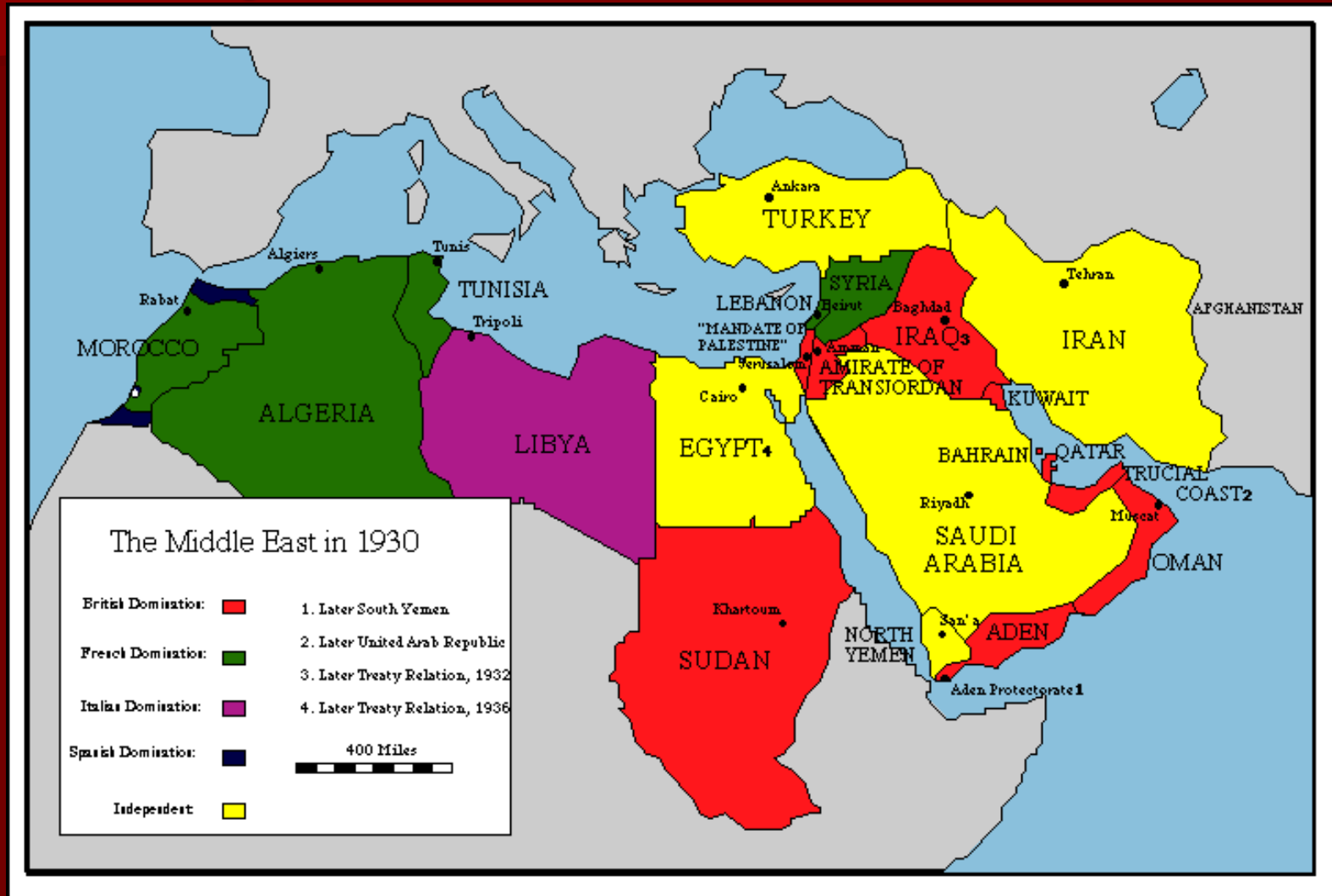
Presently, Gnosticism, or Gnosticism of the use of the local, un-naturalized population, is practiced far and wide in the Middle East and beyond, from Arabia and Persia to the Balkans, with its adherents being the mysterious Parsis, Christians, Zoroastrians, etc.

Today, the most pervasive of the branches of this religion is in Arabia, based primarily in Saudi Arabia and claiming about 20% of the total population of that state. It is followed by the Shia Muslims, with the Sunnis and Kurds (Shi'a, Druze, etc.). This is followed by the Zoroastrians, Parsis, and the Shia Muslims, and the Christians, followed by the Armenians in Syria and Lebanon about 3.5 million adherents. The Shia Muslims, Zoroastrians, Parsis, and Christians might be just shy of half the number of the Ahwalas.

The Nations of Syria (in Jazir Nabat), the Yards of Arabia, Turkey and Iraq, the Shia Muslims and Persians (Iraqi Shi'a) might be just shy of half the number of the Ahwalas.

M. Izady

Evropská dominance na Blízkém východě mezi válkami



„Alija“

sionistické přistěhovalectví do Palestiny

- **1. alija (1882 – 1903)** – asi 35 000 osob, hlavně z hnutí Chovevej Cijon a Bilu
- **2. alija (1904 – 1914)** – kolem 40 000 osob z východní Evropy, kteří přišli hlavně v reakci na antisemitismus v Rusku.
- **3. alija (1919 – 1923)** – 35 000 osob, hlavně z Ruska a Polska. Reagovali hlavně na založení „Židovské národní domoviny“ Balfourovou deklarací.
- **4. alija (1924 – 1928)** – asi 67 000 osob, zahrnovala především střední vrstvy z Polska osídlující velká města a Židy, kteří překročili imigrační kvóty do USA.
- **5. alija (1929 – 1939)** – 250 000 lidí, hlavně sekularizovaní němečtí Židé, kteří prchali před nacisty; tato alija zásadně změnila charakter dosavadní židovské populace
- **6. a 7. alija nebo také „Alija Bet“ (1940 – 1948)** – asi 100 000 osob, hlavně lidé prchající před holocaustem či po válce přicházející z koncentračních táborů; toto číslo je relativně nízké kvůli britským omezením židovského přistěhovalectví během druhé světové války.

Život v mandátní Palestině



Život v mandátní Palestině



ZÁKLADNÍ POLITICKÉ PROUDY V MANDÁTNÍ PALESTINĚ

- ŽIDOVSKÉ SIONISTICKÉ
 - Labouristický sionismus (Ben Gurion)
 - Revizionistický sionismus (Žabotinský, Begin)
- ŽIDOVSKÉ NESIONISTICKÉ
 - Religiózní Židé „starého jišuvu“ (organizace Agudat Jisrael, Neturej Karta)
- PALESTINSKO-ARABSKÉ
 - Vyhraněný palestinsko-arabský nacionalismus (rodina Husajní)
 - Kooperace s Brity (rodina Naššašíbí)

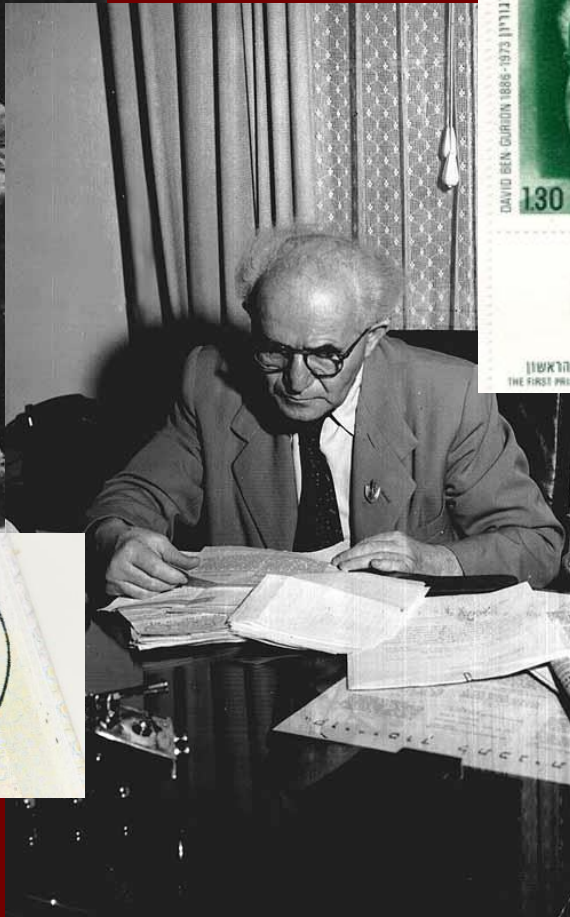
DĚLNICKÝ (LABOURISTICKÝ) SIONISMUS

- Nejvýraznější politický proud v židovské Palestině
- Vybudování samostatné židovské dělnicko-rolnické společnosti
- Podpora masového přistěhovalectví do Palestiny
- Kolektivismus, pokrokářství, antiklerikalismus – zvláště proti ultraortodoxnímu judaismu (charedim)
- Důraz na spolupráci s Brity při budování židovské domoviny
- Liberální a pravicoví sionisté vnímaní jako třídní nepřátelé
- Důležité organizace spojené s labouristy: **Histadrut, Hagana, Palmach**
- Teoretici: **Syrkin, Borocho**, Politický vůdce: **Ben-Gurion**

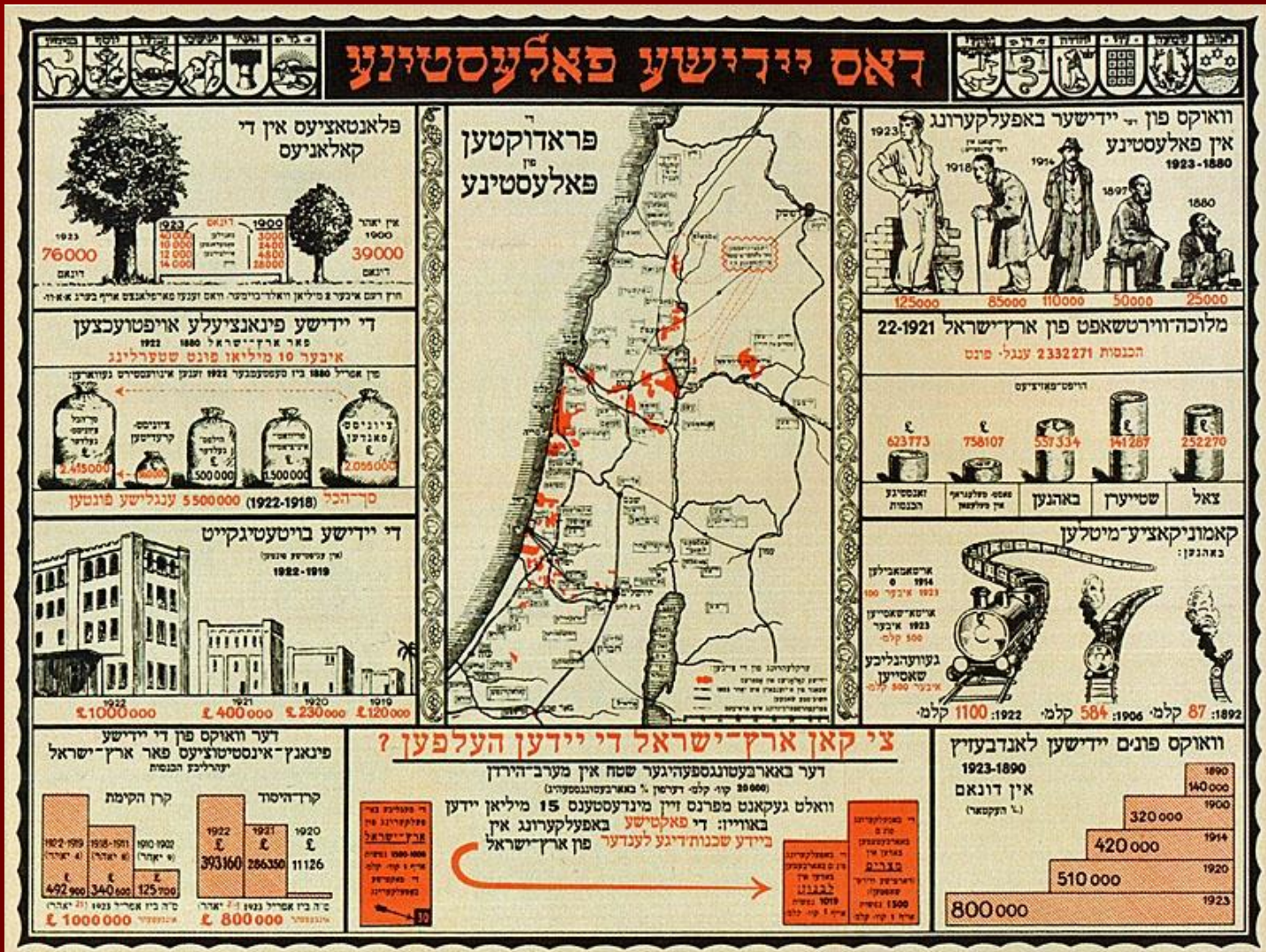
Izrael dnes podporuje hlavně politická pravice, ve skutečnosti jsou jeho kořeny, zrod a historie až do 70. let výrazně levicové



David BEN GURION (1886-1973)



„Pokrok v Palestině“



REVIZIONISTICKÝ SIONISMUS

- Žádal „revizi“ sionismu prosazovaného Ben Gurionem a Weizmannem.
- Hlavní představitel **Vladimír Žabotinský (1880-1940)**
- co nejrychlejší vznik židovského státu, nejlépe za pomoci Velké Británie, případně i bez ní.
- Důraz na národ, sílu, soudržnost, odpor k levicovým doktrínám
- Na levicové sionisty a jejich strany a odbory pohlížel jako na „rakovinu na těle sionismu“
- Koncepce „železné zdi“ vůči Arabům

Radikalismus revizionistického sionismu



Contribute to KEREN HAYE
אלט מעשור צום קרן היסוד

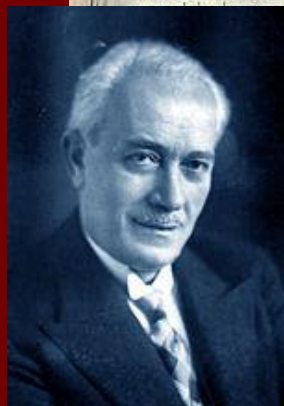
ארגון צבאי לאומי



LÉUMI BE-EREZ JISR
E NATIONALE JUIVE D'
ARY ORGANISATION OF
for distribution in Central Eur



Palestinská arabská politika a odboj proti sionistům a Britům



Rodina Al-Nashašíbí
versus rodina Al-Husajní



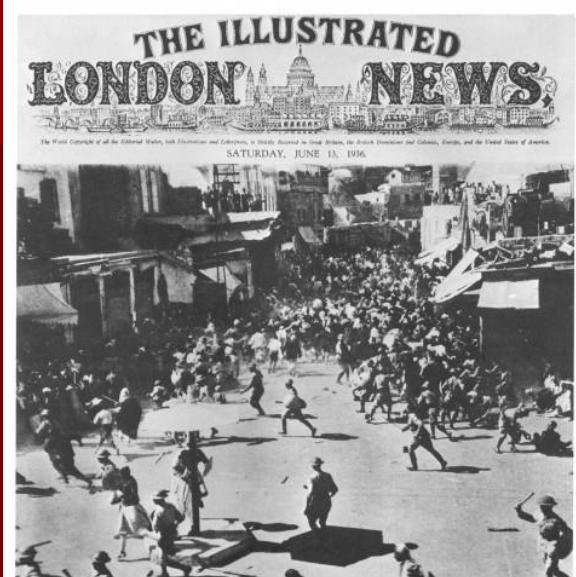
Počátky radikálního islamismu v Palestině

šejch **Izz ad-Dín al-Kassám**
ideový předchůdce Hamásu(1882–
1935)

- Mládí prožil v době úpadku Osmanské říše a oslabování islámu na úkor Západu
- Džihád meče proti Italům (Libye) a Francouzům (Sýrie) a později proti Britům v Palestině
- Po vzniku Muslimského bratrstva má blízko k jeho idejím
- V severní Palestině zakládá militantní organizaci „Černá ruka“ a posléze umírá v boji s Brity
- Stává se předlohou Hamásu, který podle něj pojmenovává své militantní křídlo a rakety



Britské represe v Palestině



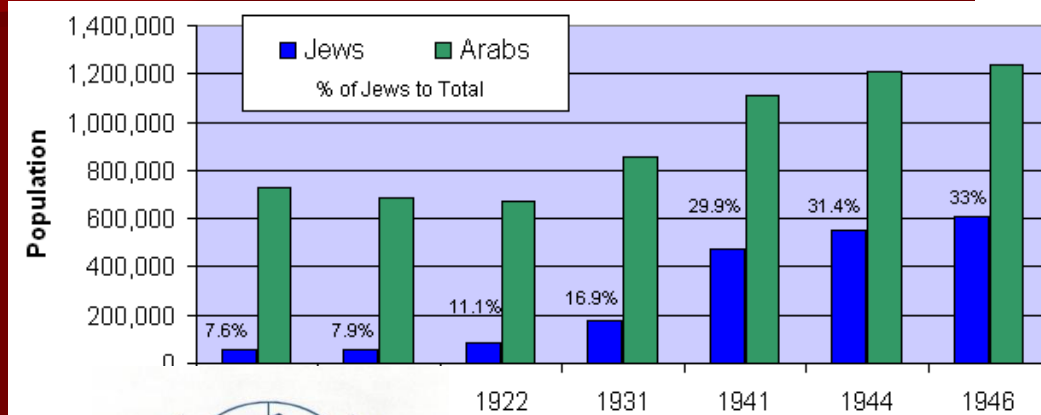
3. Exemplary punishment: The British Army destroy the homes of Palestinian villagers suspected of supporting the 1936–1939 Arab Revolt. Such collective punishments, conducted without due process, were given legal standing by a series of Emergency Regulations passed by British authorities to combat the Arab insurgency. An estimated 2,000 houses were destroyed between 1936 and 1940.



POLICE DOG USED IN AN ATTEMPT TO TRACK ONE OF THE BS WHO ATTACKED CAPTAIN SIGRIST; ONE OF TWO TRAINED ANIMALS IMPORTED FROM SOUTH AFRICA.



Demografie britské Palestiny



THE PALESTINE POST

JERUSALEM
SUNDAY, NOV. 30, 1947

PRICE
VOL. 5

PARTITION APPROVED BY MORE THAN 2/3; 33 TO 13

FLUSHING MEADOW, Saturday (U.P.) — When the plan for the Partition of Palestine and the setting up of Jewish and Arab States appeared certain of enough votes to pass the General Assembly today, the Arab States in a last-ditch effort to prevent this, proposed the establishment of a federated state based on the canton system in which the Jews and Arabs would be separated as far as possible.

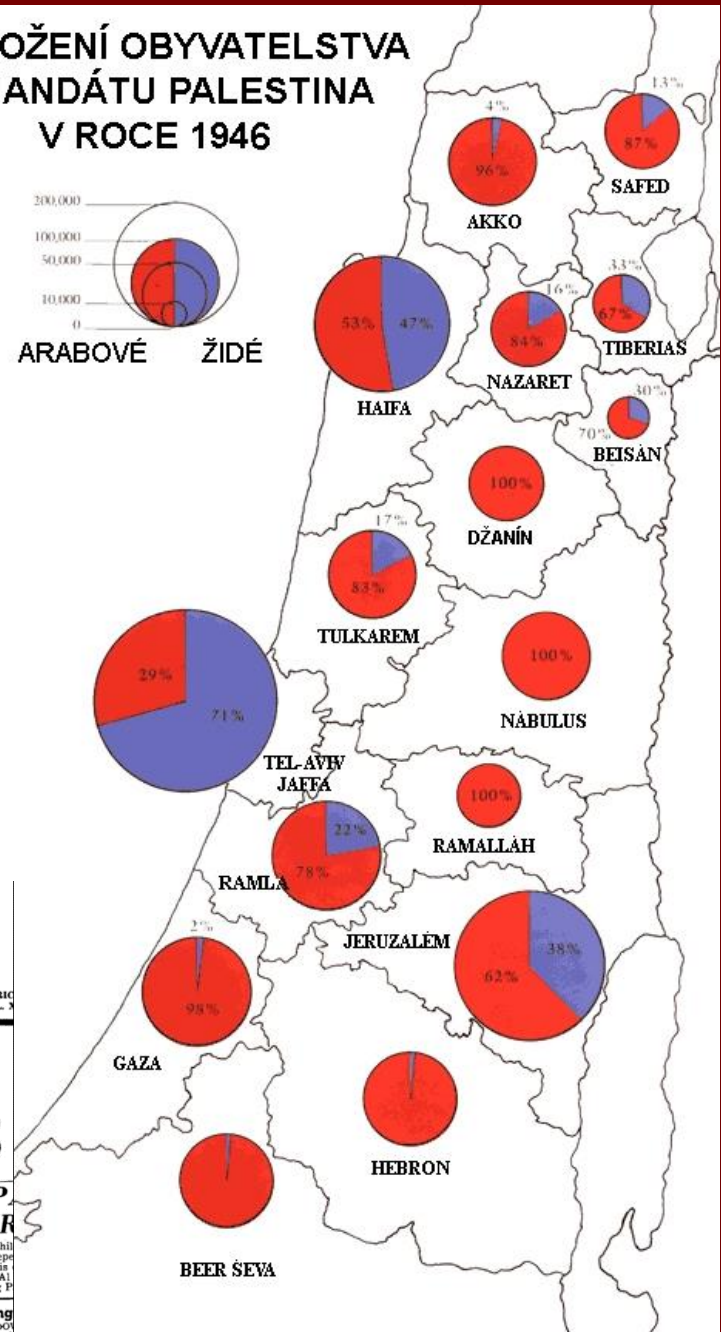
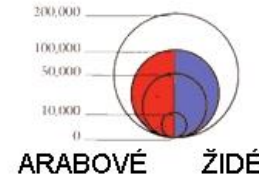
The Arab motion, which was attacked as a move to sabotage the U.N. Partition plan, was opposed by the rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee, Mr. Thors, and by the delegate of the United States, Mr. H. Johnson, who asked the Chairman, Dr. Arafat, to call for a vote on the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendation for Partition. Mr. Arafat ruled that the delegates would have to vote on the partition plan after hearing last minute appeals by Iran and Syria. Mr. Johnson said, "There is nothing conciliatory in this," and he was supported by the Soviet Delegate. The vote was taken; 33 said Yes, 13 No and 10 abstained; One was absent.

CAIRO P OUT FOR

CAIRO, Saturday.—While of the Arab League rose against Partition if it is the influential daily "Al an editorial supporting P

British Lobbying
FLUSHING MEADOW

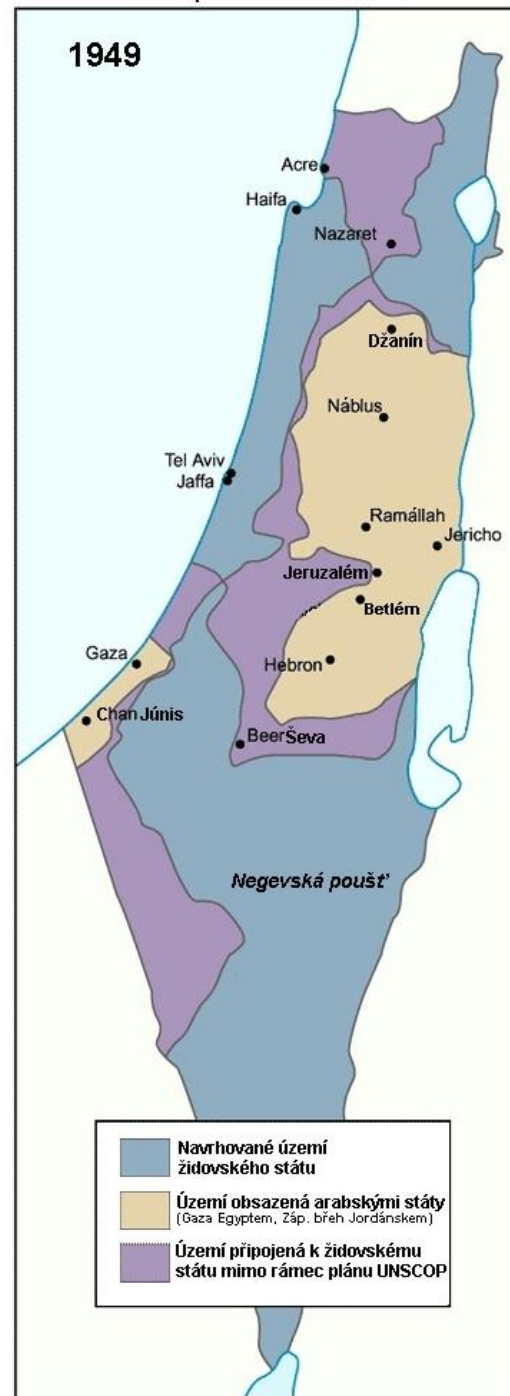
ROZLOŽENÍ OBYVATELSTVA V MANDÁTU PALESTINA V ROCE 1946



Plán UNSCOP na rozdělení Palestiny - 1947



Linie příměří z roku 1949



Násilí a občanská válka v Palestině 1945-48

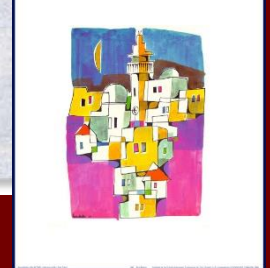
The War for Palestine, 1948.



6. This posed propaganda photo portrays a mixed group of regular and irregular soldiers defending the walls of Jerusalem from Jewish attack, under the command of a Muslim cleric distinguished by his turban.



DEIR YASSIN 1948



14. 5. 1948 – nezávislost Izraele



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THE PALESTINE POST
 ESTABLISHED
 SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1948

PRICE, 10 MILLS
 VOL. XXIV, No. 1214

THE PALESTINE POST
 THE SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT
 HAS OFFICES IN THE PALESTINE POST
 OFFICE, HANABI STREET,
 TEL-AVIV, TEL. 1214.

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 subjected to 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 thousand men and women in the Holy Bible tale of settlements near Babylon. That crowded in a city equipped to accept foreign forces that rarely in need of a victory was a foreigner's condition. They could not be known, with no communications since Thursday morning, was whether and to what extent the Arab troops and their cause. Casualties would never be known, and the prisoners and wounded, and proper attention for the dead, failed on some of these anxious questions have now been resolved. On Friday afternoon from Tel Aviv Jewish settlements in North-Siamon Galilee. The Security Council met in an official session in both "Medina Yisrael"—Gene of the Palestine by member states of the United Nations. The production of the State was made as a result of the High Commissioner, Sir Alan Wilson, and the new President Truman, as reported in Washington that the Government of the United States had decided to give its full recognition to the Jewish State, with

Jews Take Over Security Zones
 The battle for Jerusalem, which began when the Partition Plan was announced, continued all day Friday, and yesterday. The Jewish forces, which had been in control of most of the city since the evacuation of the Arab population in 1947, were still being pushed back in the north and south. The Jewish forces, which had been in control of most of the city since the evacuation of the Arab population in 1947, were still being pushed back in the north and south. The Jewish forces, which had been in control of most of the city since the evacuation of the Arab population in 1947, were still being pushed back in the north and south.

Egyptian Air Force Spiffies Bomb Tel Aviv; One Shot Down
 A one-way mission, which was carried out by the Egyptian Air Force, resulted in the destruction of one of the Jewish Air Force's fighters. The Egyptian Air Force, which had been in control of most of the city since the evacuation of the Arab population in 1947, were still being pushed back in the north and south.

U.S. RECOGNIZES JEWISH STATE
 WASHINGTON, Sunday.—The United States today announced that it would recognize the new Jewish State of Israel. The announcement was made by the State Department, which said that the United States would recognize the new State as of May 14, 1948. The announcement was made by the State Department, which said that the United States would recognize the new State as of May 14, 1948.

2 Columns Cross Southern Border
 By WALTER COLLIER
 Fighting in the Gaza Strip continued today, with the Egyptian forces pushing the Jewish forces back in several places. The fighting was reported to be the most intense since the beginning of the conflict.

Prison Settlers Taken P.O.W.
 By WALTER COLLIER
 Settling in the Gaza Strip, after the British had evacuated the area, the Jewish forces were taken prisoner by the Egyptian forces. The incident was reported to be a significant blow to the Jewish forces in the area.

Special Assembly Adjourns
 The United Nations Special Assembly adjourned today after adopting a resolution to appoint a mediator to help settle the conflict between the Jewish and Arab forces. The resolution was passed by a majority vote of 11 to 10, with the United States and the United Kingdom voting in favor of the resolution.

Děkuji za pozornost!

Pro další informace sledujte:

<http://blizky-vychod.blogspot.com>

Publikace:

- *Judaismus a politika v Izraeli* (2002, 2009)
- *Izrael a Palestina* (2005)
- *Encyklopedie blízkových. terorismu* (2007)
- *Rabíni naší doby* (2010, spoluaut.)
- *Dějiny moderního Izraele* (2011)
- *Lidé svatých zemí* (2012)
- *Rabbis of our Time* (2015, Routledge)
- *Korán, meč a volební urna* (2020)

