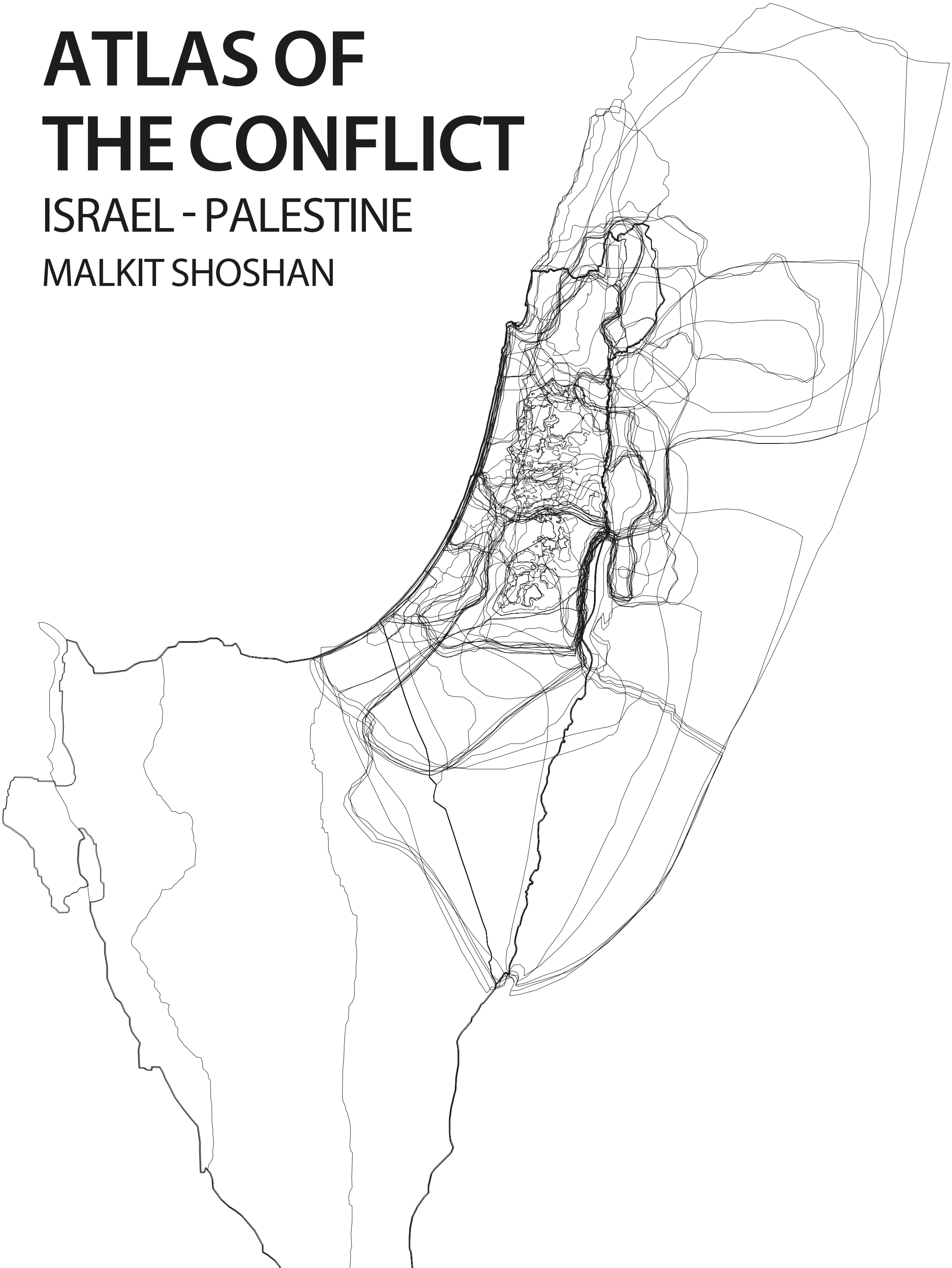
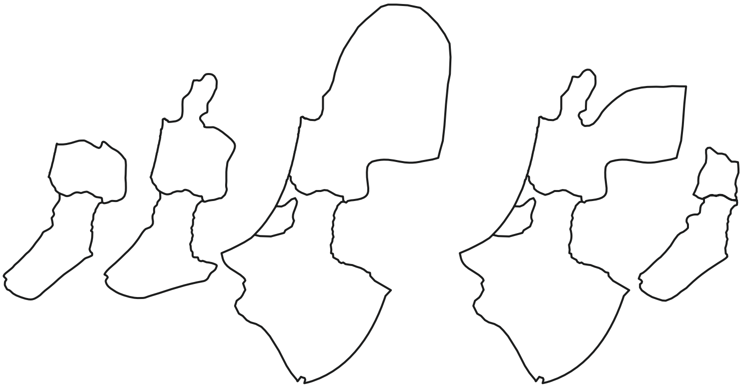
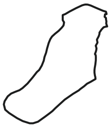
ATLAS OF THE CONFLICT

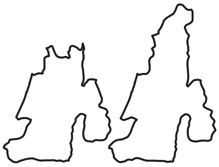
ISRAEL - PALESTINE

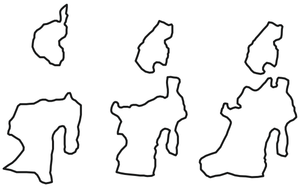
MALKIT SHOSHAN

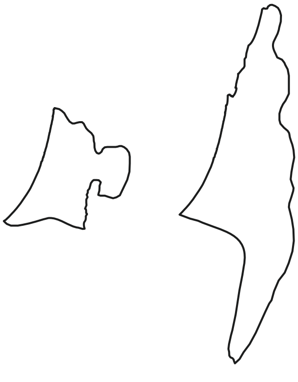


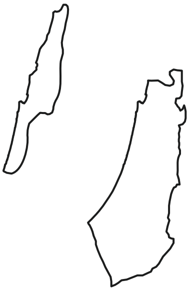


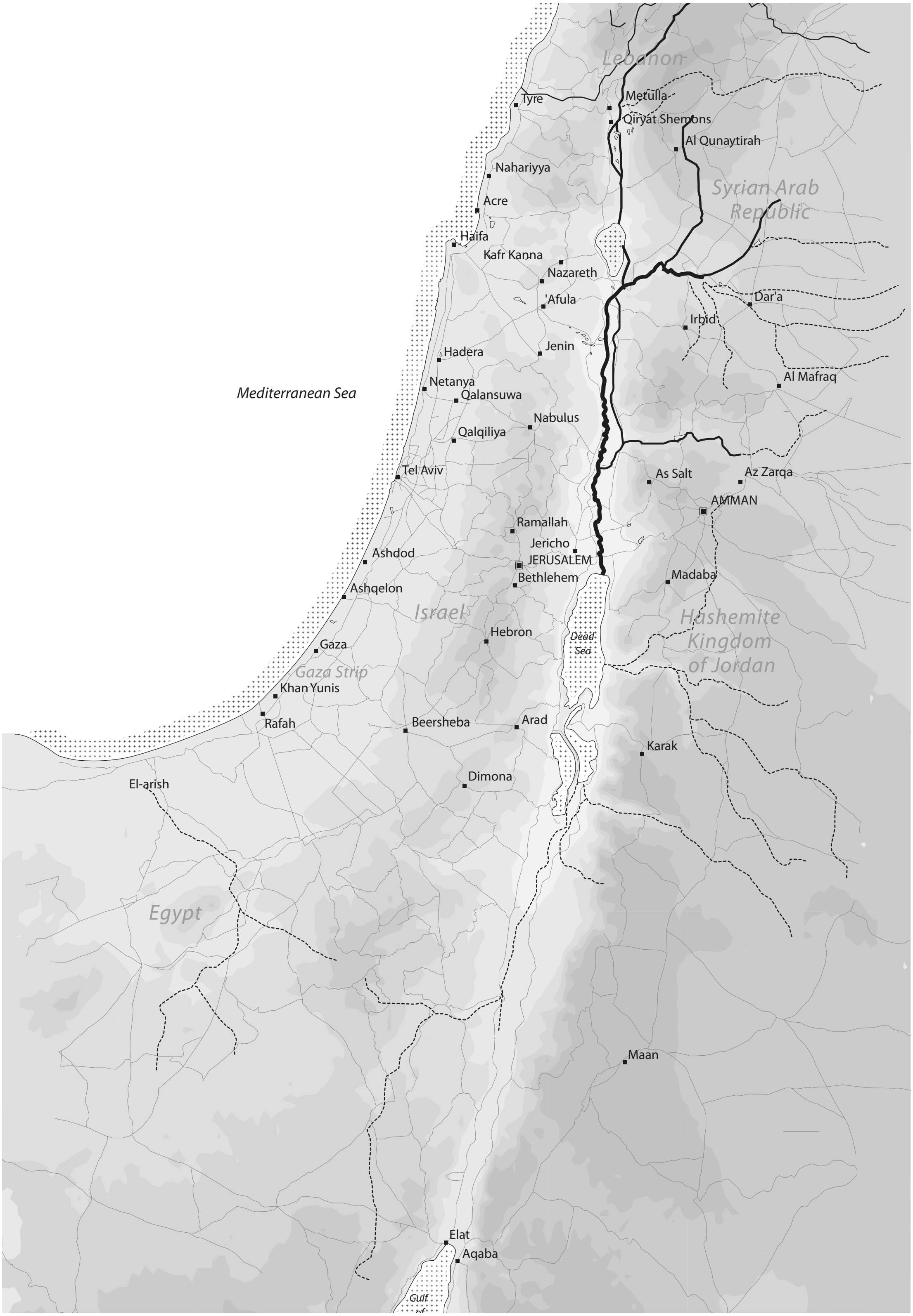











Lebanon
Tyre
Metulla
Qiryat Shemons
Al Qunaytirah
Nahariyya
Syrian Arab Republic
Acre
Haifa
Kafr Kanna
Nazareth
'Afula
Dar'a
Irbid
Jenin
Hadera
Al Mafraq
Netanya
Mediterranean Sea
Qalansuwa
Nabulus
Qalqiliya
Tel Aviv
As Salt
Az Zarqa
AMMAN
Ramallah
Jericho
JERUSALEM
Ashdod
Bethlehem
Madaba
Ashqelon
Israel
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Hebron
Dead Sea
Gaza
Gaza Strip
Khan Yunis
Rafah
Beersheba
Arad
Karak
Dimona
El-arish
Egypt
Maan
Elat
Aqaba
Gulf

ATLAS OF THE CONFLICT

ISRAEL - PALESTINE

MALKIT SHOSHAN

PUBLICATION STUDIO, PORTLAND, USA, 2012

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INTRODUCTION

The Atlas of the Conflict maps the territorial aspects of the relations between Israel and Palestine over the past 100 years.

I started this research 10 years ago as an architecture student in Israel. During my studies, I was confronted with a fundamental necessity to understand, at first, the events that led to the formation of Israel and, later, to take a personal and professional position in it.

In my third year of study at the Technion (the Israel Institute of Technology), I was assigned to design a new program, preferably a shopping mall, on an empty plot near Tel Aviv. During the preliminary site research, I discovered it to be a ruined Palestinian cemetery. My reaction was to stop designing. I felt the need to delve into the past and to learn the history of my country. A history that is not directly told.

Driven by a genuine sense of curiosity, I started collecting illustrations, maps, photographs, diagrams and other visual materials. Textual testimonies, although very important, simply weren't tangible enough, as they cannot have a sense of scale. I wanted to know what the image of over 500 destroyed Palestinian localities looks like on a map with a relative scale, in space, and in comparison to the thousands of newly built Israeli localities.

It is very difficult to grasp an architectural project on the scale of a state or a nation. To plan, design and construct a building takes years. To destroy a whole country and build another one on top of it took a couple of decades. For me, this new sense of scale and its realities resulted in a personal moment of complete bewilderment. After leaving the university, I continued with my research, analyzing spatially the creation of Israel in the light of the destruction of Palestine.

I was brought up in a Zionist context. We were overwhelmingly and completely appreciating Israel, considering it a miracle: a nation that constructed itself almost seamlessly from thousands of years back into the present day. The 2,000 years of exile were absent in my historical consciousness. In part, I have been, one could say, led to believe that Israel was always there, and that the tragedy of Palestine has nothing to do with it: that was an incidental episode.

As maps are usually drawn by the body that is in power, the powerless can easily disappear. While it was very easy to find maps that indicate the formation of Israel, from its first settlement on, it was very difficult to find much documentation of the Palestinian existence. Not only in reality, as many Palestinian localities were razed to the ground, but also in its representation, in maps, and in illustrations.

As I was interested in comparing the two processes, Israel and Palestine, I needed to start mapping myself, investigating and (re-) assembling the realities. I realized that my original curiosity led me to possess a unique document that covers a 100 years of conflict.

I don't see this book and my work to be intentionally political. I wanted to make a straightforward analysis of the territorial features and figures of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

The book is divided into themes such as borders, walls, patterns of settlements, typologies of settlements, demography, water, landscaping, archeology and Jerusalem. They are, inevitably, all interlinked, not just with each other, but with reality, with personal stories, traumas, myths, beauty, tragedies, popular tales, defeats and victories. It is a reality that does not exist by itself, as either Israel, or as Palestine.

Israel's dynamic spatial maneuvers are tied to fluctuations in borders and to patterns of settlements. They result in a unique and ever evolving spatial practice of temporality, which can be detected in settlements typologies, from a Wall and a Tower (1930s) to Caravilla's (2005). The settler is, until this day, used as an occupying power, creating a fact on the ground, a living wall, a keeper of the land and of its natural resources: always placed strategically, according to a national agenda.

The constant intensive movements in space and time of the Zionist project have no precedent. Shaping the state territories and widening its boundaries, pushing and intensifying undesired demographic fragments out or into enclaves, settling and foresting, covering up the traces of the past while excavating other layers under; all together these define a fluid state of existence, a new Israeli and Palestinian reality.

However, reality is too complex to be captured in a book or to be told through a one-person-narrative. I have tried to restrict the use of personal expressions. Instead, I use maps and illustrations to unveil the territorial dynamics and shapes of the conflict, using factual data.

In addition to my own analysis, I have tried to give room to other elements to emerge, such as popular quotes, personal stories, national and international legislations, legal terms, snapshots and portraits. All are compiled at the end of the book in a lexicon, a timeline of key events, and a territorial overview of negotiation sessions. They appear almost like search-engine results; most of them have nothing to do with my personal opinion.

In order to loose the hierarchical or linear order in the book, a system of hyperlinks is introduced, indicating parallel stories and allowing various routes through the different pages of the book.

This atlas tells a story with no end and offers a view into the most covered conflict in the world.

Hopefully, this territorial analysis, shaped by a complex geopolitical, ideological and human context, can also be insightful for other conflicts, not just the one between Israel and Palestine.

Malkit Shoshan
29.9.2010

USER GUIDE: LEGENDS AND LAYOUT

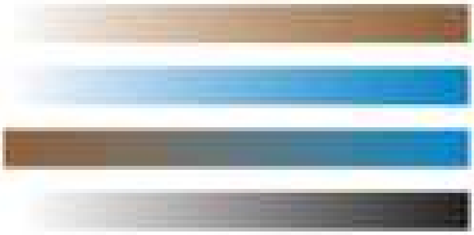
Colors

Palestinian

Israeli

100% Palestinian vs. 100% Israeli

Other than Israeli or Palestinian



Border lines

International border

Green Line

Occupied area

Fluctuating border

Dynamic Illegal borders

Symbols

Palestinian localities

Destroyed Palestinian localities

Israeli localities

Emphasized Israeli localities

Evacuated Israeli localities

Conquered Palestinian locality

Palestinian demography

Israeli demography

Mix demography

Israeli military occupation facility

Palestinian water facility

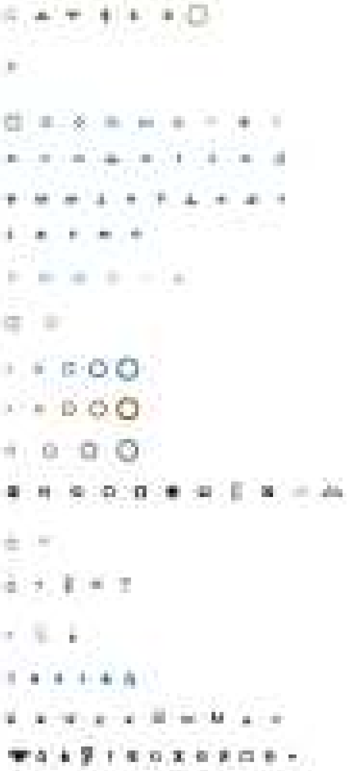
Israeli water facility

Mutual or shared water facility

Israeli archeological or heritage site

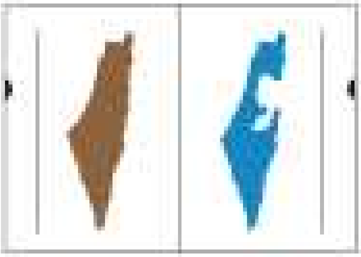
Jerusalem's archeological or heritage site

Others



Layout

Atlas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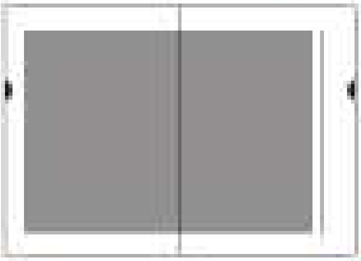
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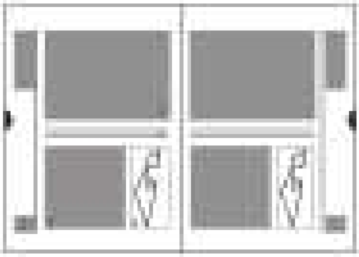
C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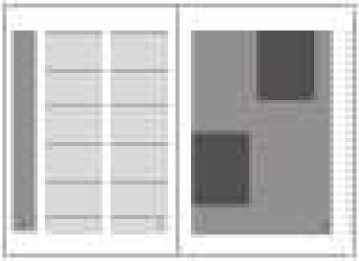
Lexicon


E

A. Map page

B. Transition and zooms

C. 1. Map legend
   2. Comments
   3. Links to other pages

D. Exceptions
   1. Info and comments
   2. Links
   3. Photos
   4. Text
   5. Illustration
   6. Maps

E. 1. Links to other
   2. Text
   3. Grey placing of images allowing

CHAPTER 1 BORDERS

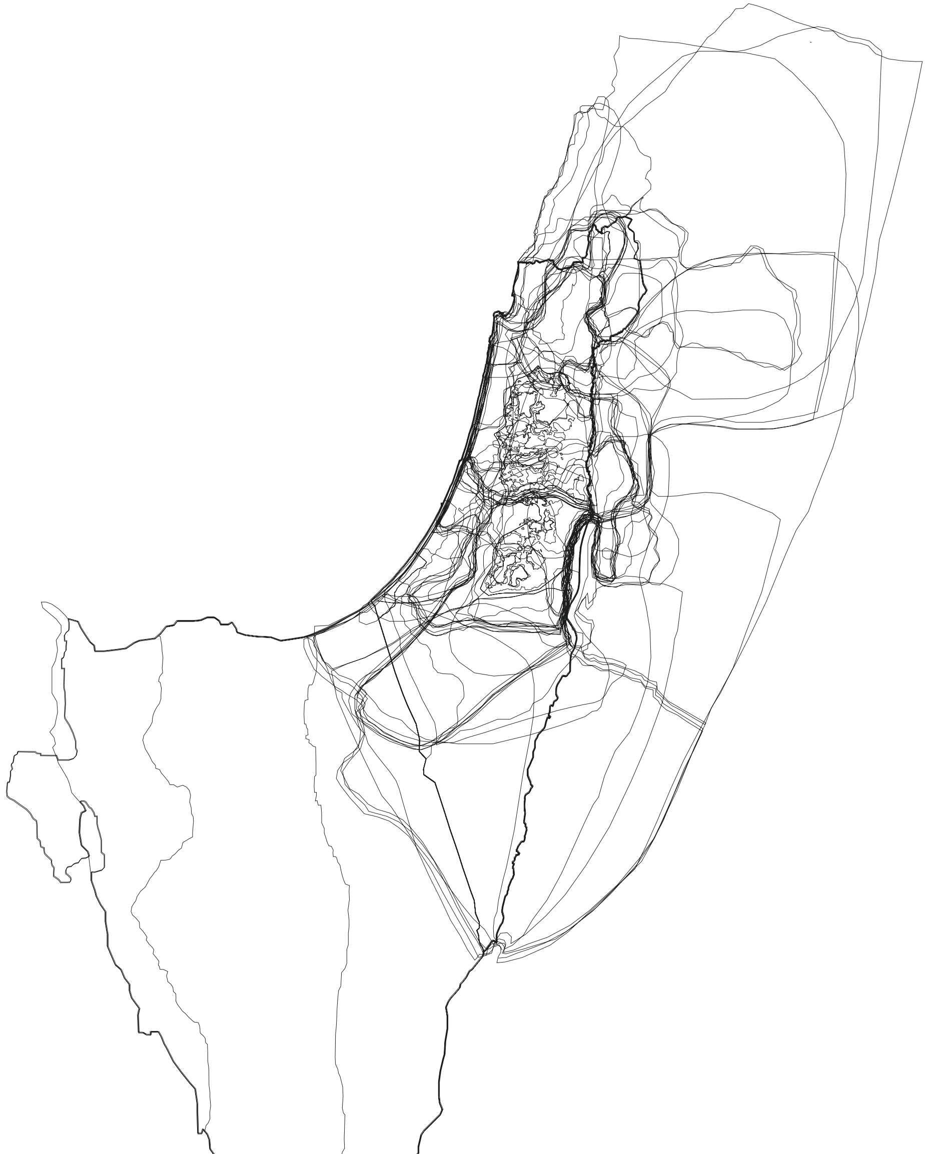
The state of Israel has no fixed, undisputed borders. From the moment it was established in 1948, its frontiers have been in perpetual flux, annexing, separating, isolating and dividing territories. Cease-fire lines, international treaty demarcations, withdrawal zones and security barriers have all left their marks on the land.

The absence of official borders, and the presence of so many unofficial ones, has generated a unique spatial condition, whereby the state is compelled to keep inventing new ways to guard its territory.

As a result, borders are internalised: small as well as large areas of land are either fenced in, or fenced out. This chapter maps the fluctuations of borders, from historical claims to the international transitions that led to the establishment of Israel, to present-day territorial fragmentation.

FLUCTUATIONS IN JEWISH PRESENCE

From 1040 BCE to the present day

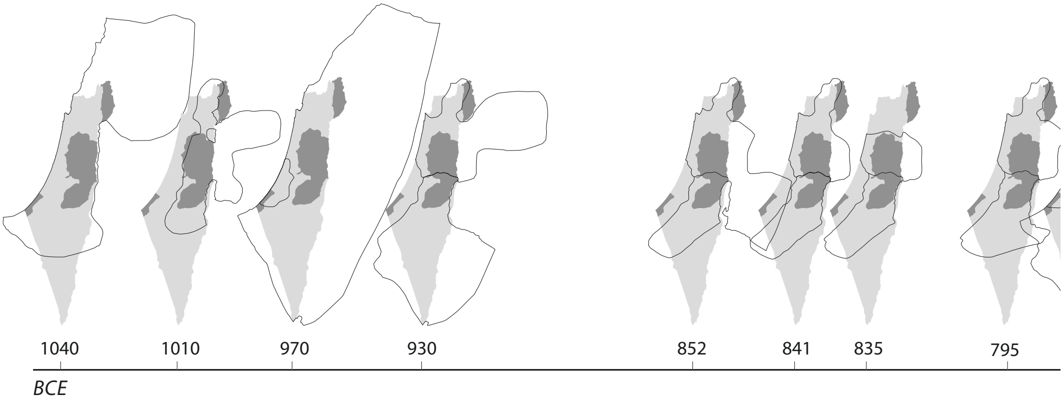


Borders showing the historical extent of Jewish Presence

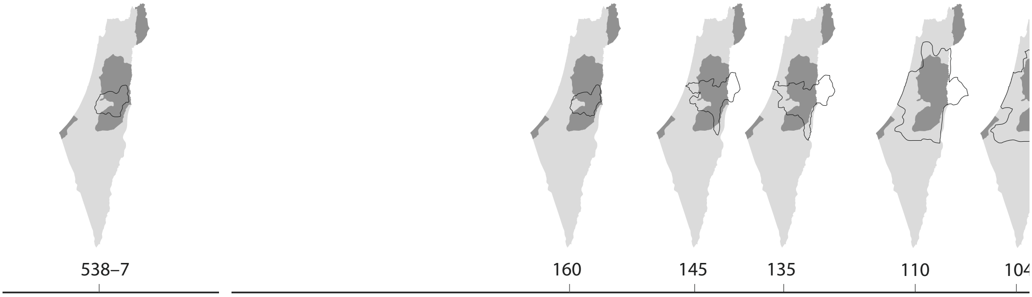
→ 40, 285, 415, 430, 435, 457

BORDER DYNAMICS 1040 BCE - 1947 CE

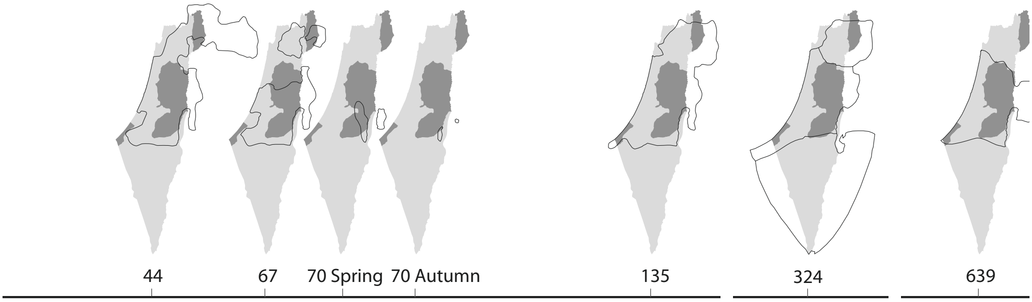
Timeline



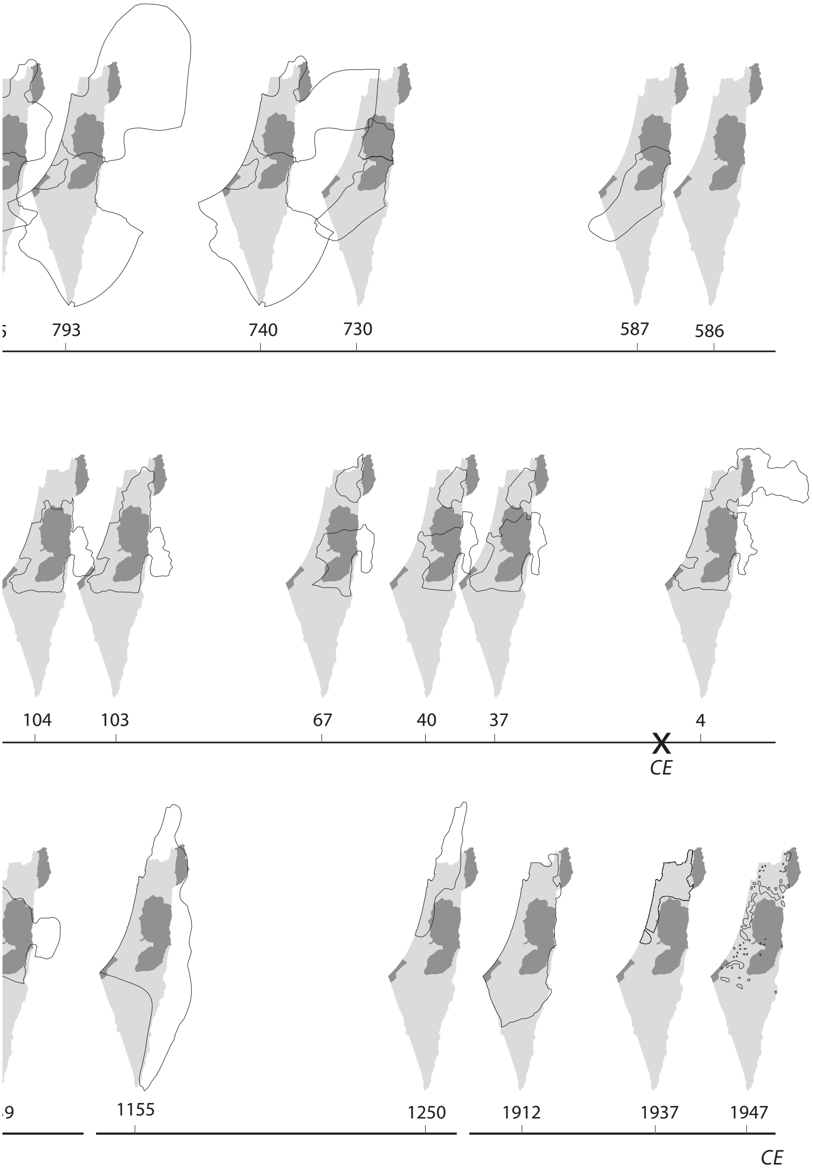
1040
1010
970
930
852
841
835
795
BCE



538–7
160
145
135
110
104



44
67
70 Spring
70 Autumn
135
324
639


793
740
730
587
586
104
103
67
40
37
X
CE
4
1155
1250
1912
1937
1947
CE

— Borders showing the historical extent of Jewish Presence

░ Green Line, or 1967 territory of the state of Israel

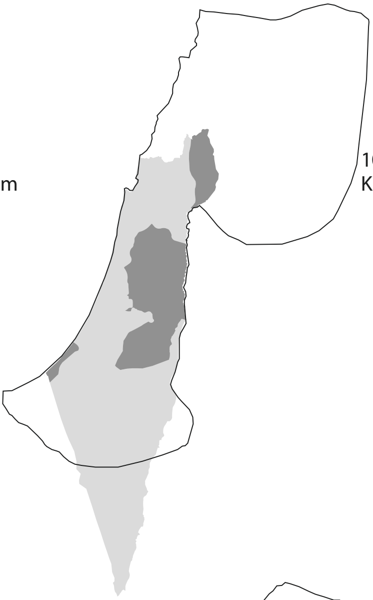
▓ Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards

→ 19, 39, 182, 262, 286, 404, 435

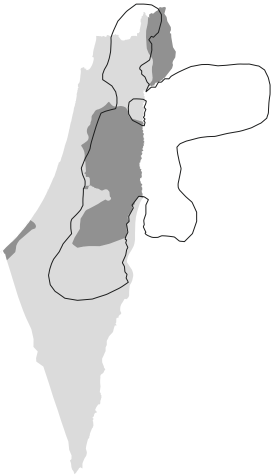
BORDER DYNAMICS 1040 BCE-1947 CE

Key events 1040 BCE-795 BCE

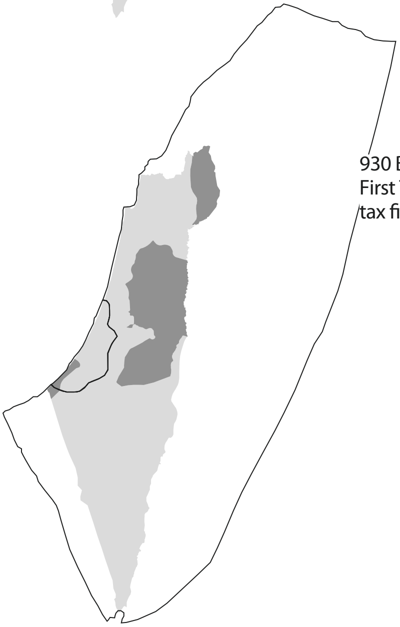
1040 BCE
Cnaan Kingdom



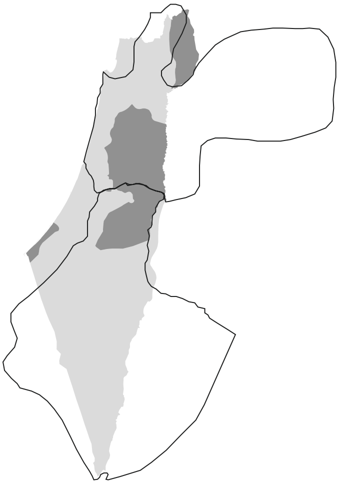
1010 BCE
King Saul

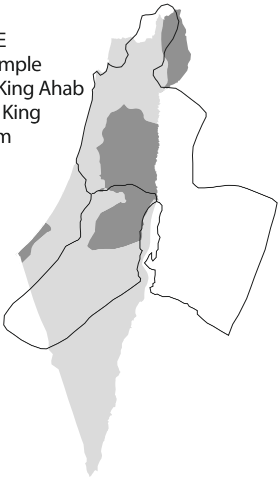


970 BCE
First Temple
King David

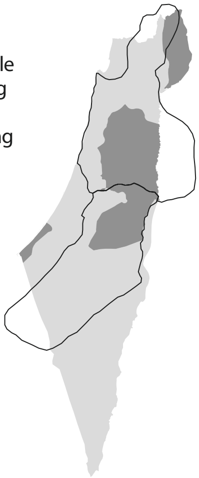


930 BCE
First Temple
tax fight

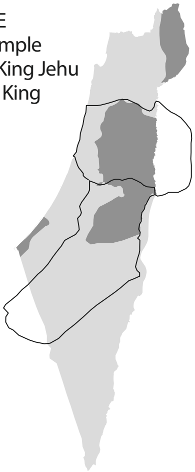




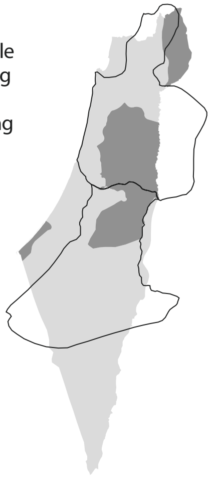
852 BCE
First Temple
Israel - King Ahab
Judea - King
Jehoram



841 BCE
First Temple
Israel - King
Jehoram
Judea - King
Jehoram



835 BCE
First Temple
Israel - King Jehu
Judea - King
Joash



795 BCE
First Temple
Israel - King
Jehoahaz
Judea - King
Joash

— Borders showing the historical extent of Jewish Presence

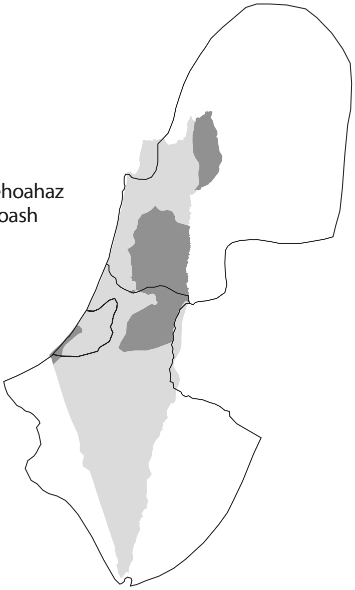
▢ Green Line, or 1967 territory of the state of Israel

▨ Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards

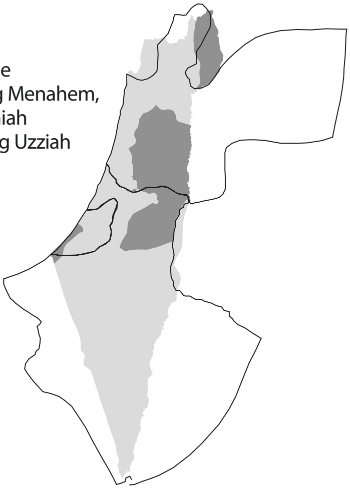
→ 19, 41, 184, 262, 286, 404, 435

BORDER DYNAMICS 1040 BCE-1947 CE

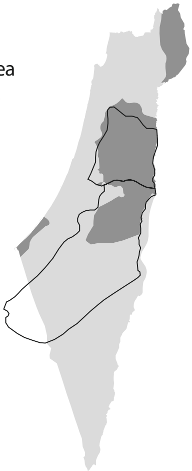
Key events 793 BCE-145 BCE



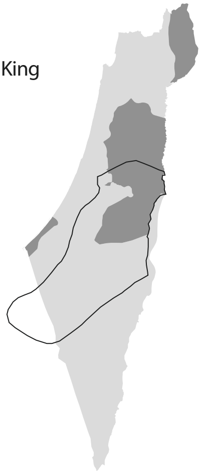
793 BCE
First Temple
Israel - King Jehoahaz
Judea - King Joash



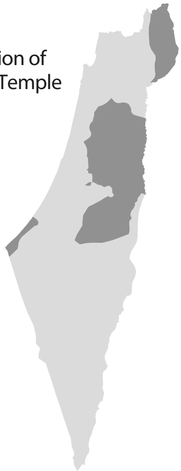
740 BCE
First Temple
Israel - King Menahem,
King Pekahiah
Judea - King Uzziah



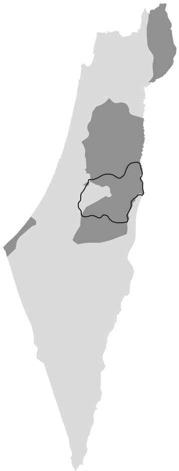
730 BCE
First Temple
Israel - King Hoshea
Judea - King Ahaz



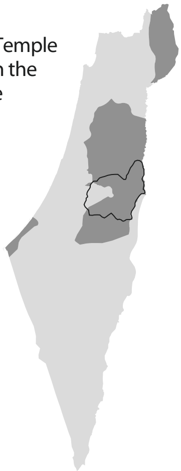
587 BCE
First Temple
Israel, Judea - King
Zedekiah



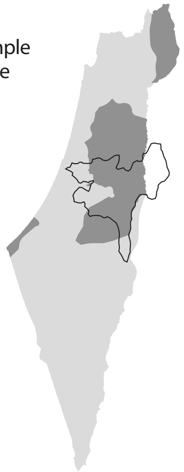
586 BCE
Destruction of
the First Temple



538-7 BCE
Jews return



160 BCE
Second Temple
Jonathan the
Macabee



145 BCE
Second Temple
Jonathan the
Macabee

— Borders showing the historical extent of Jewish Presence

░ Green Line, or 1967 territory of the state of Israel

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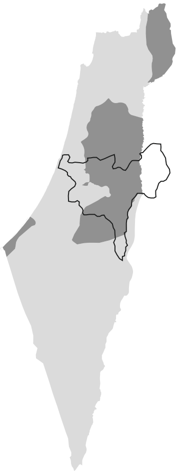
→ 19, 41, 182, 182, 404, 435

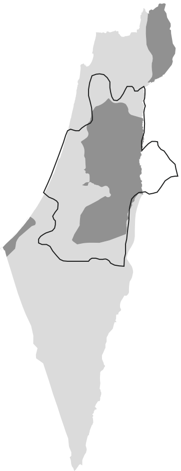
BORDER DYNAMICS 1040 BCE-1947 CE

Key events 135 BCE-4 BCE

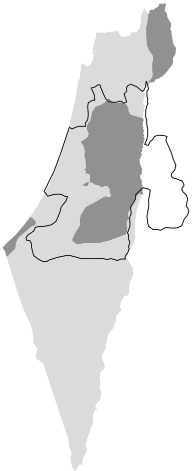
135 BCE
Second Temple
Simon the
Macabee



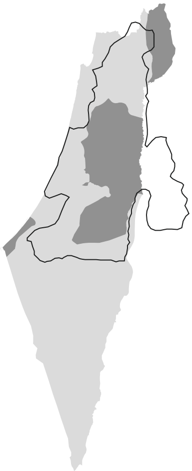
110 BCE
Second Temple
King John
Hyrcanus I

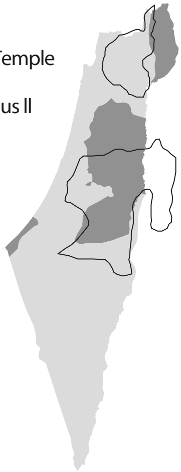


104 BCE
Second Temple
King Aristobulus I

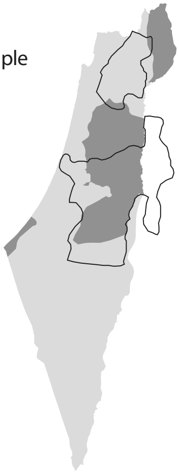


103 BCE
Second Temple
King Alexander
Jannaeus

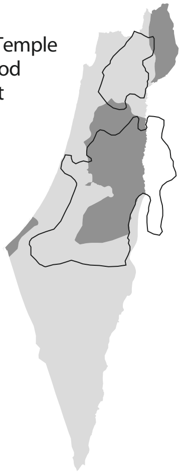




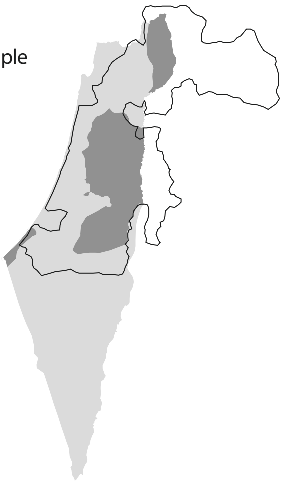
67 BCE
Second Temple
King
Aristobulus II



40 BCE
Second Temple
King Herod
the Great



37 BCE
Second Temple
King Herod
the Great



4 BCE
Second Temple
King Herod
the Great

— Borders showing the historical extent of Jewish Presence

░ Green Line, or 1967 territory of the state of Israel

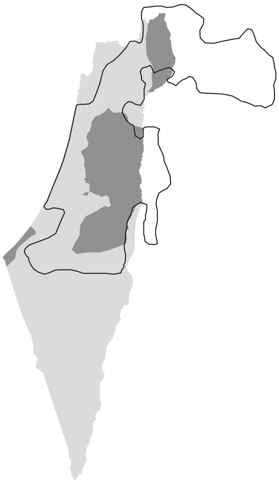
▓ Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards

→ 19, 41, 182, 182, 404, 435

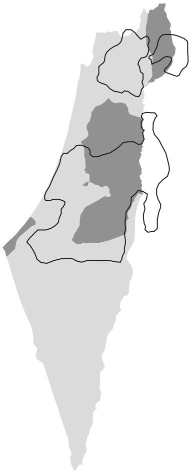
BORDER DYNAMICS 1040 BCE-1947 CE

Key events 44 BCE-1155 CE

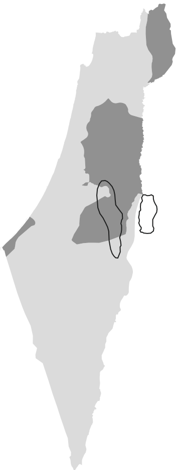
44 CE
Roman Empire
Emperor Agrippa I



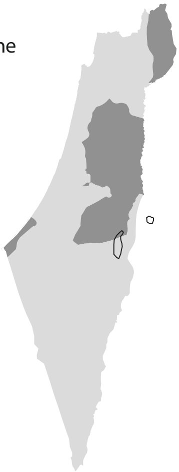
67 CE
Second Temple
Jewish Revolt



70 CE SPRING
Second Temple
Jewish Revolt



70 CE AUTUMN
Destruction of the
Second Temple



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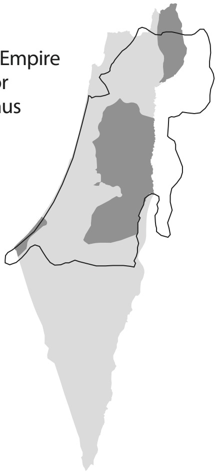
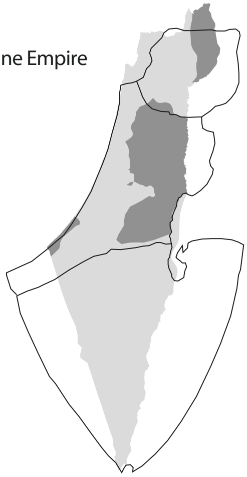
░ Green Line, or 1967 territory of the state of Israel

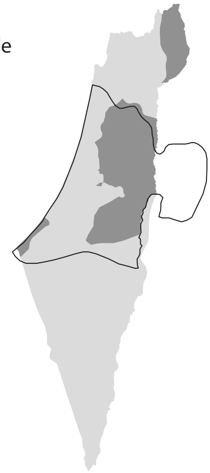
▓ Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards



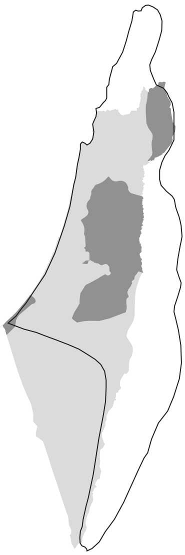
135 CE
Roman Empire
Emperor
Hadrianus



324 CE
Byzantine Empire



639 CE
Arab rule



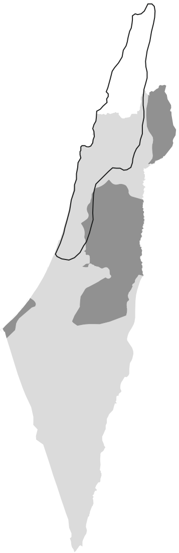
1155 CE
Crusades

→ 19, 41, 182, 182, 404, 435

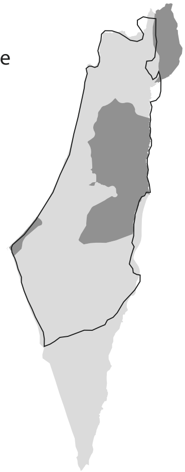
BORDER DYNAMICS 1040 BCE-1947 CE

Key events 1250 CE-1947 CE

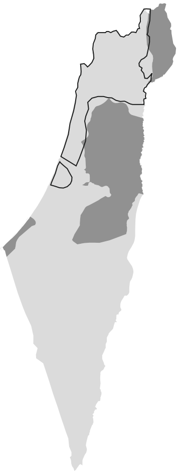
1250 CE
Crusades



1912 CE
Ottoman Empire



1947
British mandate



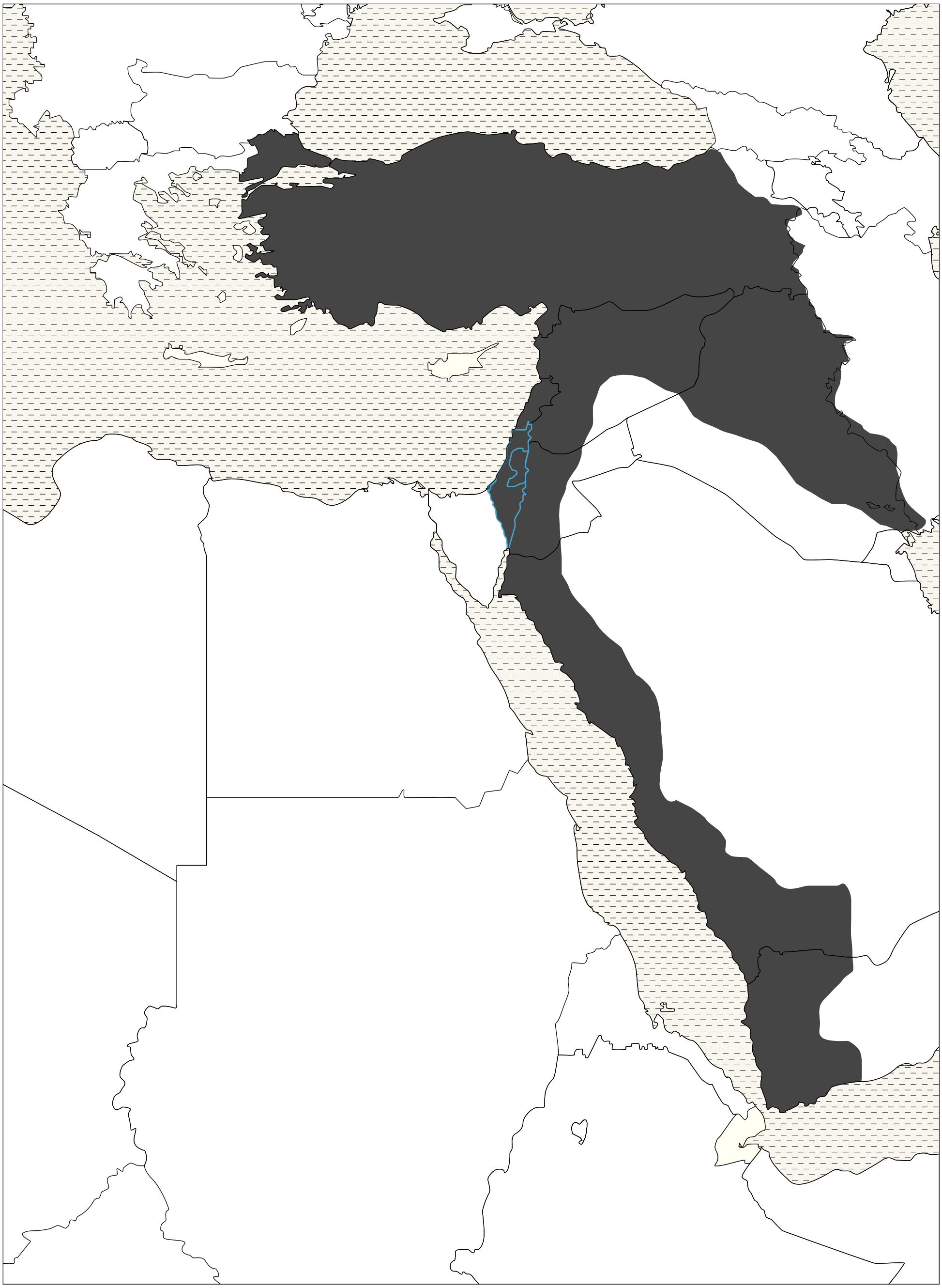
— Borders showing the historical extent of Jewish Presence

░ Green Line, or 1967 territory of the state of Israel

▓ Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards

→ 19, 41, 182, 182, 404, 435

OTTOMAN EMPIRE 1914



On 30 June 1915, the Banzen Commission concluded its work presenting four scenarios for dividing the Ottoman Empire into territories under the control of different nations.

— Current borderlines

— Current borderlines of Israel

▭ Sea

■ Ottoman Empire 1914: actual situation

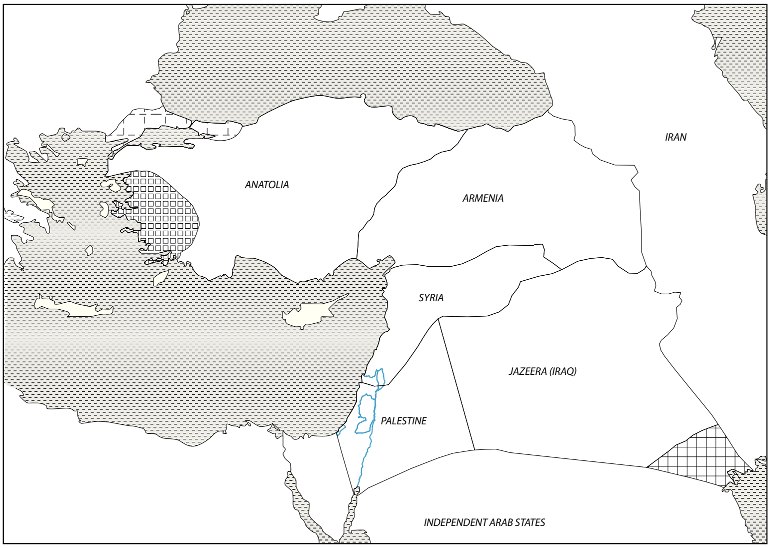
→ 303, 430

INTERNATIONAL AMBITIONS 1915

European powers staked their claims to territories based on the Ottoman Empire at its zenith

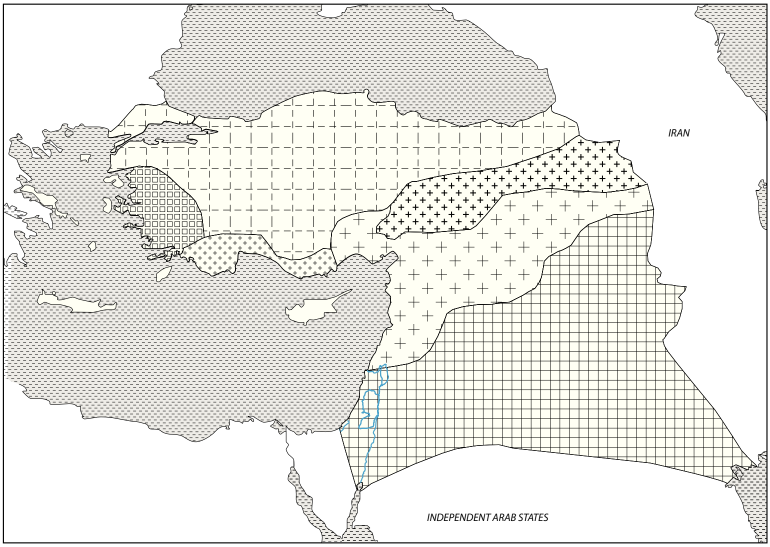
- — Borderlines
- — Current borderlines of Israel
- ▨ Sea
- ▭ Area designated for Russian control
- ▦ Area designated for Greek control
- ⊞ Area designated for British control

Scenario 1


IRAN
ANATOLIA
ARMENIA
SYRIA
JAZEERA (IRAQ)
PALESTINE
INDEPENDENT ARAB STATES

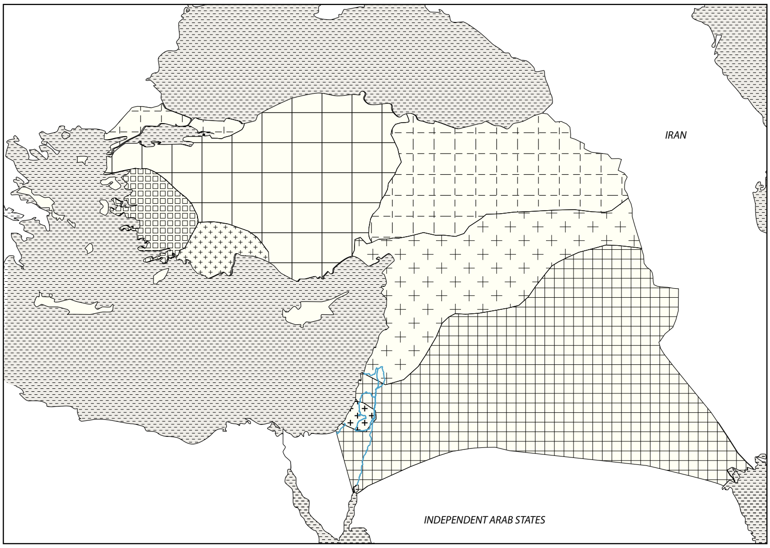
- — Borderlines
- — Current borderlines of Israel
- ▨ Sea
- ▭ Area designated for Russian control
- ▦ Area designated for Greek control
- ⊞ Area designated for British control
- ⁘ Area designated for Italian control
- + Area designated for French control
- ✚ Area designated for International control

Scenario 2


IRAN
INDEPENDENT ARAB STATES

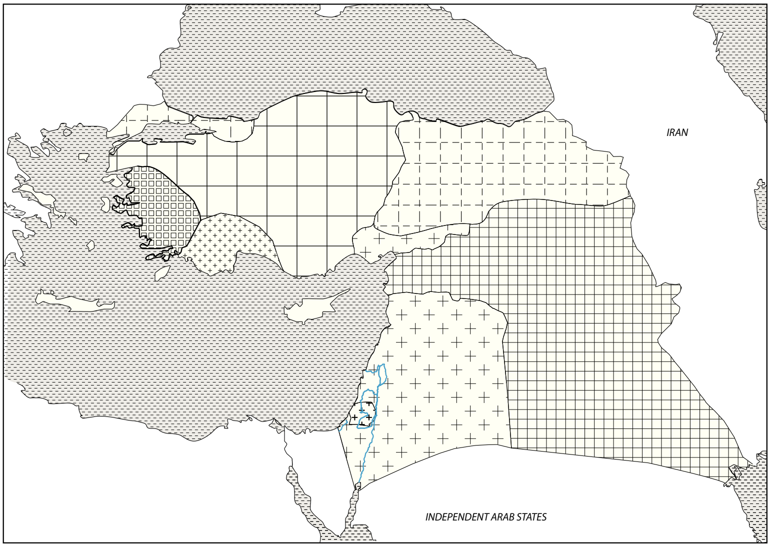
→ 336, 383, 435

Scenario 3



- — Borderlines
- — Current borderlines of Israel
- ▨ Sea
- ⊟ Area designated for Russian control
- ▦ Area designated for Greek control
- ⊞ Area designated for British control
- ⁺⁺ Area designated for Italian control
- ⊤ Area designated for French control
- ⊟ Area designated for Ottoman control

Scenario 4



- — Borderlines
- — Current borderlines of Israel
- ▨ Sea
- ⊟ Area designated for Russian control
- ▦ Area designated for Greek control
- ⊞ Area designated for British control
- ⁺⁺ Area designated for Italian control
- ☐ Area designated for French control
- ⊟ Area designated for Ottoman control

→ 336, 383, 435

BRITISH PROMISES 1915–1922

— Borderlines

— Current borderlines of Israel

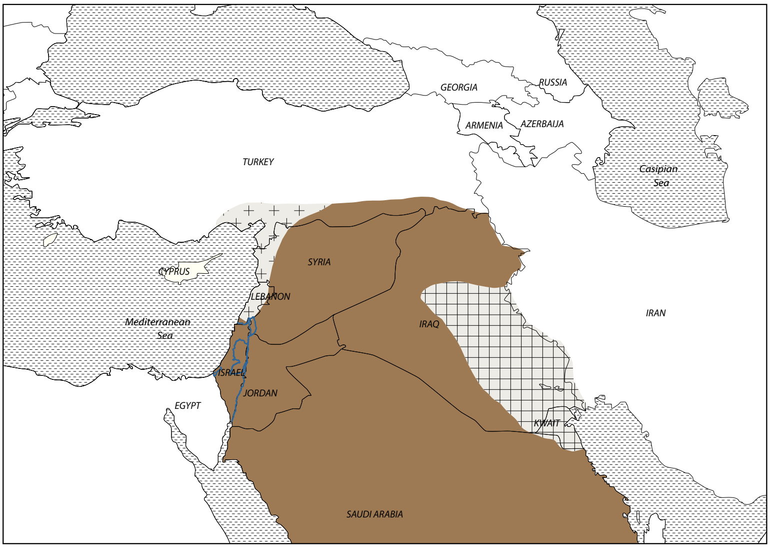
▤ Sea

🟫 Arab state

▦ British control

☐ French control

1915 Mcmahon-Hussein correspondence


GEORGIA
RUSSIA
ARMENIA
AZERBAIJA
TURKEY
Casipian Sea
SYRIA
CYPRUS
LEBANON
Mediterranean Sea
IRAQ
IRAN
ISRAEL
JORDAN
EGYPT
KWAIT
SAUDI ARABIA

— Borderlines

— Current borderlines of Israel

▤ Sea

▦ British influence

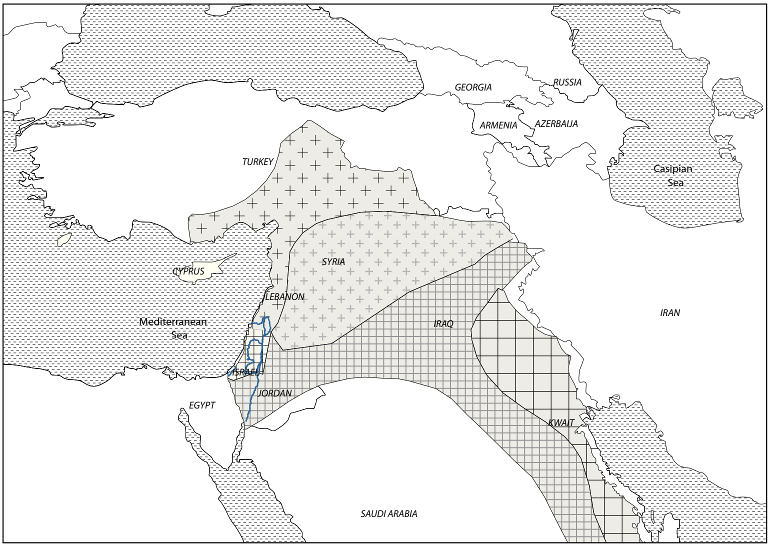
▦ British control

▦ British mandate

☐ French influence

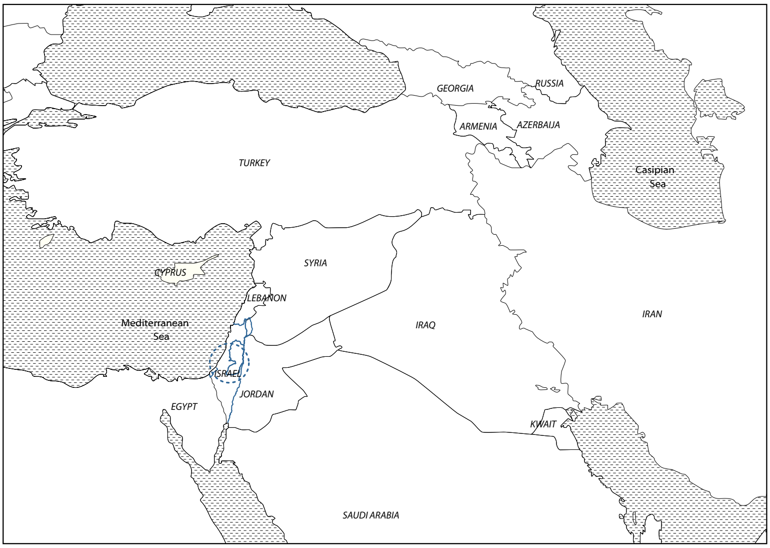
☐ French control

1916 Sykes-Picott agreement


GEORGIA
RUSSIA
ARMENIA
AZERBAIJA
TURKEY
Casipian Sea
SYRIA
CYPRUS
LEBANON
Mediterranean Sea
IRAQ
IRAN
ISRAEL
JORDAN
EGYPT
KWAIT
SAUDI ARABIA

→ 34, 37, 336, 339, 435

1917 Balfour declaration


GEORGIA
RUSSIA
ARMENIA
AZERBAIJA
TURKEY
Casipian Sea
SYRIA
CYPRUS
LEBANON
Mediterranean Sea
IRAQ
IRAN
ISRAEL
JORDAN
EGYPT
KWAIT
SAUDI ARABIA

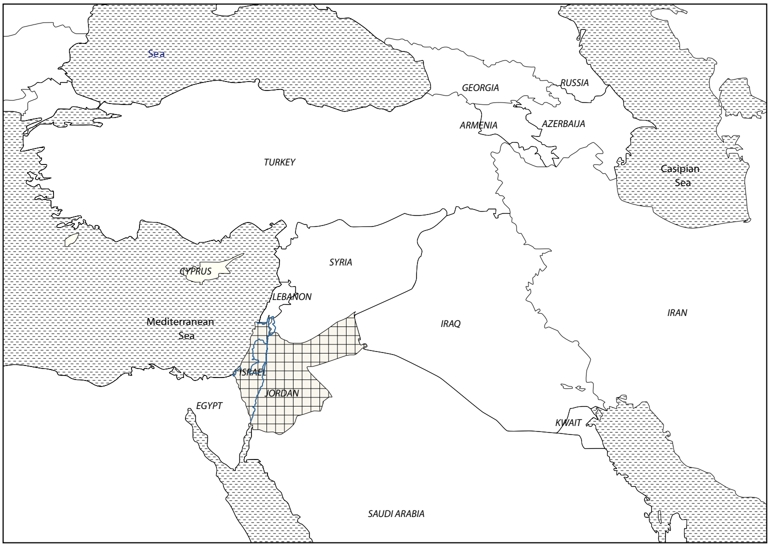
— Borderlines

— Current borderlines of Israel

- - - Area promised as a Jewish “national home”

▨ Sea

1922 British mandate for Palestine


Sea
GEORGIA
RUSSIA
ARMENIA
AZERBAIJA
TURKEY
Casipian Sea
SYRIA
CYPRUS
LEBANON
Mediterranean Sea
IRAQ
IRAN
ISRAEL
JORDAN
EGYPT
KWAIT
SAUDI ARABIA

— Borderlines

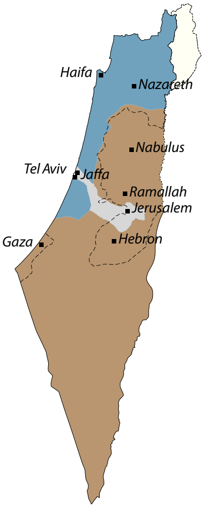
— Current borderlines of Israel

▨ Sea

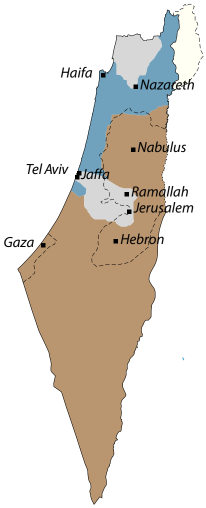
⊞ British mandate

→ 34, 37, 336, 339, 435

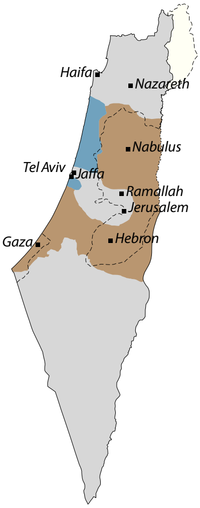
PARTITION RECOMMENDATIONS 1937–1945


Haifa
Nazareth
Nabulus
Tel Aviv
Jaffa
Ramallah
Jerusalem
Gaza
Hebron

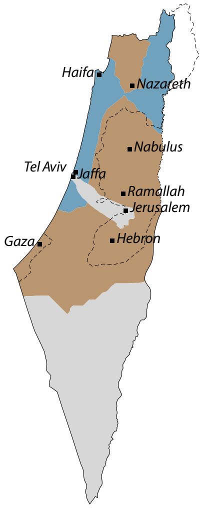
1937
Peel Commission
(British) Partition
Plan Proposal A


Haifa
Nazareth
Nabulus
Tel Aviv
Jaffa
Ramallah
Jerusalem
Gaza
Hebron

1938
Woodhead
Commission
(British) Partition
Plan Proposal A

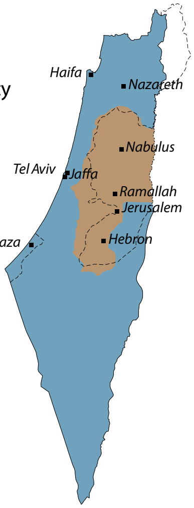

Haifa
Nazareth
Nabulus
Tel Aviv
Jaffa
Ramallah
Jerusalem
Gaza
Hebron

1938
Woodhead
Commission
(British) Partition
Plan Proposal B


Haifa
Nazareth
Nabulus
Tel Aviv
Jaffa
Ramallah
Jerusalem
Gaza
Hebron

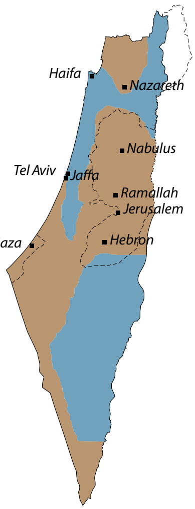
1945
Morrison - Grady
Plan (Anglo -
American) Partition
Plan Proposal

PARTITION PROPOSALS 1947



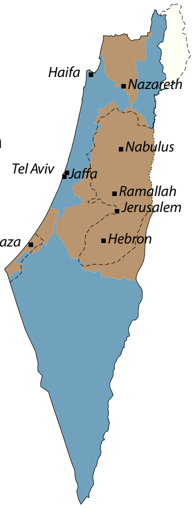
1947
The Jewish Agency Partition Plan Proposal

Haifa
Nazareth
Nabulus
Tel Aviv
Jaffa
Ramallah
Jerusalem
Gaza
Hebron



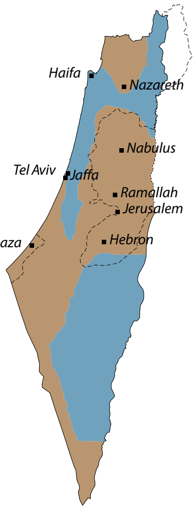
1947
UN Special Committee on Palestine Partition Plan, Minority Proposal

Haifa
Nazareth
Nabulus
Tel Aviv
Jaffa
Ramallah
Jerusalem
Gaza
Hebron



1947
UN Special Committee on Palestine Partition Plan, Majority Proposal

Haifa
Nazareth
Nabulus
Tel Aviv
Jaffa
Ramallah
Jerusalem
Gaza
Hebron



1947
UN Special Committee on Palestine Partition Plan, Final Proposal

Haifa
Nazareth
Nabulus
Tel Aviv
Jaffa
Ramallah
Jerusalem
Gaza
Hebron

— Green Line, or 1967 territory of the state of Israel

------ Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards

🟫 Arab state

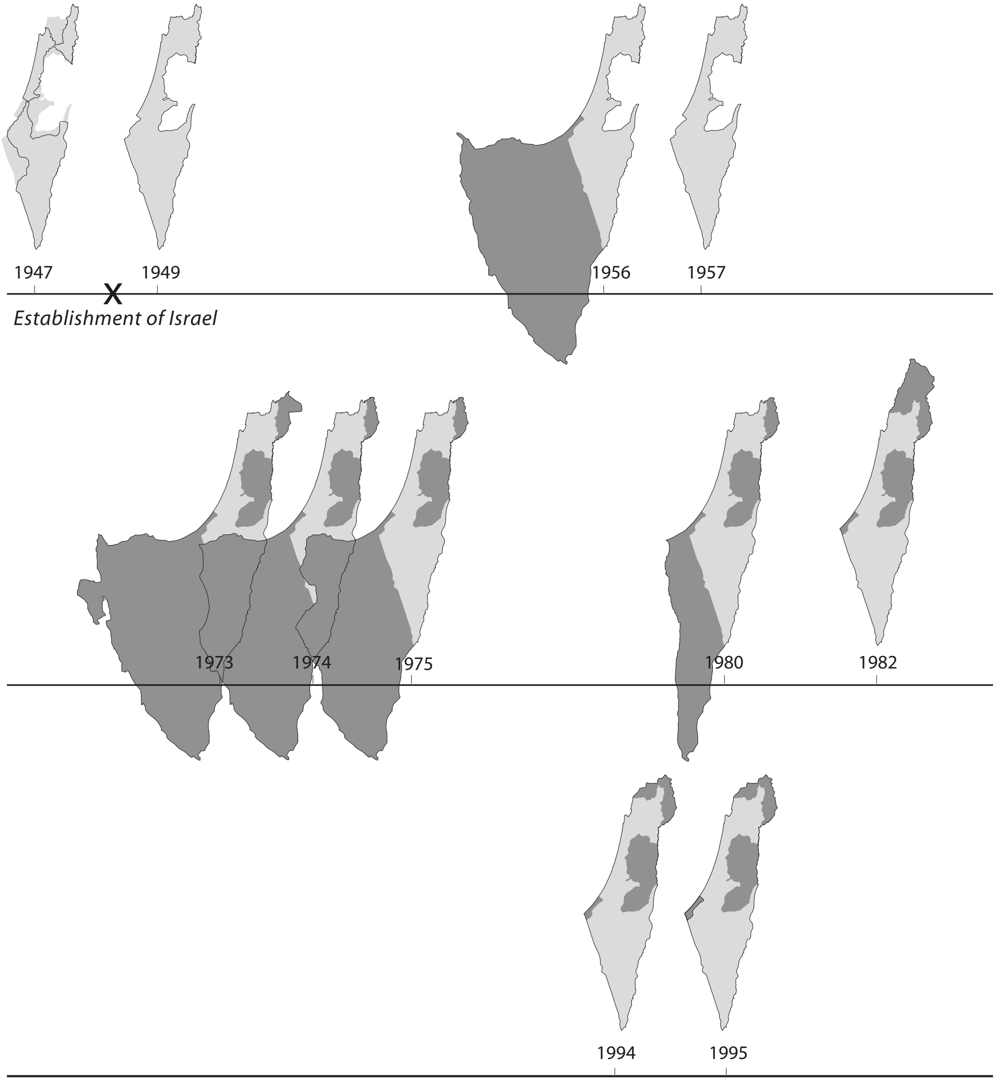
🟦 Jewish state

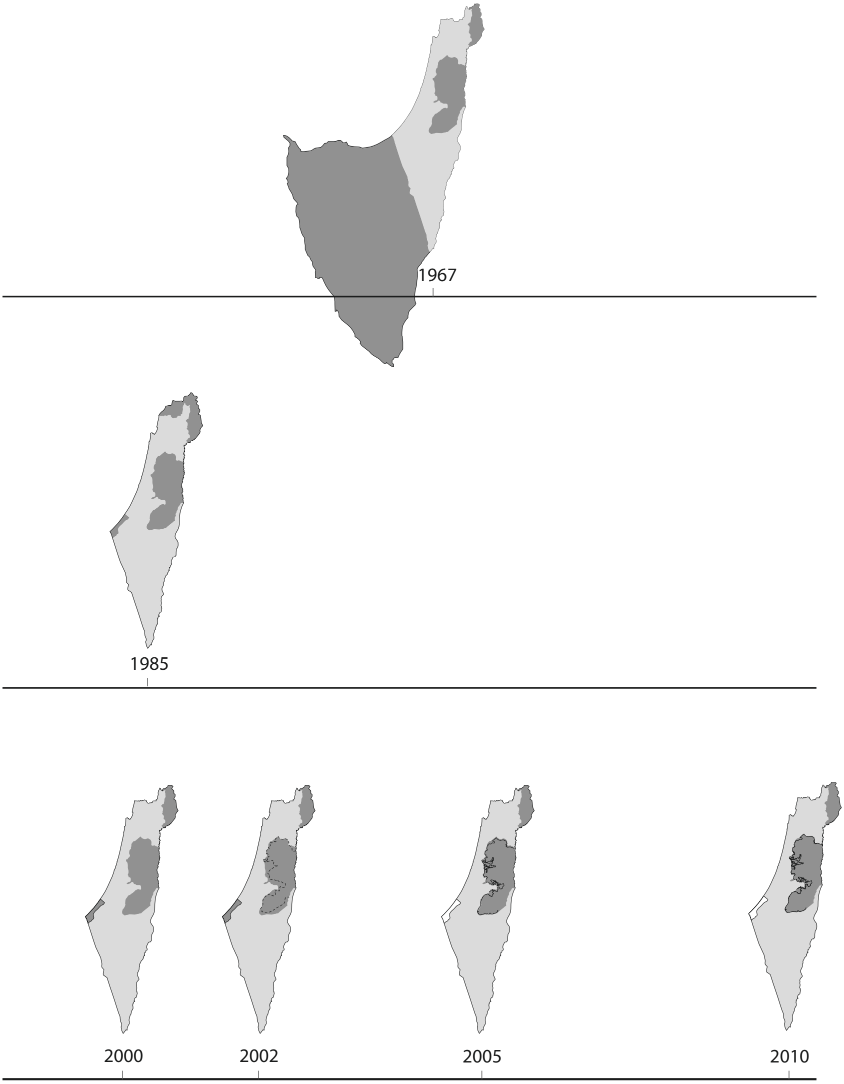
⬜ International control

→ 35, 37, 336, 339, 363, 369, 383, 435

BORDER DYNAMICS 1947 - 2010

Timeline


1947
1949
1956
1957
X
Establishment of Israel
1973
1974
1975
1980
1982
1994
1995


1967
1985
2000
2002
2005
2010

— Border showing the extent of Israel according to year

- - - The Wall plans

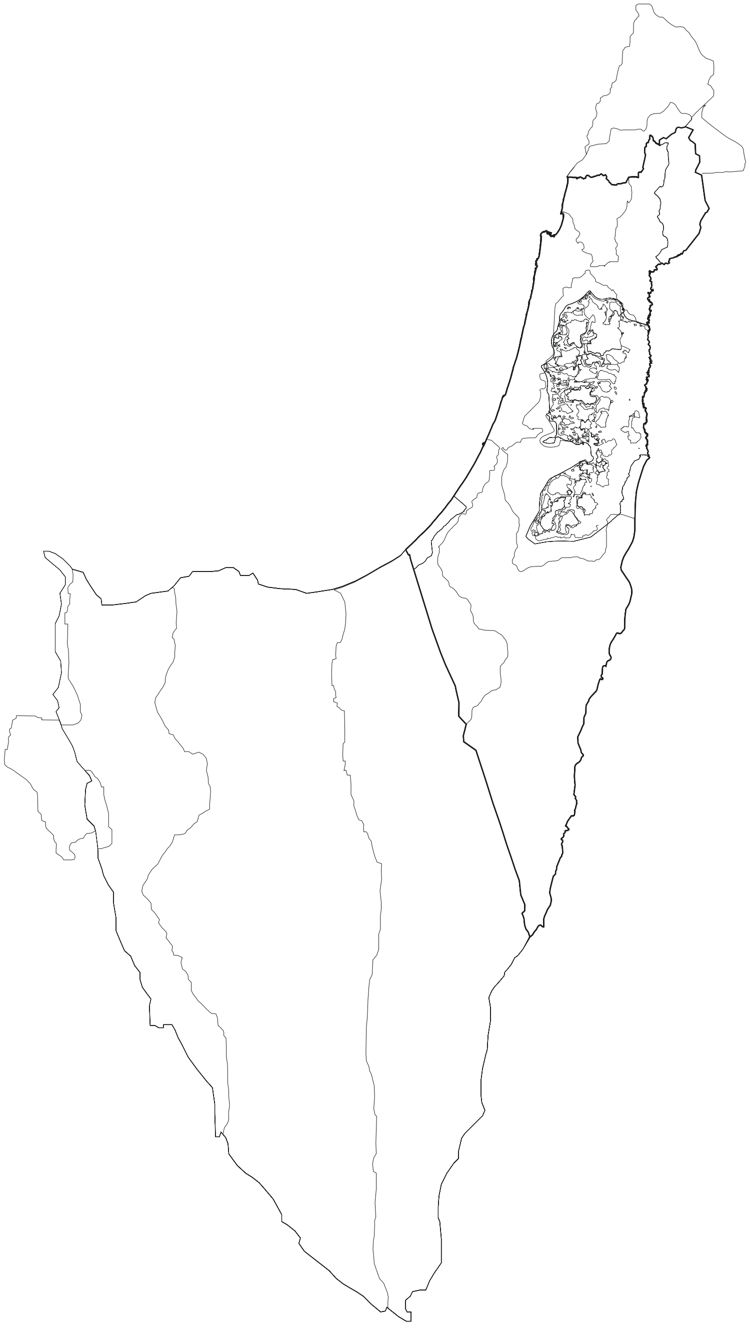
░ Green Line, or 1967 territory of the state of Israel

▓ Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards

→ 19, 21, 47, 182, 263, 286, 404, 437

FLUCTUATIONS IN ISRAELI PRESENCE

From 1947 to the present day

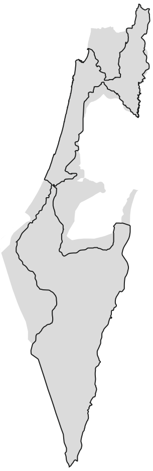


Borders showing the historical extent of Israeli Presence

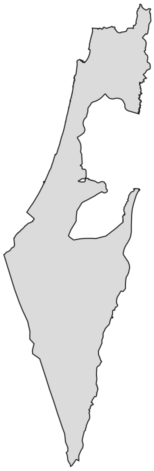
BORDER DYNAMICS 1947 - 2010

Key events 1947-1957

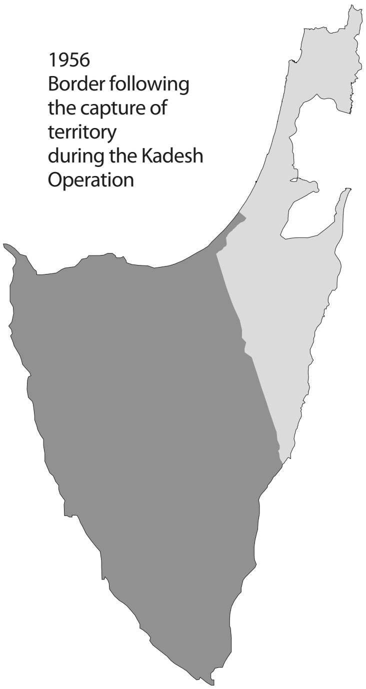
1947
Border defined by
UN Partition Plan



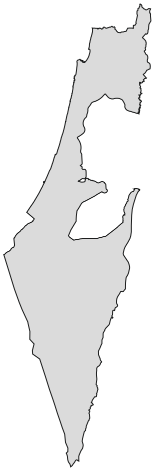
1949
Ceasefire Line
(later the Green
Line) after the
Israeli War
of Independence



1956
Border following
the capture of
territory
during the Kadesh
Operation



1957
Ceasefire Line
between the
Kadesh Operation
and the Six-Day
War



— Border showing the extent of Israel according to year

------ The Wall plans, areas A, area B

▨ Green Line, or 1967 territory of the state of Israel

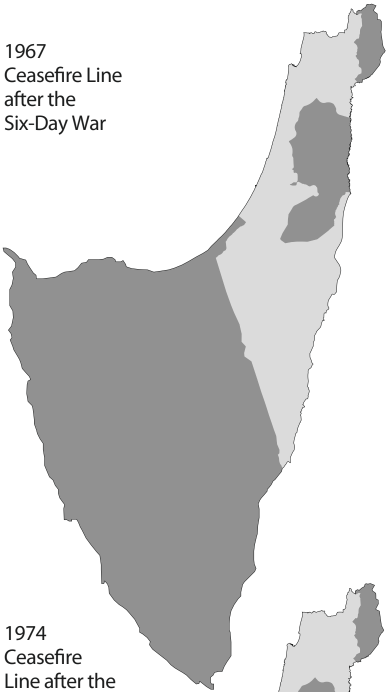
■ Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards

→ 17, 85, 86, 285, 415, 430, 437, 457

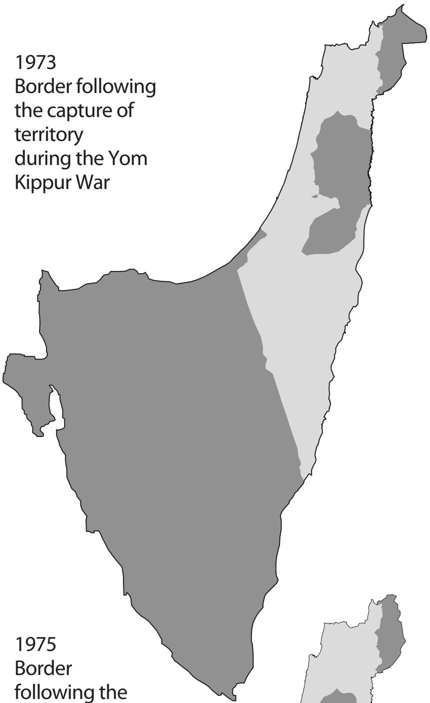
BORDER DYNAMICS 1947 - 2010

Key events 1967 CE-1990 CE

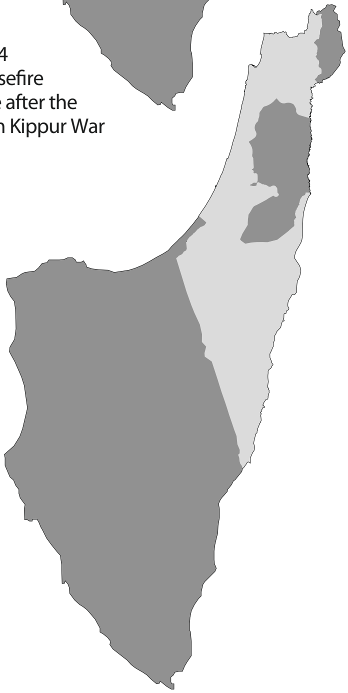
1967
Ceasefire Line
after the
Six-Day War



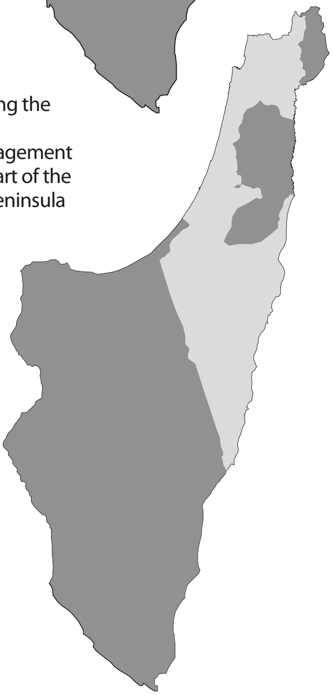
1973
Border following
the capture of
territory
during the Yom
Kippur War

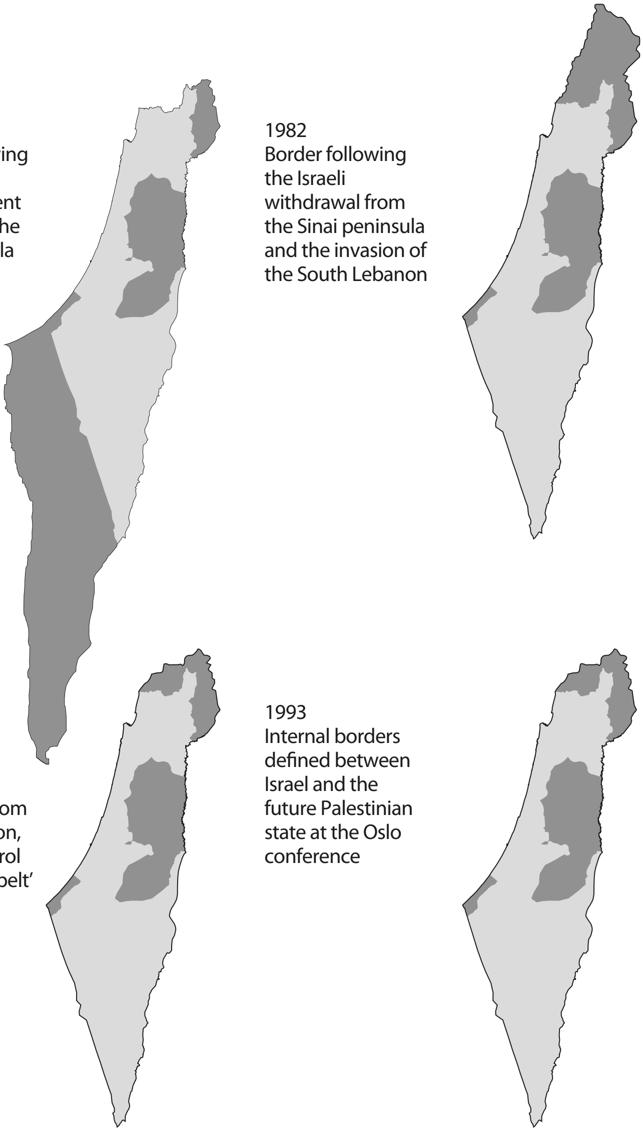


1974
Ceasefire
Line after the
Yom Kippur War



1975
Border
following the
Israeli
disengagement
from part of the
Sinai peninsula





1980
Border following the Israeli disengagement from part of the Sinai peninsula

1982
Border following the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula and the invasion of the South Lebanon

1985
Border following the partial Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon, keeping control of a 'security belt'

1993
Internal borders defined between Israel and the future Palestinian state at the Oslo conference

— Border showing the extent of Israel according to year

░ Green Line, or 1967 territory of the state of Israel

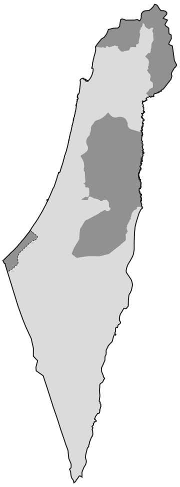
▓ Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards

→ 20, 46, 88, 89, 183, 262, 345, 346, 355, 439, 440, 443

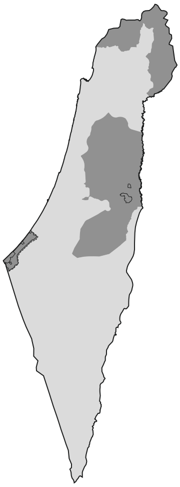
BORDER DYNAMICS 1947 - 2010

Key events 1994 CE-2010 CE

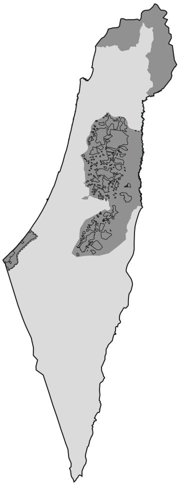
1994
Internal borders defined between Israel and the future Palestinian state as a wall is erected around the Gaza Strip



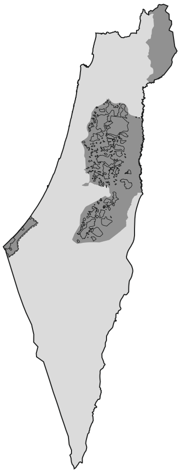
1994
Internal borders are defined between Israel and the future Palestinian state at Gaza-Jericho Agreement

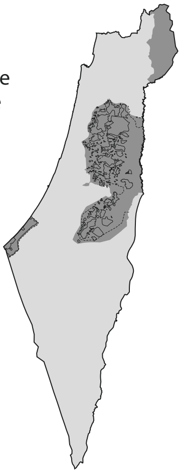


1995
Internal borders defined between Israel and the future Palestinian state at Oslo II

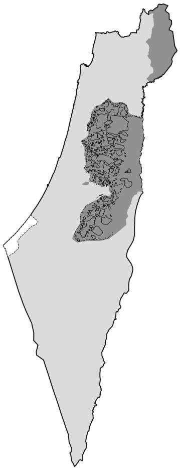


2000
Border following the withdrawal of Israel from South Lebanon

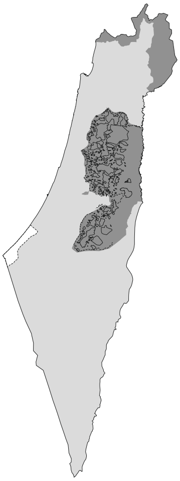




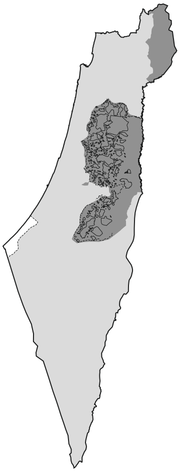
2002
Internal borders are redefined with the plans for the Wall in the West Bank



2005
Internal borders are defined with the disengagement from the Gaza Strip and the continued construction of the Wall



2006
International borders are defined with the invasion of the South Lebanon



2010

— Border showing the extent of Israel according to year

┄ The Wall (planned and constructed) and areas A and B

⬜ Green Line, or 1967 territory of the state of Israel

▨ Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards

→ 47, 88, 89, 183, 443, 445-451, 457

CHAPTER 2 THE WALL

A solid but shifting barrier separates the population of the land: one side is Palestinian, the other Israeli.

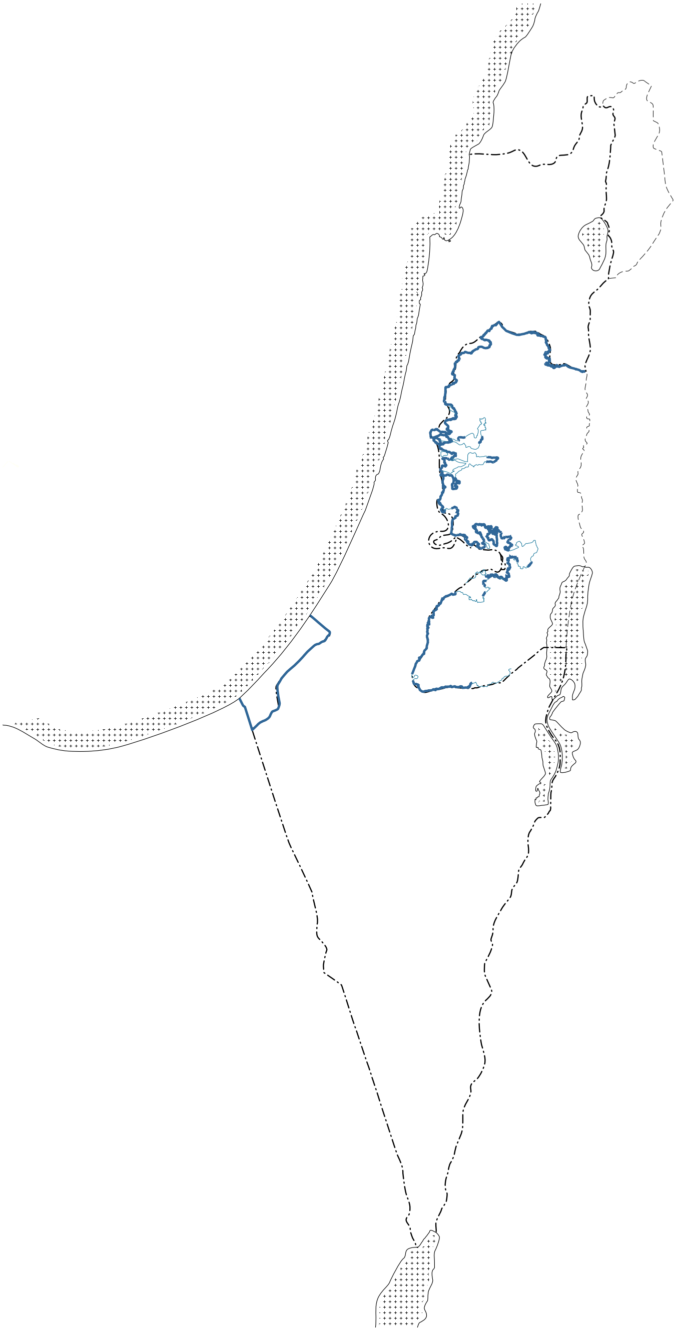
The Wall was first planned in the 1970s, after the Six-Day War of 1967, when Israel conquered the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, with their dense Palestinian populations.

Along with the Wall, Israeli settlements, parks and roads were inserted, in a parallel process of appropriation.

Now the straight edges of the Green Line are blurred, as the Wall goes deep into the Occupied Territories with its concrete expanses, barbed wire, control towers, fixed and ‘surprise’ checkpoints, earthworks, military bases, patrol units and surveillance systems.

This chapter tracks the continuing impact of the Wall on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

THE OUTLINE OF THE WALL IN RELATION TO THE GREEN LINE AND THE STATE BORDERS



-·- Green Line[1]

- - - Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards

━ The Wall: constructed

─ The Wall: planned

West Bank Wall

Wall Length
790 km

Green Line Length
380 km

34 Checkpoints

3 Main Terminals

9 Commercial Terminals

22 Cars Terminals

When completed, the Wall will de facto annex some 46% of the West Bank

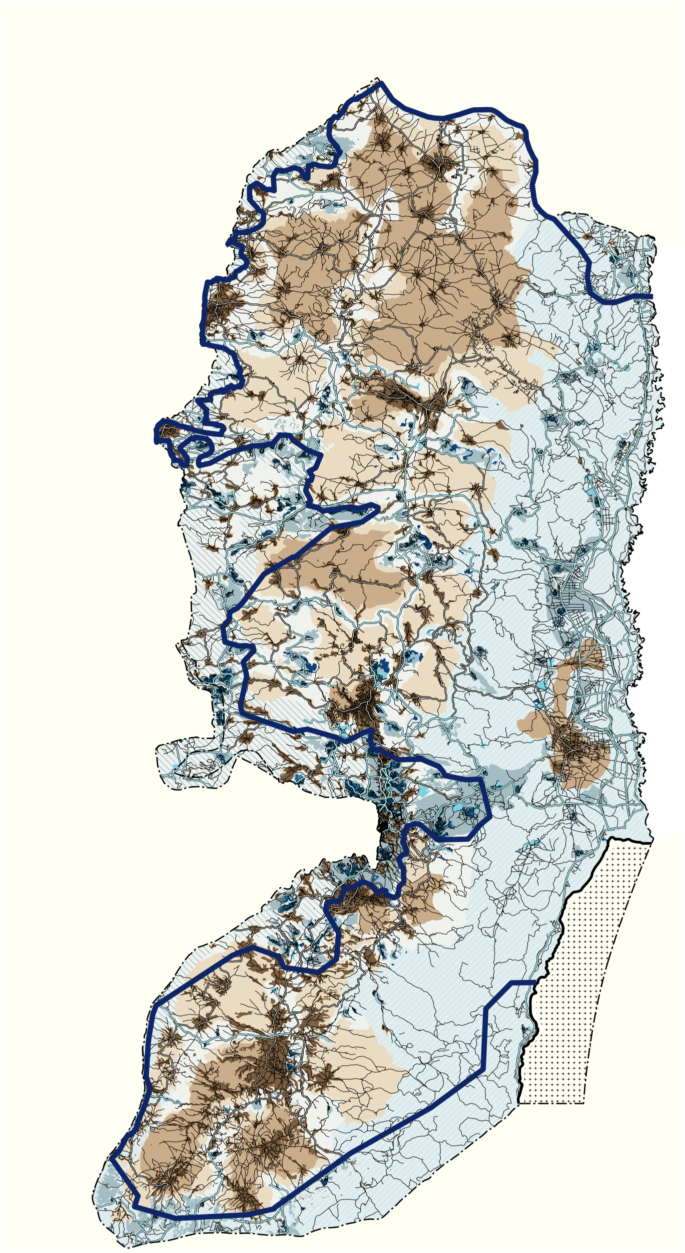
0 25km

→ 40, 45, 324, 331, 335, 346-351, 355[1], 367, 376, 384, 389, 390-392, 397-433, 442-451, 456

WALL PLANS 2002

Plans approved by the Israeli government on 23.06.2002

- Green Line[1]
- The Wall: planned
- Main road
- Road
- Road: prohibited and restricted Palestinian use
- Area with shared control: Palestinian civic control and Israeli security control
- Palestinian area, under Palestinian control
- Palestinian built area, under Palestinian control
- Jerusalem old city area
- Israeli controlled land
- Israeli municipal area
- Israeli settlement built area
- Israeli outpost
- Israeli military base
- Military controlled area
- Land west of the Wall

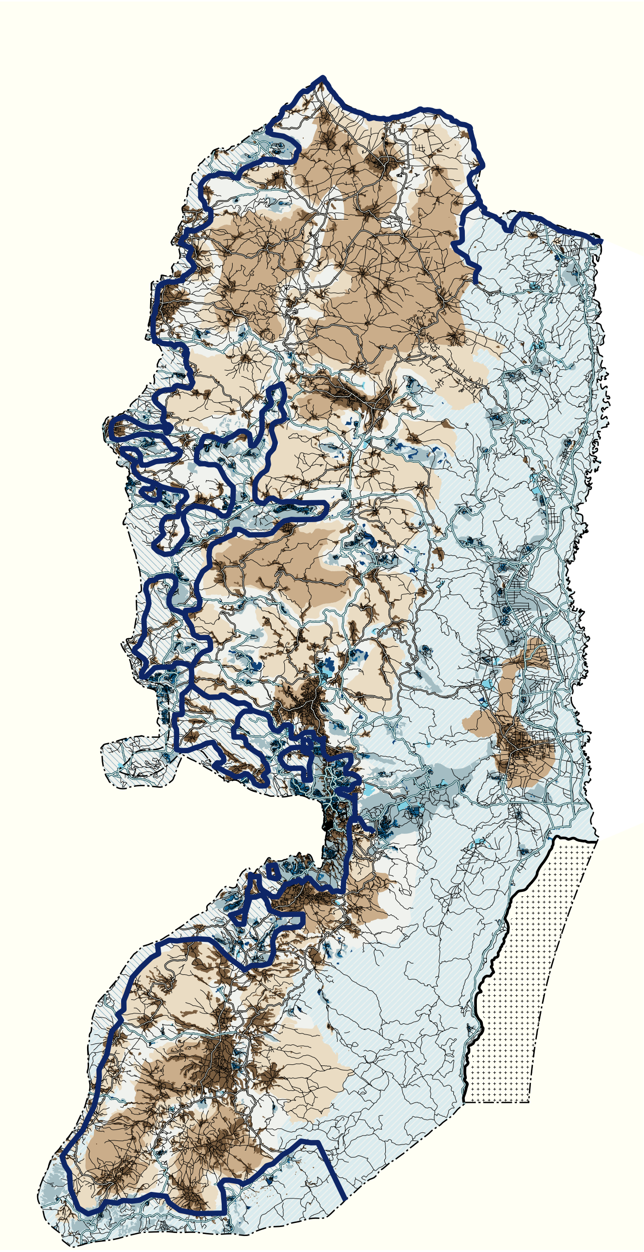


0 10km

→ 52, 355[1], 390, 392, 402, 408, 409, 411, 459, 465

WALL PLANS 2003

Plans approved by the Israeli government on 01.10.2003



-·- Green Line[1]

▬ The Wall: planned

▬ Main road

— Road

— Road: prohibited and restricted Palestinian use

■ Area with shared control: Palestinian civic control and Israeli security control

■ Palestinian area, under Palestinian control

■ Palestinian built area, under Palestinian control

■ Jerusalem old city area

■ Israeli controlled land

■ Israeli municipal area

■ Israeli settlement built area

■ Israeli outpost

■ Israeli military base

▨ Military controlled area

▨ Land west of the Wall

0 10km

→ 53, 355[1], 390, 392, 402, 408, 409, 411, 459, 465

WALL PLANS 2005

Plans approved by the Israeli government on 02.26.2005

-·- Green Line[1]

━ The Wall: planned

— Main road

— Road

— Road: prohibited and restricted Palestinian use

■ Area with shared control: Palestinian civic control and Israeli security control

■ Palestinian area, under Palestinian control

■ Palestinian built area, under Palestinian control

■ Jerusalem old city area

□ Israeli-controlled land

■ Israeli municipal area

■ Israeli settlement built area

■ Israeli outpost

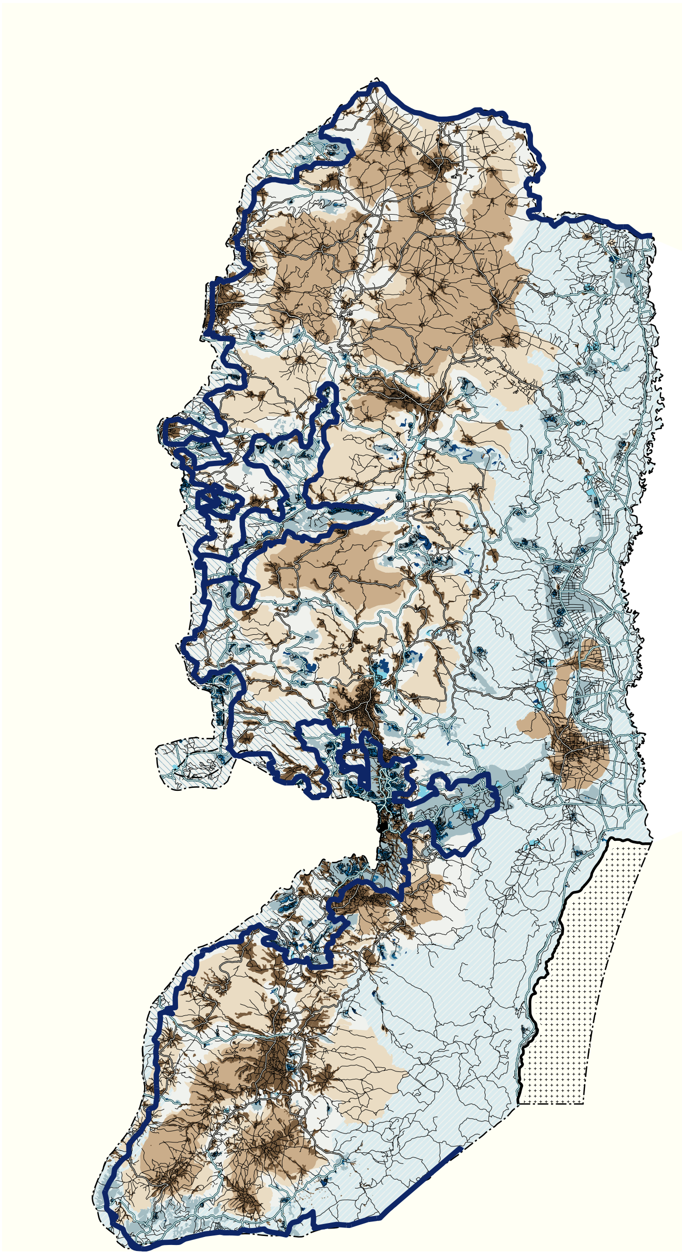
■ Israeli military base

▨ Military controlled area

▨ Land west of the Wall

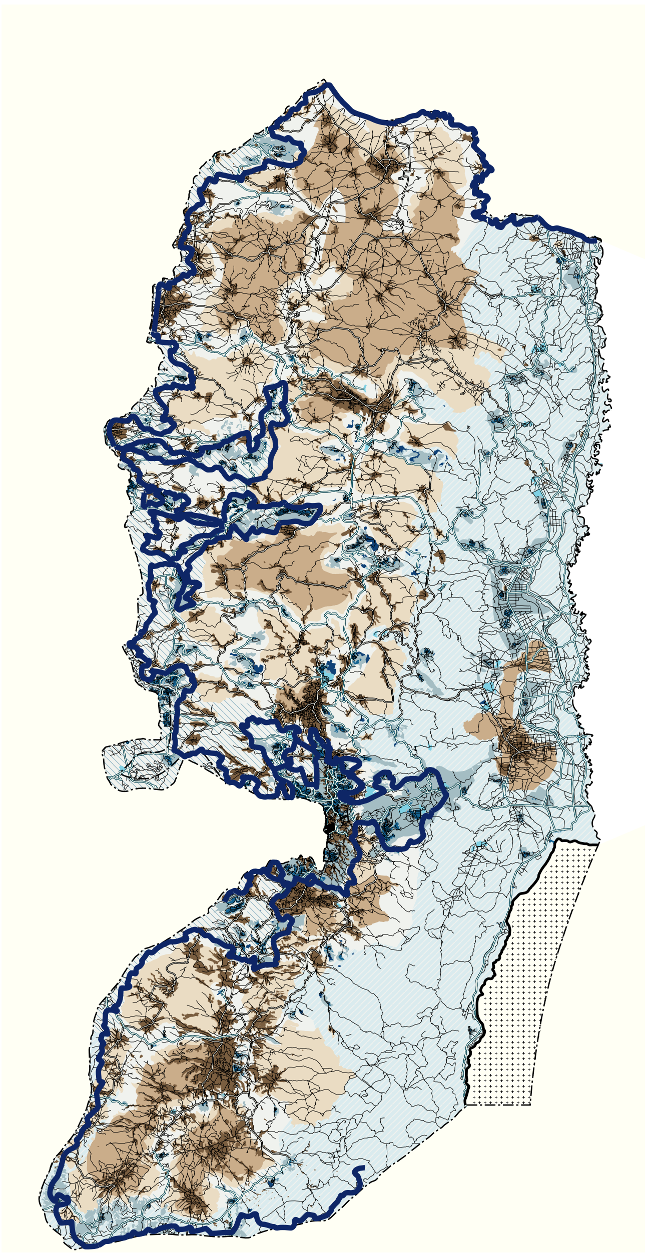
0 10km

→ 54, 355[1], 390, 392, 402, 408, 411, 459, 465



WALL PLANS 2006

Plans approved by the Israeli government on 30.04.2006


Green Line[1]
The Wall: planned
Main road
Road
Road: prohibited and restricted Palestinian use
Area with shared control: Palestinian civic control and Israeli security control
Palestinian area, under Palestinian control
Palestinian built area, under Palestinian control
Jerusalem old city area
Israeli-controlled land
Israeli municipal area
Israeli settlement built area
Israeli outpost
Israeli military base
Military controlled area
Land west of the Wall
0
10km

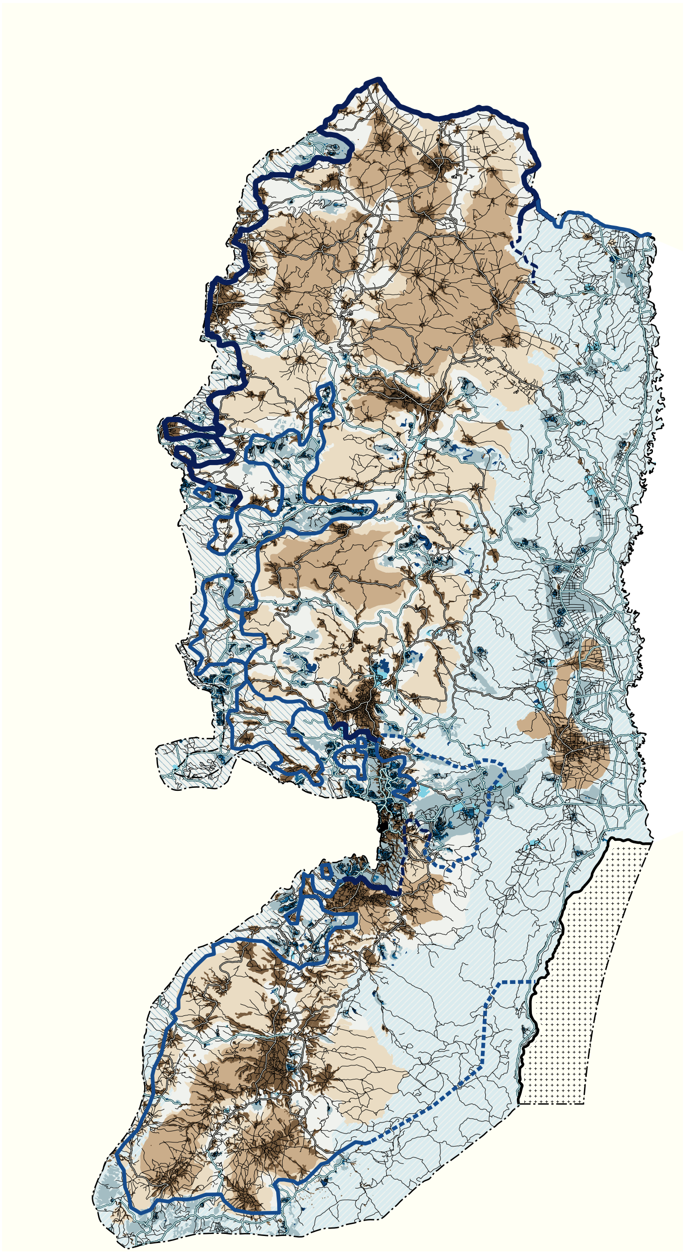
→ 55, 355[1], 390, 392, 402, 408, 411, 459, 465

WALL IMPLEMENTATION 2003

Based on plans approved by the Israeli government on 23.06.2002

- —·— Green Line[1]
- ━ The Wall: constructed[2]
- ╍ The Wall: under construction[3]
- ━ The Wall: approved
- ┅ The Wall: to be approved
- — Main road
- — Road
- — Road: prohibited and restricted Palestinian use[4]
- ■ Area with shared control: Palestinian civic control and Israeli security control
- ■ Palestinian area, under Palestinian control
- ■ Palestinian built area, under Palestinian control
- ■ Jerusalem old city area
- ■ Israeli-controlled land
- ■ Israeli municipal area
- ■ Israeli settlement built area[5]
- ■ Israeli outpost[6]
- ■ Israeli military base
- ▨ Military controlled area
- ▨ Land west of the Wall

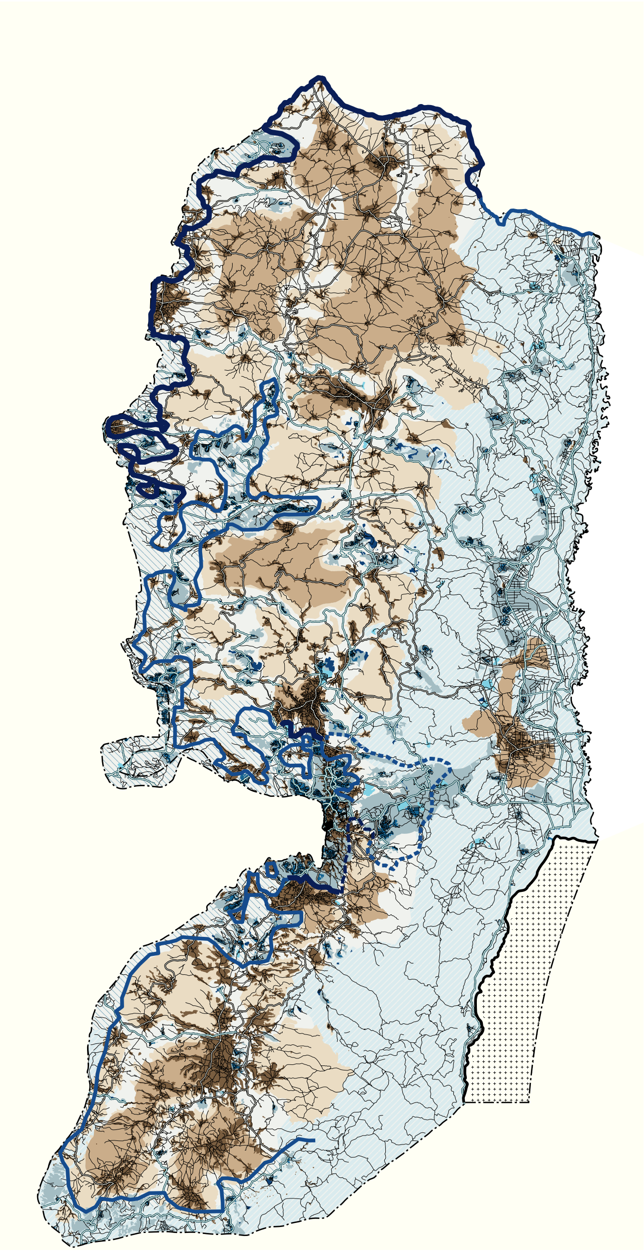
0 10km



→ 48, 172[5], 175[6], 355[1], 409, 410, 412-413[4], 418-429[2], 431[3]

WALL IMPLEMENTATION 2004

Based on plans approved by the Israeli government on 01.10.2003



- -·- Green Line[1]
- ━ The Wall: constructed[2]
- ╍ The Wall: under construction[3]
- ━ The Wall: approved
- ┅ The Wall: to be approved
- ━ Main road
- ─ Road
- ─ Road: prohibited and restricted Palestinian use[4]
- ■ Area with shared control: Palestinian civic control and Israeli security control
- ■ Palestinian area, under Palestinian control
- ■ Palestinian built area, under Palestinian control
- ■ Jerusalem old city area
- ■ Israeli-controlled land
- ■ Israeli municipal area
- ■ Israeli settlement built area[5]
- ■ Israeli outpost[6]
- ■ Israeli military base
- ▨ Military controlled area
- ▨ Land west of the Wall

0 10km

→ 49, 172[5], 175[6], 355[1], 409, 410, 412-413[4], 418-429[2], 431[3]

WALL IMPLEMENTATION 2005

Based on plans approved by the Israeli government on 26.02.2005

-·- Green Line[1]

▬ The Wall: constructed[2]

- - - The Wall: under construction[3]

▬ The Wall: approved

···· The Wall: to be approved

— Main road

— Road

— Road: prohibited and restricted Palestinian use[4]

■ Area with shared control: Palestinian civic control and Israeli security control

■ Palestinian area, under Palestinian control

■ Palestinian built area, under Palestinian control

■ Jerusalem old city area

■ Israeli-controlled land

■ Israeli municipal area

■ Israeli settlement built area[5]

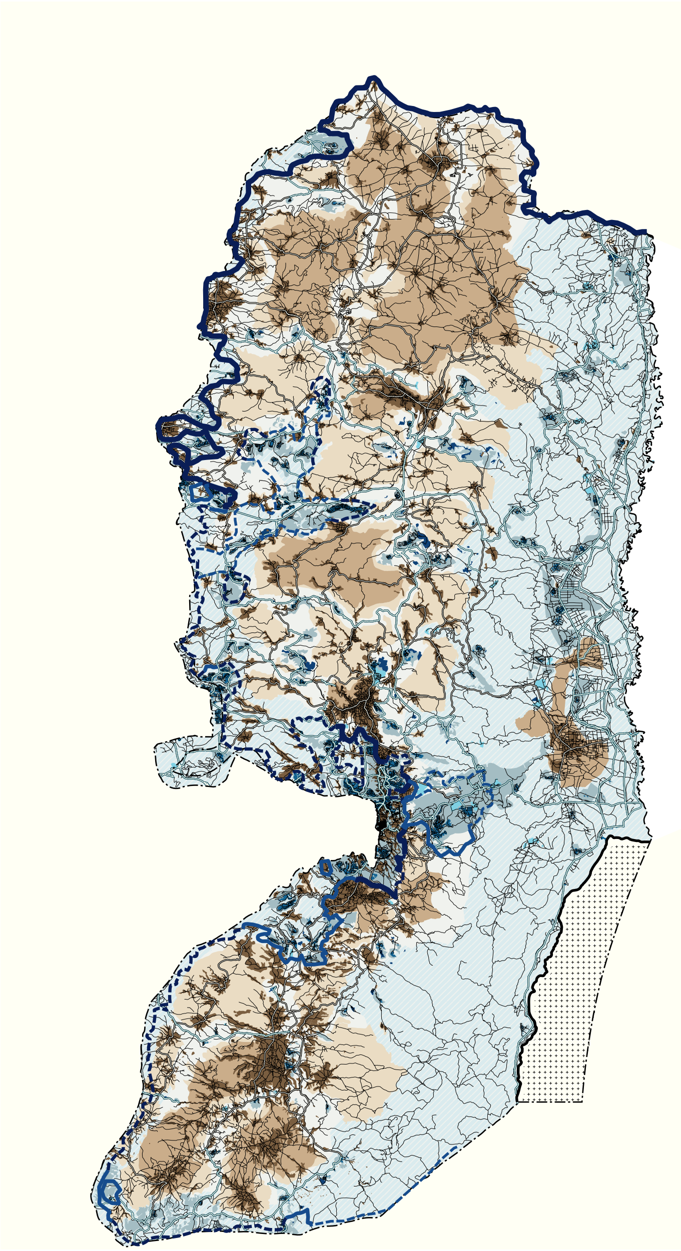
■ Israeli outpost[6]

■ Israeli military base

▨ Military controlled area

▨ Land west of the Wall

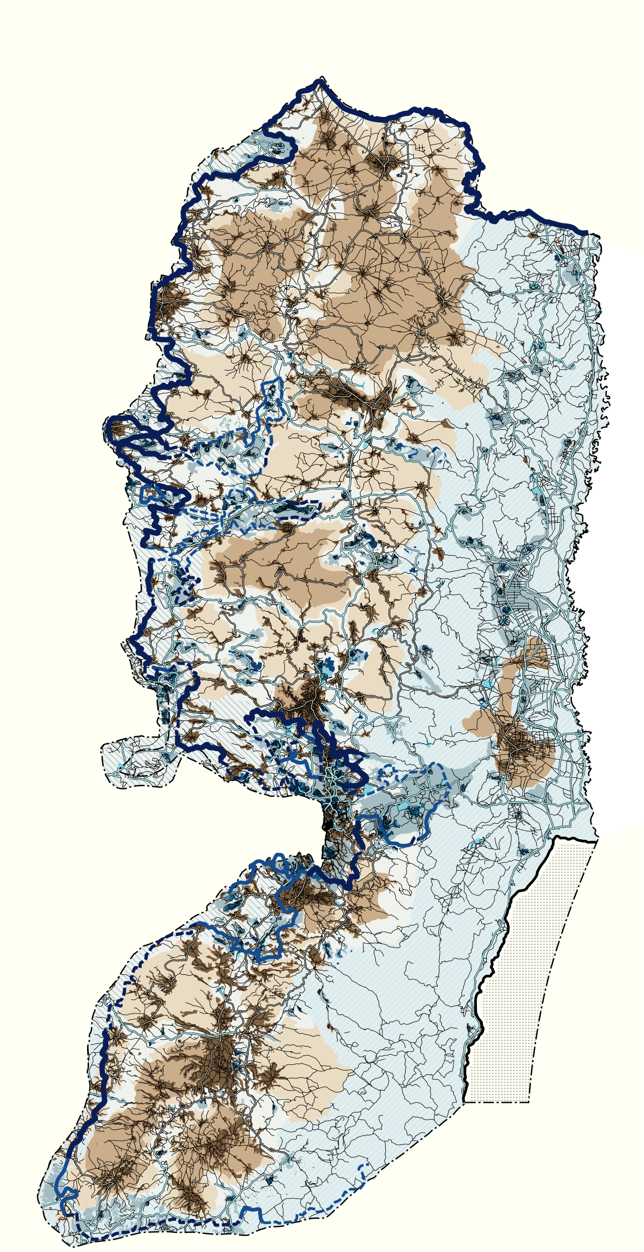
0 10km



→ 50, 172[5], 175[6], 355[1], 409, 410, 412-413[4], 418-429[2], 431[3]

WALL IMPLEMENTATION 2006

Based on plans approved by the Israeli government on 30.04.2006



- -·- Green Line[1]
- ━ The Wall: constructed[2]
- ╍ The Wall: under construction[3]
- ━ The Wall: approved
- ┅ The Wall: to be approved
- ━ Main road
- ─ Road
- ─ Road: prohibited and restricted Palestinian use[4]
- ■ Area with shared control: Palestinian civic control and Israeli security control
- ■ Palestinian area, under Palestinian control
- ■ Palestinian built area, under Palestinian control
- ■ Jerusalem old city area
- ■ Israeli-controlled land
- ■ Israeli municipal area
- ■ Israeli settlement built area[5]
- ■ Israeli outpost[6]
- ■ Israeli military base
- ▨ Military controlled area
- ▨ Land west of the Wall

0 10km

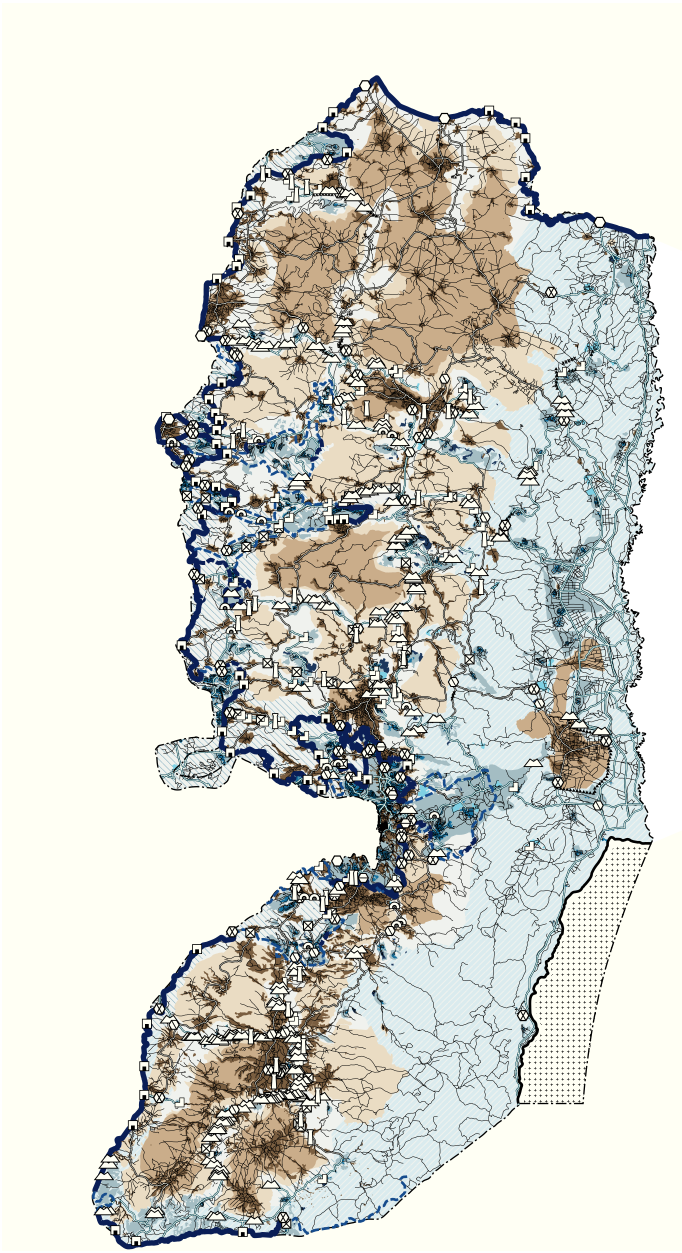
→ 51, 172[5], 175[6], 355[1], 409, 410, 412-413[4], 418-429[2], 431[3]

WEST BANK 2008

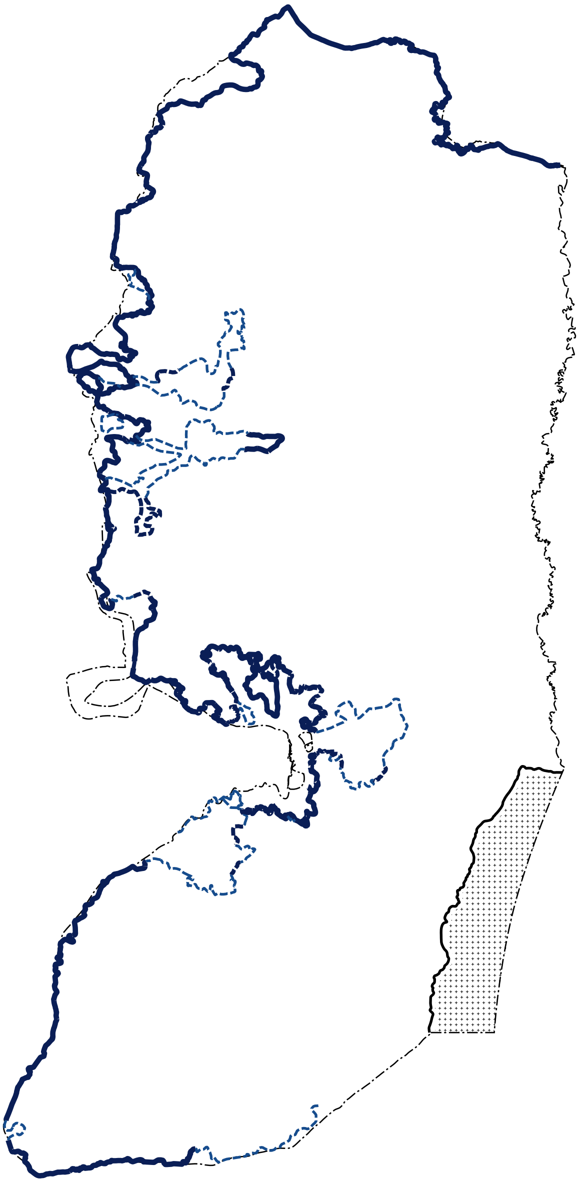
-·- Green Line[1]
━ The Wall: constructed[2]
╍ The Wall: under construction[3]
━ The Wall: approved
╍ The Wall: to be approved
— Main road
— Road
— Road: prohibited and restricted Palestinian use[4]
xxxxxx Earth wall
ıııııı Trench
⊗ Checkpoint
⊖ Partial checkpoint
⦸ Jerusalem checkpoint
⬡ Green Line checkpoint
▣ Wall gate
▯ Observation tower
⊠ Road block
⌐ Road gate
△ Earth mound
◓ Tunnel
■ Palestinian built area
■ Area A
■ Area B
■ Jerusalem old city area
■ Israeli-controlled land
■ Israeli municipal area
■ Israeli settlement built area[5]
■ Israeli outpost[6]
■ Israeli military base
▨ Military controlled area
▨ Land west of the Wall

0 ——— 10km

→ 64, 172[5], 175[6], 355[1], 409, 410, 412-413[4], 418-429[2], 431[3]



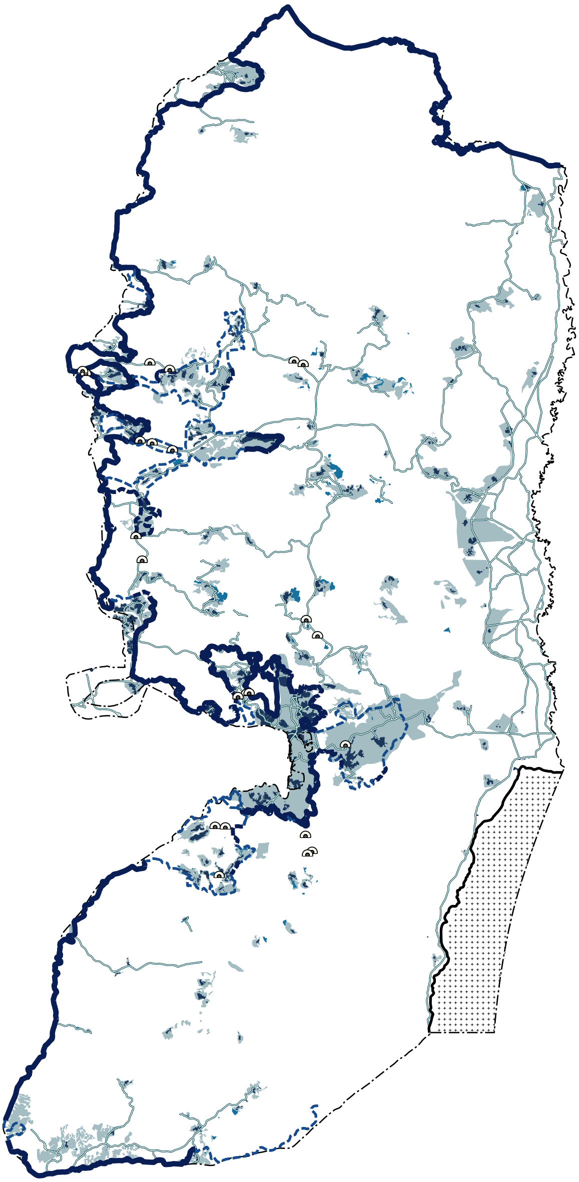
THE WALL IN RELATION TO THE GREEN LINE


Green Line[1]
The Wall: constructed[2]
The Wall: under construction[3]
The Wall: to be approved
0 10km

→ 355[1], 409, 410, 418-429[2], 431[3]

WEST BANK, CIVILIAN OCCUPATION

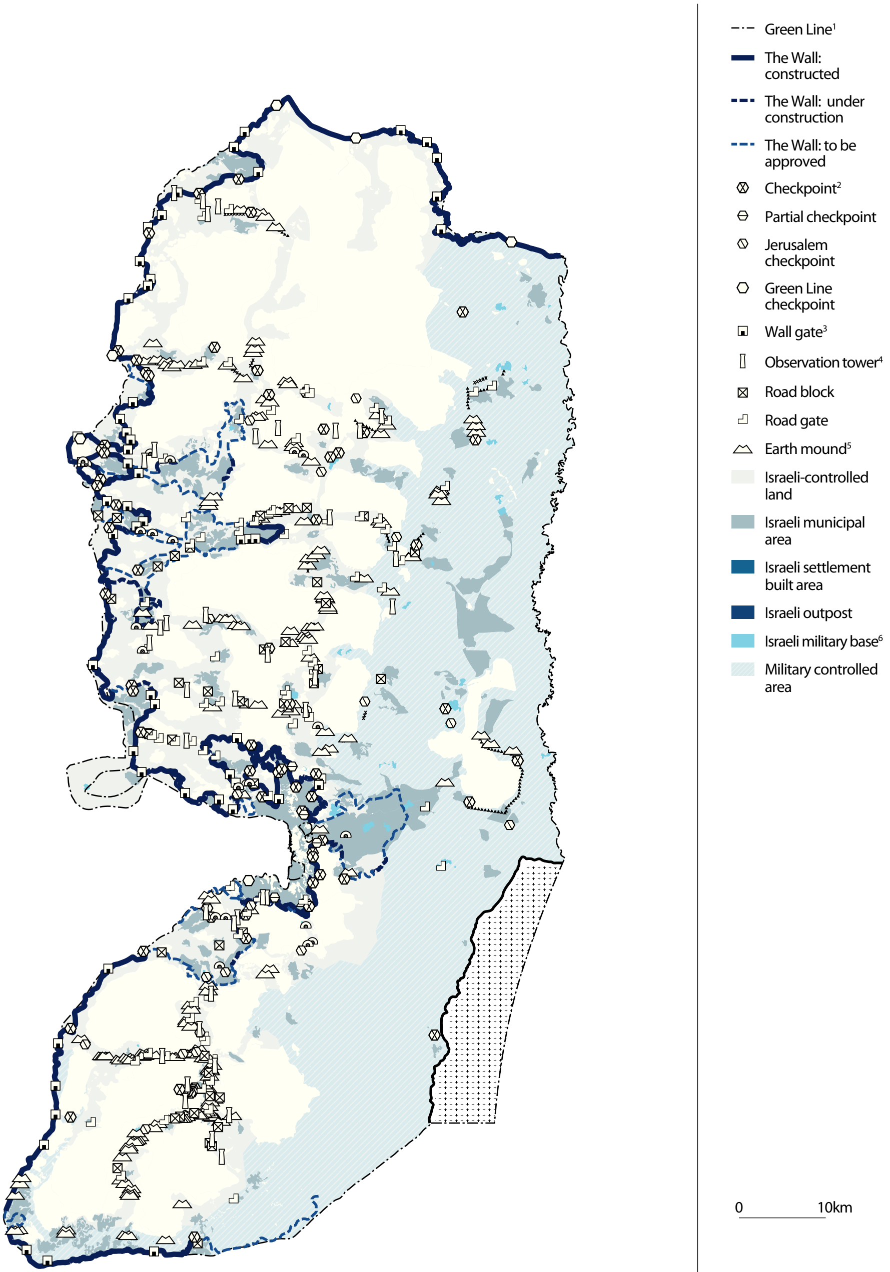
- -·- Green Line[1]
- ▬ The Wall: constructed[2]
- ▬ ▬ The Wall: under construction[3]
- - - The Wall: to be approved
- — Road: prohibited and restricted Palestinian use[4]
- ◓ Tunnel[5]
- ▨ Israeli municipal area
- ■ Israeli settlement built area[6]
- ■ Israeli outpost[7]



0 10km

→ 89, 172[7], 175[6], 355[1], 409, 410, 412-413[4,5], 418-429[2], 431[3]

WEST BANK, MILITARY OCCUPATION

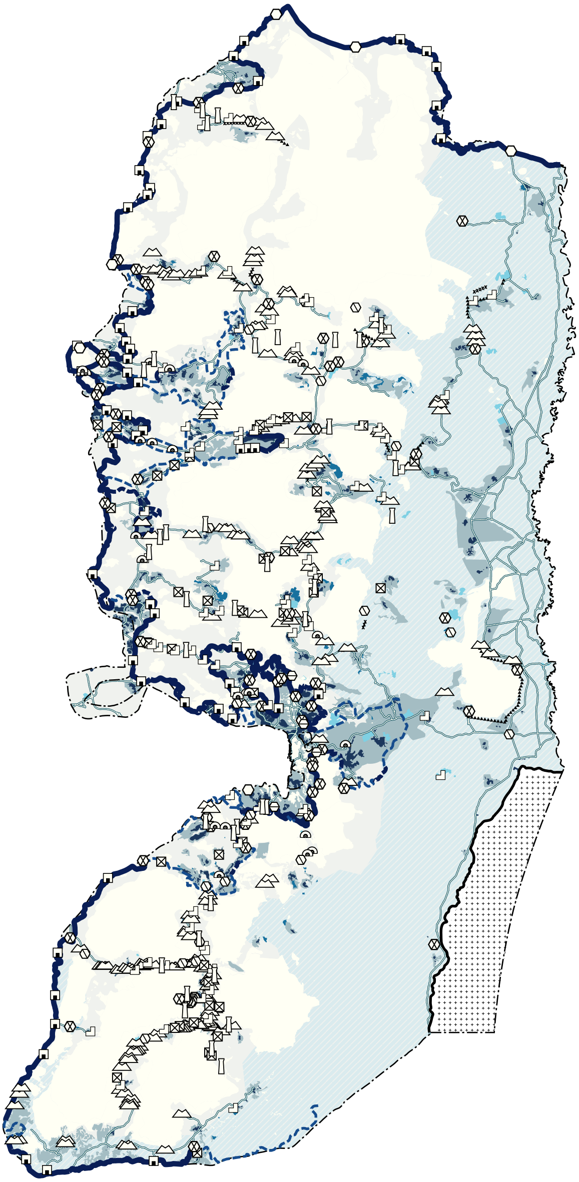

Green Line[1]
The Wall: constructed
The Wall: under construction
The Wall: to be approved
Checkpoint[2]
Partial checkpoint
Jerusalem checkpoint
Green Line checkpoint
Wall gate[3]
Observation tower[4]
Road block
Road gate
Earth mound[5]
Israeli-controlled land
Israeli municipal area
Israeli settlement built area
Israeli outpost
Israeli military base[6]
Military controlled area
0
10km

→ 355[1], 410[3], 414[4], 416[6], 420[2], 422[5], 426[2], 428[3], 447-449

WEST BANK, MILITARY AND CIVILIAN OCCUPATION

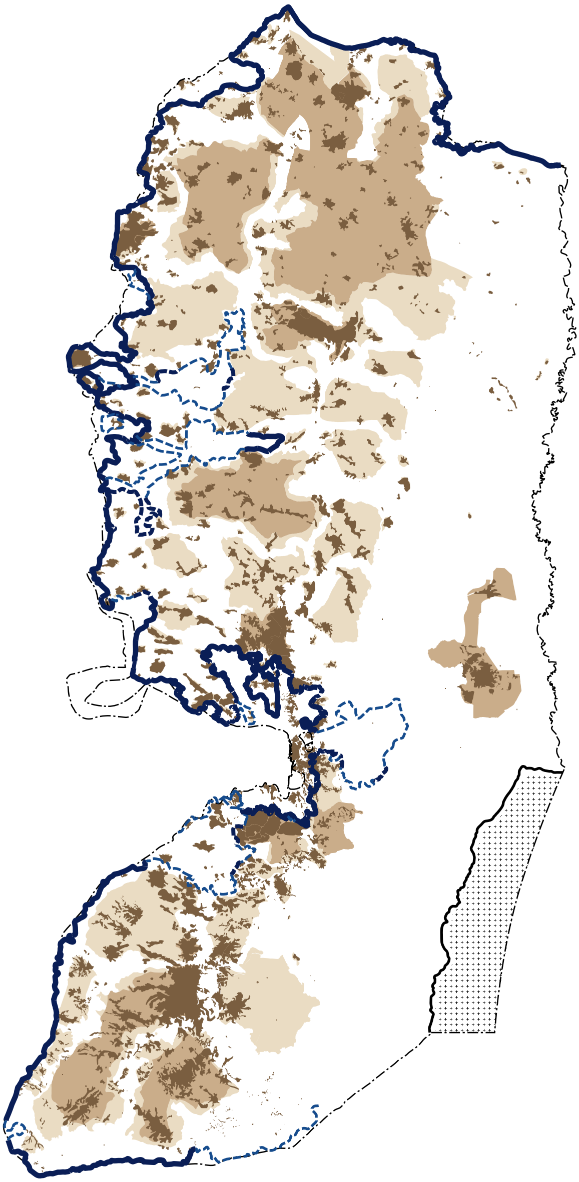
- -·- Green Line[1]
- ▬ The Wall: constructed[2]
- - - The Wall: under construction[3]
- - - The Wall: to be approved
- ― Road: prohibited and restricted Palestinian use[4]
- ⊗ Checkpoint[5]
- ⊖ Partial checkpoint
- ⦸ Jerusalem checkpoint
- ⬡ Green Line checkpoint
- ▣ Wall gate[6]
- ▯ Observation tower
- ⊠ Road block
- ⌐ Road gate
- △ Earth mound[7]
- ◒ Tunnel
- ▨ Israeli-controlled land
- ▨ Israeli municipal area
- ■ Israeli settlement built area[6]
- ■ Israeli outpost[7]
- ■ Israeli military base[8]
- ▨ Military controlled area

0 10km



→ 172[7], 175[6], 355[1], 413[4], 416[8], 418-429[2], 420[5], 422[7], 431[3], 426[5], 428[6]

WEST BANK, PALESTINIAN ENCLAVES



-·- Green Line[1]

▬ The Wall: constructed[2]

--- The Wall: under construction[3]

--- The Wall: to be approved

■ Palestinian built area[4]

■ Area A

□ Area B

→ 355[1], 418-429[2], 431[3], 161[4]

WEST BANK, ISRAELI MOVEMENT

-·- Green Line[1]

▬ The Wall: constructed[2]

--- The Wall: under construction[3]

--- The Wall: to be approved

— Main road

— Road: prohibited and restricted Palestinian use[4]

▣ Wall gate[5]

◓ Tunnel[6]

⬜ Israeli-controlled land

▨ Israeli municipal area

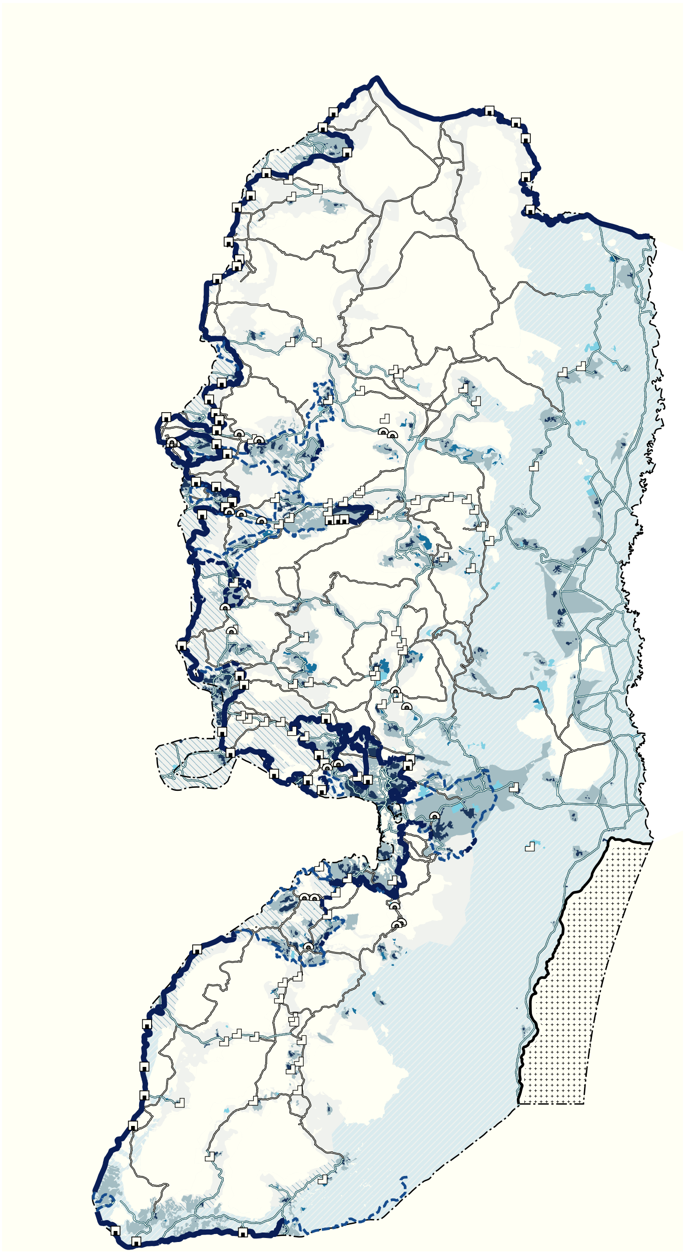
🟦 Israeli settlement built area[7]

■ Israeli outpost[8]

▨ Israeli military base

▨ Military controlled area

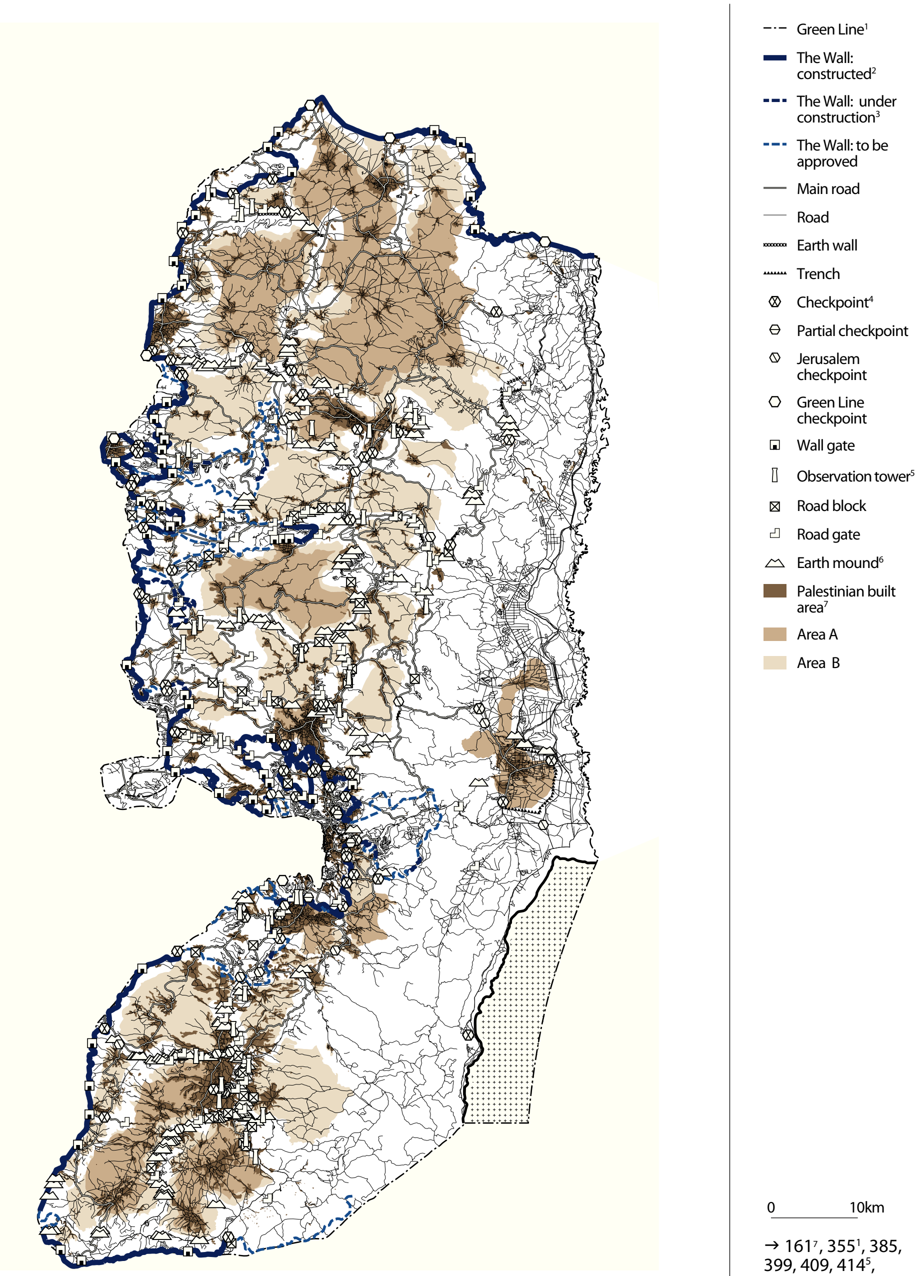
▧ Land west of the Wall



0 10km

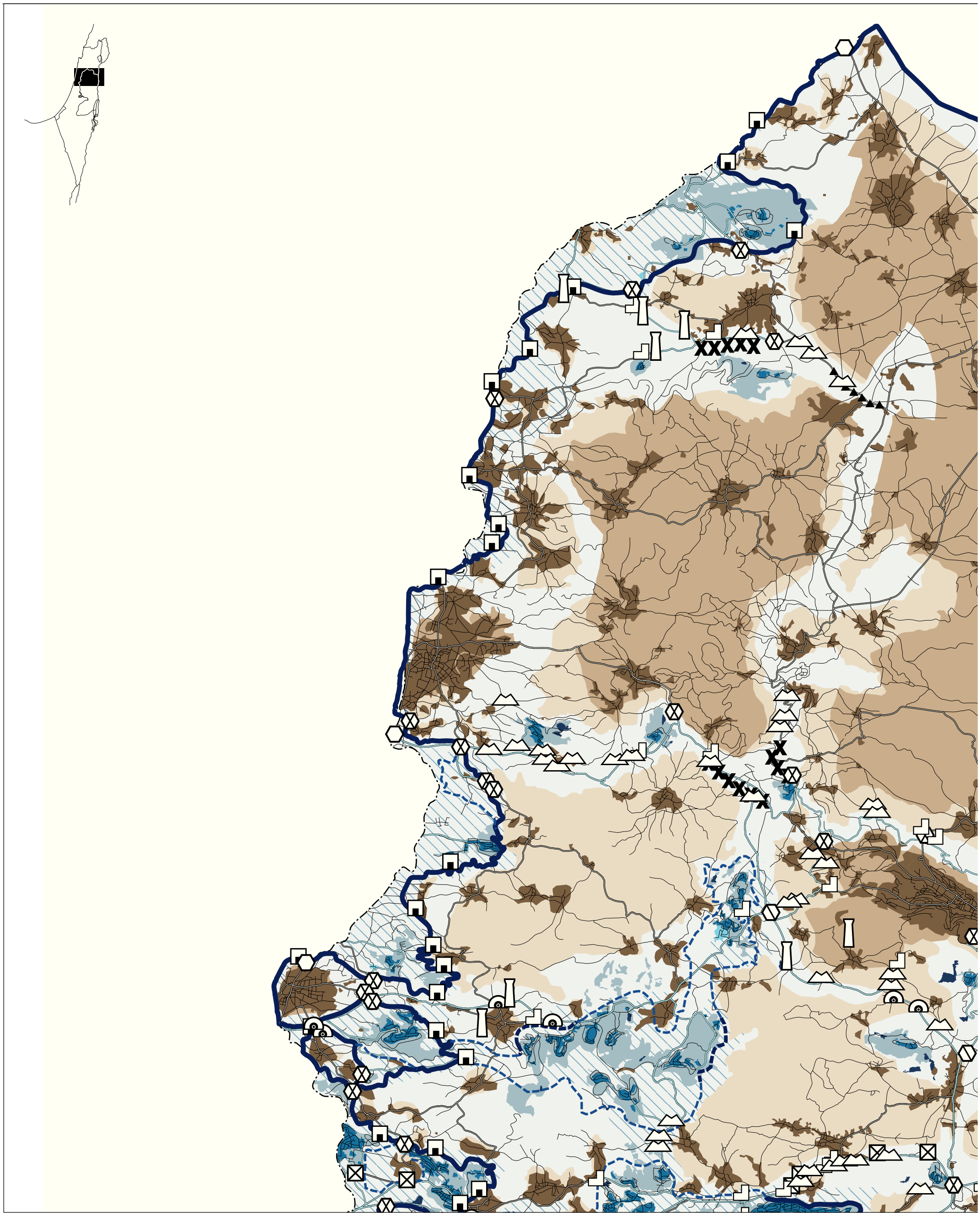
→ 172[8], 175[7], 355[1], 405, 410, 412-413[4,6], 418-429[2], 428[5], 431[3]

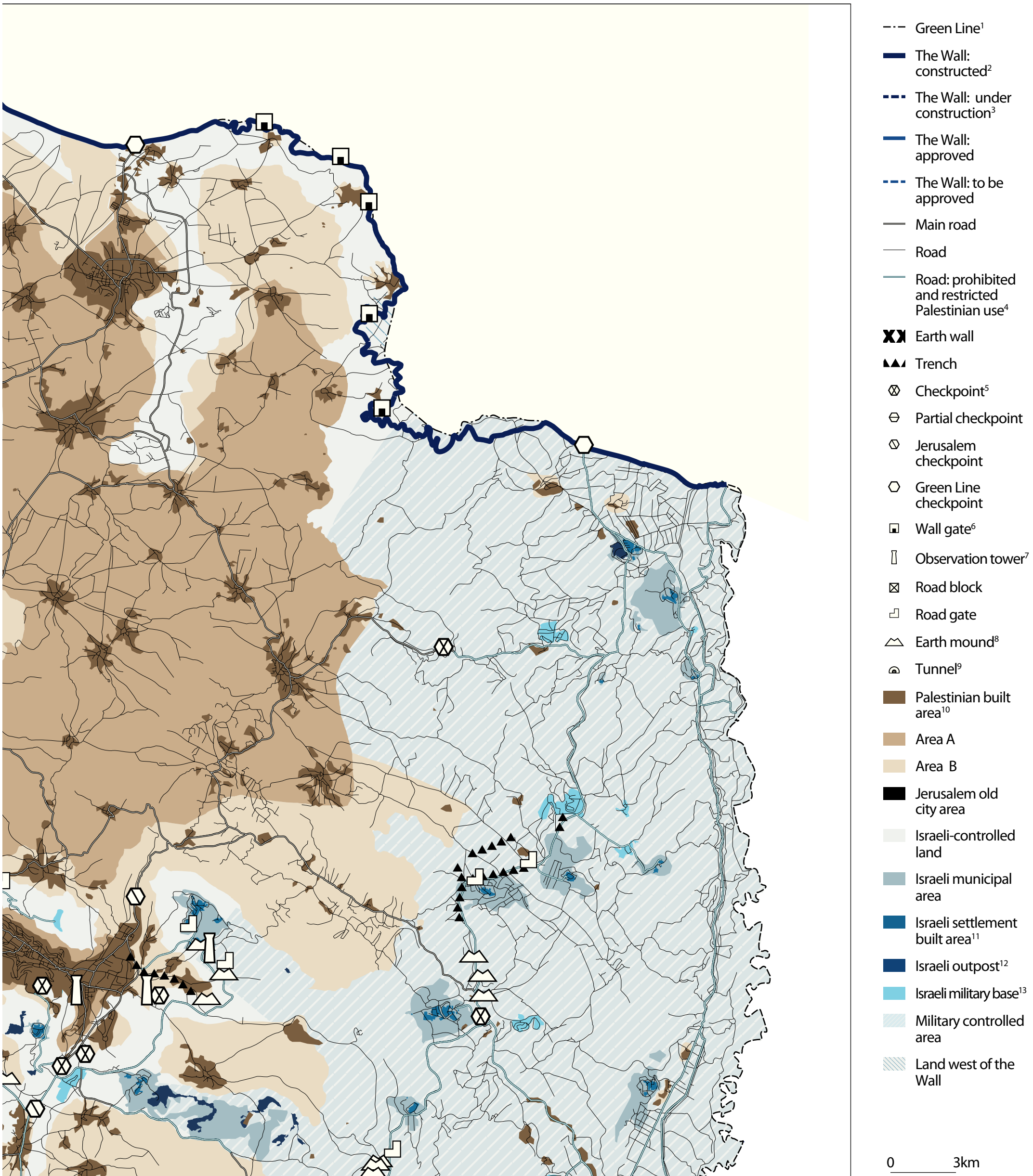
WEST BANK, PALESTINIAN MOVEMENT


Green Line[1]
The Wall: constructed[2]
The Wall: under construction[3]
The Wall: to be approved
Main road
Road
Earth wall
Trench
Checkpoint[4]
Partial checkpoint
Jerusalem checkpoint
Green Line checkpoint
Wall gate
Observation tower[5]
Road block
Road gate
Earth mound[6]
Palestinian built area[7]
Area A
Area B
0
10km

→ 161[7], 355[1], 385, 399, 409, 414[5], 418-429[2], 420[4], 422[6], 426[4], 431[3], 448, 449

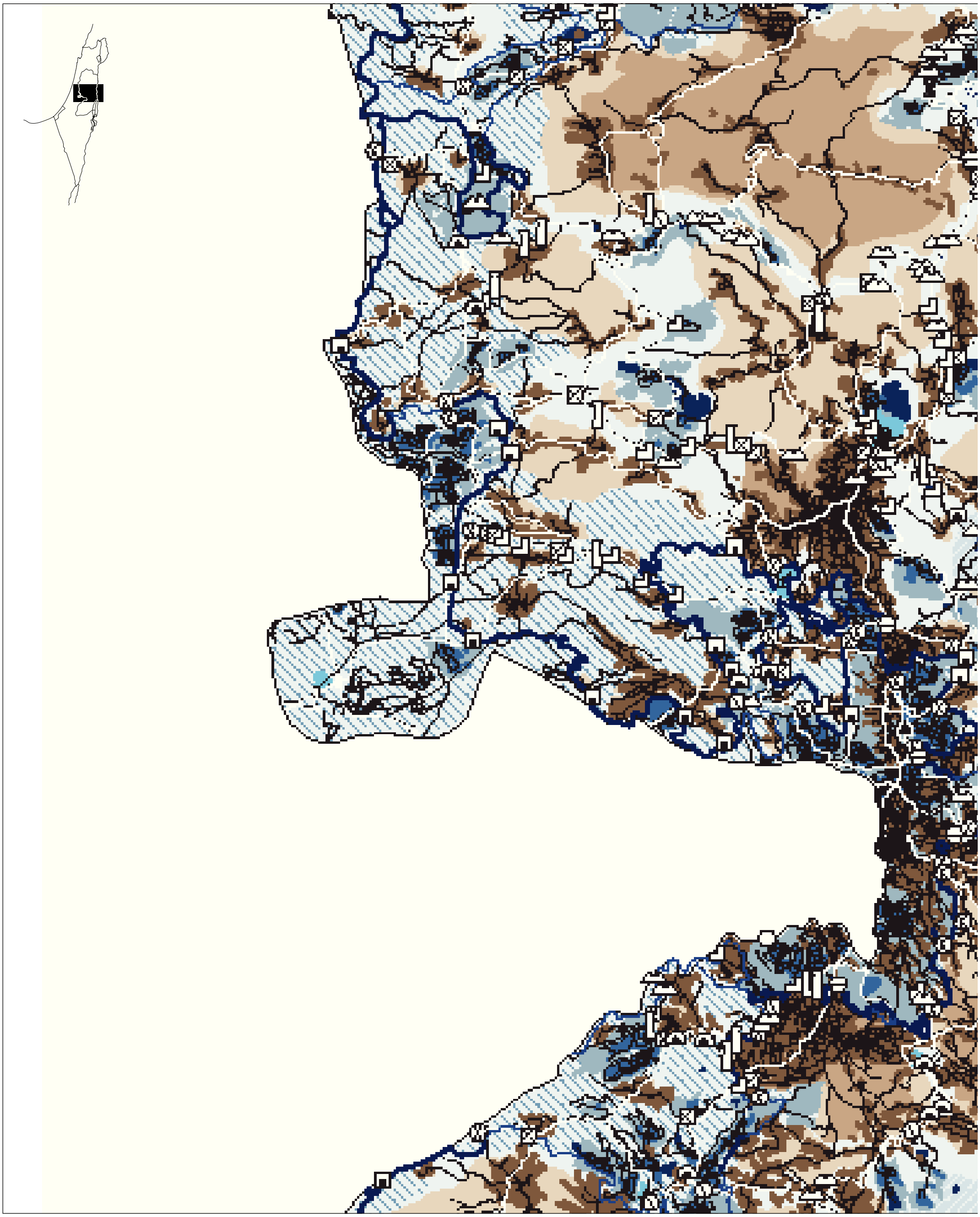
WEST BANK [1/3]

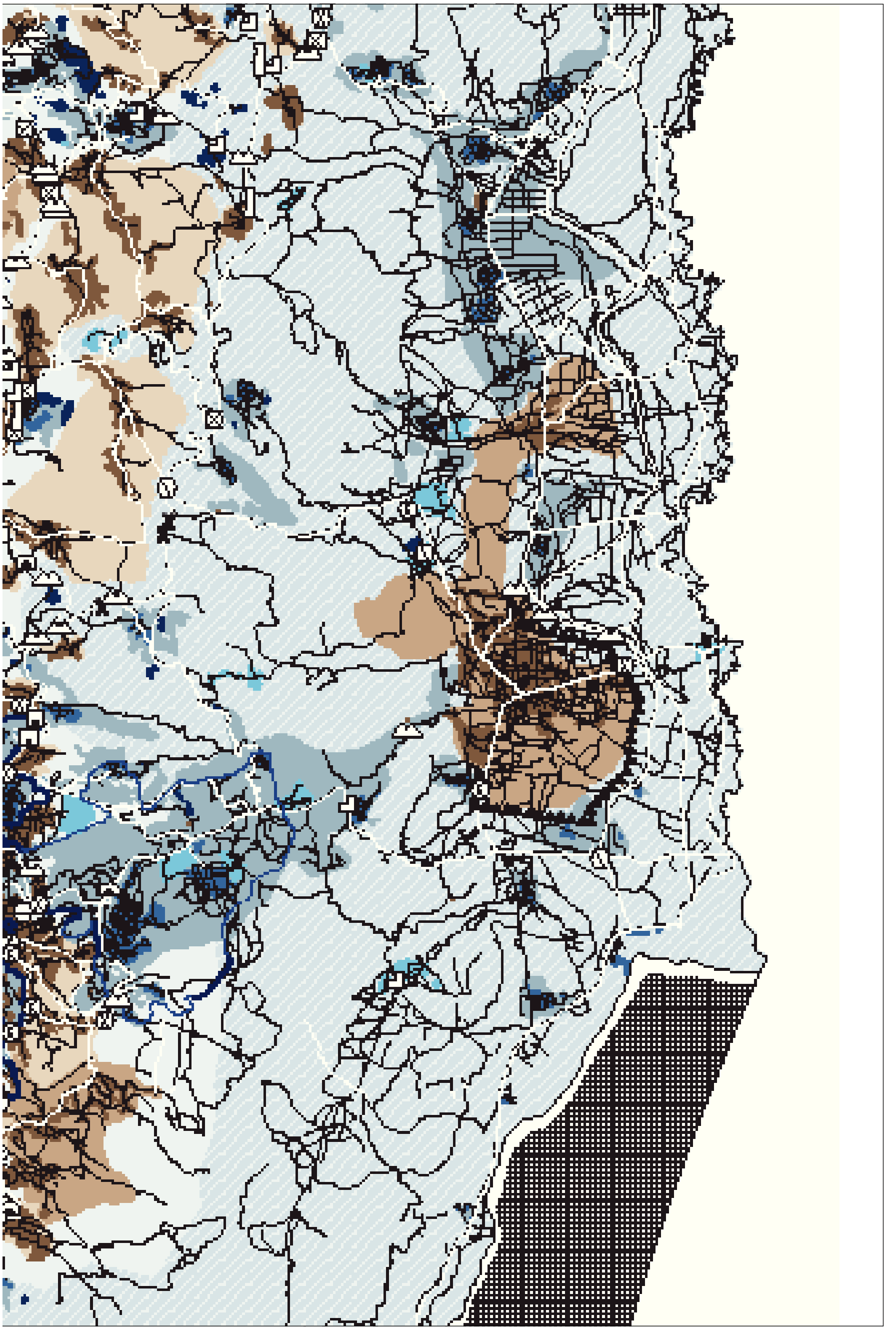



Green Line[1]
The Wall: constructed[2]
The Wall: under construction[3]
The Wall: approved
The Wall: to be approved
Main road
Road
Road: prohibited and restricted Palestinian use[4]
Earth wall
Trench
Checkpoint[5]
Partial checkpoint
Jerusalem checkpoint
Green Line checkpoint
Wall gate[6]
Observation tower[7]
Road block
Road gate
Earth mound[8]
Tunnel[9]
Palestinian built area[10]
Area A
Area B
Jerusalem old city area
Israeli-controlled land
Israeli municipal area
Israeli settlement built area[11]
Israeli outpost[12]
Israeli military base[13]
Military controlled area
Land west of the Wall
0
3km

→ 172[12], 175[11], 355[1], 418-429[2], 431[3], 413[4,9], 414[7], 416[13], 420[5], 422[8], 426[5], 428[6], 461[10]

WEST BANK [2/3]





-·- Green Line[1]

▬ The Wall: constructed[2]

--- The Wall: under construction[3]

▬ The Wall: approved

--- The Wall: to be approved

— Main road

— Road

— Road: prohibited and restricted Palestinian use[4]

XX Earth wall

▲▲ Trench

⊗ Checkpoint[5]

⊖ Partial checkpoint

⊘ Jerusalem checkpoint

⬡ Green Line checkpoint

▣ Wall gate[6]

▯ Observation tower[7]

⊠ Road block

⏋ Road gate

△ Earth mound[8]

◓ Tunnel[9]

■ Palestinian built area[10]

■ Area A

■ Area B

■ Jerusalem old city area

■ Israeli-controlled land

■ Israeli municipal area

■ Israeli settlement built area[11]

■ Israeli outpost[12]

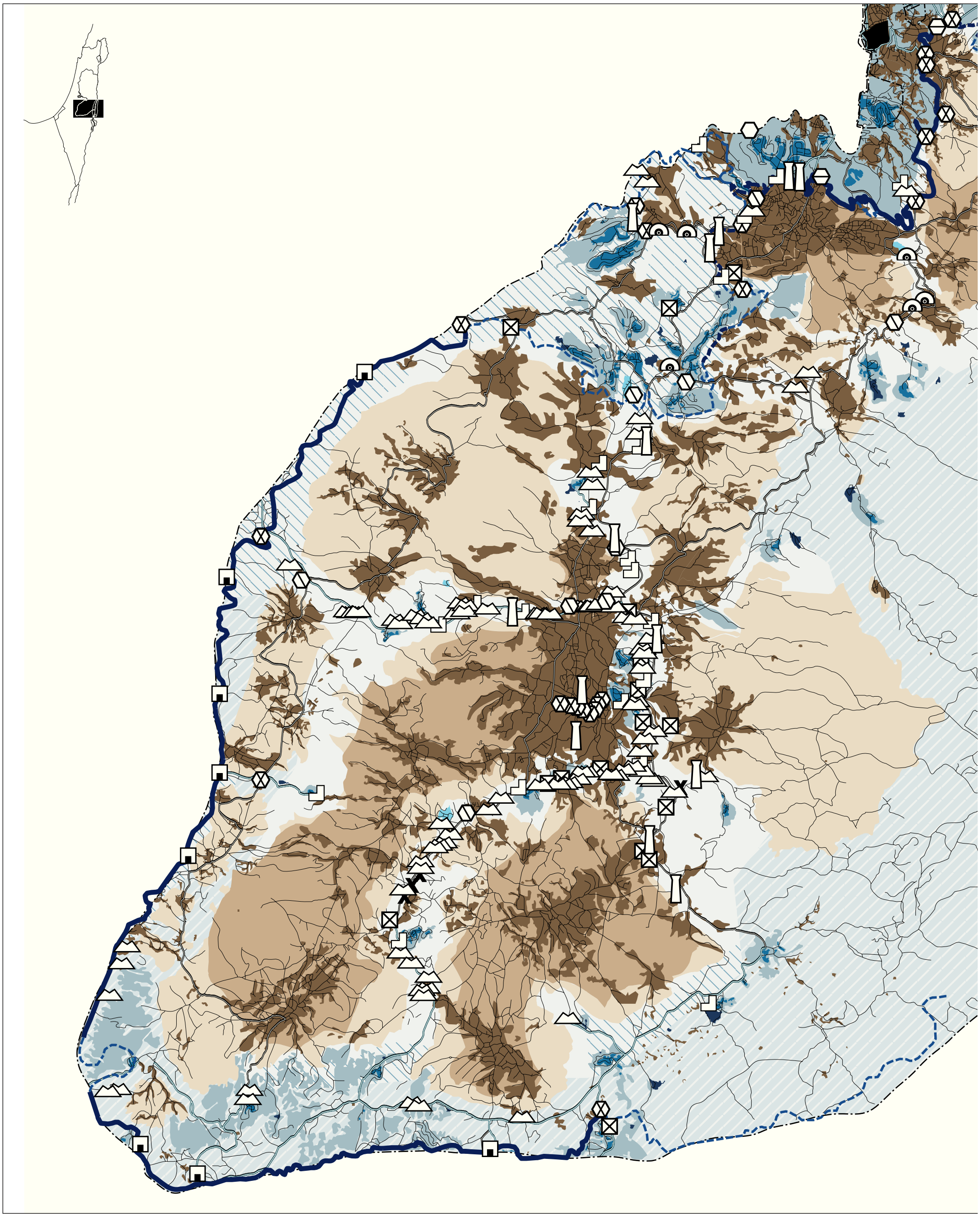
■ Israeli military base[13]

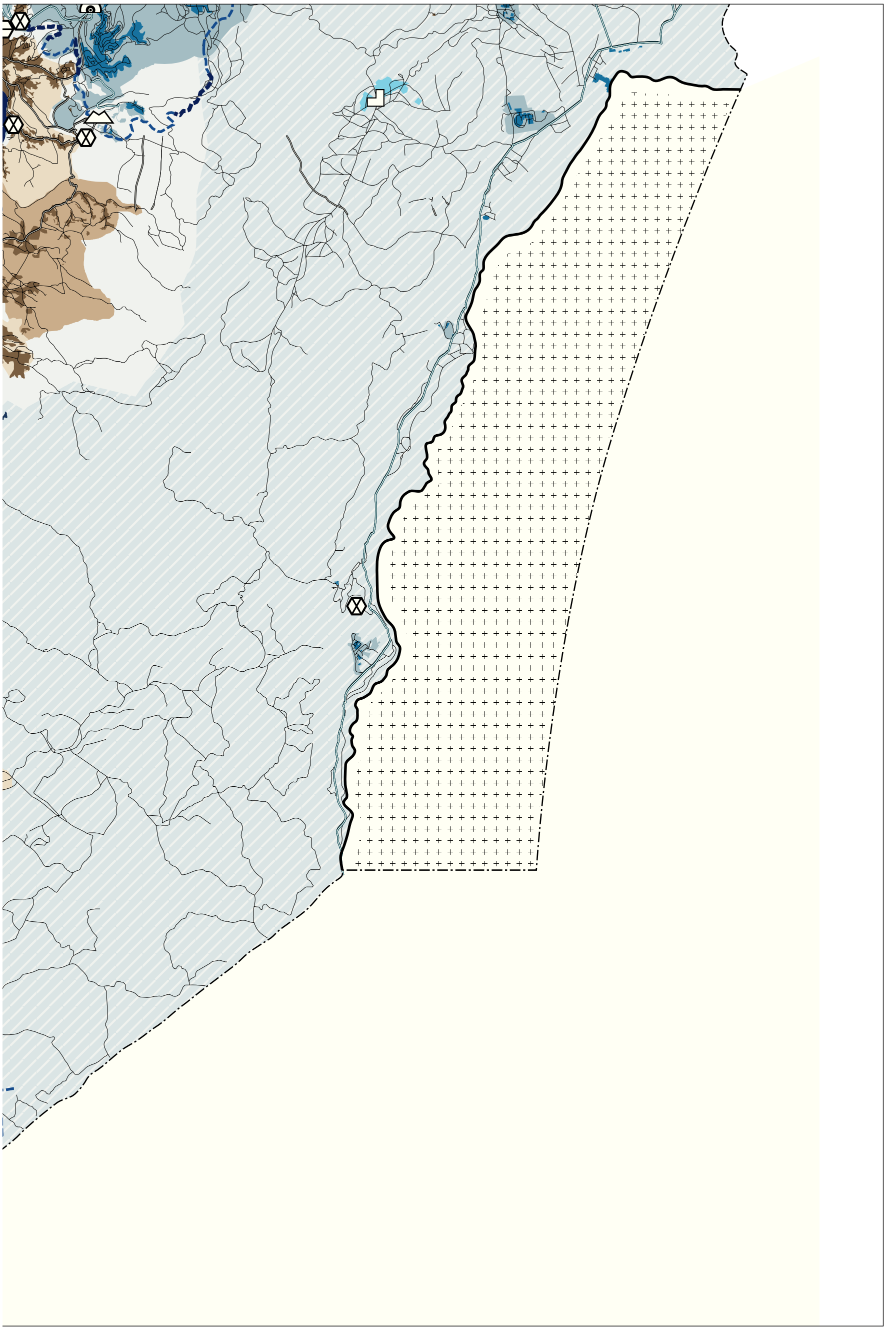
▨ Military controlled area

▨ Land west of the Wall

0 3km

→ 172[12], 175[11], 355[1], 418-429[2], 431[3], 413[4,9], 414[7], 416[13], 420[5], 422[8], 426[5], 428[6], 461[10]





- -·- Green Line[1]
- ▬ The Wall: constructed[2]
- ╍ The Wall: under construction[3]
- ▬ The Wall: approved
- ╍ The Wall: to be approved
- ▬ Main road
- — Road
- — Road: prohibited and restricted Palestinian use[4]
- ✖ Earth wall
- ▲ Trench
- ⊗ Checkpoint[5]
- ⊖ Partial checkpoint
- ⦸ Jerusalem checkpoint
- ⬡ Green Line checkpoint
- ▣ Wall gate[6]
- ▯ Observation tower[7]
- ⊠ Road block
- ⏌ Road gate
- △ Earth mound[8]
- ◓ Tunnel[9]
- ■ Palestinian built area[10]
- ■ Area A
- ■ Area B
- ■ Jerusalem old city area
- □ Israeli-controlled land
- ■ Israeli municipal area
- ■ Israeli settlement built area[11]
- ■ Israeli outpost[12]
- ■ Israeli military base[13]
- ▨ Military controlled area
- ▨ Land west of the Wall

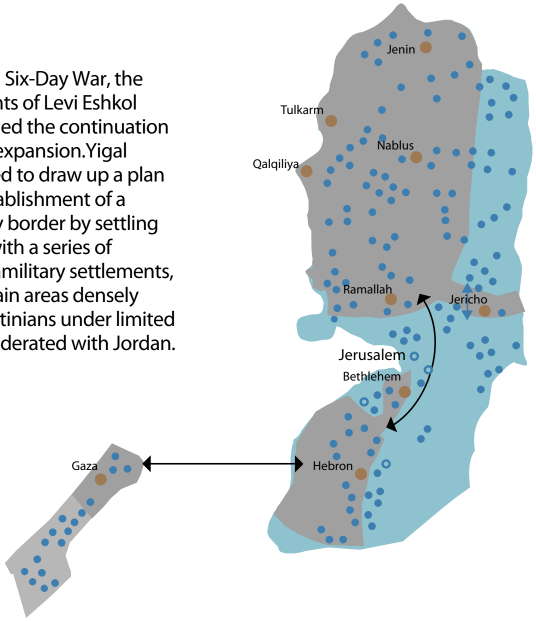
0 3km

→ 172[12], 175[11], 355[1], 418-429[2], 431[3], 413[4,9], 414[7], 416[13], 420[5], 422[8], 426[5], 428[6], 461[10]

PLANS TO OCCUPY AND SETTLE THE WEST BANK

ALLON PLAN,
1976

Following the 1967 Six-Day War, the Labour Governments of Levi Eshkol and Golda Meir urged the continuation of Israeli territorial expansion.Yigal Allon was appointed to draw up a plan advocating the establishment of a permanent security border by settling the Jordan Valley with a series of agricultural and aramilitary settlements, leaving the mountain areas densely populated by Palestinians under limited autonomy or confederated with Jordan.


Jenin
Tulkarm
Nablus
Qalqiliya
Ramallah
Jericho
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Gaza
Hebron

■ Territory which will return to Jordan

▒ Territory which will annex to Egypt

🟦 Territory which will annex to Israel

● Major Arab city

◉ Jewish settlement which will annex to Israel

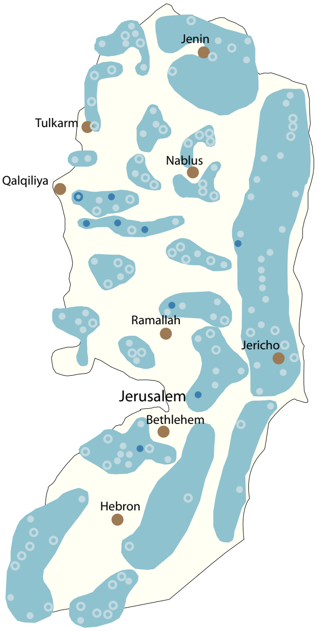
• Jewish settlement built during the 20 years after Allon plan

↔ Israeli connecting road (free access)

↔ Jordanian connecting road (free access)

DROBLESS SETTLEMENT PLAN,
1977–1978

The Drobless Plan set out to establish Israeli settlements in areas of the West Bank that were heavily populated by Arabs. Drobless's master plan defines the settlement blocs of the Mountain ridge, locating them primarily around Palestinian cities and on the roads between them.


Jenin
Tulkarm
Nablus
Qalqiliya
Ramallah
Jericho
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Hebron

🟦 Settlement block

● Major Arab city

◉ Existing urban settlement

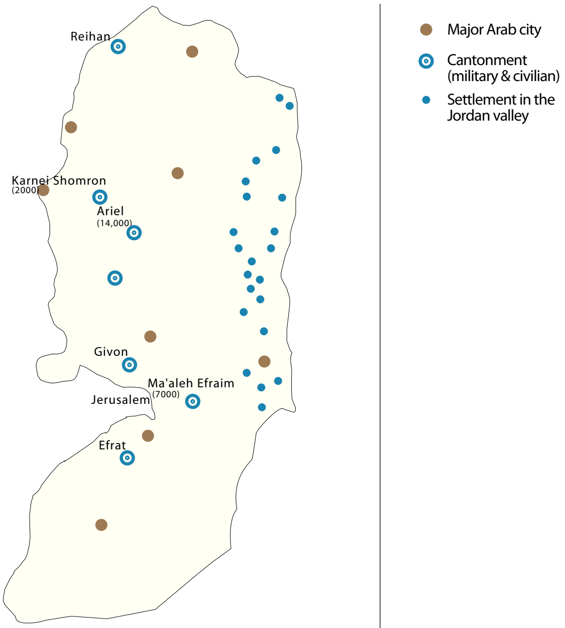
○ Planned urban settlement

• Existing rural settlement

· Planned rural settlement

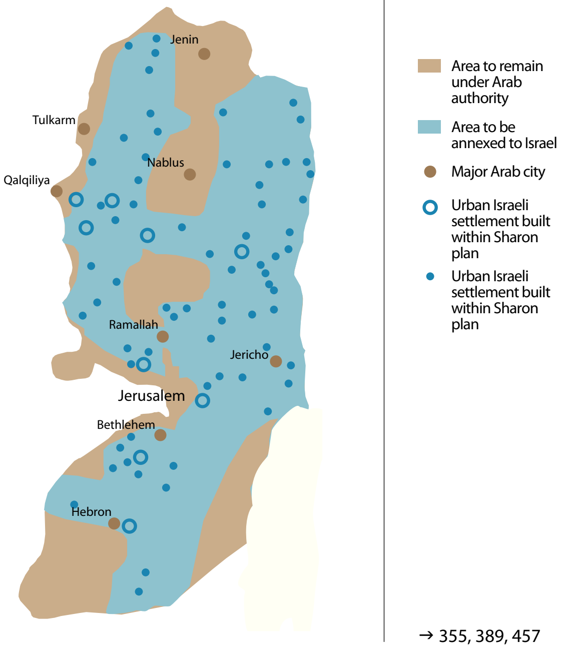
DAYAN-WEIZMAN PLAN, 1978-1979

The Dayan-Weizman Plan aimed to share control over the West Bank with the Kingdom of Jordan.


Reihan
Karnei Shomron
(2000)
Ariel
(14,000)
Givon
Ma'aleh Efraim
(7000)
Jerusalem
Efrat
● Major Arab city
◎ Cantonment (military & civilian)
• Settlement in the Jordan valley

SHARON PLAN, 1981

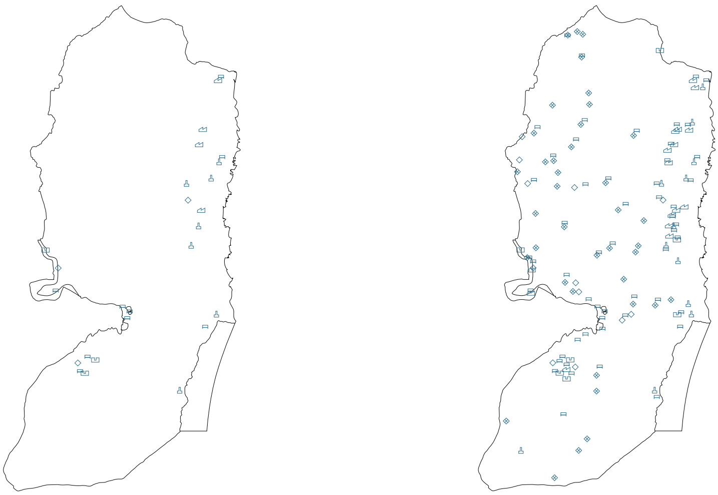
The Sharon Plan, based on settling areas of the West Bank heavily populated by Arabs. The plan conceded isolated territories for Palestinian self-rule, while aiming to annex the rest.


Jenin
Tulkarm
Qalqiliya
Nablus
Ramallah
Jericho
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Hebron
🟫 Area to remain under Arab authority
🟦 Area to be annexed to Israel
● Major Arab city
○ Urban Israeli settlement built within Sharon plan
• Urban Israeli settlement built within Sharon plan

→ 355, 389, 457

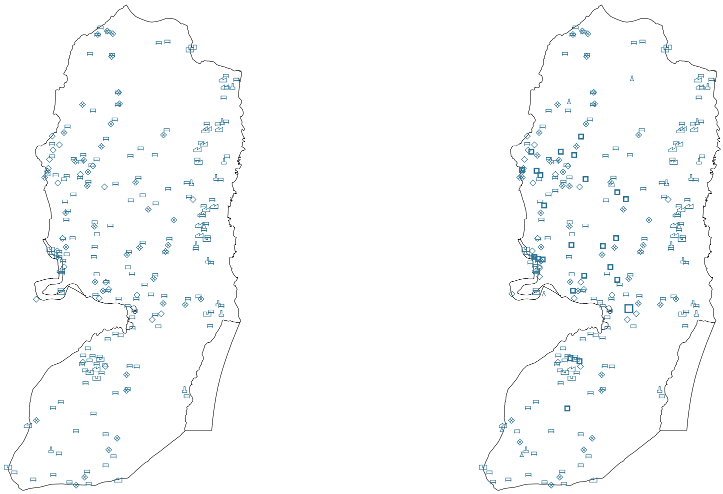
ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS IN THE WEST BANK

1967 - 2010



1967-1973

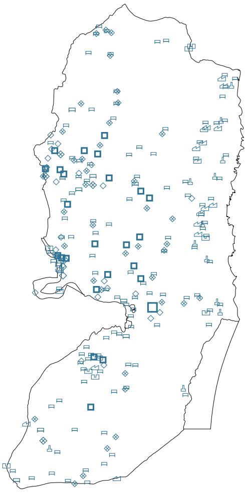
1973-1980s



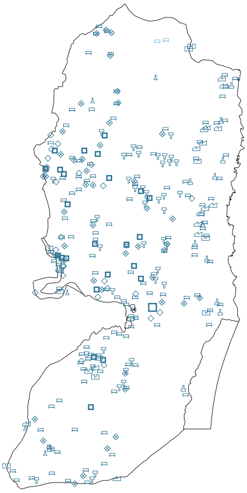
1980s

1990s

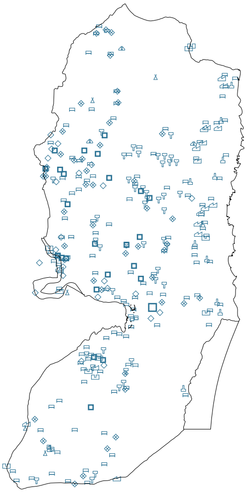
2000s



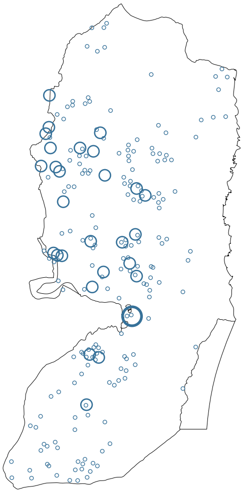
2005



2010s



Demography 2010



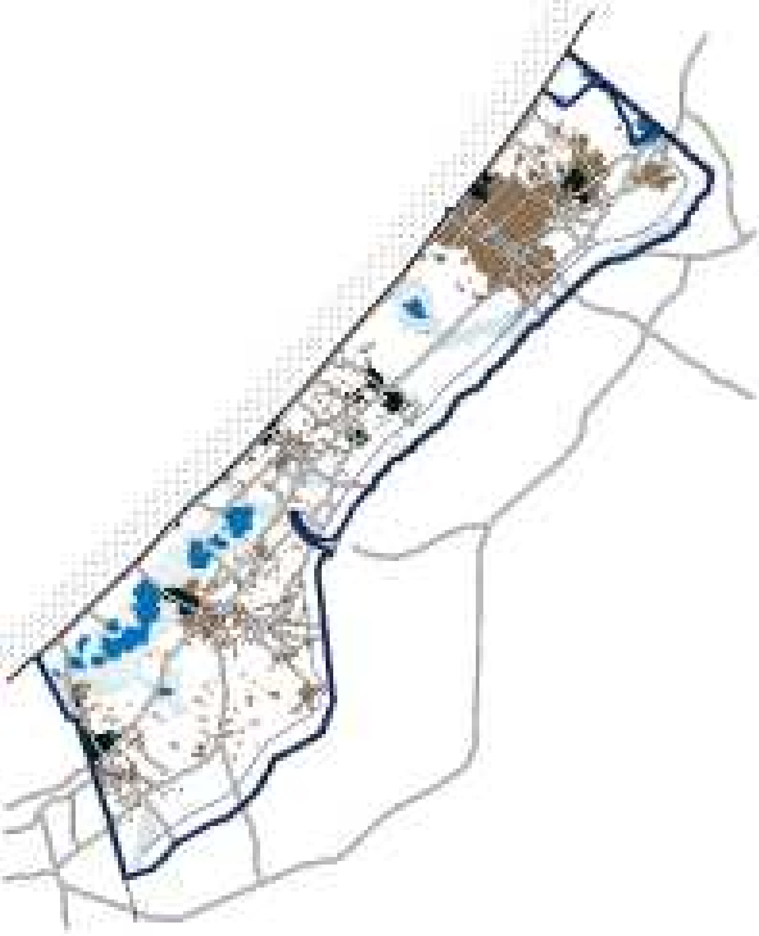
-·-·- Green Line[1]
□ City
▫ Town
◇ Yishuv
Kibbutz[2]
Moshav[3]
Nahal outpost[4]
Settlement[5]
Evacuated settlement
Community settlement[6]
Outpost[7]
Individual settlement[8]
Caravilla[9]
Single building settlement

∘ 0-2,000
○ 2,001-20,000
◯ 20,001-100,000

→ 87-89, 116[2], 167[3], 169[4], 172[5,6], 173[5,6], 175[7], 176[8], 177[9], 178[10], 355[1]

GAZA STRIP 1994

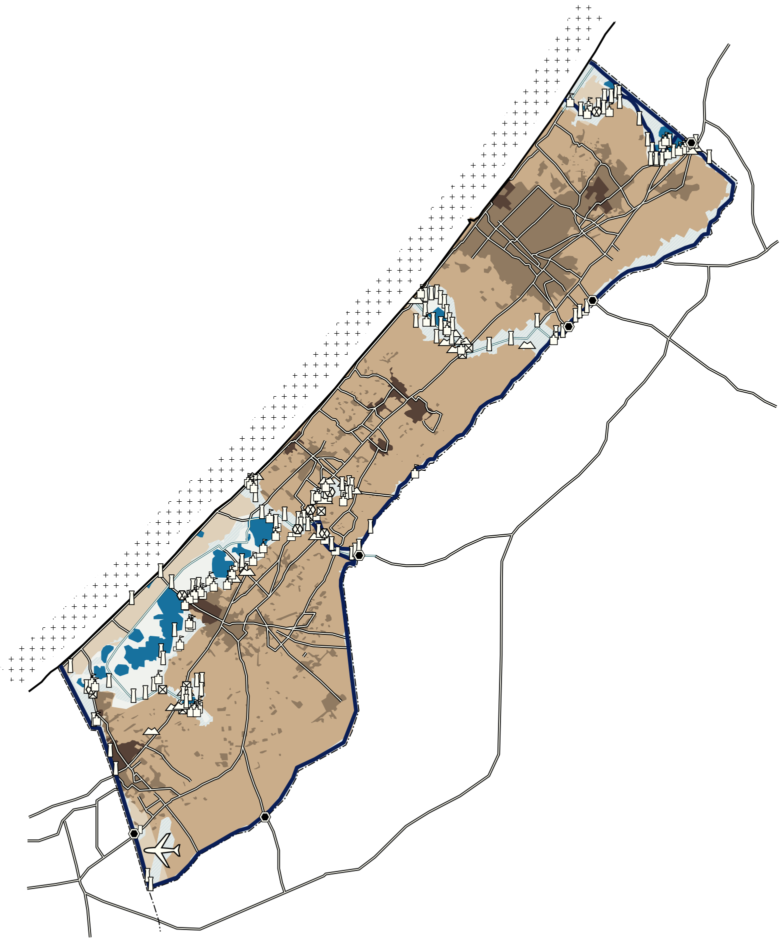
Wall implementaion


Green Line
The Wall
Road
Israeli controlled area
Israeli village
Arab village
Refugee camp
Cleared area
0
5km

→ 327, 335, 347,
348, 351, 354,
355, 379, 383,
388, 391, 393,
395, 398, 400, 412,
413, 433, 443, 445,
451, 457

GAZA STRIP 2005

Before the Israeli evacuation



-·- Green Line[1]

━ The Wall[2]

═ Road

— Settlers' road

⊗ Checkpoint

◉ Primary crossing point

▯ Observation tower

Military post

☒ Road block

Road gate

△ Earth mound

✈ Airport[3]

▇ Area A

▇ Area B

▇ Area C

▇ Israeli village

▇ Arab village

■ Refugee camp[4]

▨ Cleared area

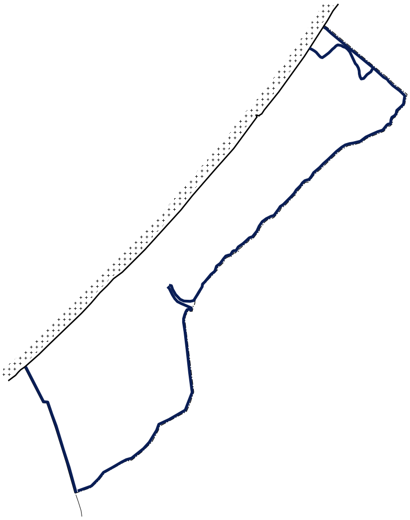
0 2km

→ 327, 329[3], 345, 347, 349, 351, 352[4], 353, 355[1], 379, 385[4], 389[4], 391, 393[4], 395, 398, 400, 432, 433, 439, 443, 445-451, 457

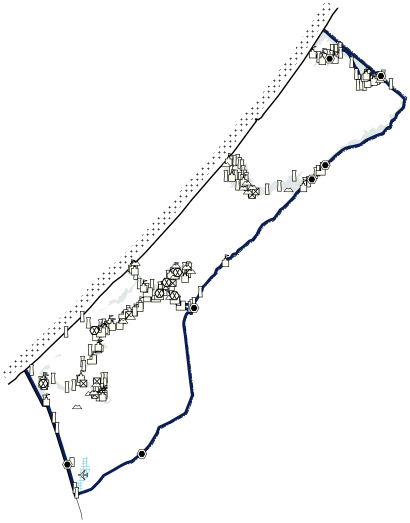
GAZA STRIP 2005

Before the Israeli evacuation

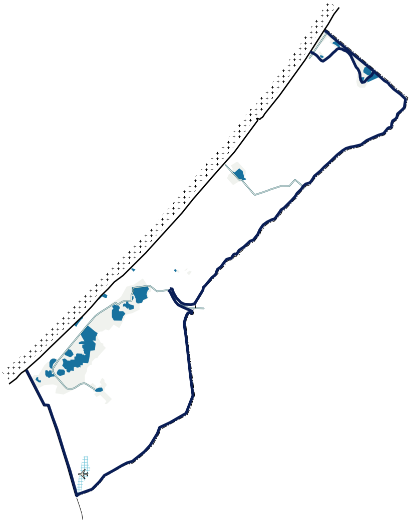
The Wall in relation to the Green Line



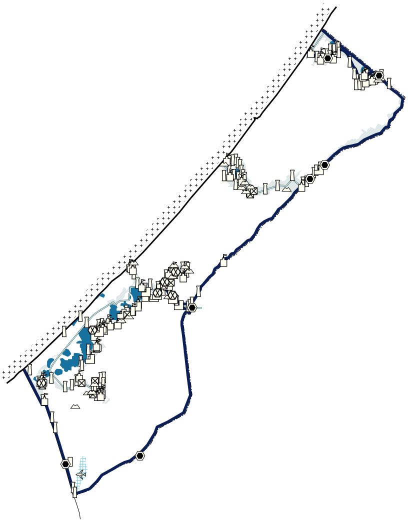
Military occupation



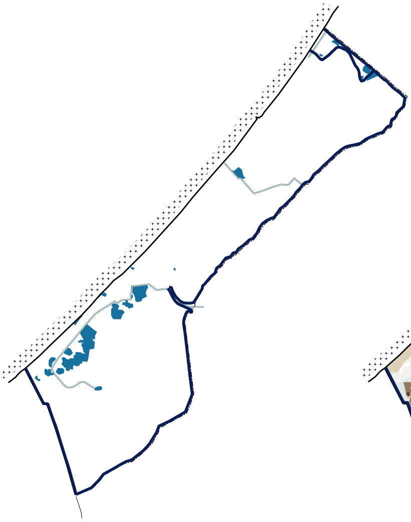
Civilian occupation



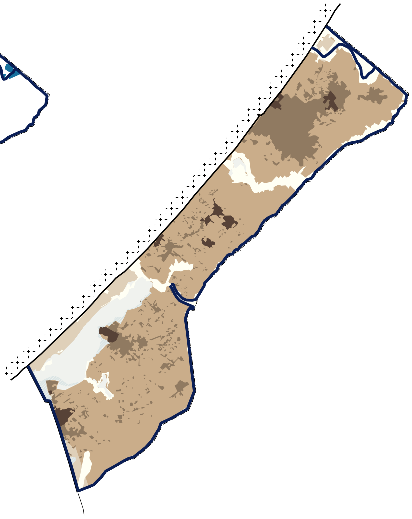
Military and civilian occupation



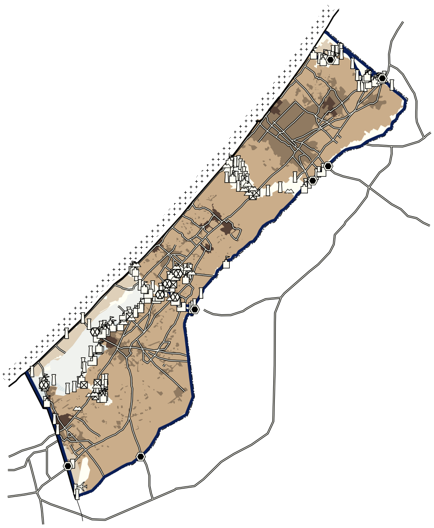
Israeli movemet



Palestinian enclaves



Palestinian movement

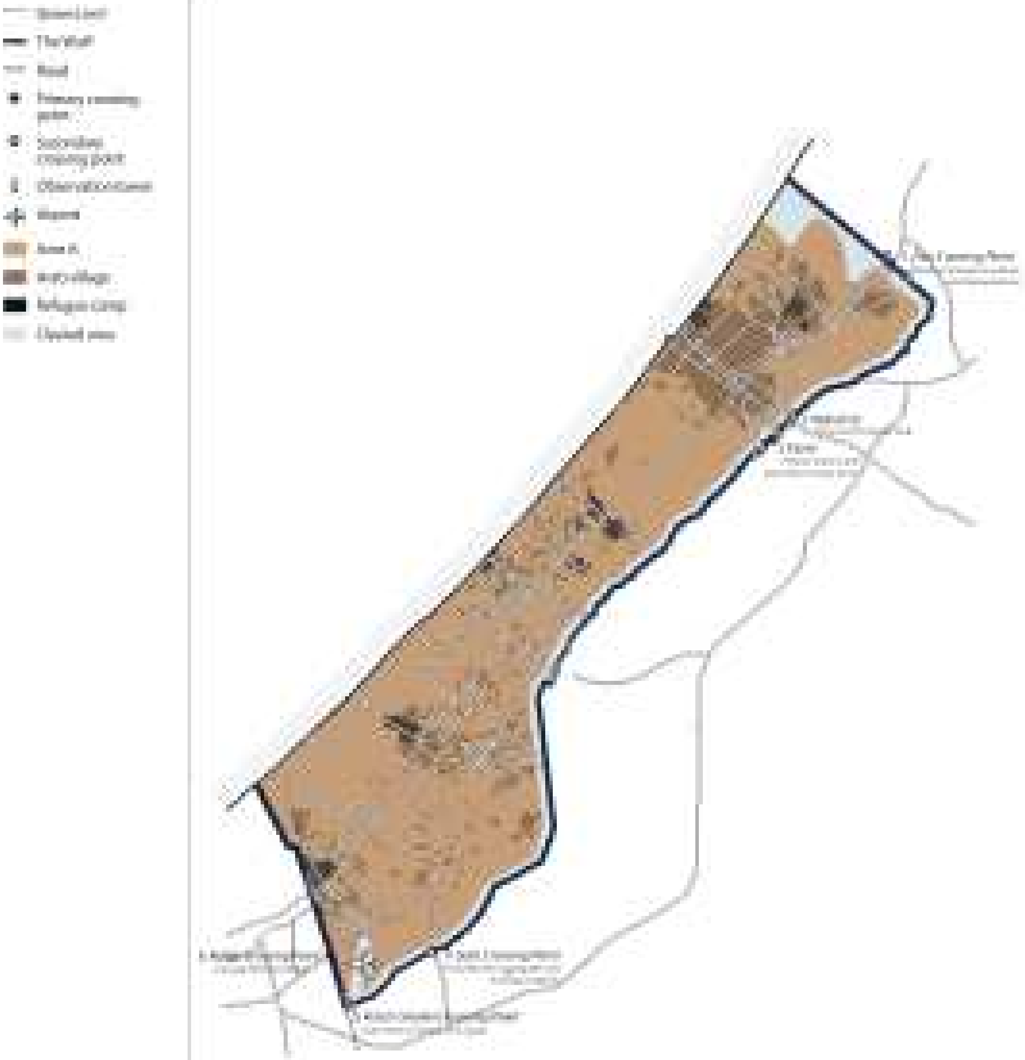


- ─·─ Green Line[1]
- ━ The Wall[2]
- ═ Road
- ─ Settlers' road
- ⊗ Checkpoint
- ◉ Primary crossing point
- ▯ Observation tower
- ⌂ Military post
- ⊠ Road block
- ⌐ Road gate
- ⌓ Earth mound
- ✈ Airport[3]
- ■ Area A
- ■ Area B
- □ Area C
- ■ Israeli village
- ■ Arab village
- ■ Refugee camp[4]
- ▨ Cleared area

→ 329[3], 351, 352[4], 353[2], 355[1], 385[4], 389[4], 393[4]

GAZA STRIP 2007

After the Israeli evacuation

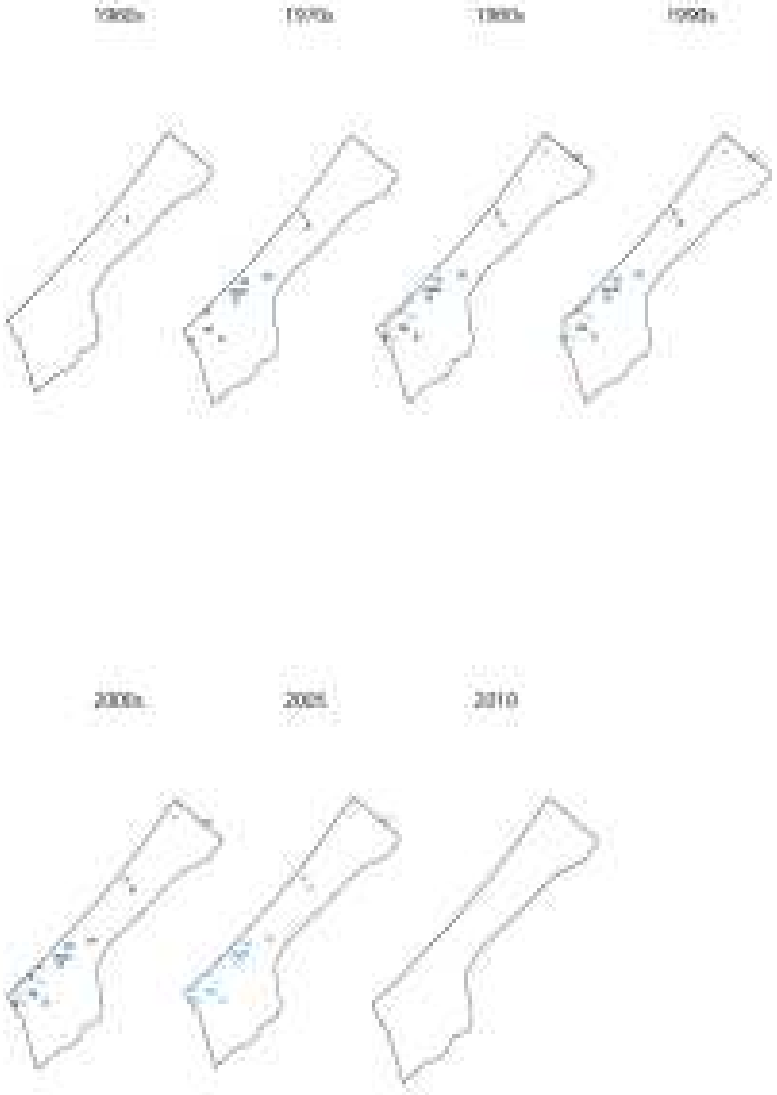

Green Line
The Wall
Road
Primary crossing point
Secondary crossing point
Observation tower
Airport
Area A
Arab village
Refugee Camp
Closed area
Erez Crossing Point
Nahal Oz
Karni
Sufa Crossing Point
Rafah Crossing Point
Kerem Shalom Crossing Point

0 1km

→ 281, 302, 315, 349, 391, 395, 408, 437

ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS IN THE GAZA STRIP

1967-2010

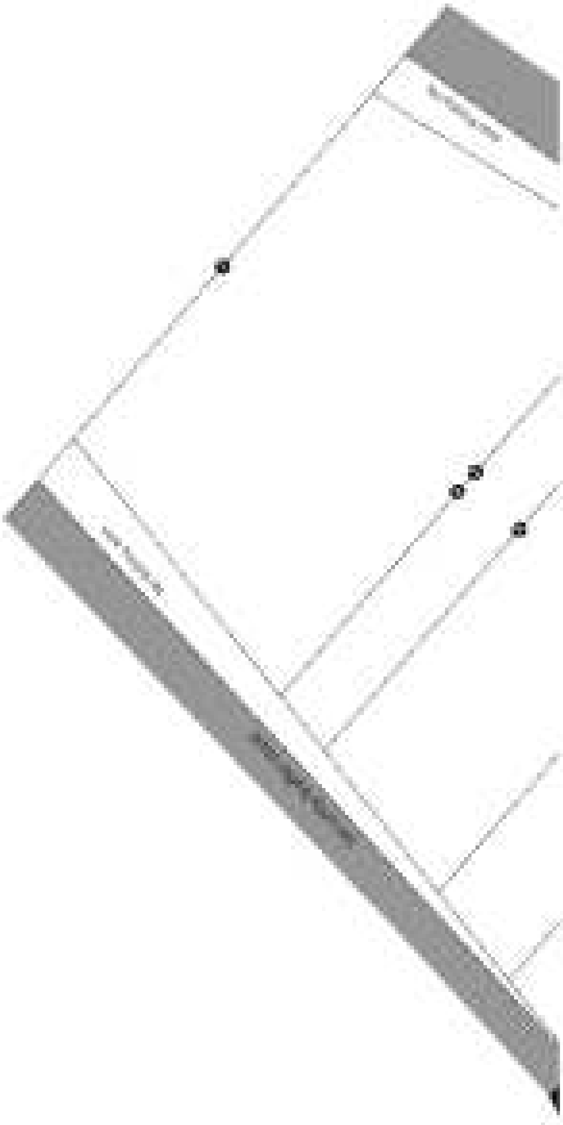

1960s
1970s
1980s
1990s
2000s
2005
2010

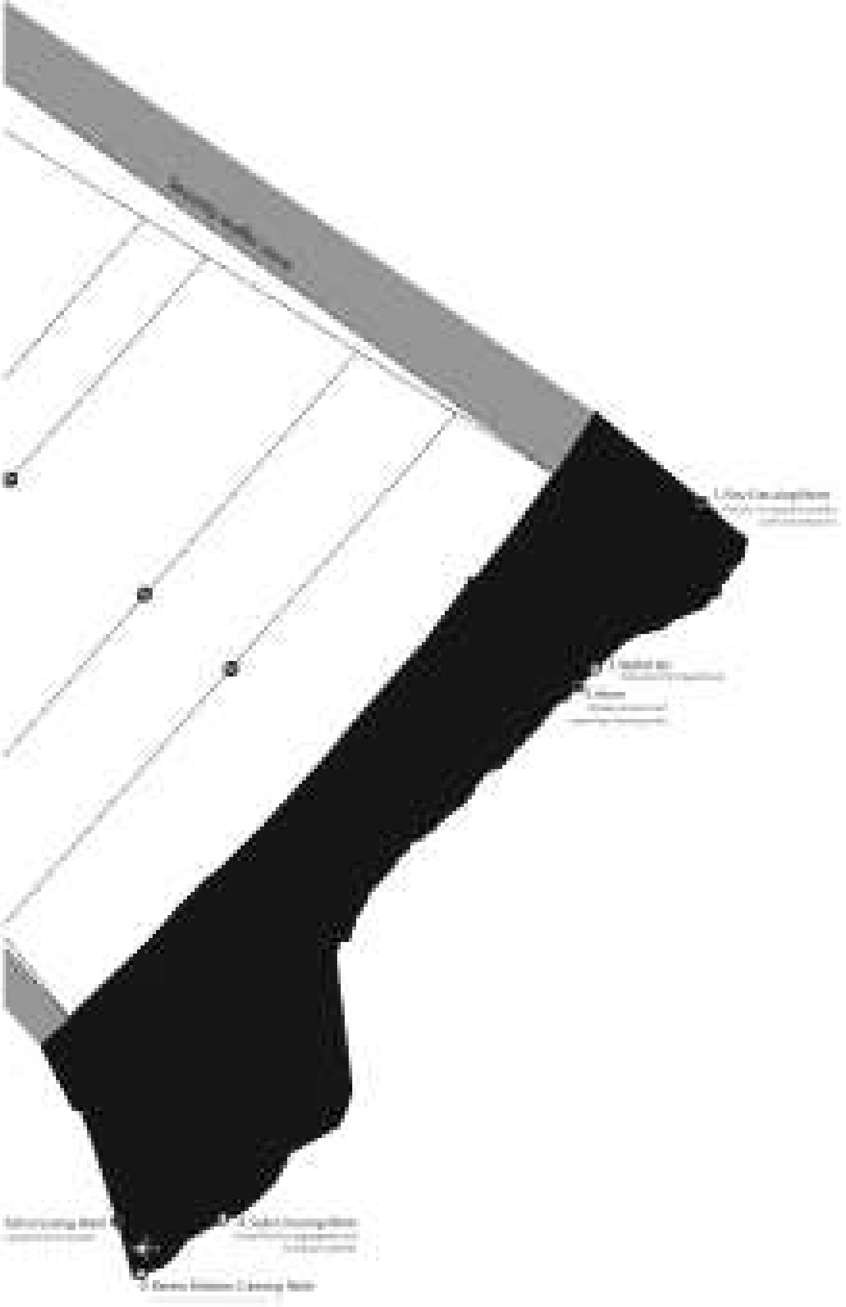
- Green Line*
- Nahal
- Evacuated nahal
- Kibbutz*
- Evacuated kibbutz
- Moshav*
- Evacuated moshav
- Nahal outpost*
- Evacuated nahal outpost
- Settlement*
- Evacuated settlement

→ 106*, 107*, 109*, 112*, 113*, 350*

GAZA STRIP

Sea border lines diagram




Security buffer zone
Erez Crossing Point
Nahal Oz
Karni
Rafah crossing point
Sufa crossing point
Kerem Shalom Crossing Point

- Roads network
- ● Primary crossing point
- ▪ Secondary crossing point
- ✈ Airport
- ▨ Security buffer zone
- ① 20 nautical miles fishing limit, Gaza–Jericho agreement, May 1994
- ② 12 nautical miles fishing limit according to Oslo agreement, 1995
- ③ 12 nautical miles fishing limit according to Bertini agreement, 2002
- ④ 10 nautical miles fishing limit, 10 April 2006
- ⑤ 6 nautical miles fishing limit, 09 October 2006
- ⑥ 3 nautical miles fishing limit, 01 Jan 2009

0 2km

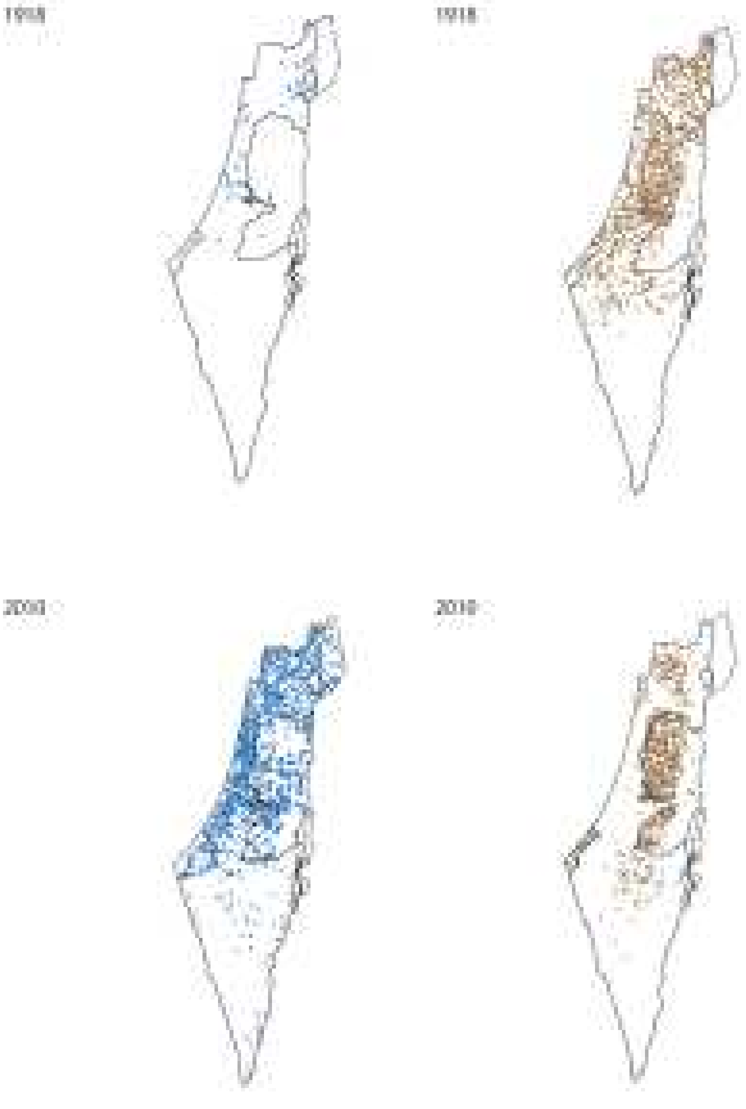
→ 194, 253, 305, 345, 347, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 369, 380, 391, 393, 398, 399, 408, 409, 412, 433, 457

CHAPTER 3 PATTERN OF SETTLEMENTS

Over the past century, two major processes - construction and destruction - have been happening simultaneously.
More than 500 Palestinian villages have been destroyed, while over 1,000 Israeli ones have been built. This chapter explores the process of settlement distribution, construction, displacement, and destruction over time.
Three main factors are involved:
1.The continuation of the Zionist project: creating facts on the ground, using settlements and populations to define Israeli dominance of the local landscape.
2. Political events, such as wars, treaties and changes in government, which have shifted borders leading to displacement, destruction,construction, evacuation, etc.
3. Ideological shifts, from socialism to capitalism, resulting in a change from communal typologies (eg kibbutz, moshav) to state-sponsored gated-communities in the 1980s, and 'individual settlements' in the 1990s.
Further analysis of the relation between settlement distribution and typology can be found in 'typologies' chapter.

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI LOCALITIES

1918 and 2010

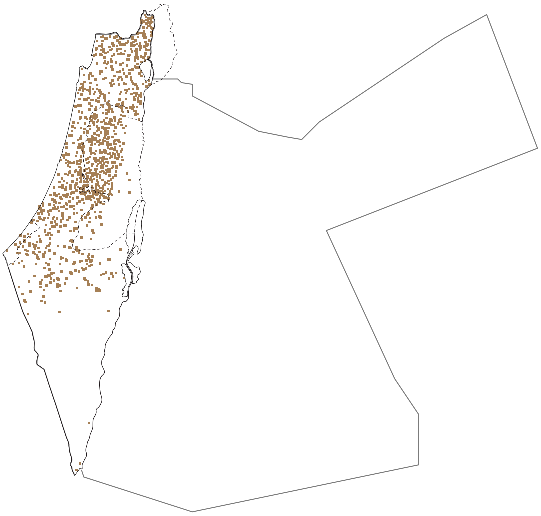


- Green Line*
- Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 (shaded)
- Palestinian locality
- Jewish/Israeli locality*

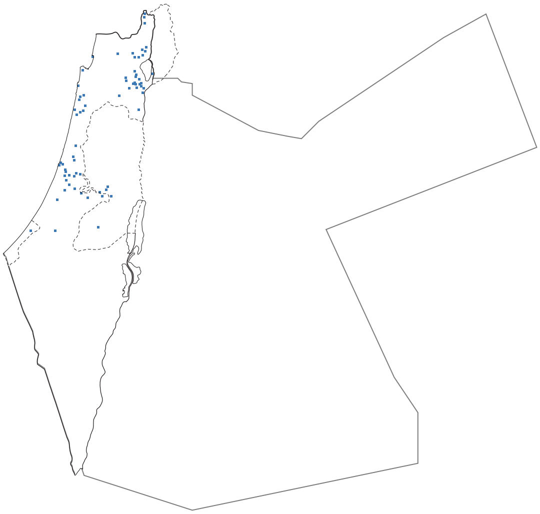
→ 38, 257*, 181, 187, 359*, 433, 436, 457

PALESTINIAN/JEWISH
1918

1918



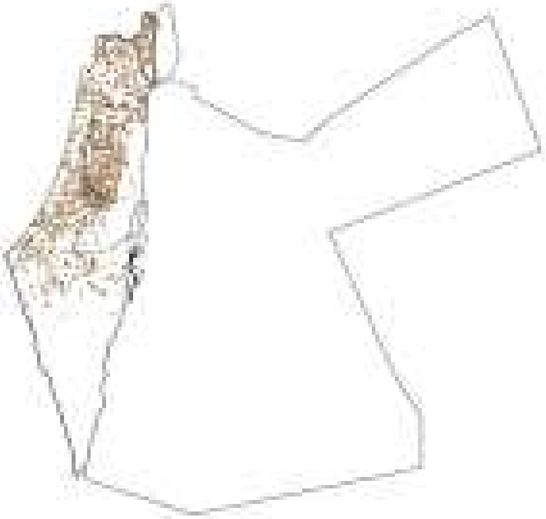
1918



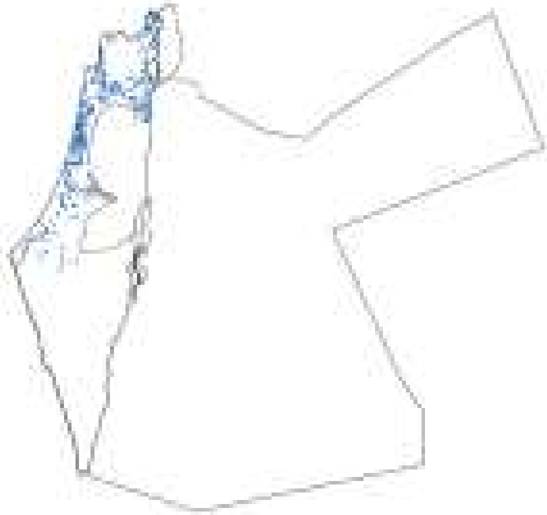
PALESTINIAN/JEWISH

1947

1947



1947



Green Line

Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards

British mandate

Palestinian locality

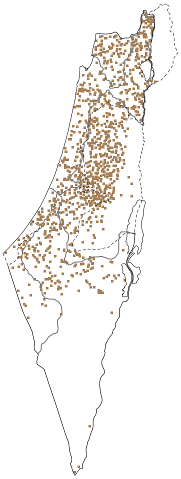
Jewish-Israeli locality

→ 30, 102, 184, 151, 190, 206, 435-437

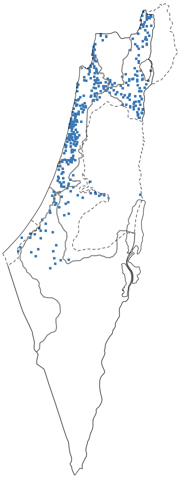
PALESTINIAN/JEWISH, PALESTINIAN/ISRAELI

1947 and 1950

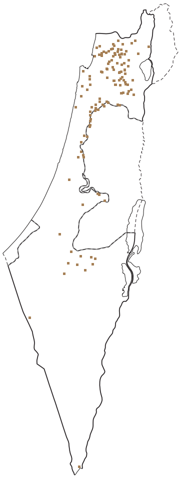
1947



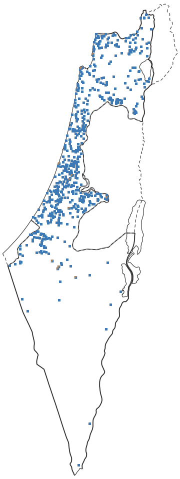
1947



1950

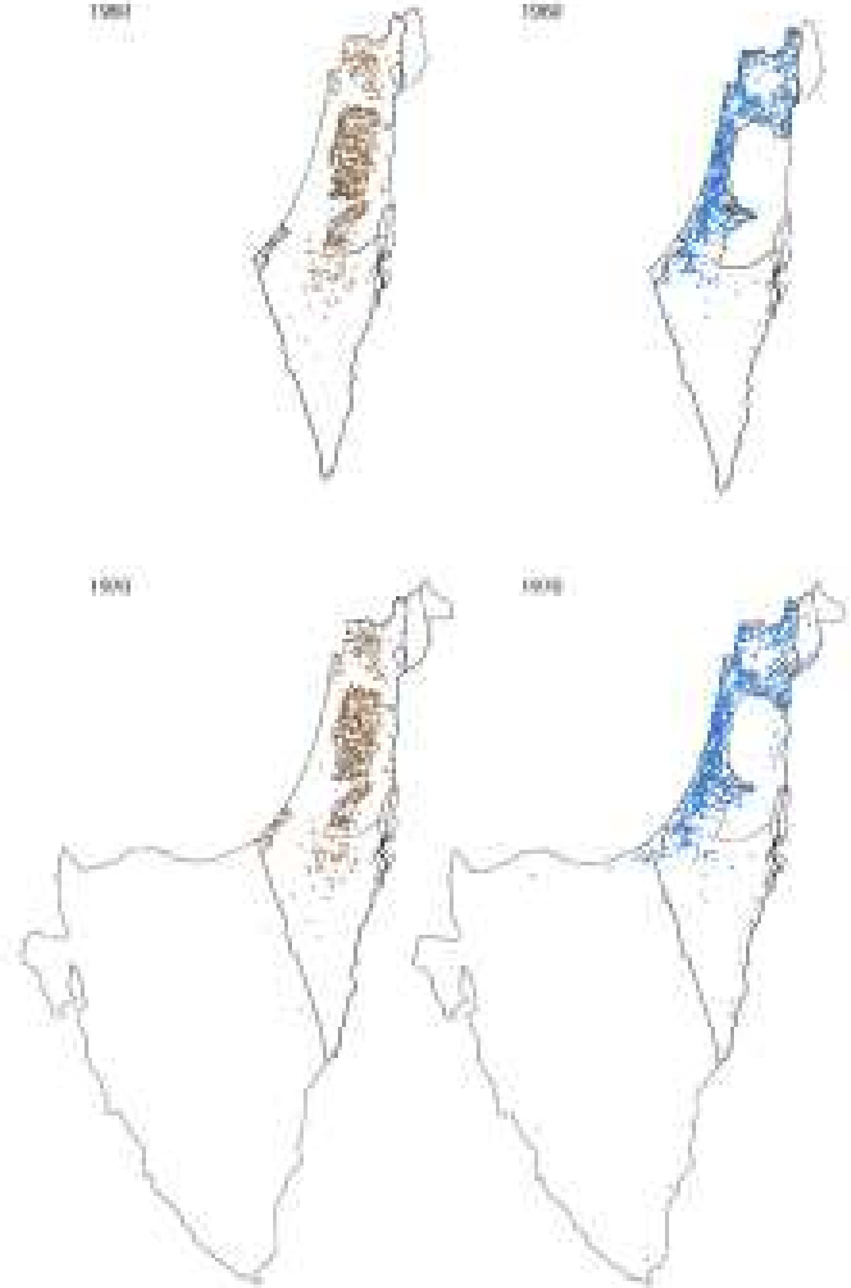


1950



PALESTINIAN/ISRAELI

1960 and 1970

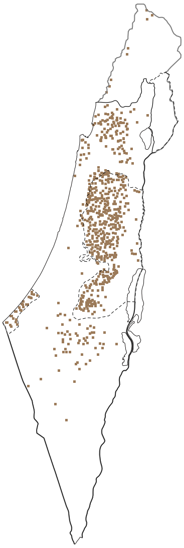

1960
1960
1970
1970
Green Line
Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards
Global coastline
Palestinian locality
Jewish/Israeli locality
0 75km

→ 30, 102, 184, 151, 190, 206, 437–440

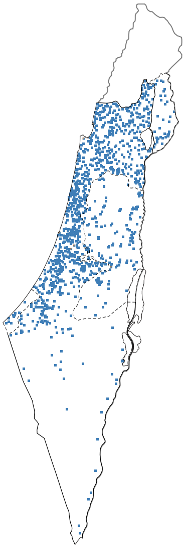
PALESTINIAN/ISRAELI

1980 and 1990

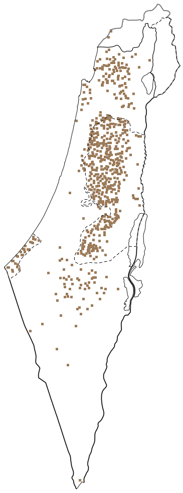
1980



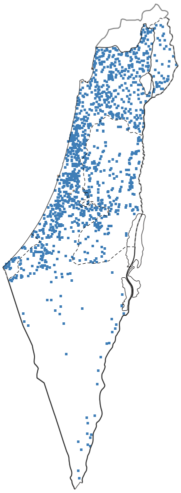
1980



1990

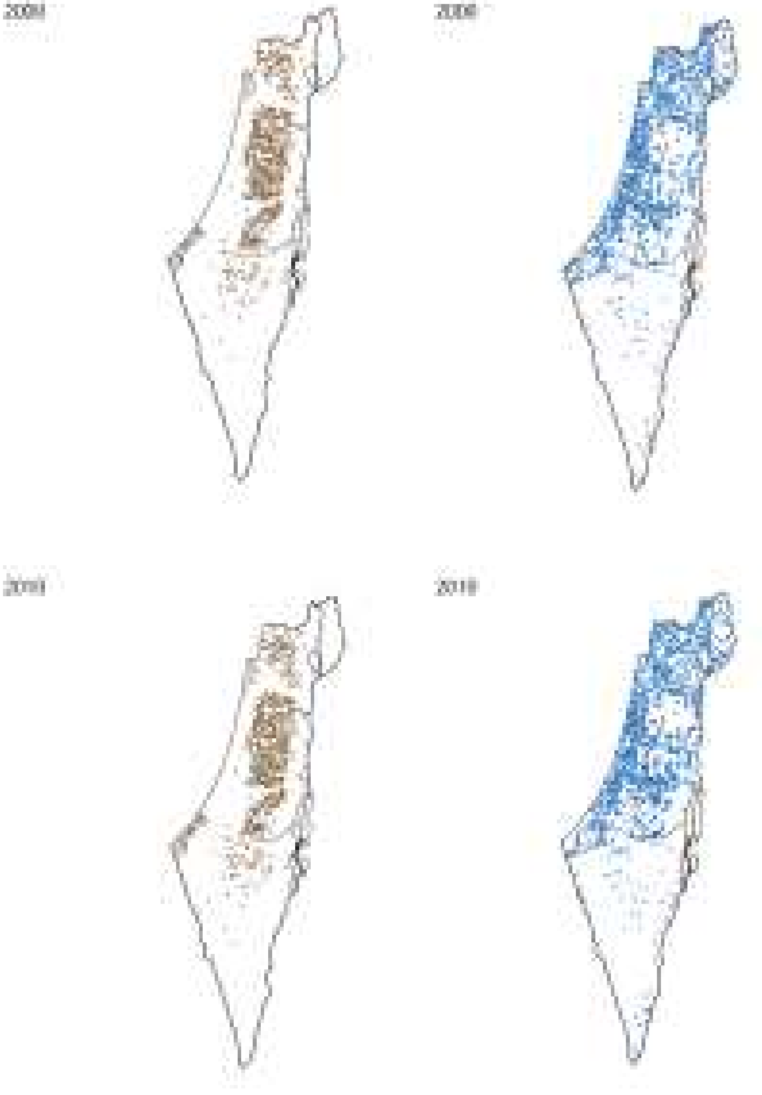


1990



PALESTINIAN/ISRAELI

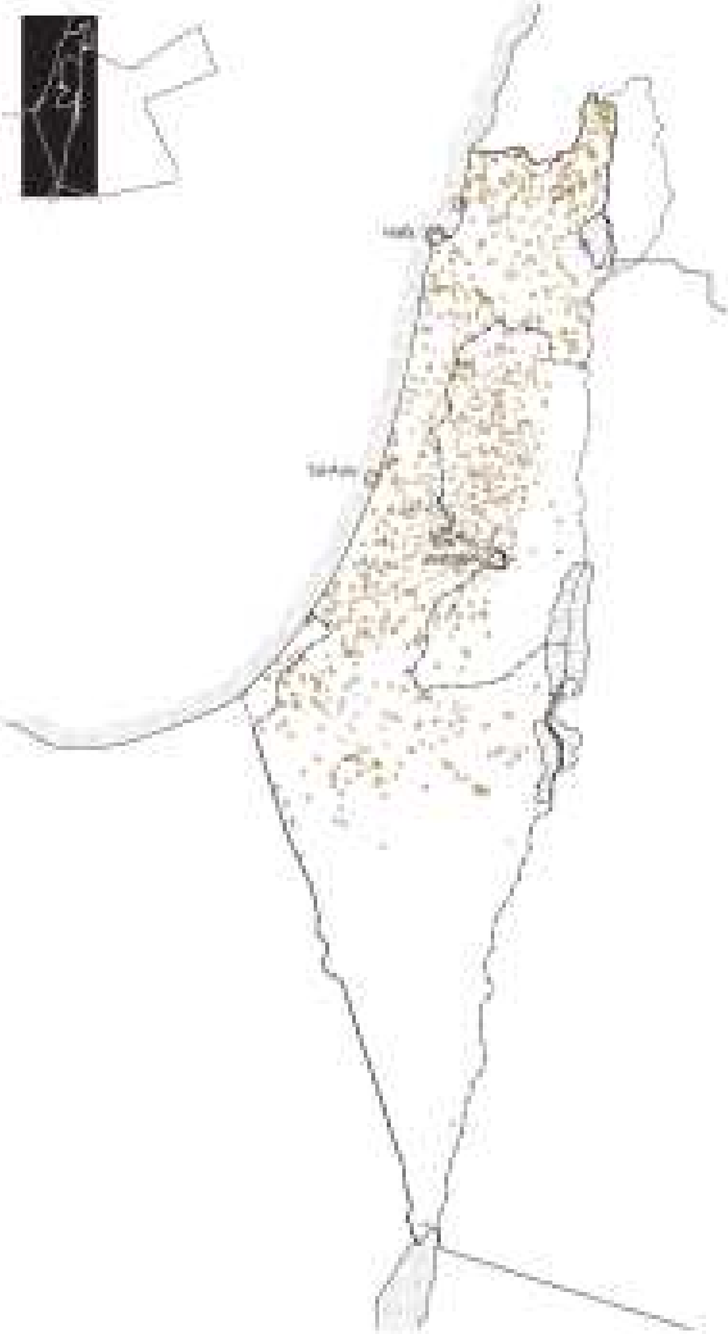
2000 and 2010


2000
2000
2010
2010
Green Line
Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards
State boundary
Palestinian locality
Jewish/Israeli locality
0 75km

→ 30, 102, 184, 191, 280, 442-459

PALESTINIAN PRESENCE 1947

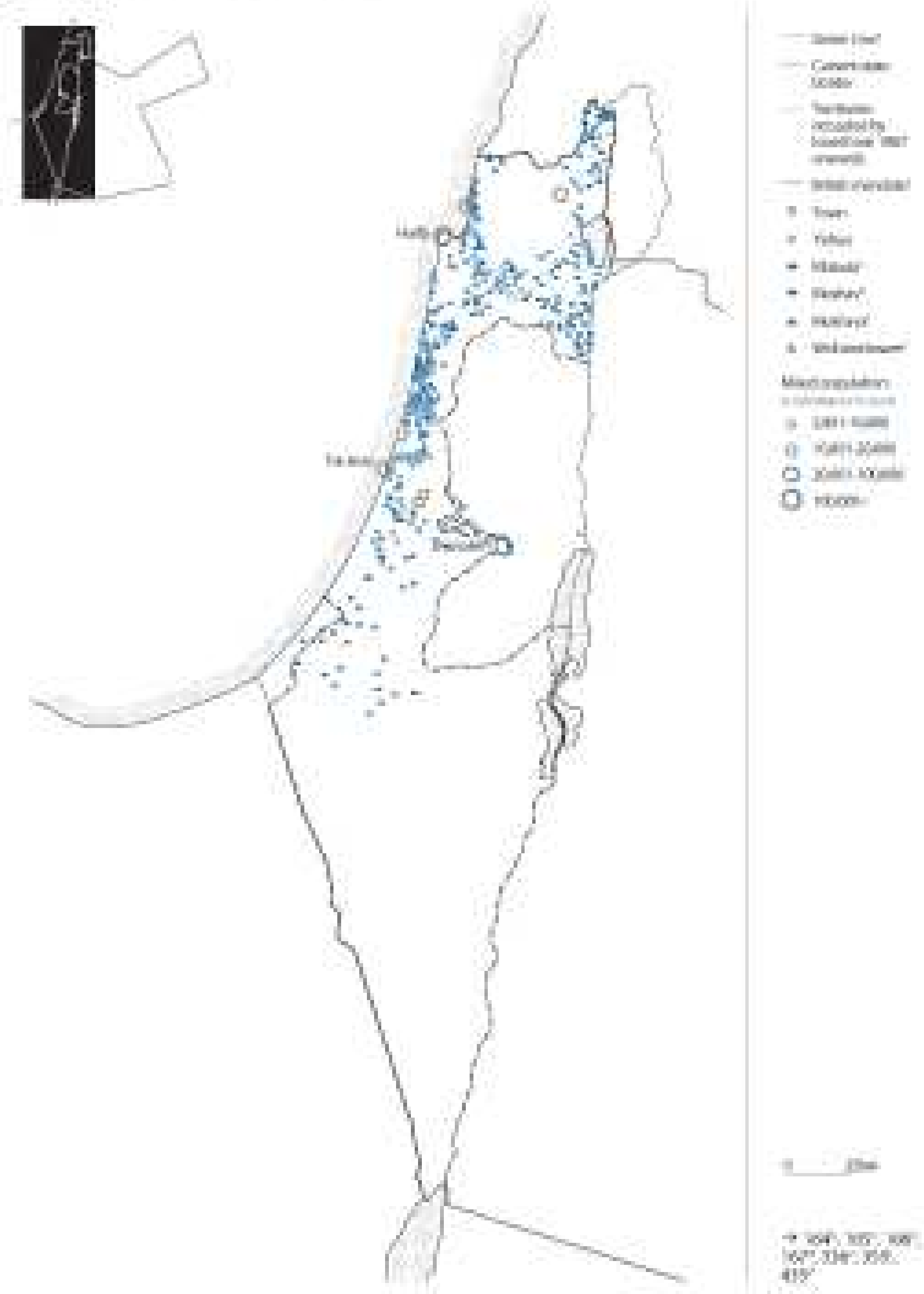
During the British Mandate period


Green Line
Current Israeli border
Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards
British Mandate
Palestinian locality
Mixed population
2001-10000
10001-20000
20001-100000
100000+
Haifa
Tel Aviv
0 25km

→ 38, 151, 152, 306, 355, 435

JEWISH PRESENCE 1947

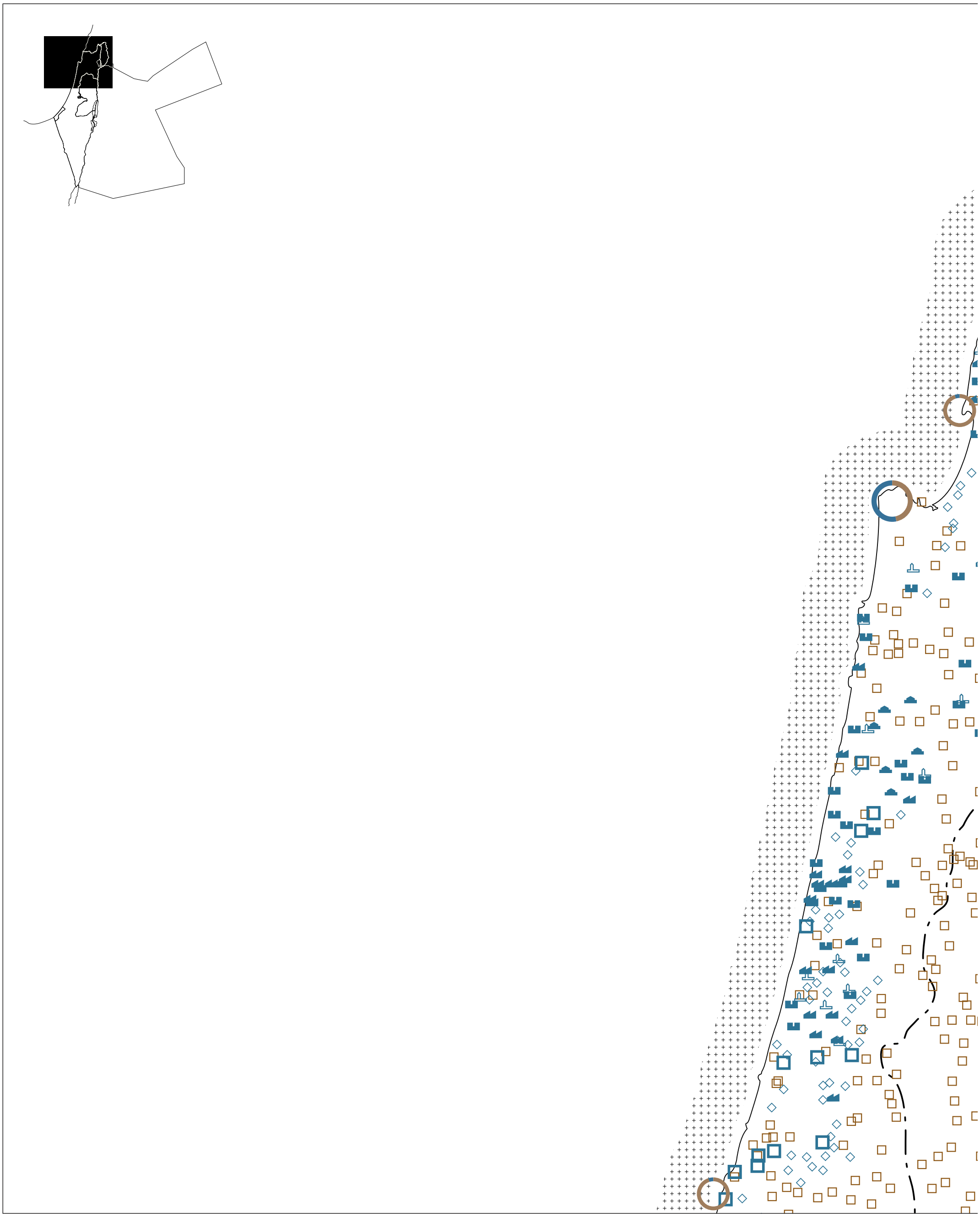
During the British Mandate period

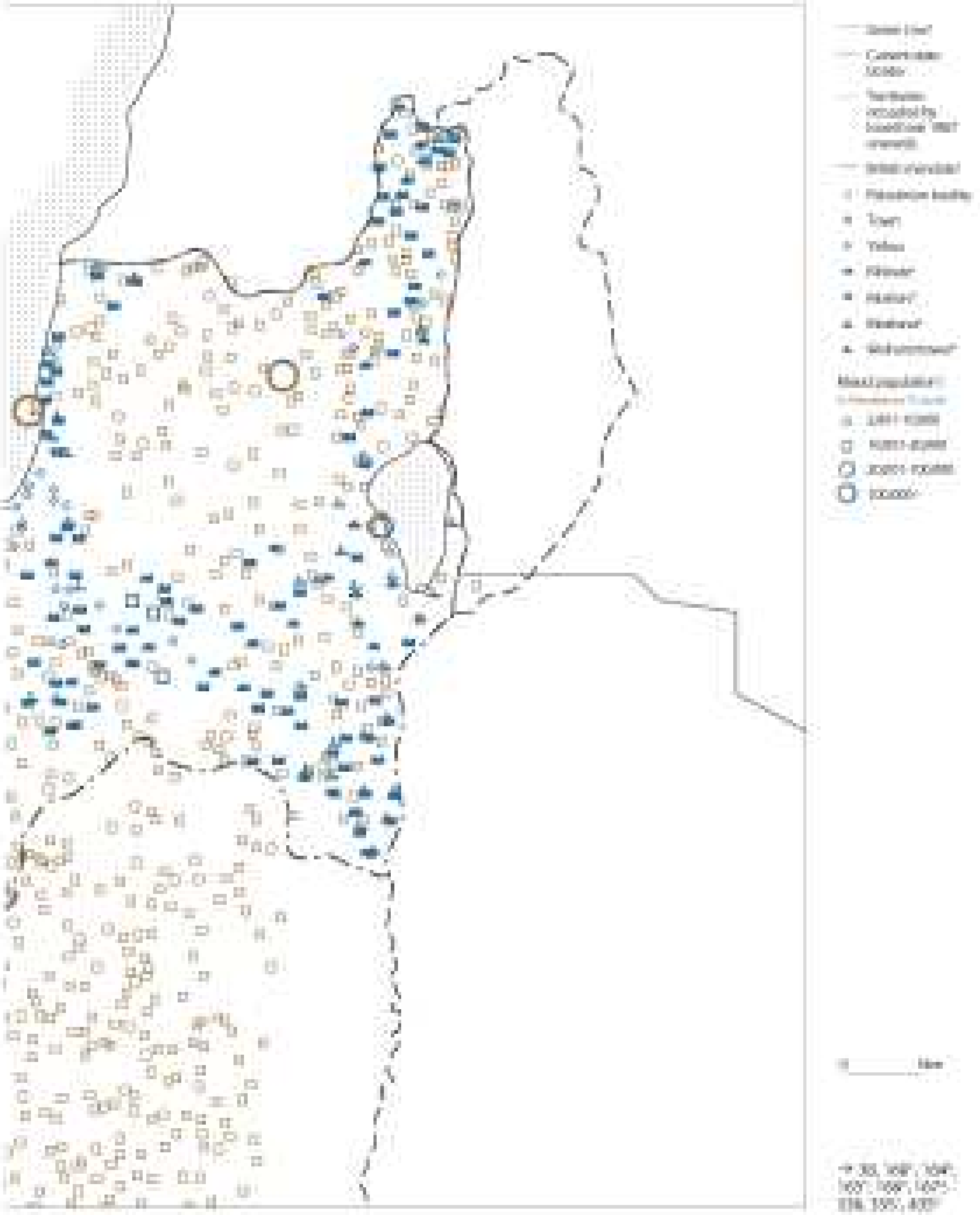

Haifa
Tel Aviv
Jerusalem
Green Line
Current state border
Territories occupied by Israel (1967 onwards)
British Mandate
Town
Yishuv
Kibbutz
Moshav
Moshava
Moshav shitufi
Mixed population
5,001-10,000
10,001-20,000
20,001-100,000
100,000+
0 25km

→ 104, 105, 106, 167, 334, 358, 437

PALESTINIAN AND JEWISH PRESENCE 1947

Zoom north




Green Line
Ceasefire Golan
Territories occupied by Israel after 1967 (shaded)
British Mandate
Palestinian locality
Town
Yishuv
Kibbutz
Moshav
Moshava
Moshav shitufi
Mixed population
Palestinian Jewish
2,001–10,000
10,001–20,000
20,001–100,000
100,000+
0 10km

→ 30, 158', 159', 165', 166', 167', 336, 330', 407'

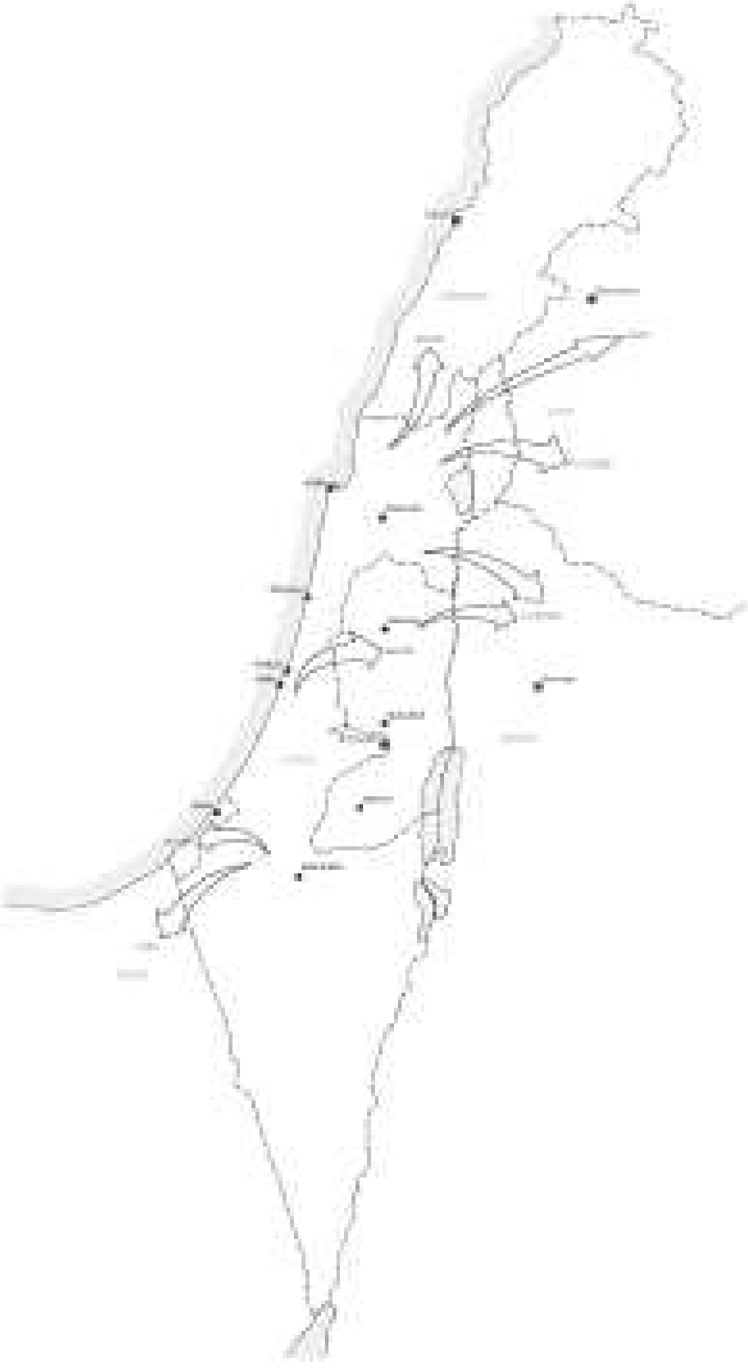
PALESTINIAN REFUGEES

Population movement 1948

International border*

Territory occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards

Flows of refugees

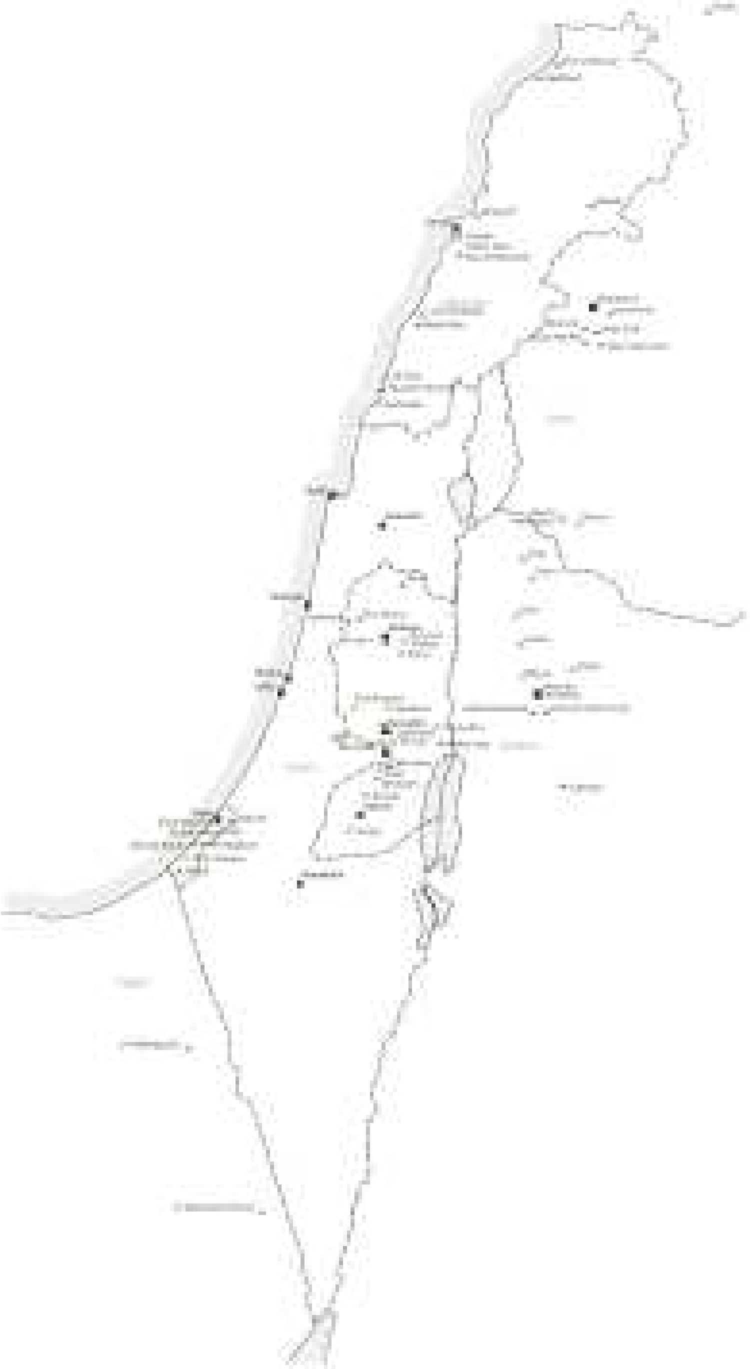


0 25km

→ 335 / 380 / 389

PALESTINIAN REFUGEES

Refugee camps 1948


International border
Territories occupied by Israel (from 1967 onwards)
Official refugee camp
0 50km

→ 153, 259, 300, 309

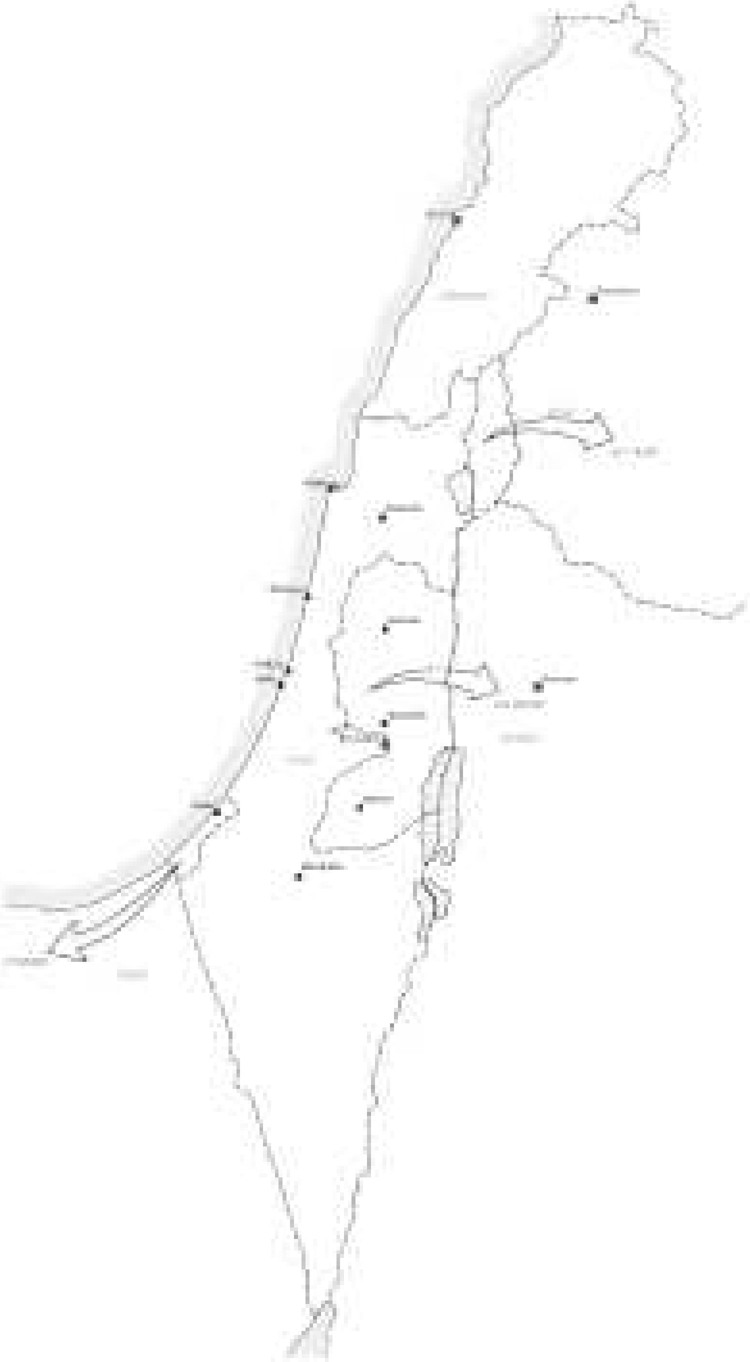
PALESTINIAN REFUGEES

After the 1967 war

International border*

Territory occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards

Flow of refugees

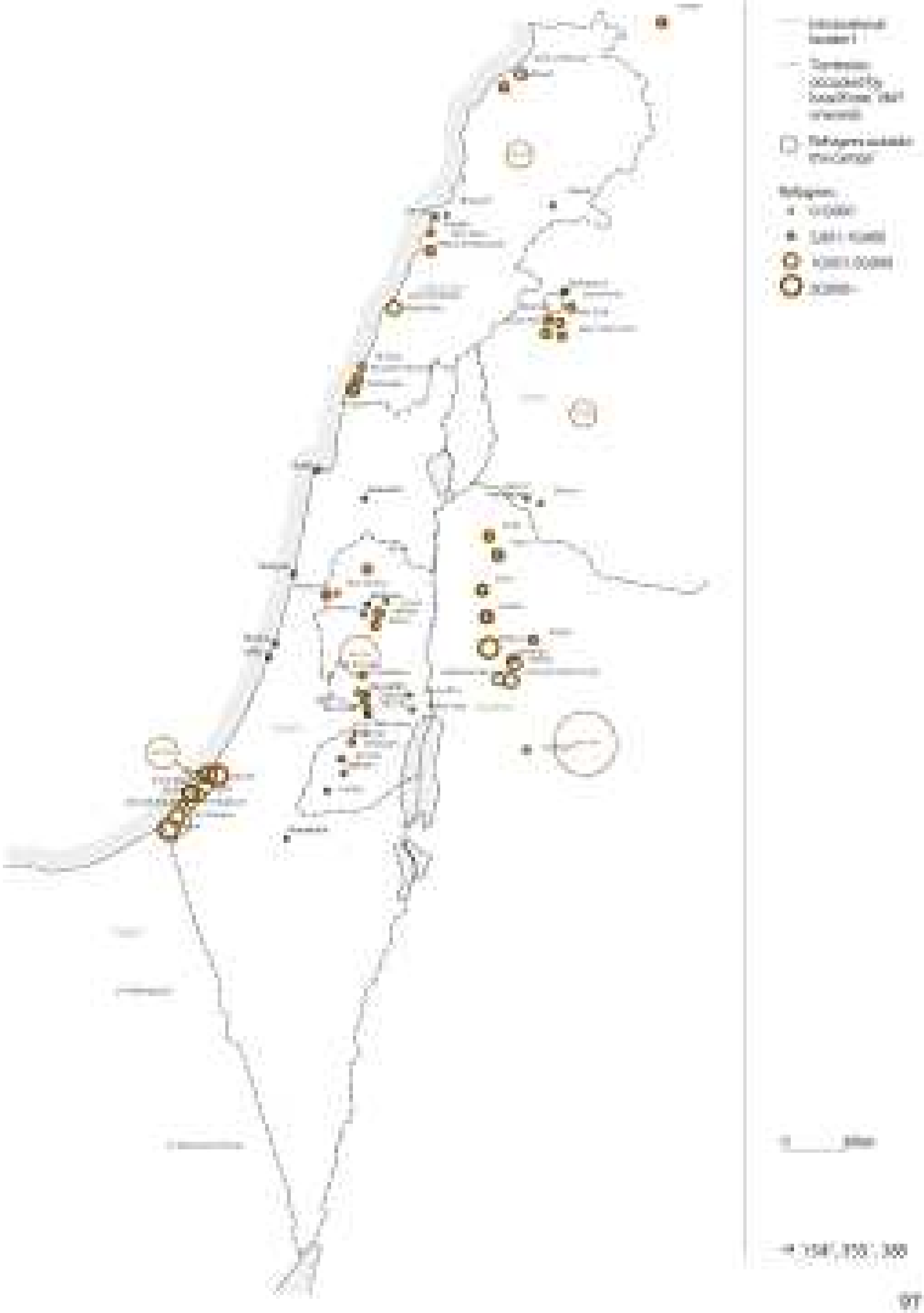


0 ____ 25 km

→ 335', 487'

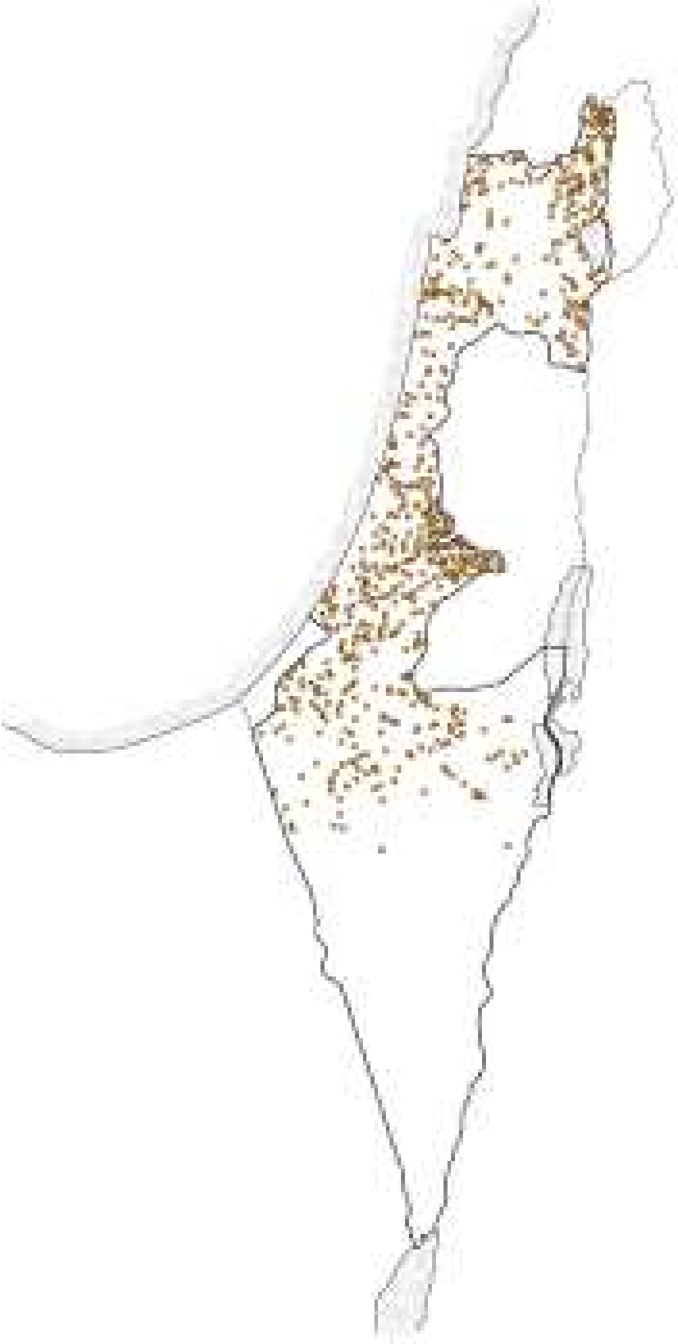
PALESTINIAN REFUGEES

Recent demographics


International border
Refugees:
1-5,000
5,001-10,000
10,001-30,000
30,000+

→ 154, 155, 300

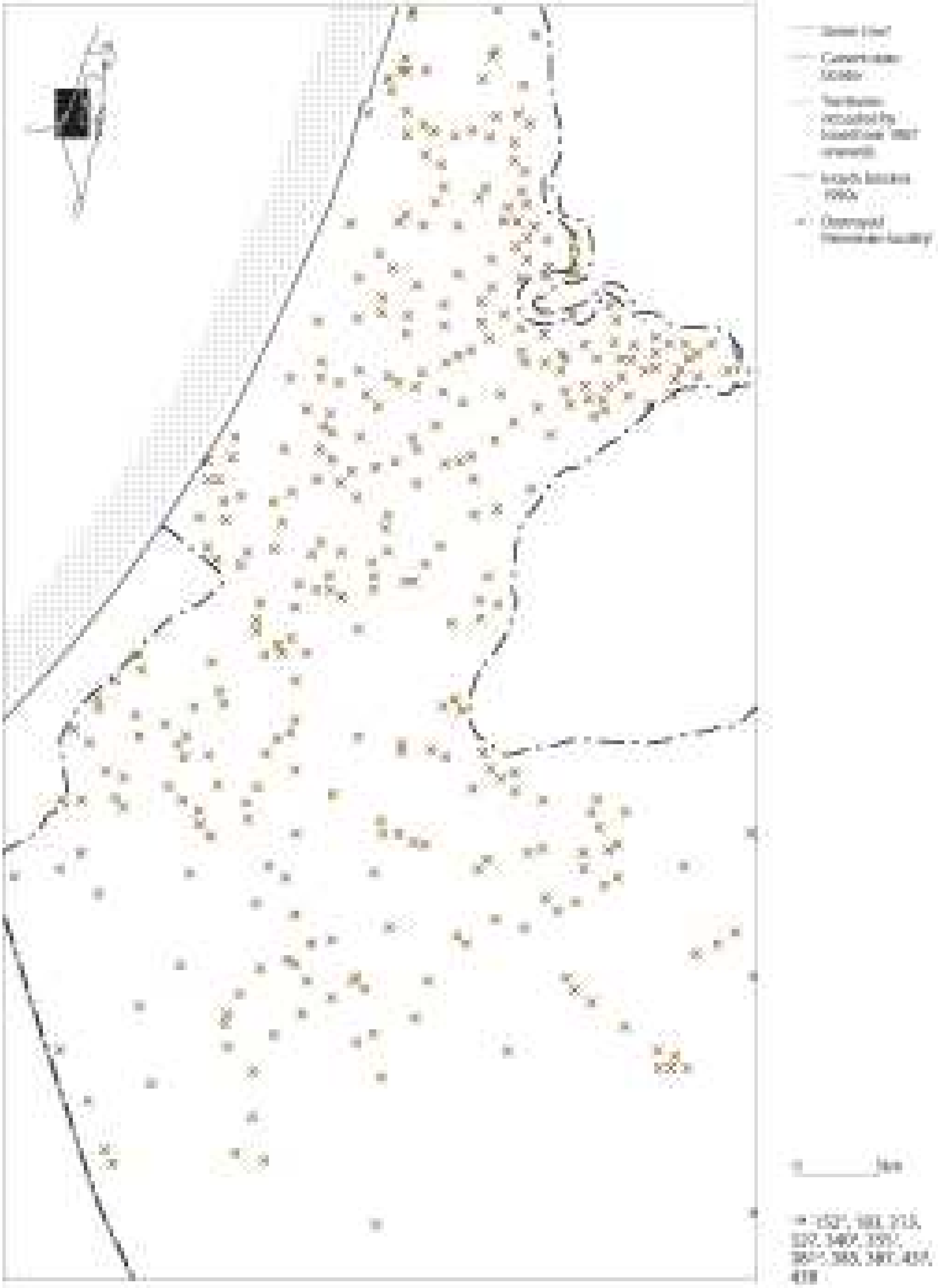
DESTROYED PALESTINIAN VILLAGES 1950s


Green Line
Current Israeli border
Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards
Israel's borders 1950s
Destroyed Palestinian village
0 25km

→ 152, 183, 213, 327, 349, 357, 381, 387, 437, 438

DESTROYED PALESTINIAN VILLAGES 1950s

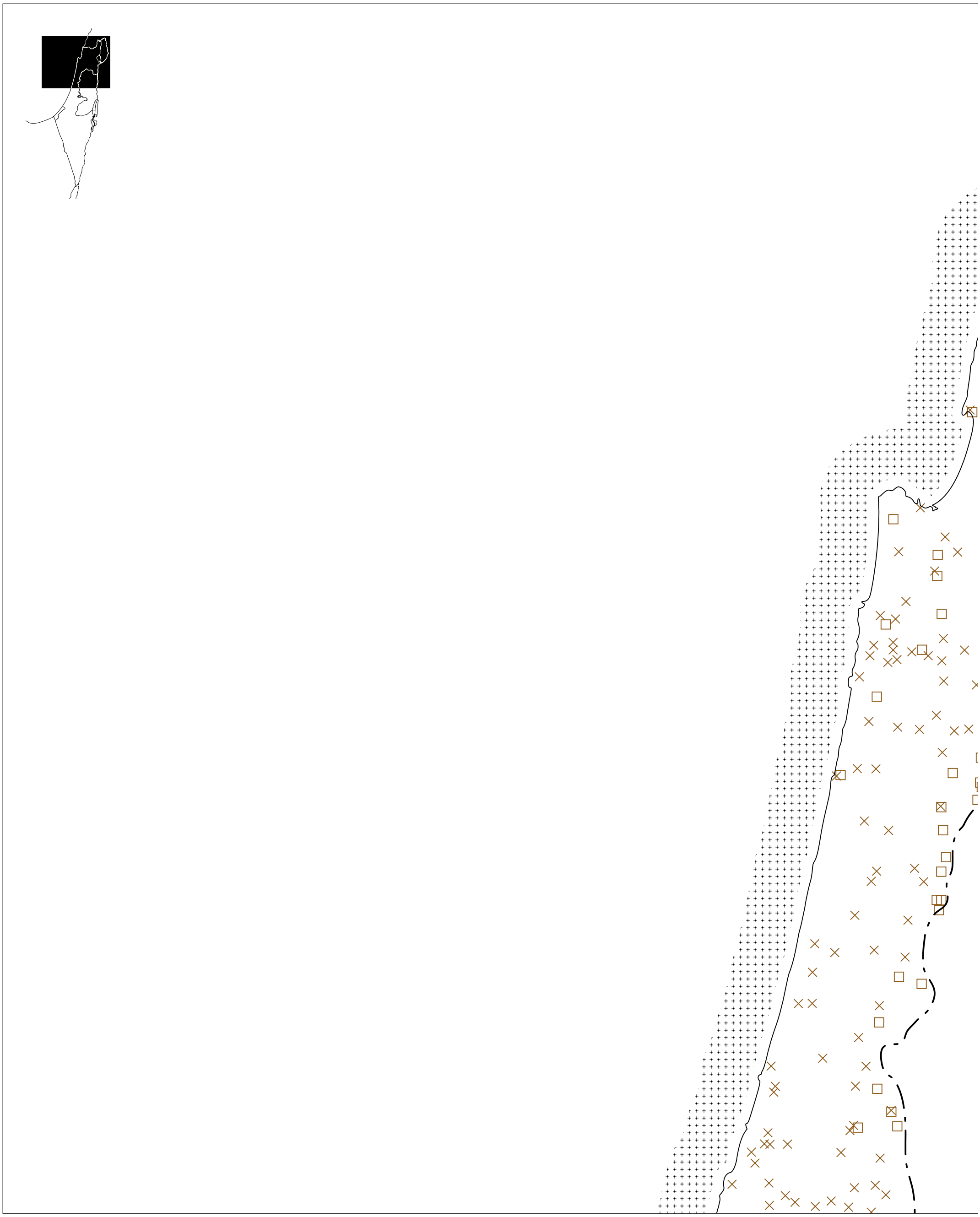
Zoom middle

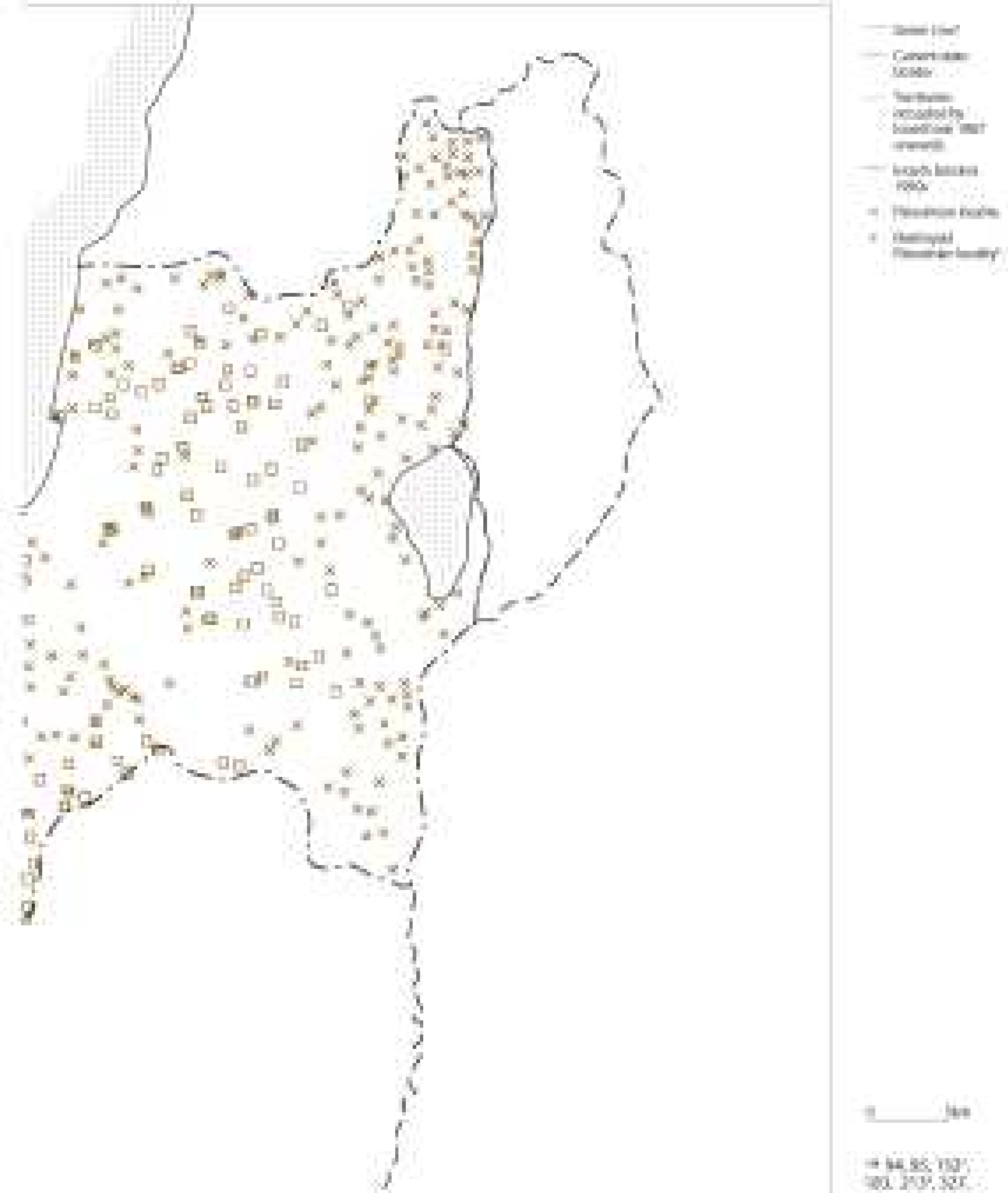

Green Line
Current state borders
Territories occupied by Israel since 1967 (marked)
Israel's borders 1950s
Destroyed Palestinian locality
0
5km

** 152*, 183, 213, 327, 340*, 335*, 351*, 383, 387, 437, 418

PALESTINIAN LOCALITIES AND DESTROYED VILLAGES 1950s [1/3]

Northern Israel

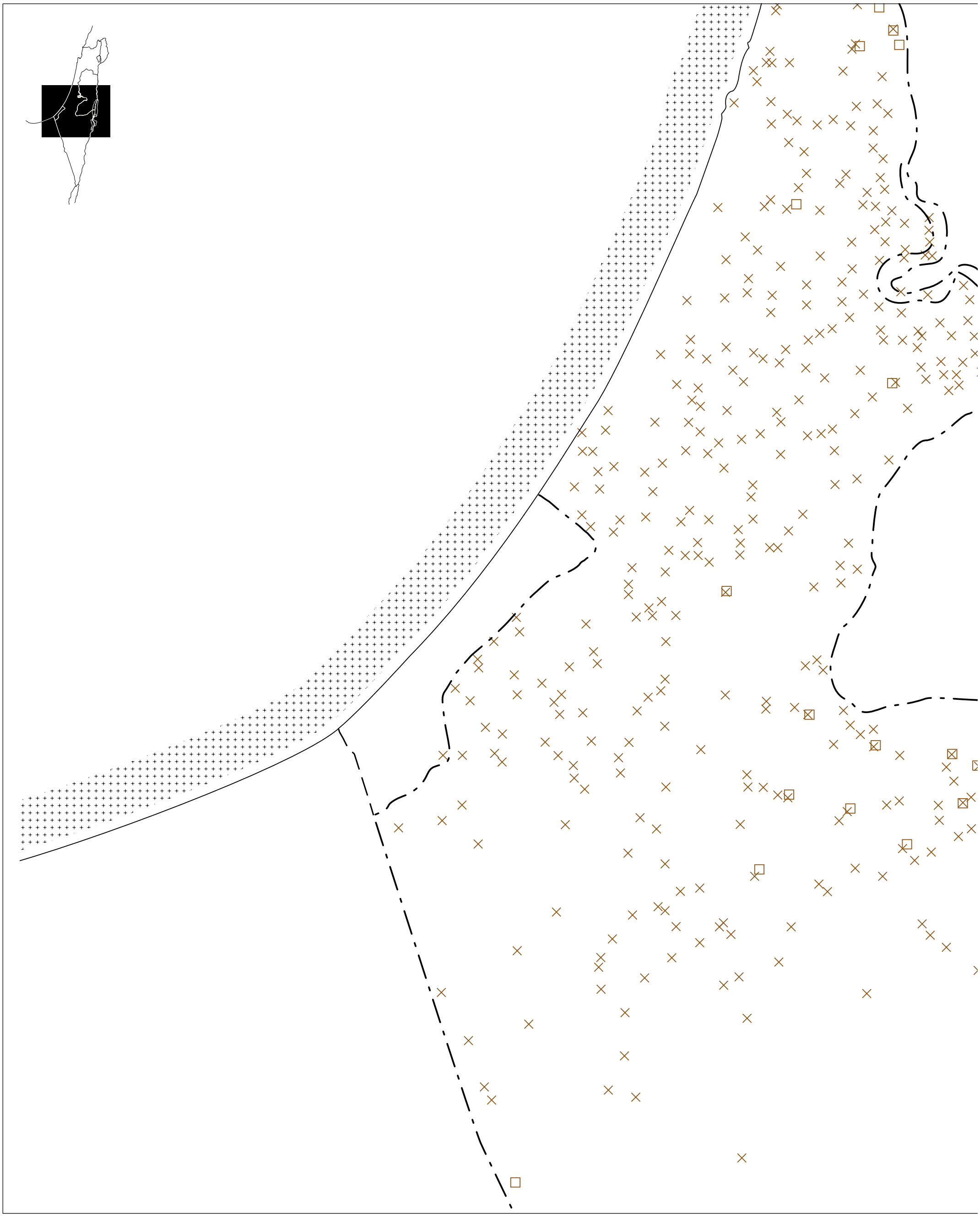


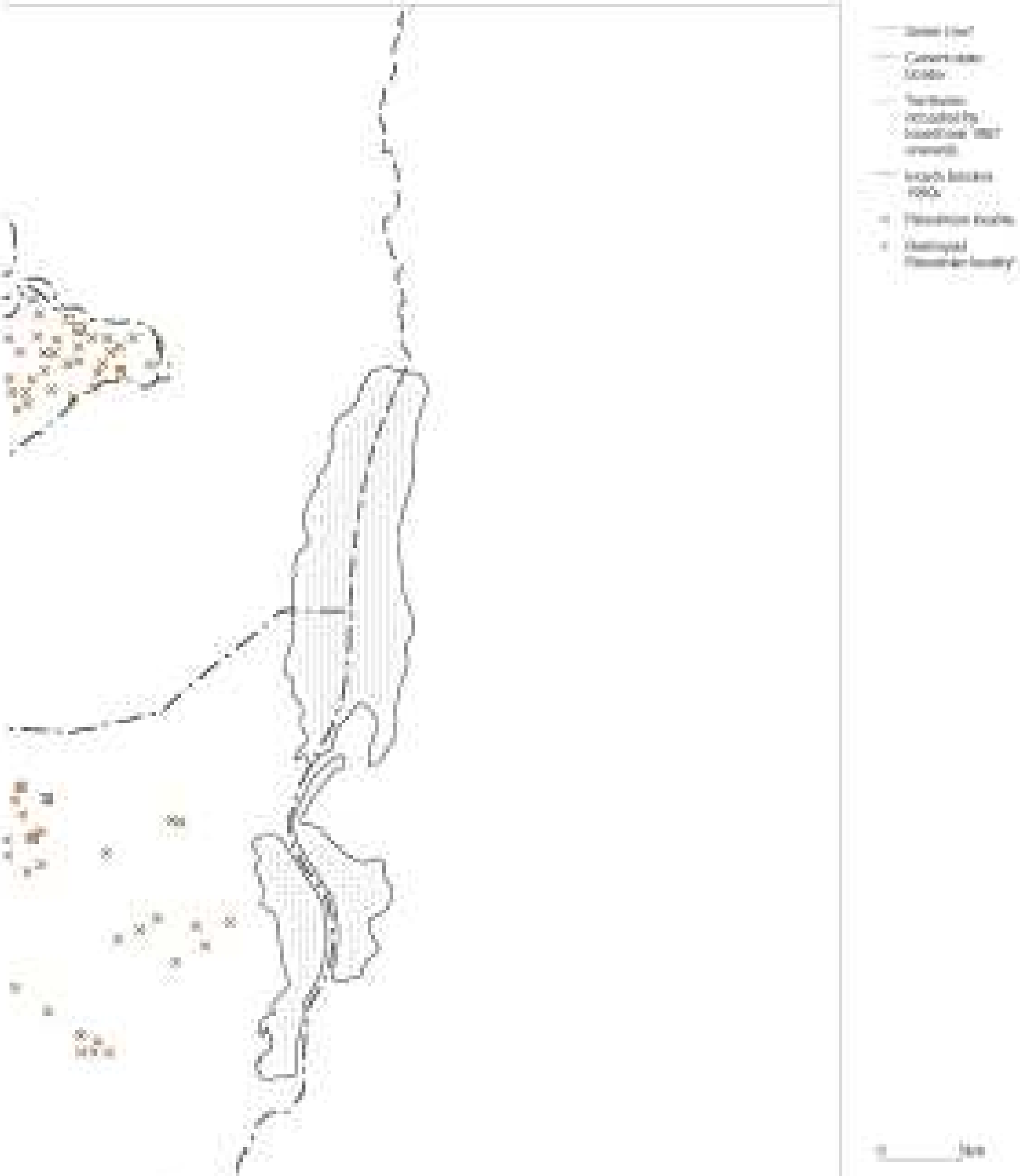

Green Line
Ceasefire [illegible]
Territories occupied by Israel since 1967 onwards
Israel's borders 1950s
Palestinian locality
Destroyed Palestinian locality
0 km

→ 94, 95, 132, 183, 217, 327, 349, 357, 361, 397, 437, 438

PALESTINIAN LOCALITIES AND DESTROYED VILLAGES 1950s [2/3]

Central Israel

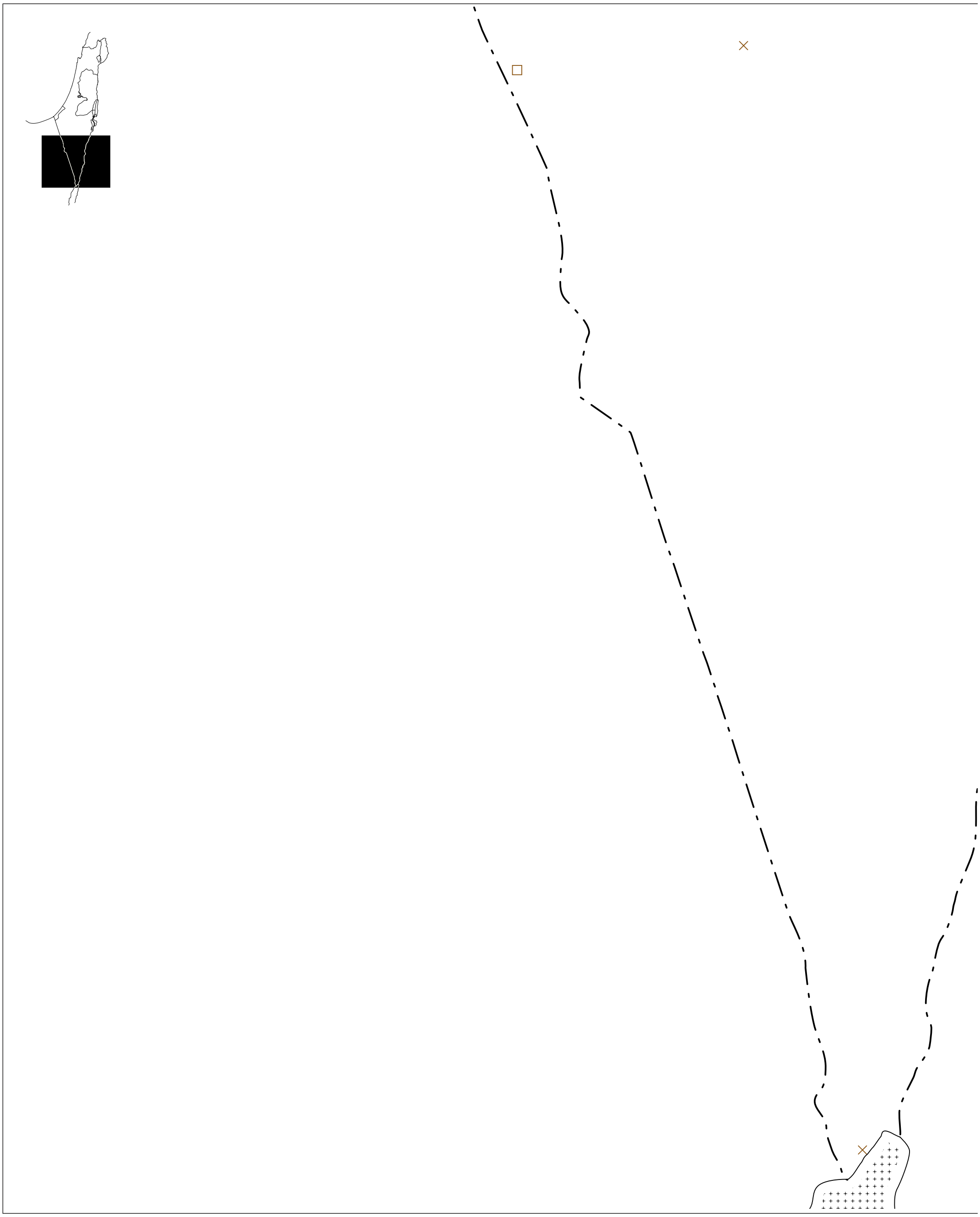


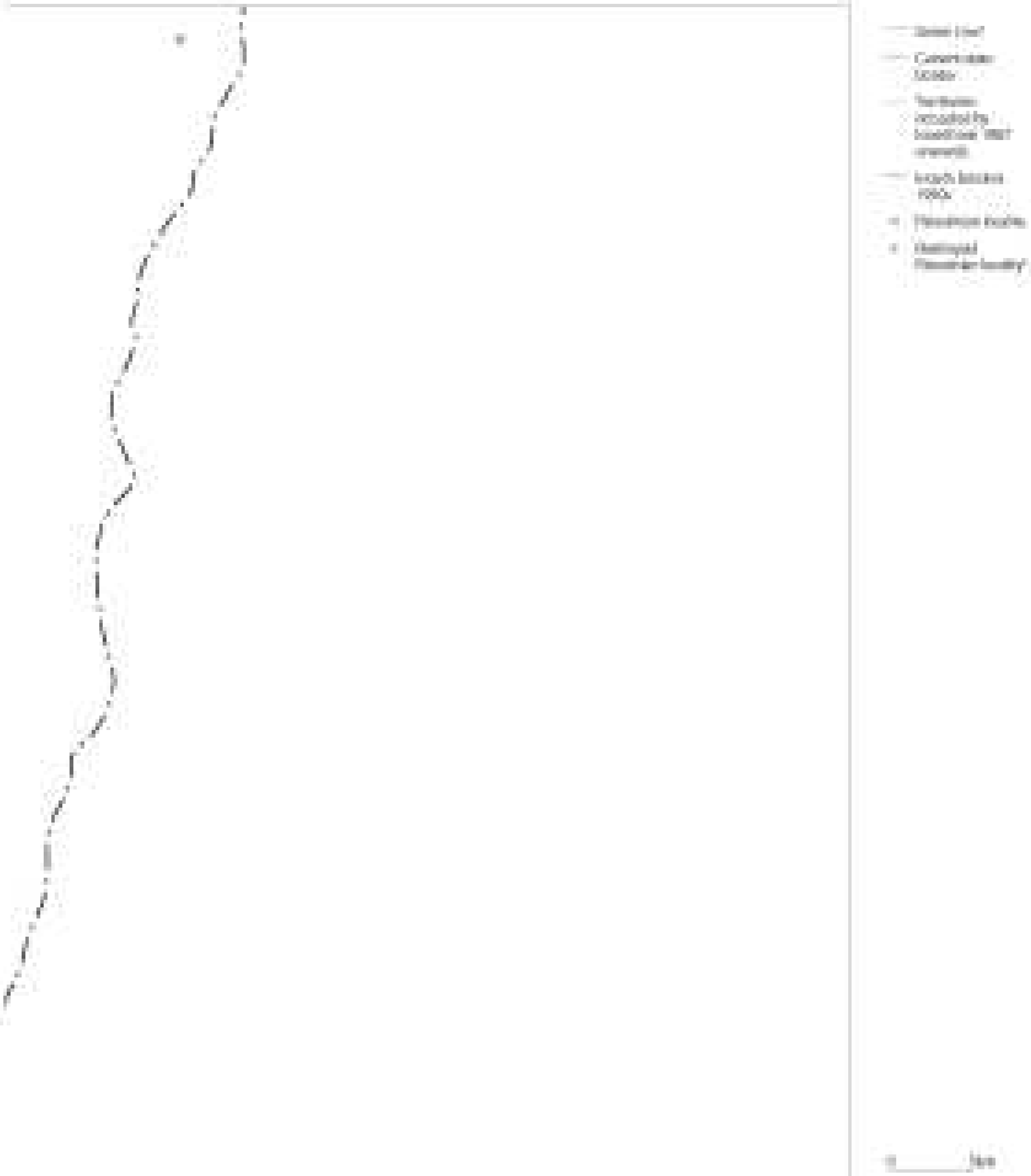

Green Line
Ceasefire Lines
Territories occupied by Israel in 1967 war
Israel's borders 1950s
Palestinian locality
Destroyed Palestinian locality
0
5km

→ 94, 95, 132', 183, 213', 327, 349', 357, 367', 397, 437, 478

PALESTINIAN LOCALITIES AND DESTROYED VILLAGES 1950s [3/3]

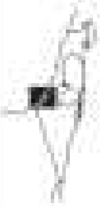
Southern Israel




Green Line
Current state borders
Territories occupied by Israel since 1967 onwards
Israel's borders 1950s
Palestinian locality
Destroyed Palestinian locality
0
5 km

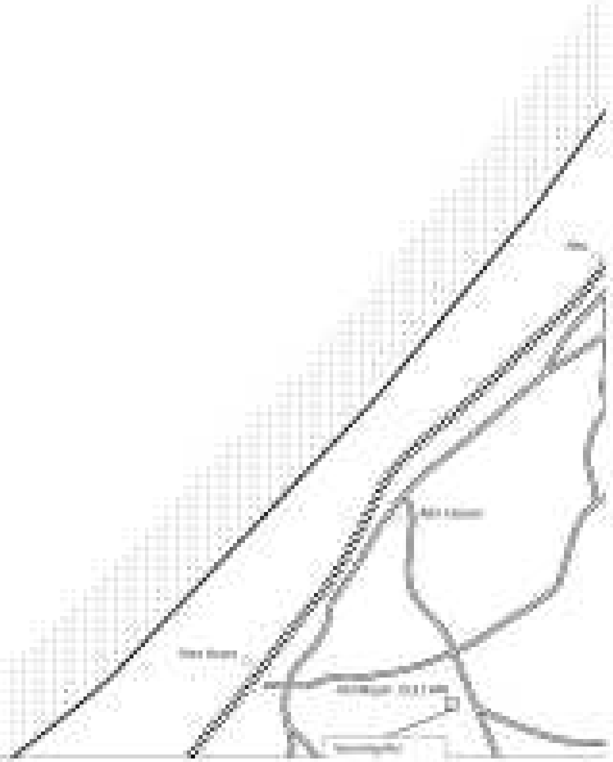
→ 94, 95, 132*,
185, 213*, 327,
349*, 357*, 387*,
397, 437, 478

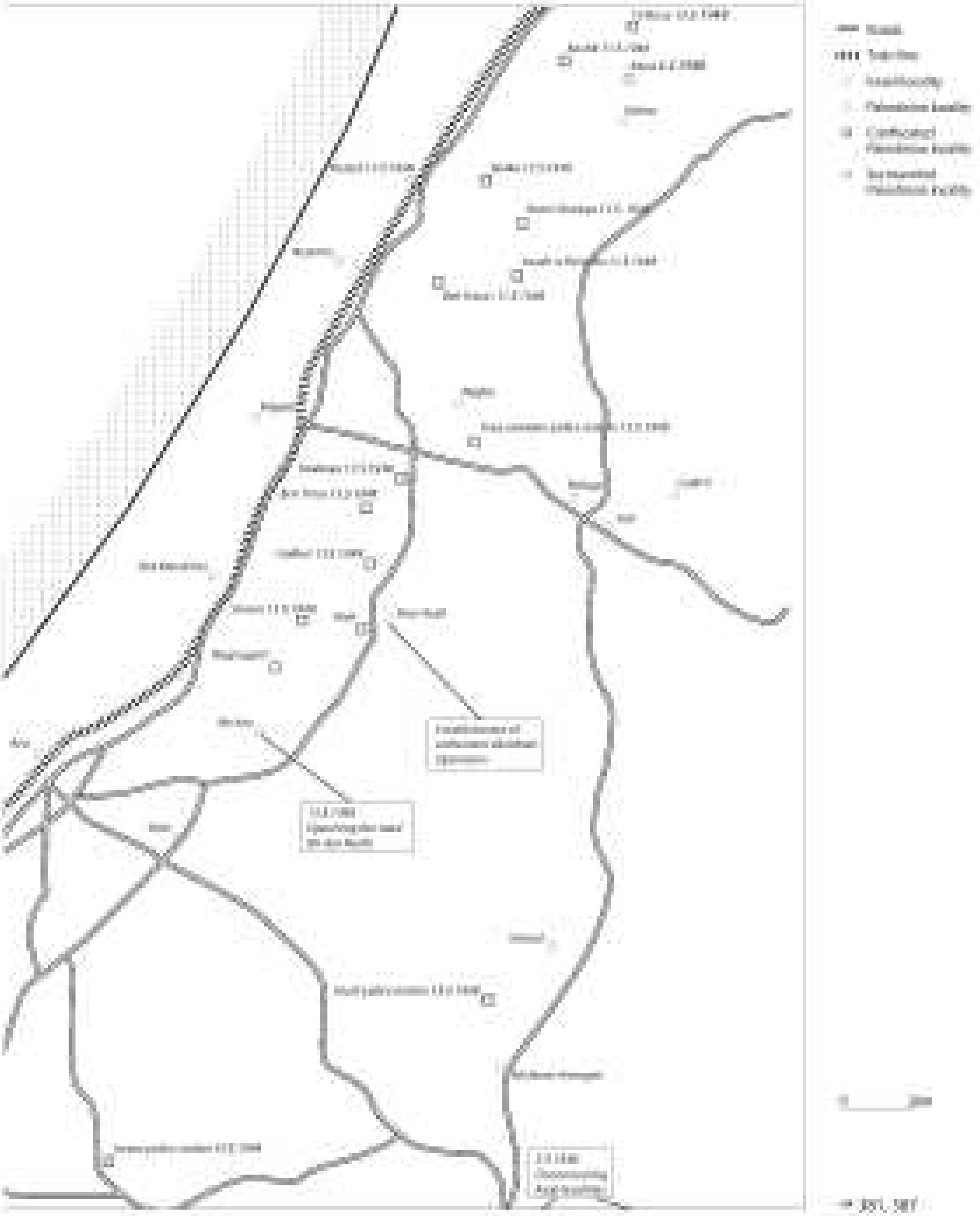
THE CLEANSING OF THE NEGEV 1948



"The certification of this plan is the control of the land of the Jewish State and the defence on its borders and of the settlement blocks, as well as the defence of the population beyond the borders..."

(Source: Carta's Atlas of Israel. The first years 1948-1961, edited by Col. Jehuda Wallach, D. Phil, Moshe Lissak Ph.D and Eviatar Nur. Published by the Israeli Ministry of Defence).



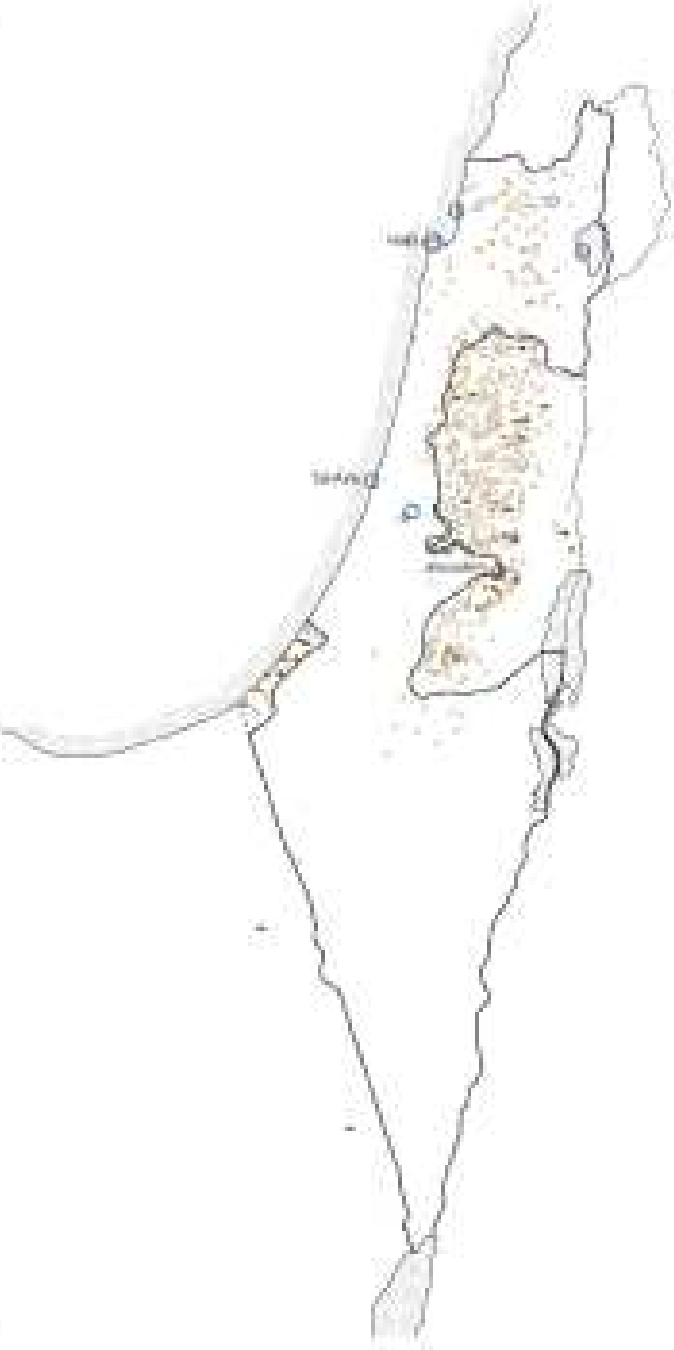

Roads
Train line
Israeli locality
Palestinian locality
Confiscated Palestinian locality
0 1km

→ 331, 387

PALESTINIAN PRESENCE 1950

Green Line
Current Israeli border
Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards
Israel's borders 1950
Palestinian locality
Refugee camp

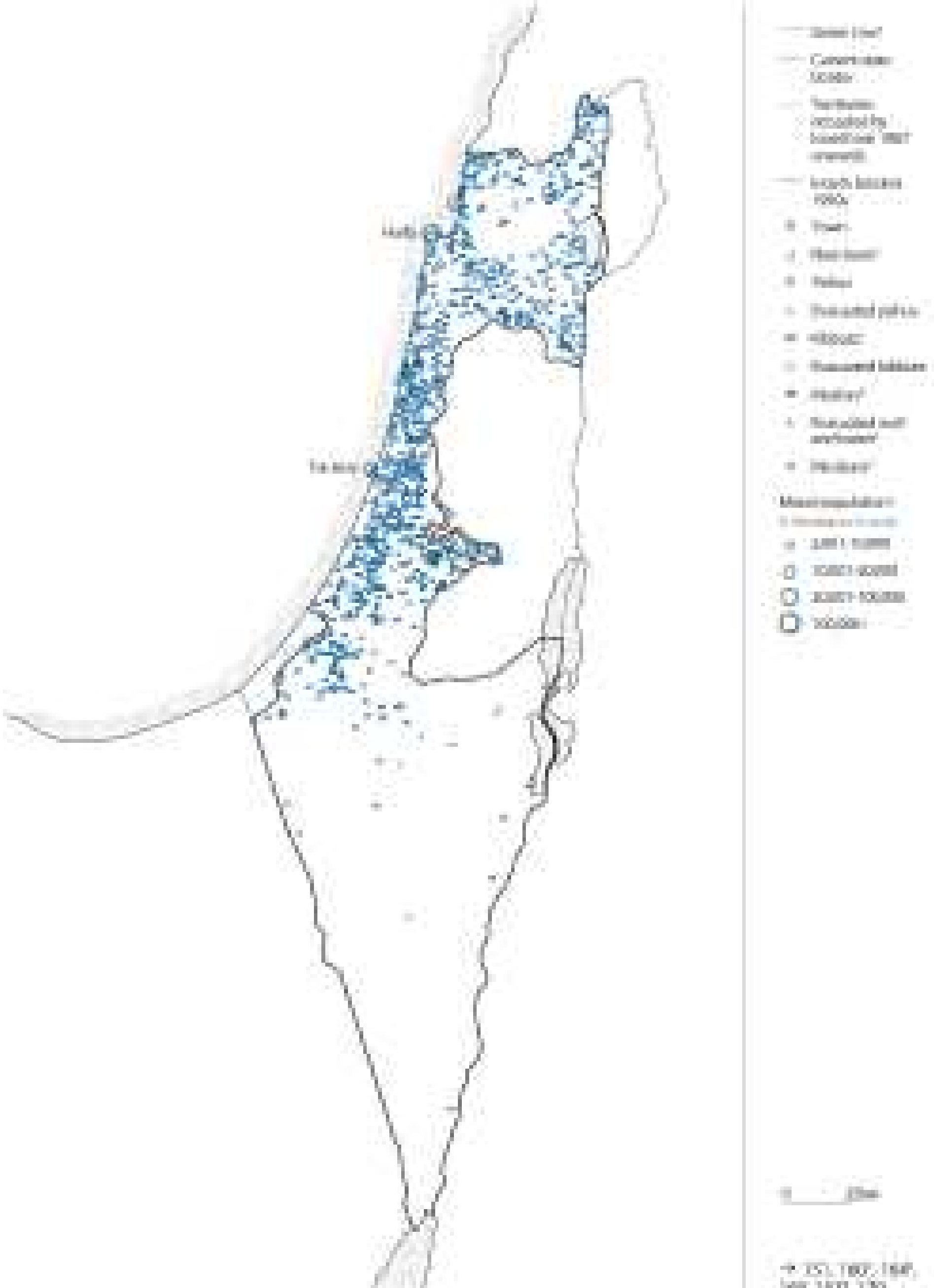
Mixed population
[illegible]
2001–10000
10001–20000
20001–100000
100000+



0 25km

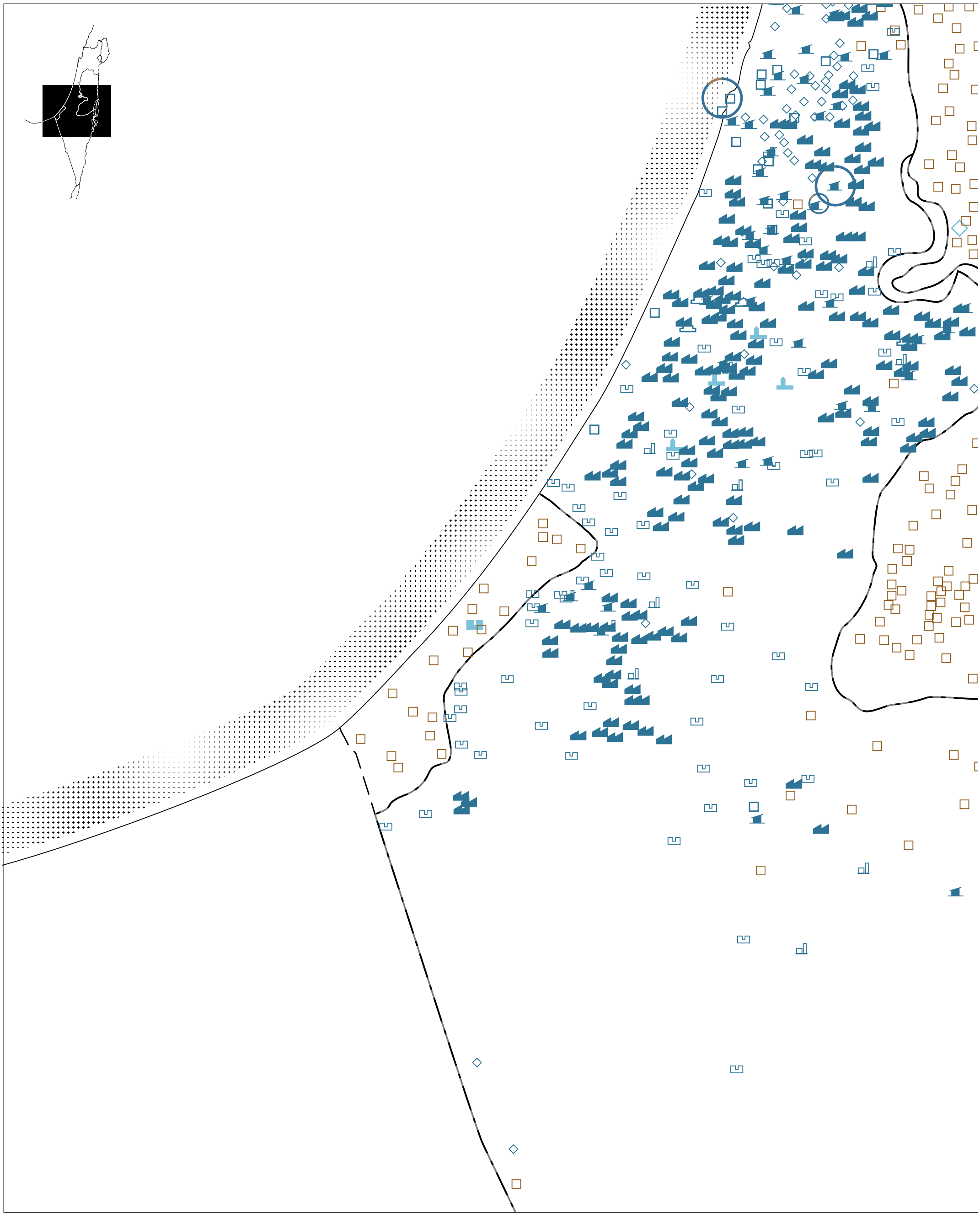
→ 151, 152, 153, 155, 159, 160, 356, 357, 459

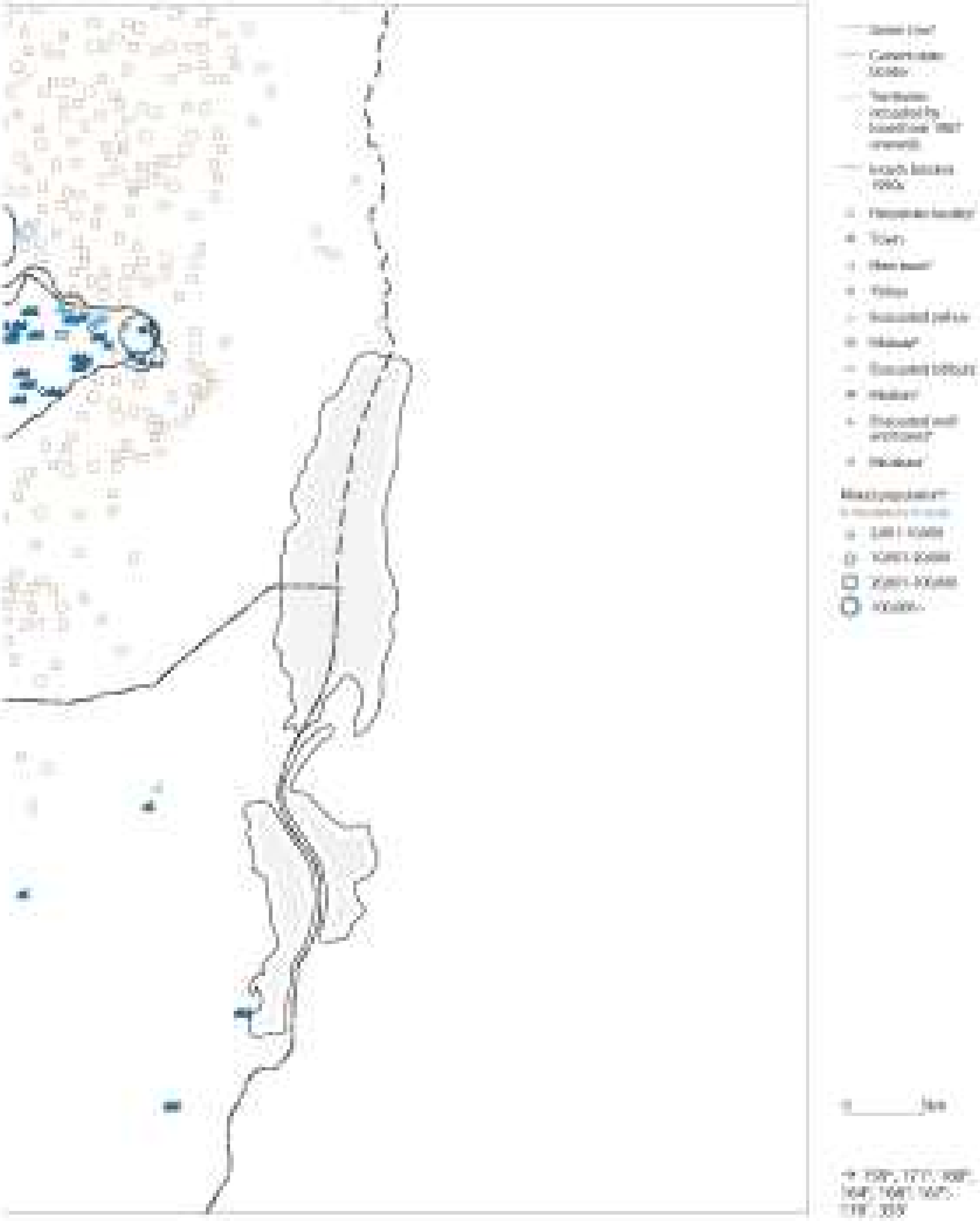
ISRAELI PRESENCE 1950


Haifa
Tel Aviv
Town
Kibbutz
Evacuated kibbutz

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI PRESENCE 1950

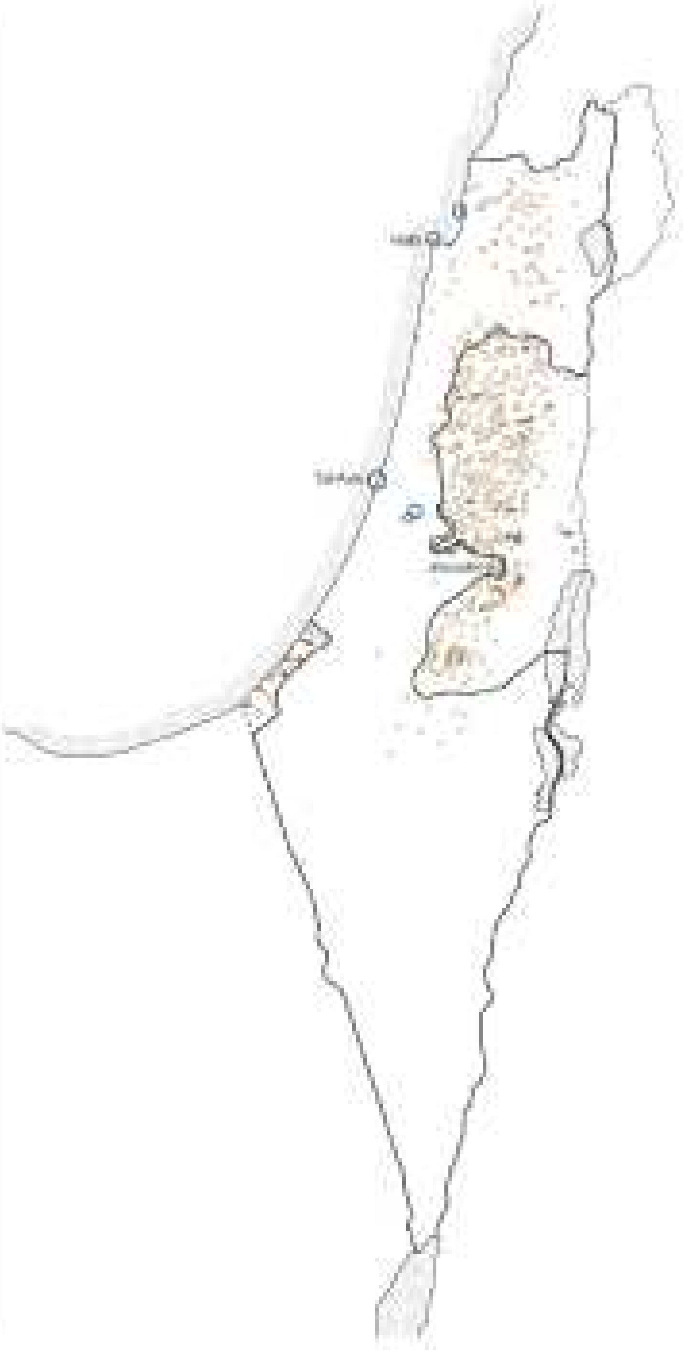
Zoom center




Green Line
Cease-fire lines
Territories occupied by Israel after 1967 war
Israel's borders 1950s
Palestinian locality
Town
Mixed town
Village
Evacuated village
[illegible]
Evacuated [illegible]
[illegible]
Evacuated and enclaved
[illegible]
Mixed population
2,001-10,000
10,001-20,000
20,001-100,000
100,000+
0
km

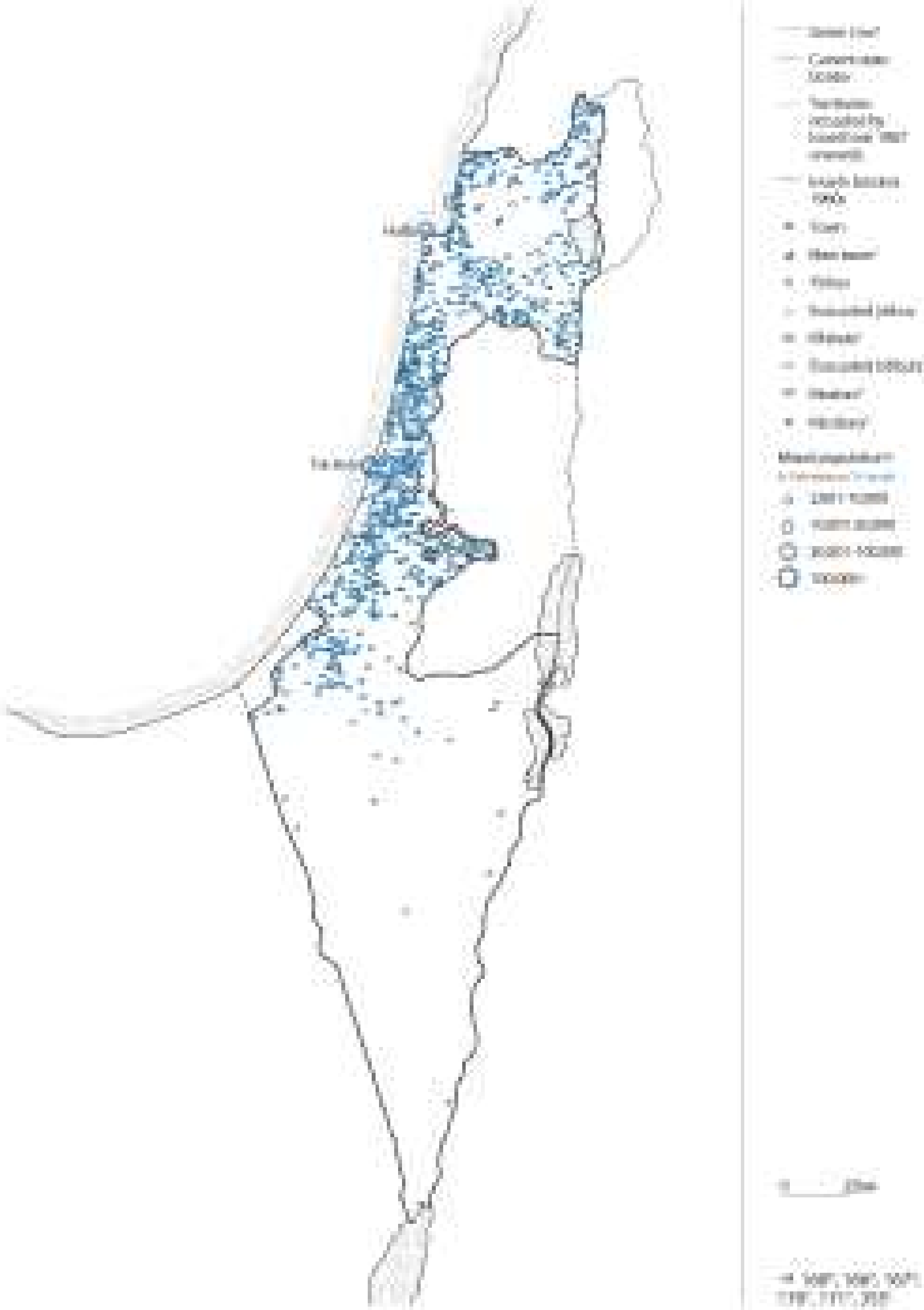
→ [illegible]

PALESTINIAN PRESENCE 1960


Green Line
Current state border
Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards
Israel's borders 1949
Palestinian locality
Refugee camp
Mixed population
[illegible]
5001-10000
10001-20000
20001-100000
100000+
Haifa
Tel Aviv
Jerusalem
0 25km

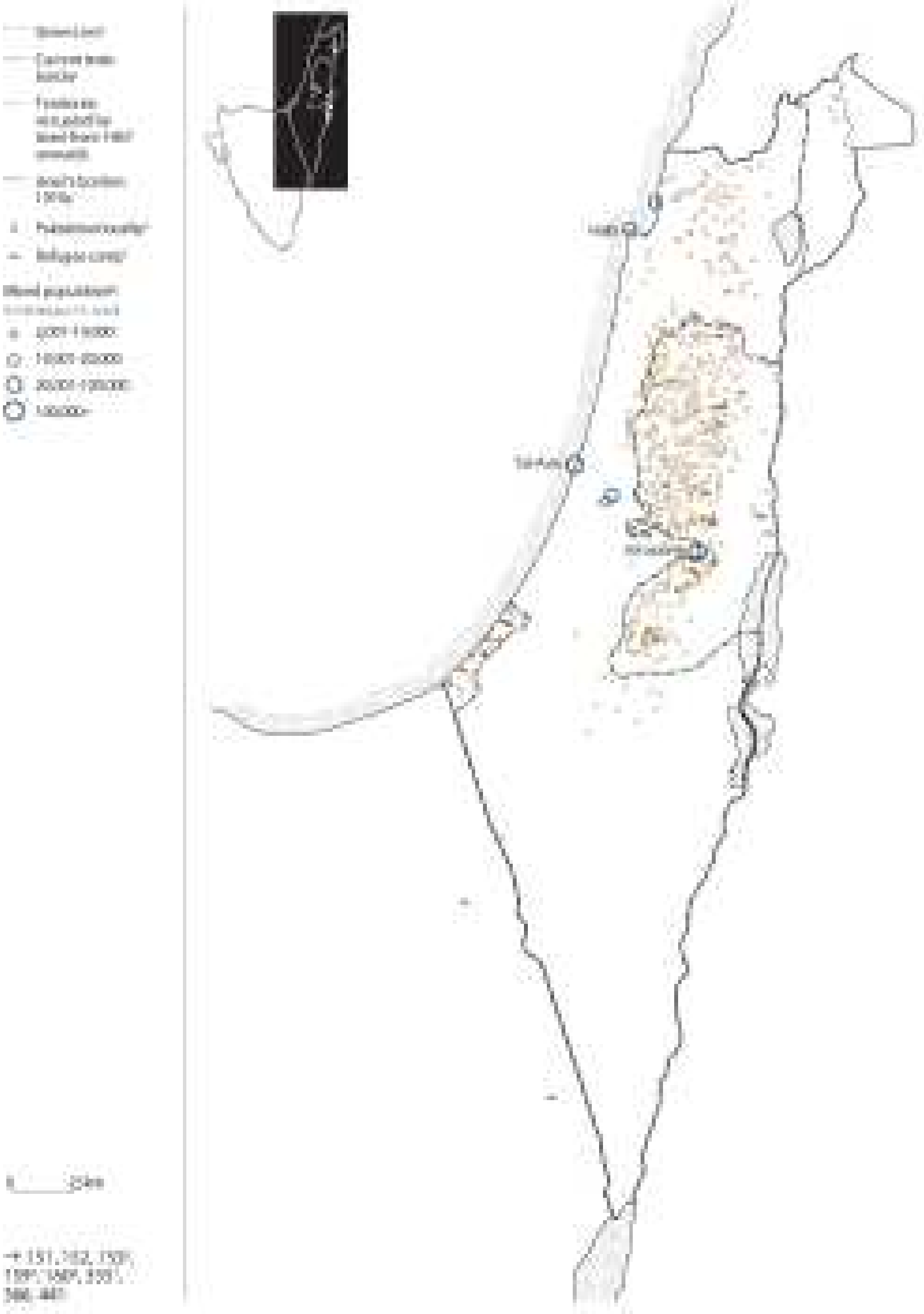
→ 151, 152, 153, 155, 159, 166, 337, 366, 419

ISRAELI PRESENCE 1960


Haifa
Tel Aviv
Green Line
Current state border
Territories occupied by Israel since 1967
Israel's borders 1960s
Town
New town
Yishuv
Evacuated yishuv
Kibbutz
Evacuated kibbutz
Moshav
Mixed population
0 25km

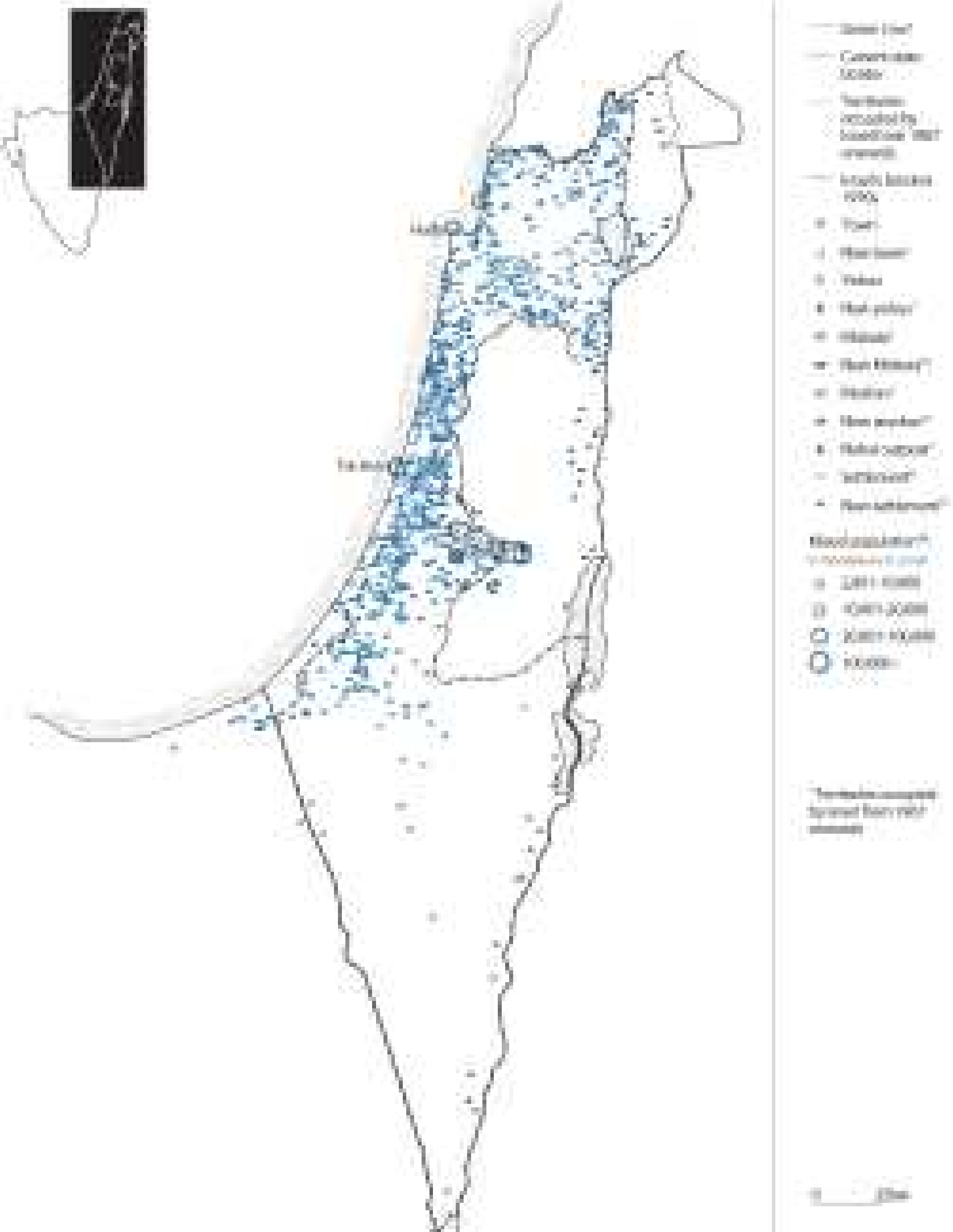
→ [illegible]

PALESTINIAN PRESENCE 1970


Green Line
Current Israeli border
Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards
Israel's borders 1949
Palestinian locality
Refugee camp
Mixed population
2001–10000
10001–20000
20001–100000
100000+
0 25km
Haifa
Tel Aviv
Jerusalem

→ 151, 152, 157, 159, 160, 355, 366, 441

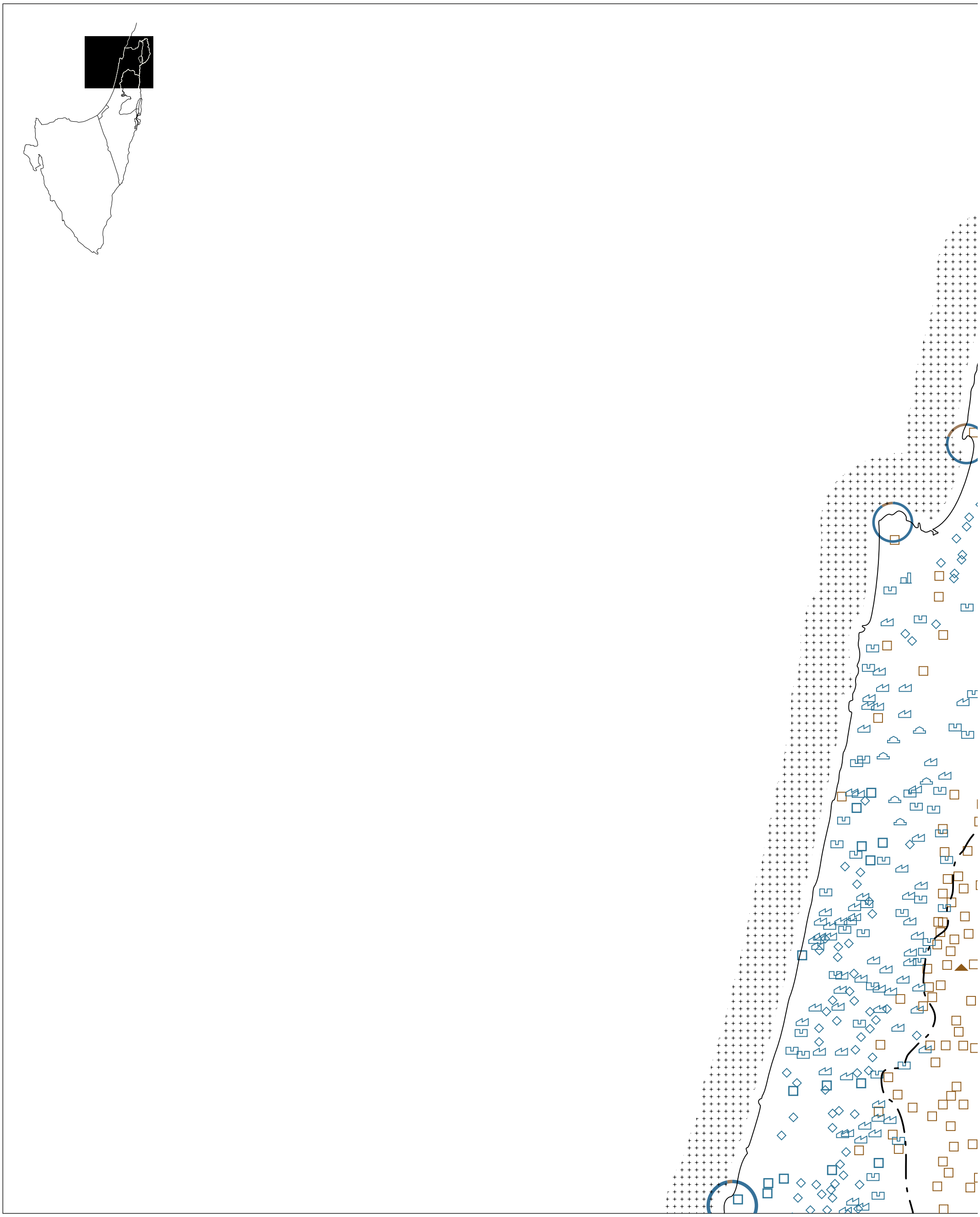
ISRAELI PRESENCE 1970

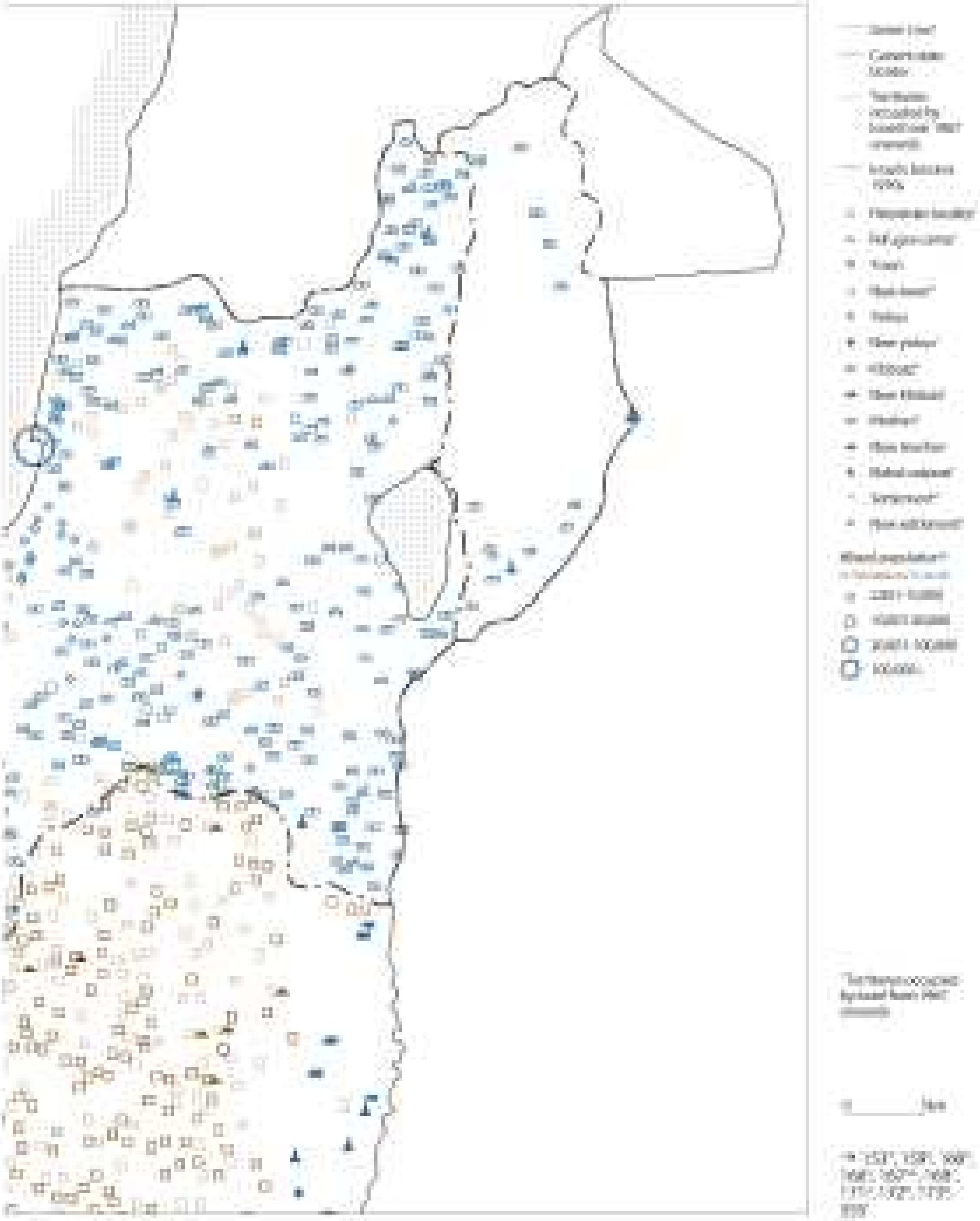

Haifa
Tel Aviv
Town
Kibbutz
Moshav
2,001–10,000
10,001–20,000
20,001–100,000
100,000+
0 25km

[illegible]

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI PRESENCE 1970

Zoom north

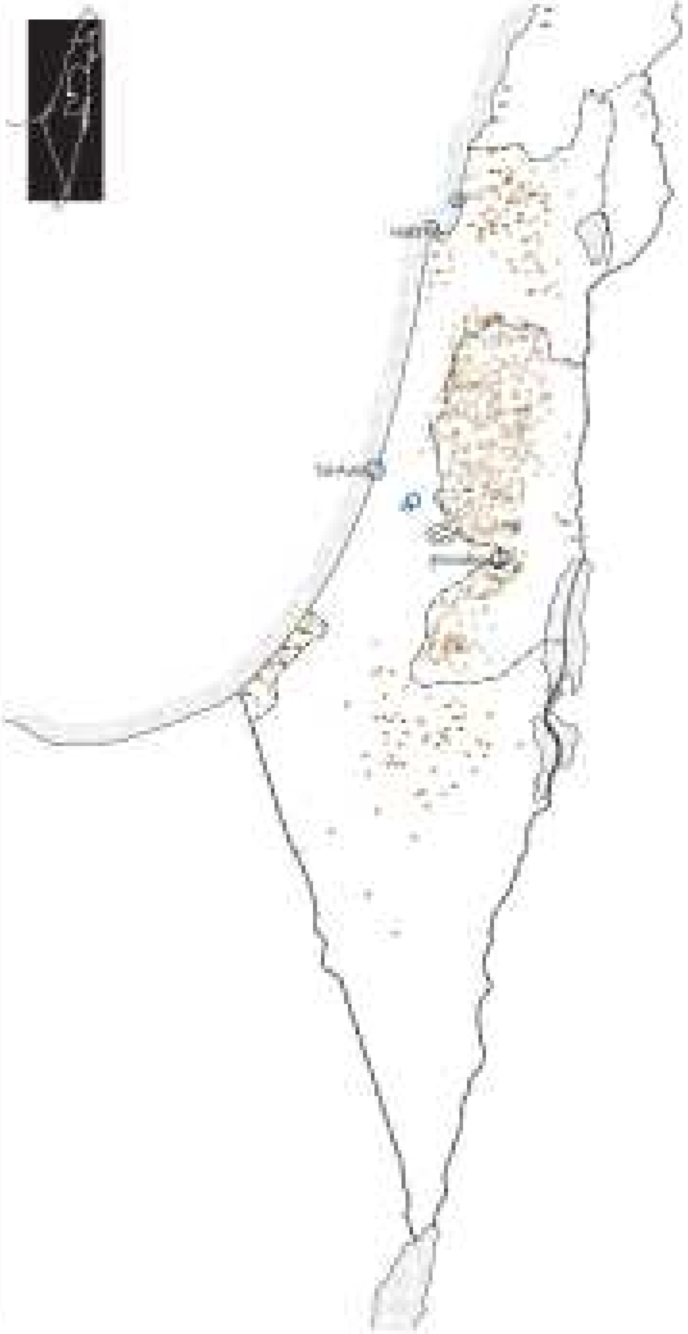



Green Line
Palestinian locality
Refugee camp
Town
New town
Kibbutz
New kibbutz
Moshav
New moshav
20,001–100,000
100,000+
km

PALESTINIAN PRESENCE 1980

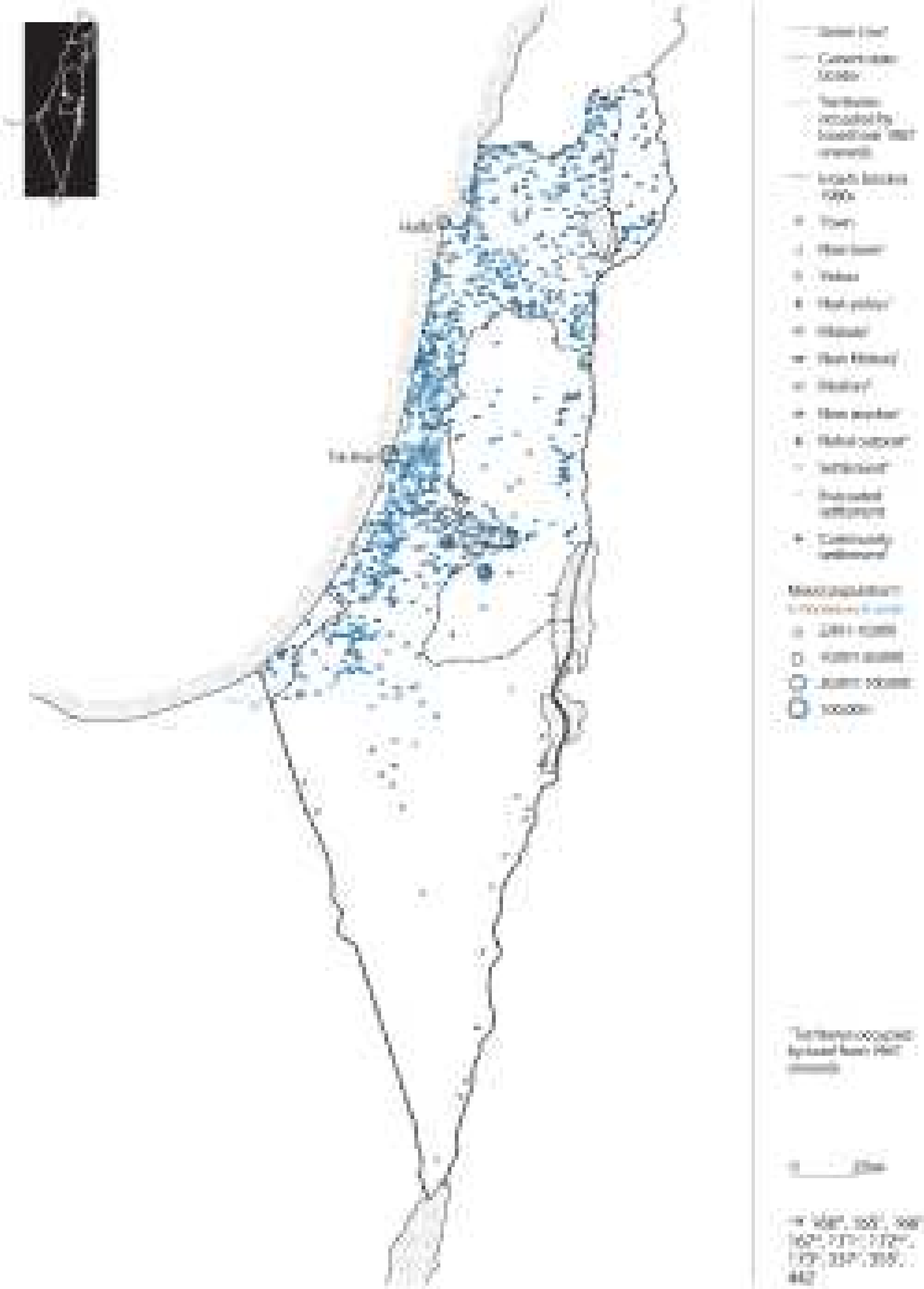
Green Line¹
Current Israeli border
Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards
Israel's borders 1950s
Palestinian locality¹
Refugee camp¹
Unrecognized Palestinian village¹
Unrecognized neighbourhood¹
Syrian locality

Mixed population¹
[illegible]
○ 2001-10000
□ 10001-20000
□ 20001-100000
○ 100000+



→ 151, 152, 153¹, 157¹, 159¹, 160¹, 355¹, 366, 377, 408¹, 442

ISRAELI PRESENCE 1980

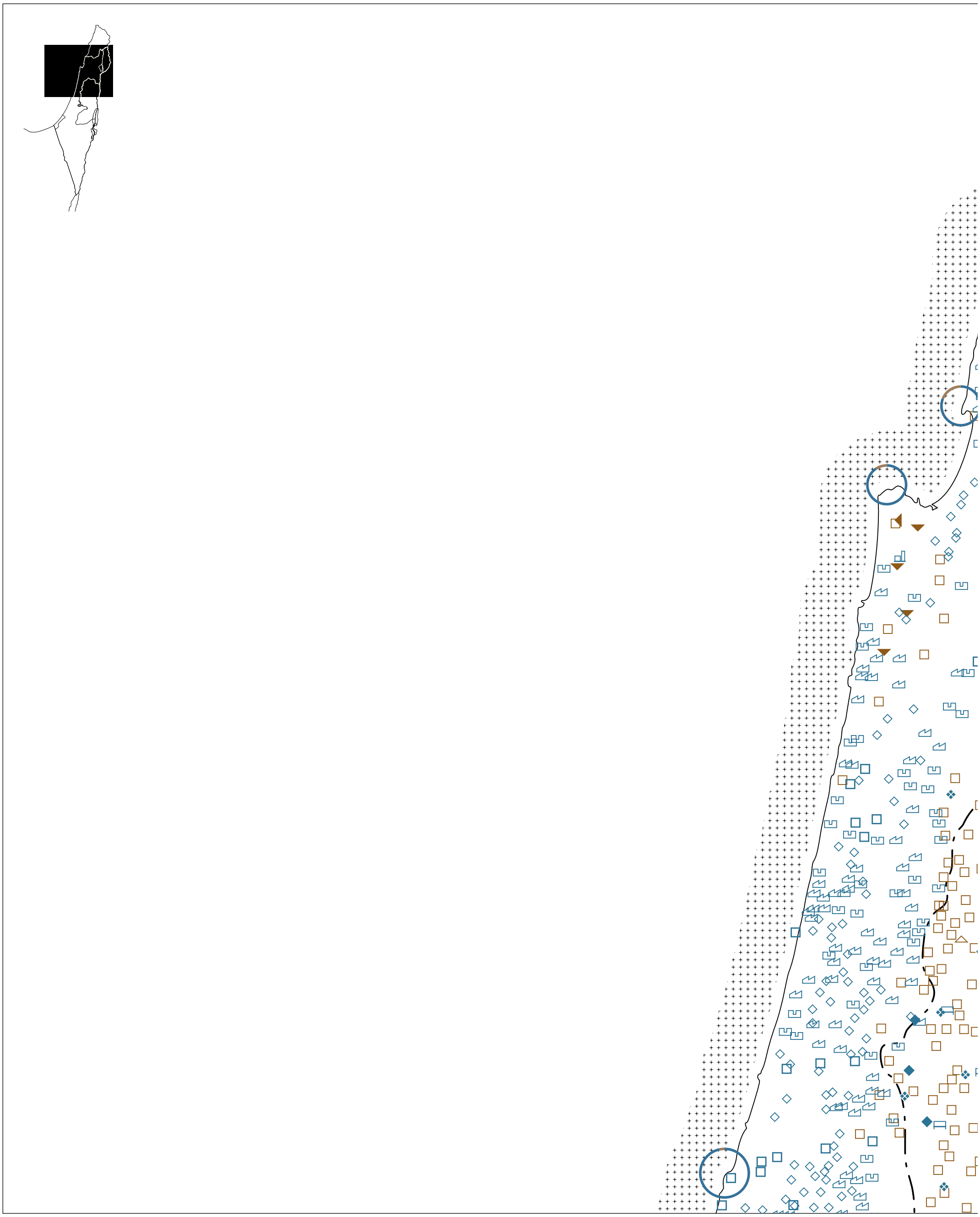

Haifa
Tel Aviv
Green Line*
Current state borders
Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards
Israel's borders 1990s
Town
Main town*
Yishuv
Moshav shitufi*
Kibbutz*
Moshav Ovdim*
Moshava*
Nahal outpost*
Settlement*
Evacuated settlement
Community settlement*
Mixed population**
Palestinian Israeli
2,001–10,000
10,001–20,000
20,001–100,000
100,000+
0 25km

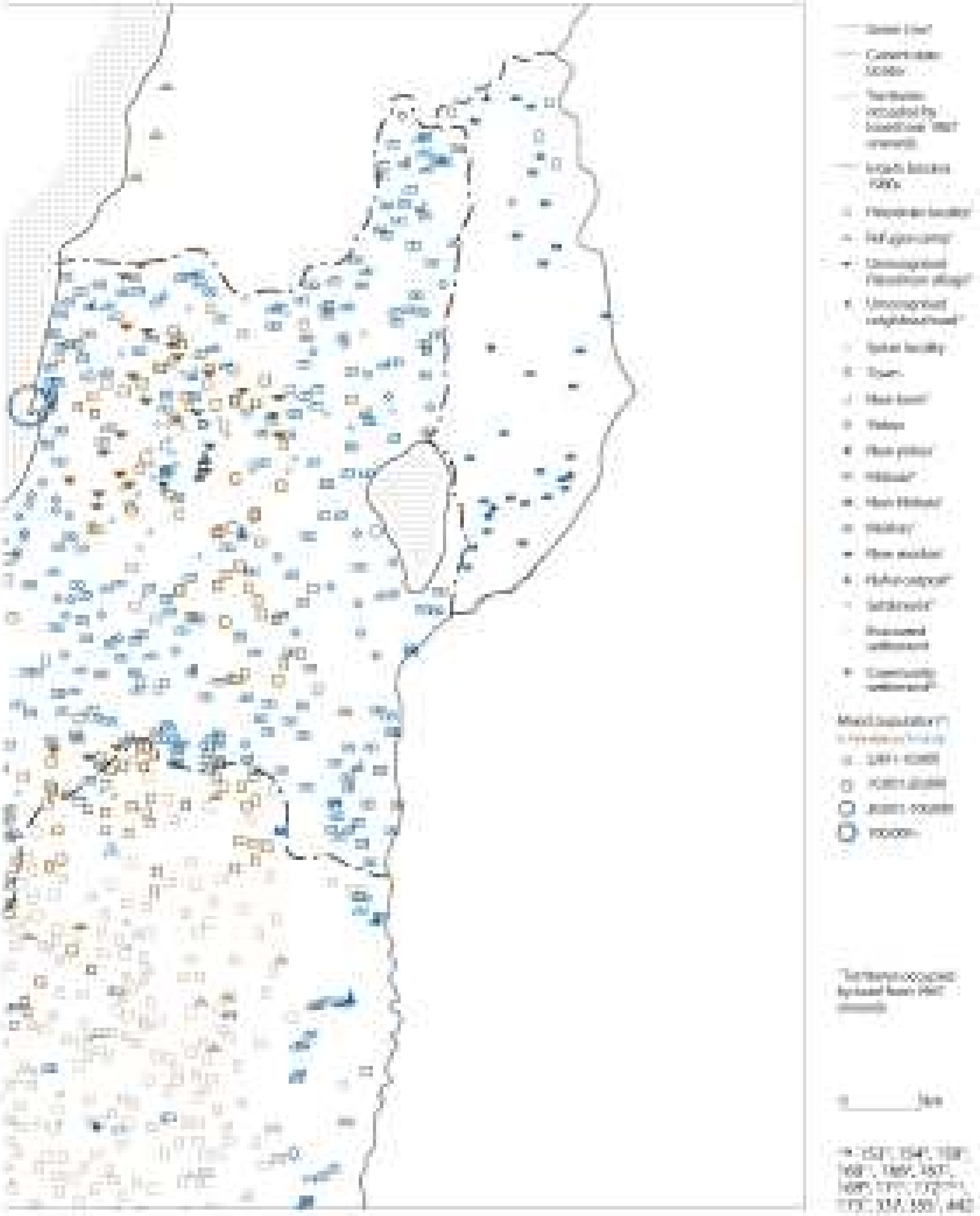
* Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards

** 108*, 330*, 398*, 162*, 171*, 172*, 173*, 337*, 359*, 442

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI PRESENCE 1980

Zoom north



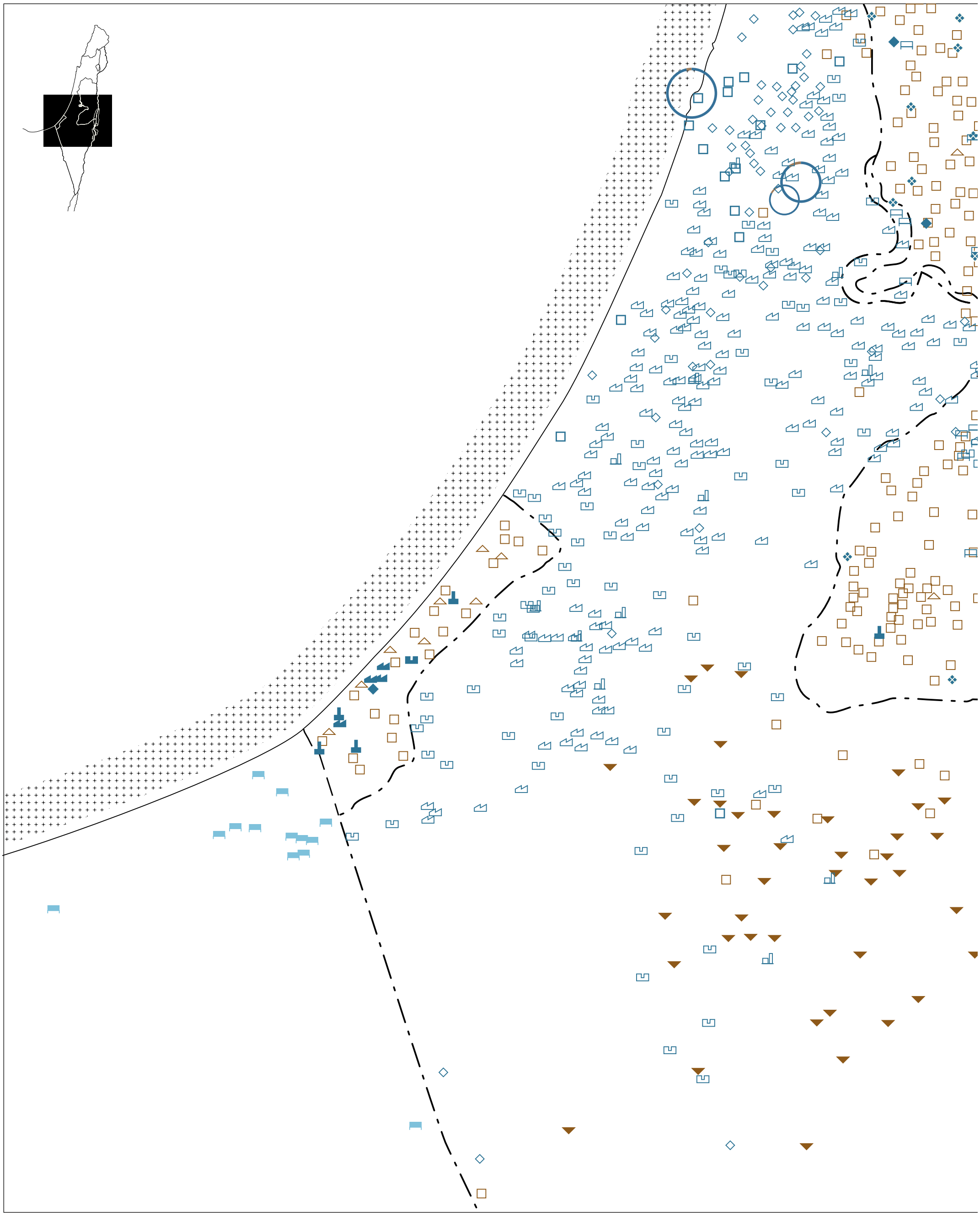

Green Line*
Current state border
Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards
Israel's borders 1990s
Palestinian locality*
Refugee camp*
Unrecognised Palestinian village*
Unrecognised neighbourhood*
Syrian locality
Town
New town*
Yishuv
New yishuv*
Kibbutz*
New Kibbutz
Moshav*
New moshav
Nahal outpost*
Settlement*
Proposed settlement
Community settlement*
Mixed population**
= Palestinian Jewish
5,001–10,000
10,001–20,000
20,001–100,000
100,000+
0 5 km

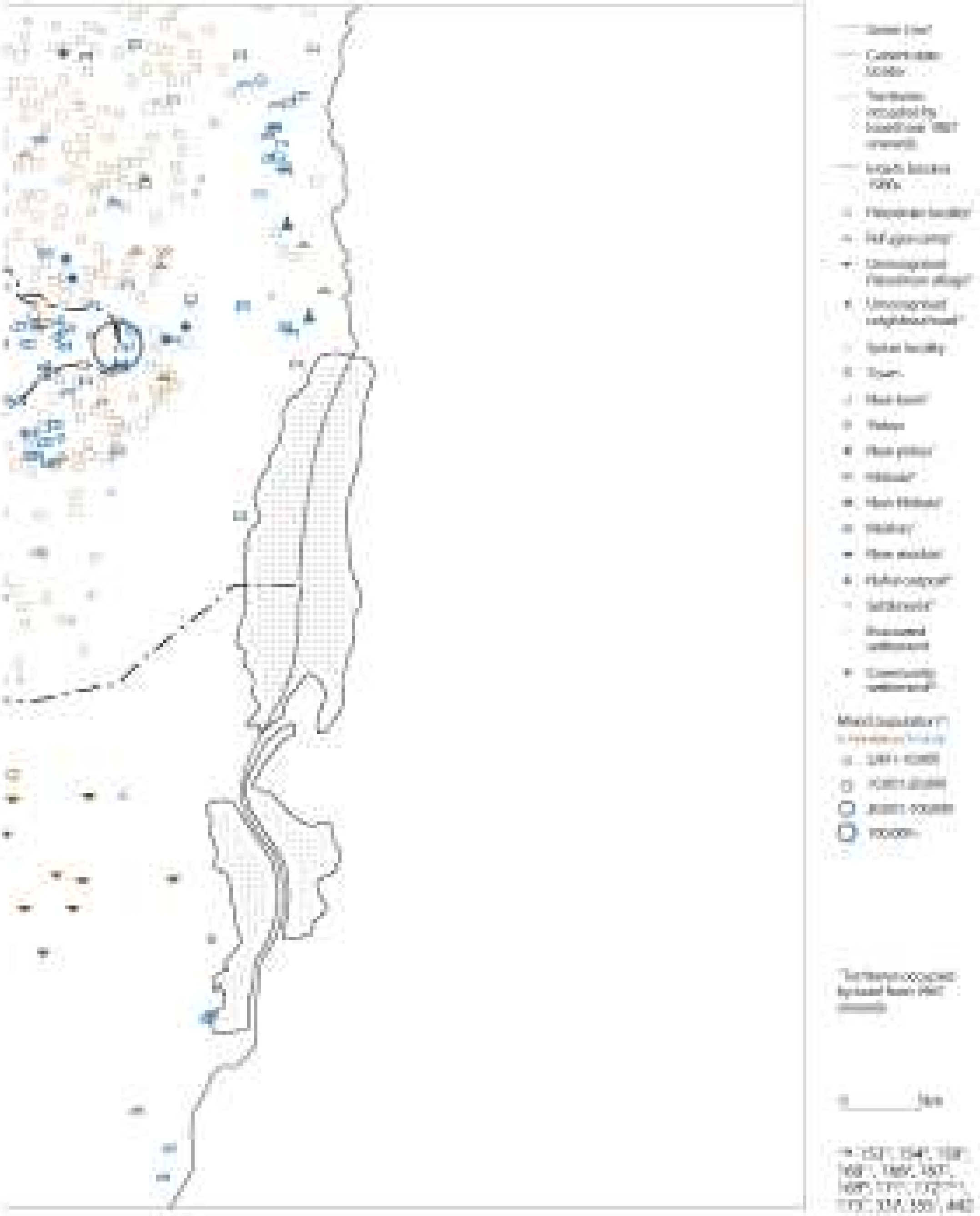
*Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards

→ 153, 154, 158, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 337, 350, 440

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI PRESENCE 1980

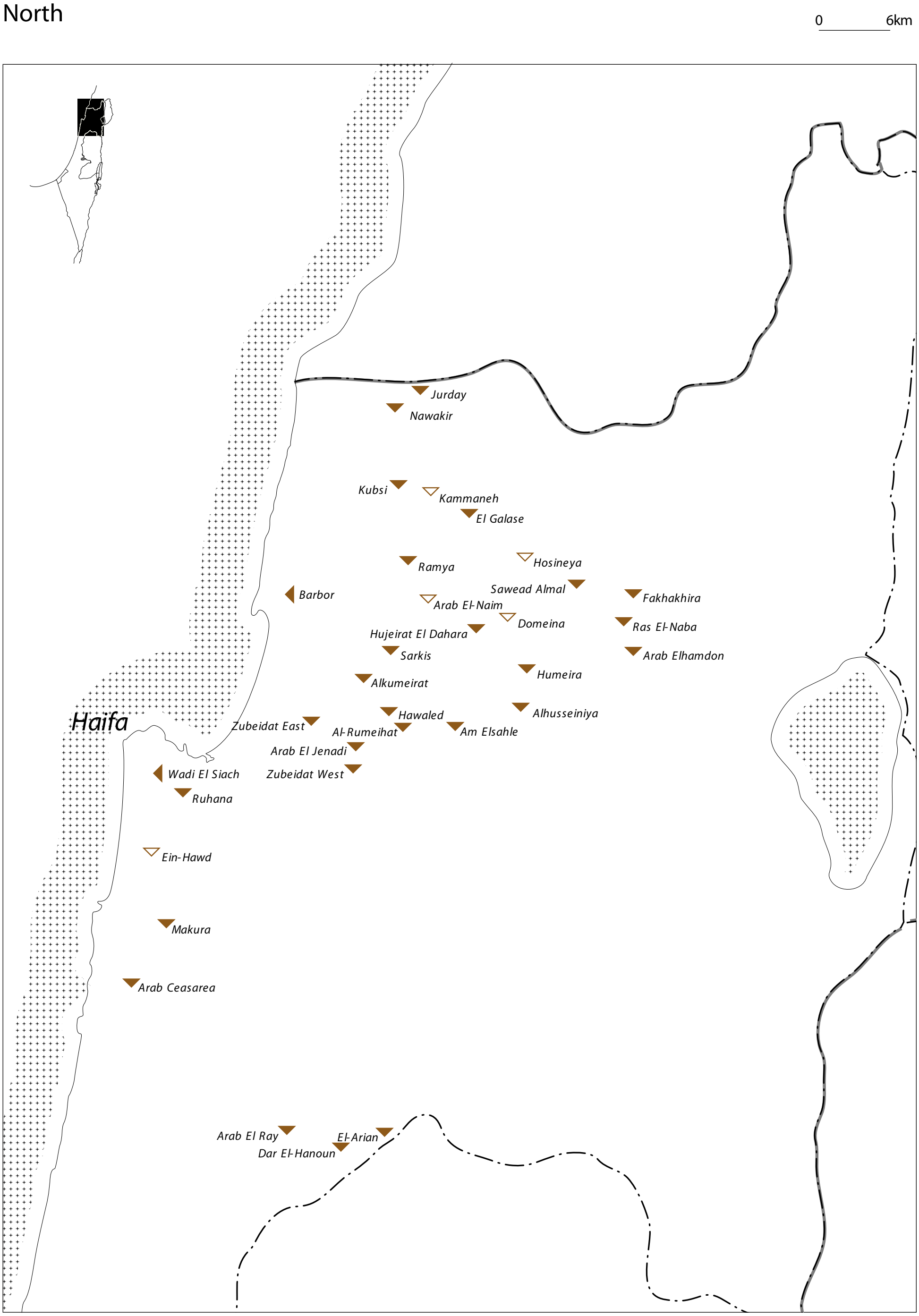
Zoom center




Green Line*
Ceasefire line
Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards
Israel's borders 1990s
Palestinian locality*
Refugee camp*
Unrecognised Palestinian village*
Unrecognised neighbourhood*
Israeli locality
Town
Mixed town*
Kibbutz
Mixed kibbutz*
Moshav*
Mixed Moshav*
Moshav*
New moshav
Nahal outpost*
Settlement*
Proposed settlement
Community settlement*
Mixed population**
in Hebrew in Arabic
2,001–10,000
10,001–20,000
20,001–100,000
100,000+
*Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards
0 5 km
→ 153, 154, 158, 160, 165, 167, 168, 171, 172, 173, 337, 355, 442

UNRECOGNISED PALESTINIAN VILLAGES

North


0
6km
Jurday
Nawakir
Kubsi
Kammaneh
El Galase
Ramya
Hosineya
Barbor
Sawead Almal
Fakhakhira
Arab El-Naim
Domeina
Hujeirat El Dahara
Ras El-Naba
Sarkis
Arab Elhamdon
Humeira
Alkumeirat
Alhusseiniya
Hawaled
Haifa
Zubeidat East
Al-Rumeihat
Am Elsahle
Arab El Jenadi
Wadi El Siach
Zubeidat West
Ruhana
Ein-Hawd
Makura
Arab Ceasarea
Arab El Ray
El-Arian
Dar El-Hanoun

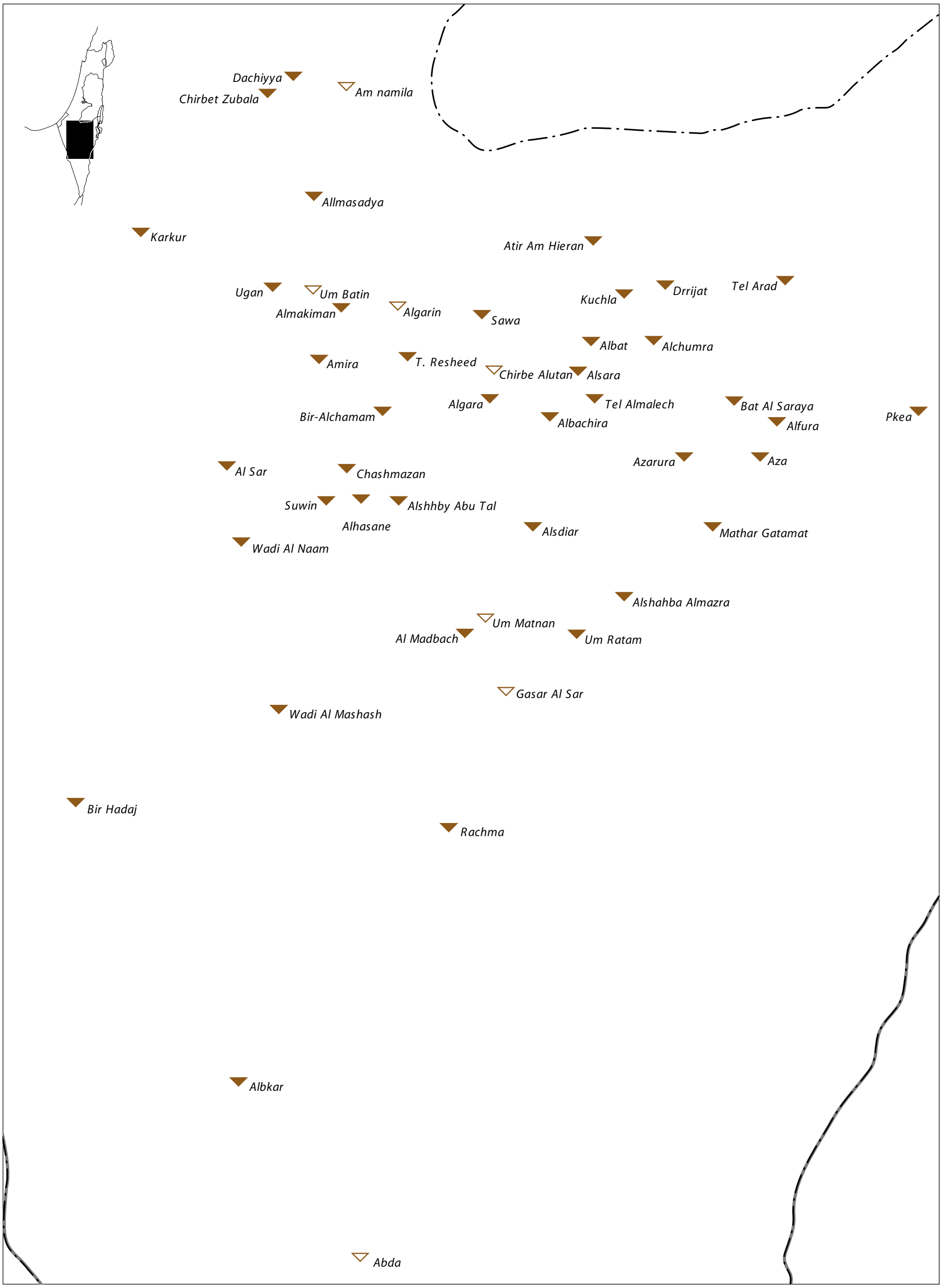
UNRECOGNISED PALESTINIAN VILLAGES

South

PATTERN OF SETTLEMENTS

→ 157, 377, 408

0 6km


Dachiyya
Chirbet Zubala
Am namila
Allmasadya
Karkur
Atir Am Hieran
Tel Arad
Drrijat
Kuchla
Ugan
Um Batin
Almakiman
Algarin
Sawa
Albat
Alchumra
Amira
T. Resheed
Chirbe Alutan
Alsara
Algara
Tel Almalech
Bat Al Saraya
Bir-Alchamam
Albachira
Alfura
Pkea
Azarura
Aza
Al Sar
Chashmazan
Suwin
Alshhby Abu Tal
Alhasane
Alsdiar
Mathar Gatamat
Wadi Al Naam
Alshahba Almazra
Um Matnan
Al Madbach
Um Ratam
Gasar Al Sar
Wadi Al Mashash
Bir Hadaj
Rachma
Albkar
Abda

PALESTINIAN PRESENCE 1990

Green Line/

Current State border/

Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards/

Israel's borders 1990s

Palestinian locality/

Refugee camp/

Unrecognized Palestinian village/

Unrecognized neighbourhood/

Syrian locality

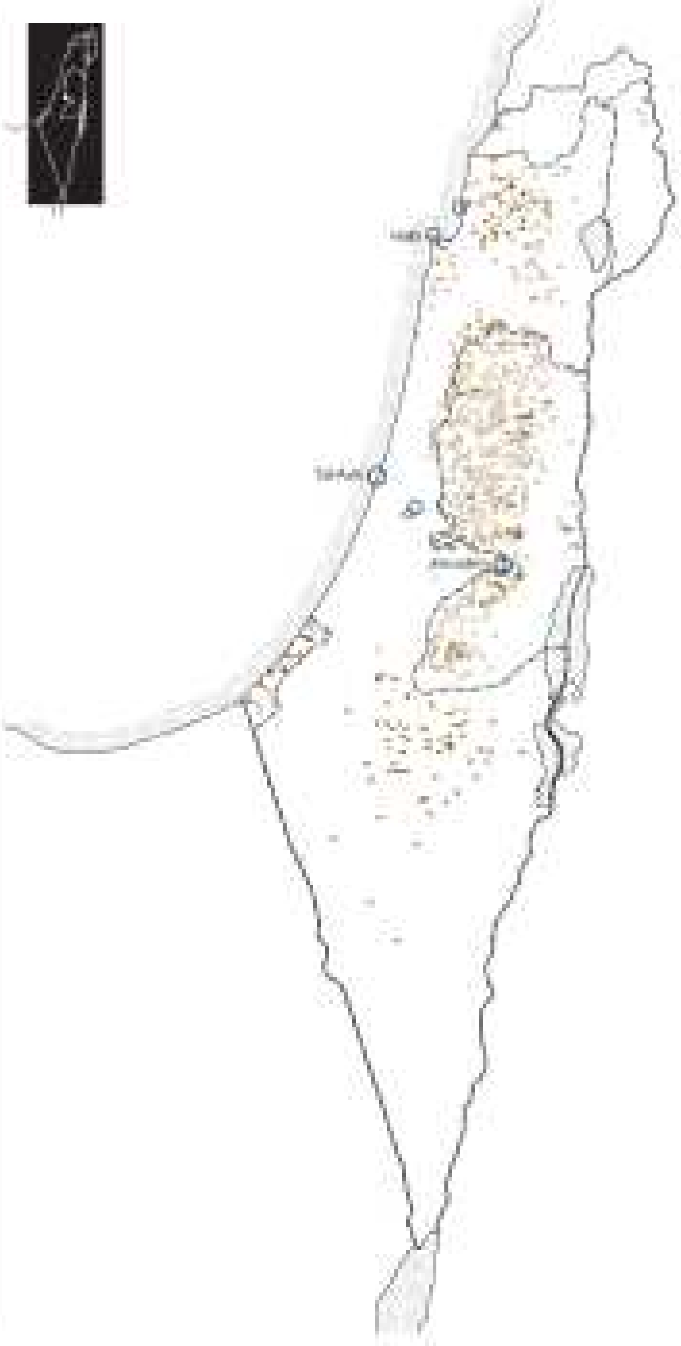
Mixed population/

2001-10000

10001-20000

20001-100000

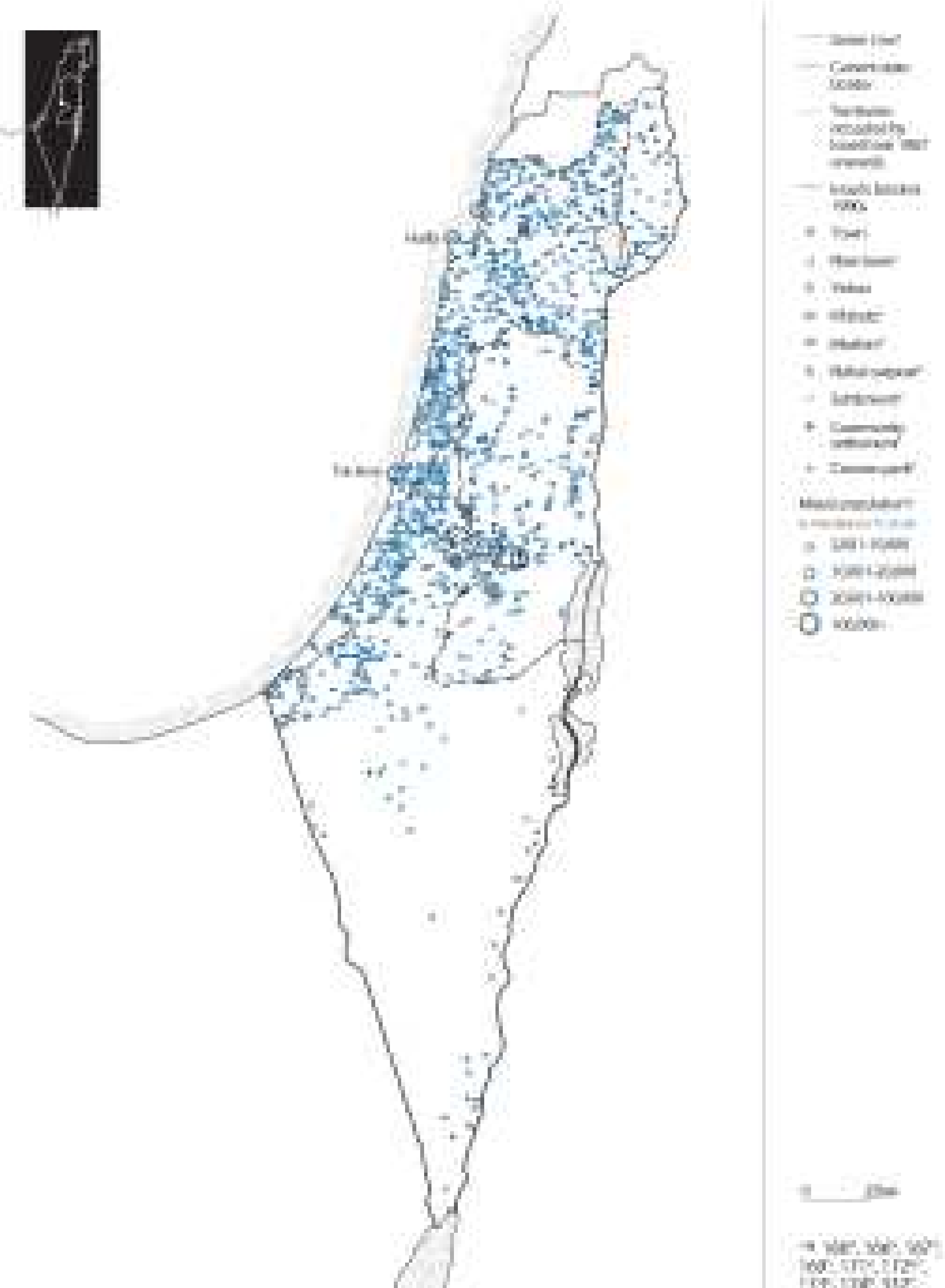
100000+



0 25km

→ 151, 152, 153*, 157*, 159*, 169*, 337*, 368, 377, 440

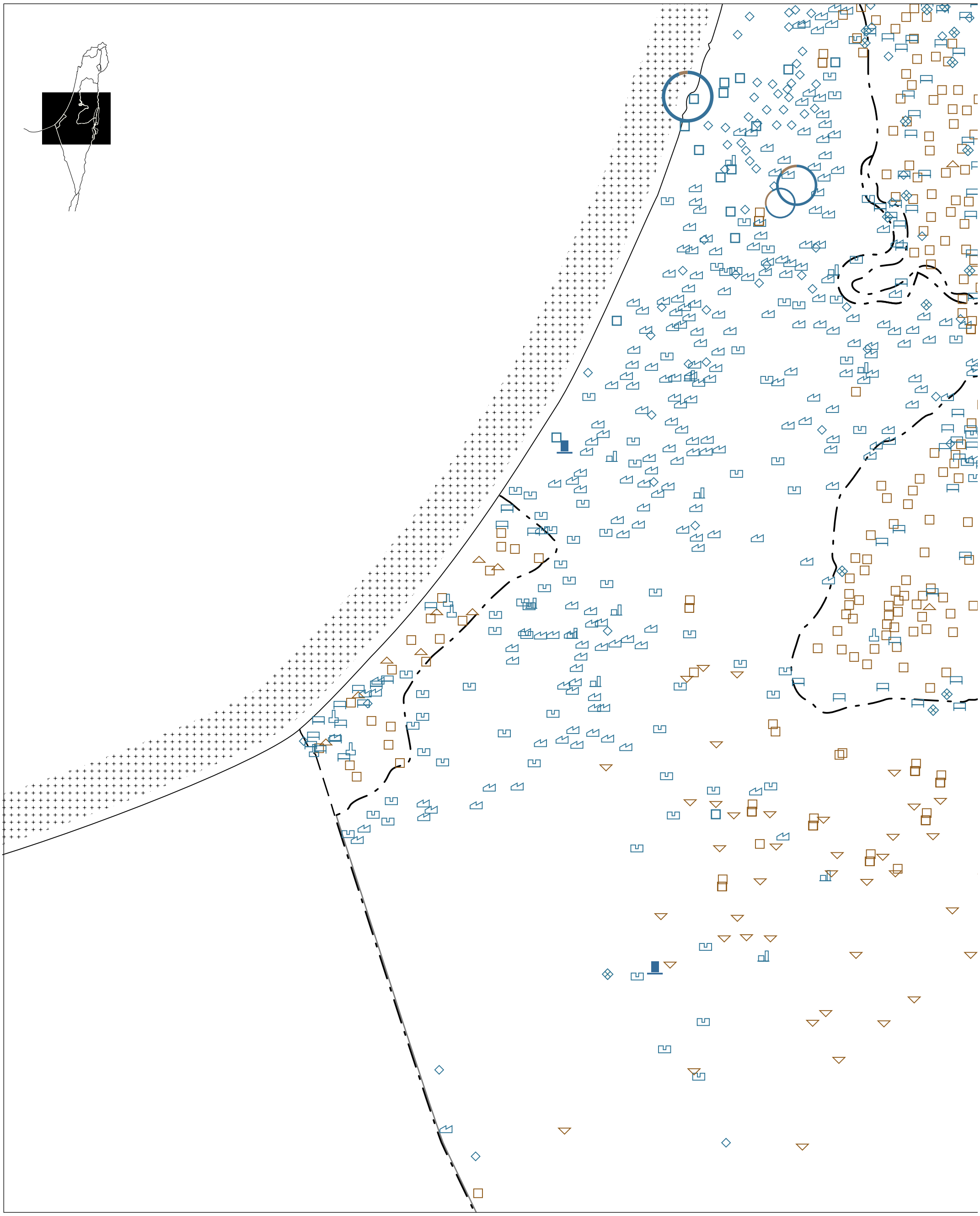
ISRAELI PRESENCE 1990

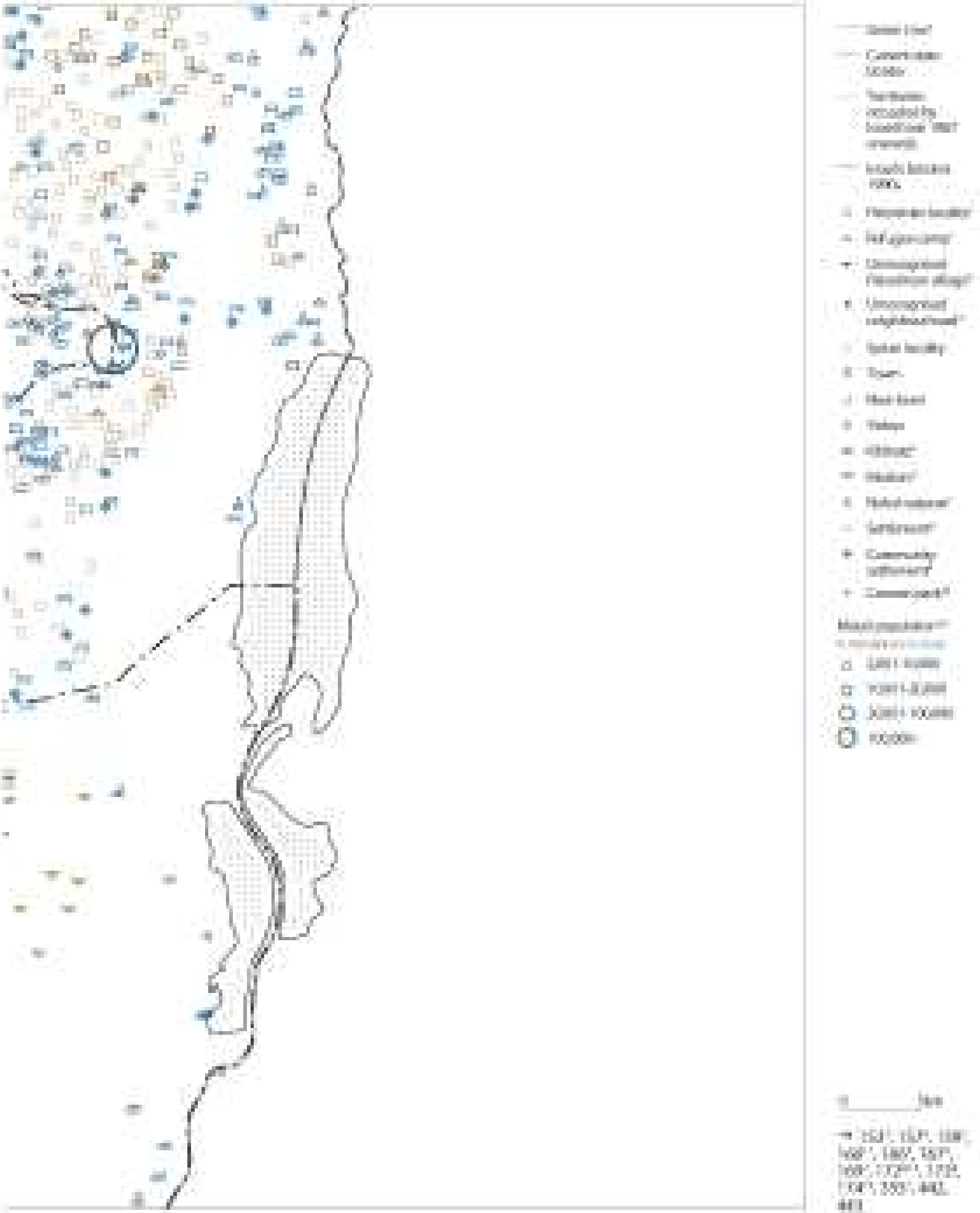

Haifa
Tel Aviv
Green Line*
Ceasefire border
Territories occupied by Israel in 1967 (marked)
Israeli borders 1990s
Town*
Rural town*
Yishuv
Kibbutz
Moshav*
Moshav shitufi*
Settlement*
Community settlement*
Commercial*
Mixed population*
5,001–10,000
10,001–20,000
20,001–100,000
100,000+
0 25km

→ 108*, 109*, 110*, 111*, 112*, 113*, 114*, 115*, [illegible]

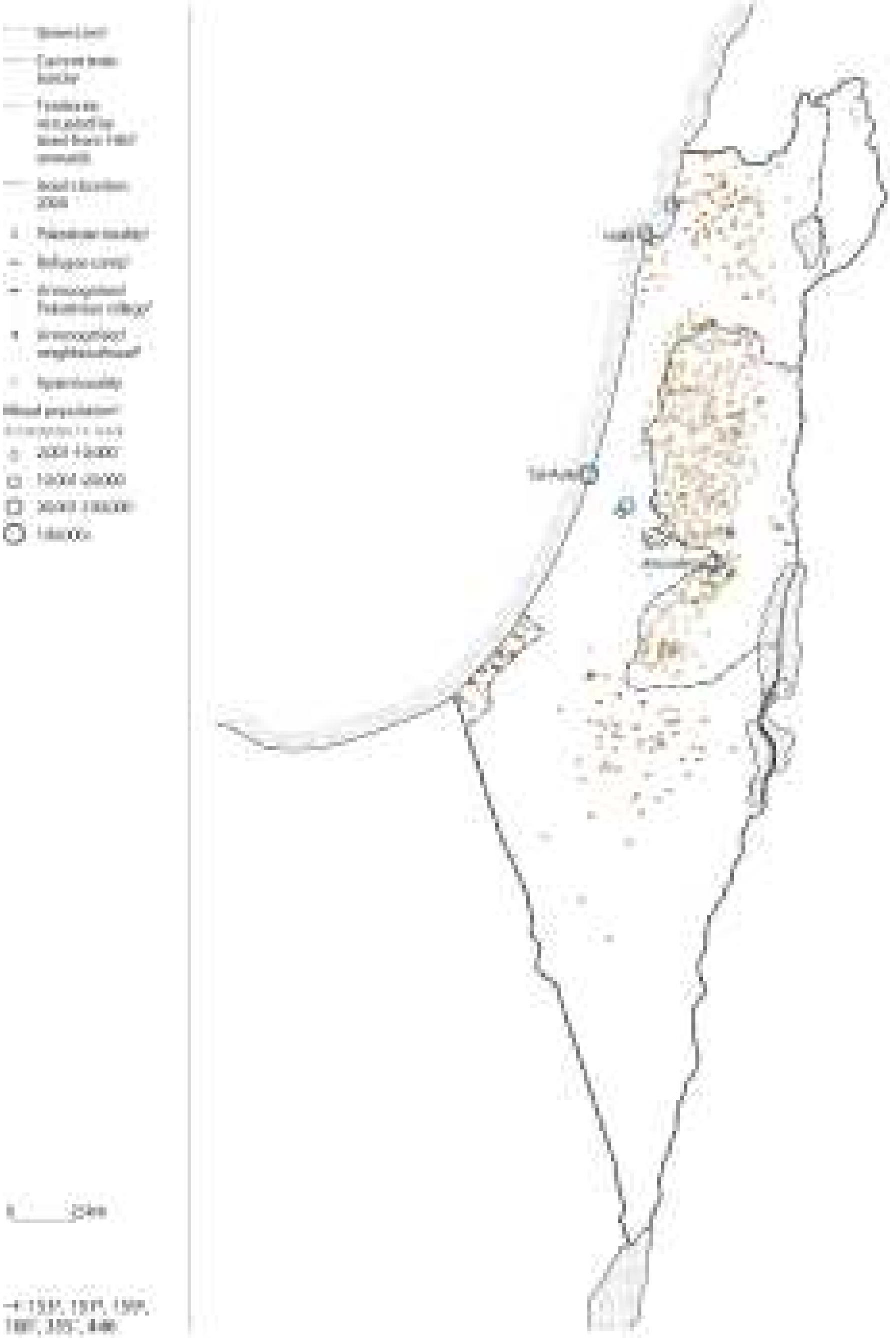
PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI PRESENCE 1990

Zoom center



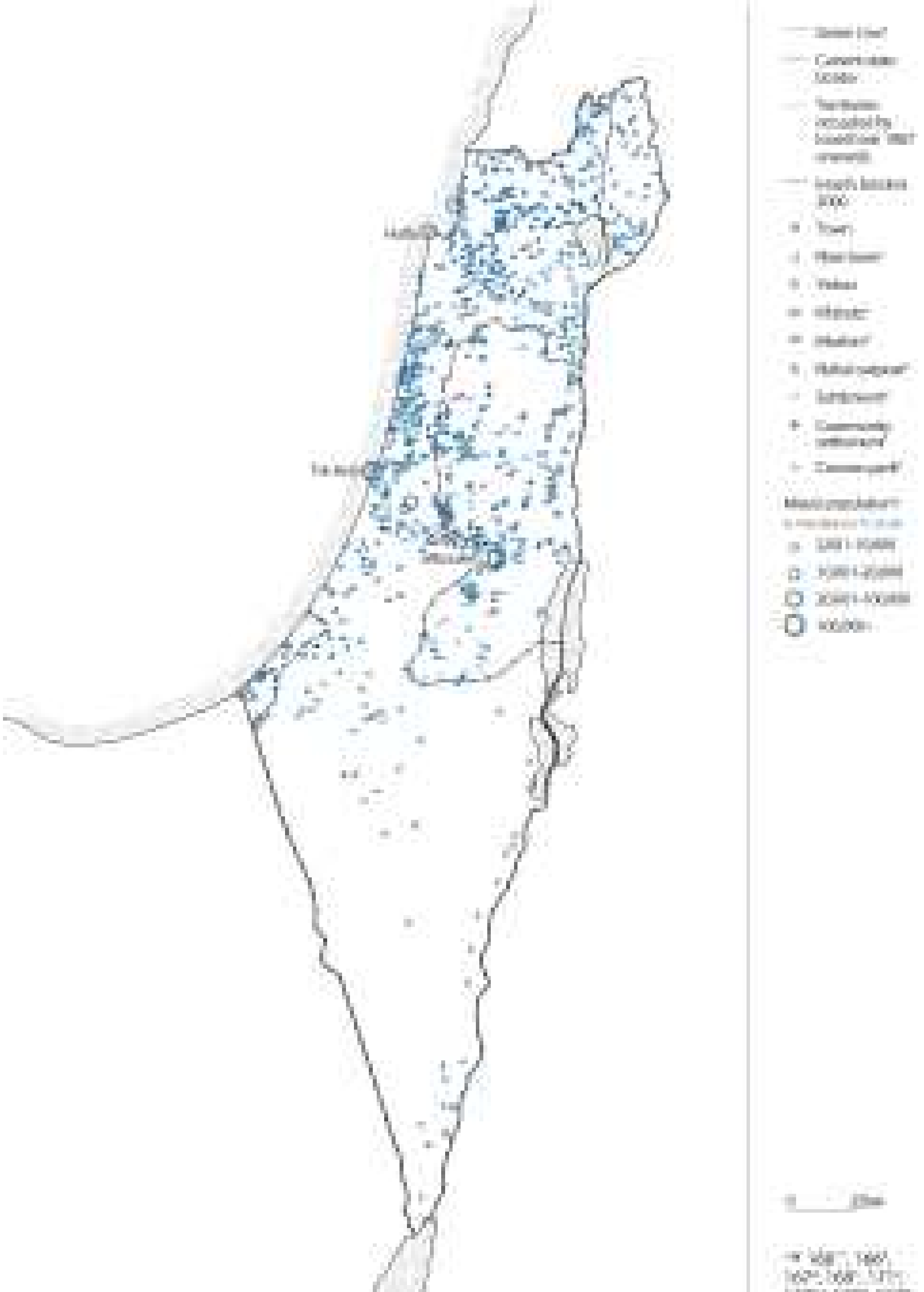

Green Line
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Palestinian locality
Refugee camp
Unrecognised Palestinian village
Unrecognised neighbourhood
Israeli locality
Town
[illegible]
Kibbutz
[illegible]
Moshav
[illegible]
Settlement
Community settlement
[illegible]
Mixed population
5001–10000
10001–20000
20001–100000
100000+
0 km
→ 152, 153, 158, 160, 180, 157, 165, 172, 173, 174, 330, 442, 443

PALESTINIAN PRESENCE 2000


Green Line
Current Israeli border
Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards
Israel's borders 2000
Palestinian locality
Refugee camp
Unrecognised Palestinian village
Unrecognised neighbourhood
Syrian locality
Mixed population
2001-10000
10001-20000
20001-100000
100000+
0 25 km
Haifa
Tel Aviv
Jerusalem

→ 153, 157, 159, 180, 335, 448

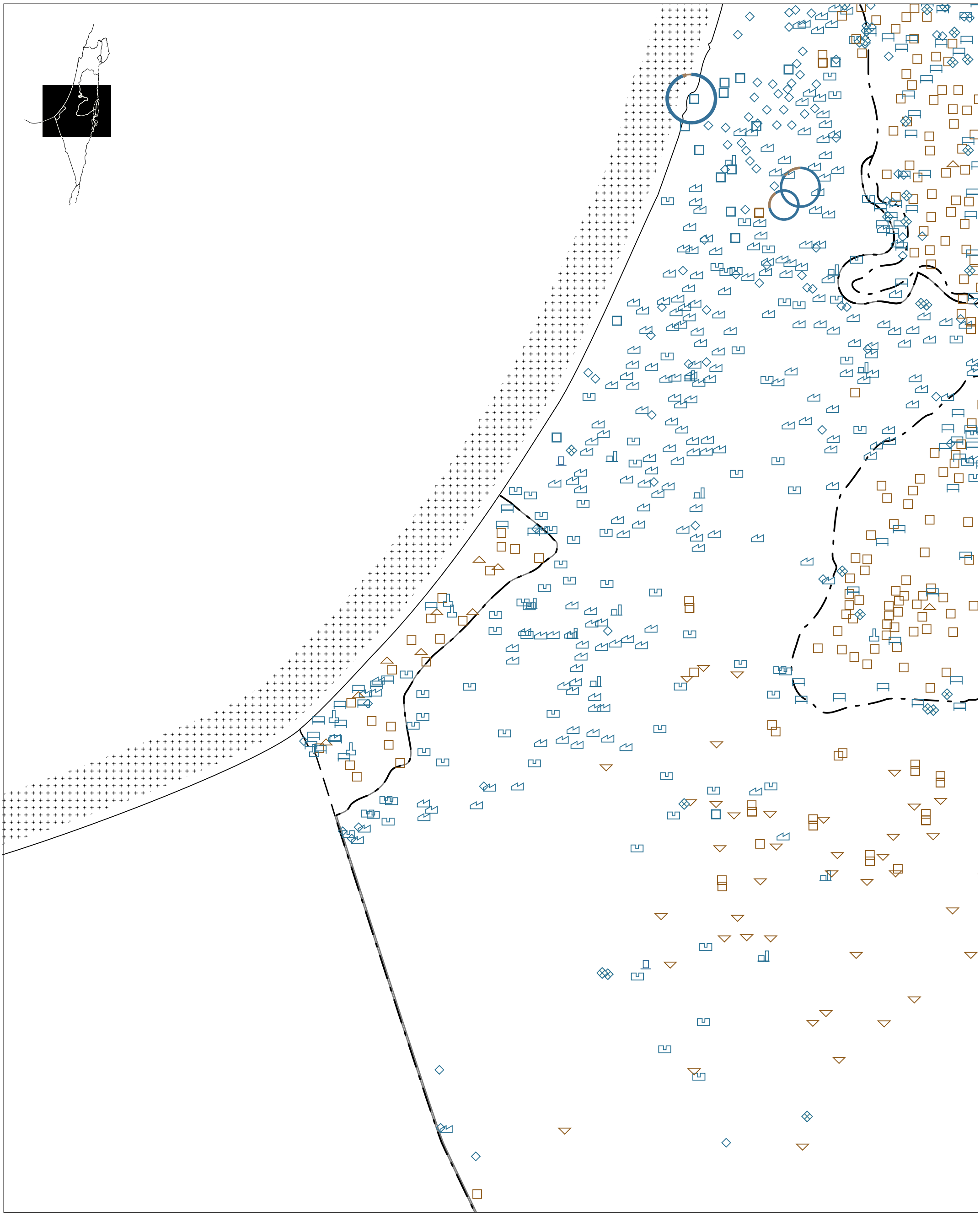
ISRAELI PRESENCE 2000

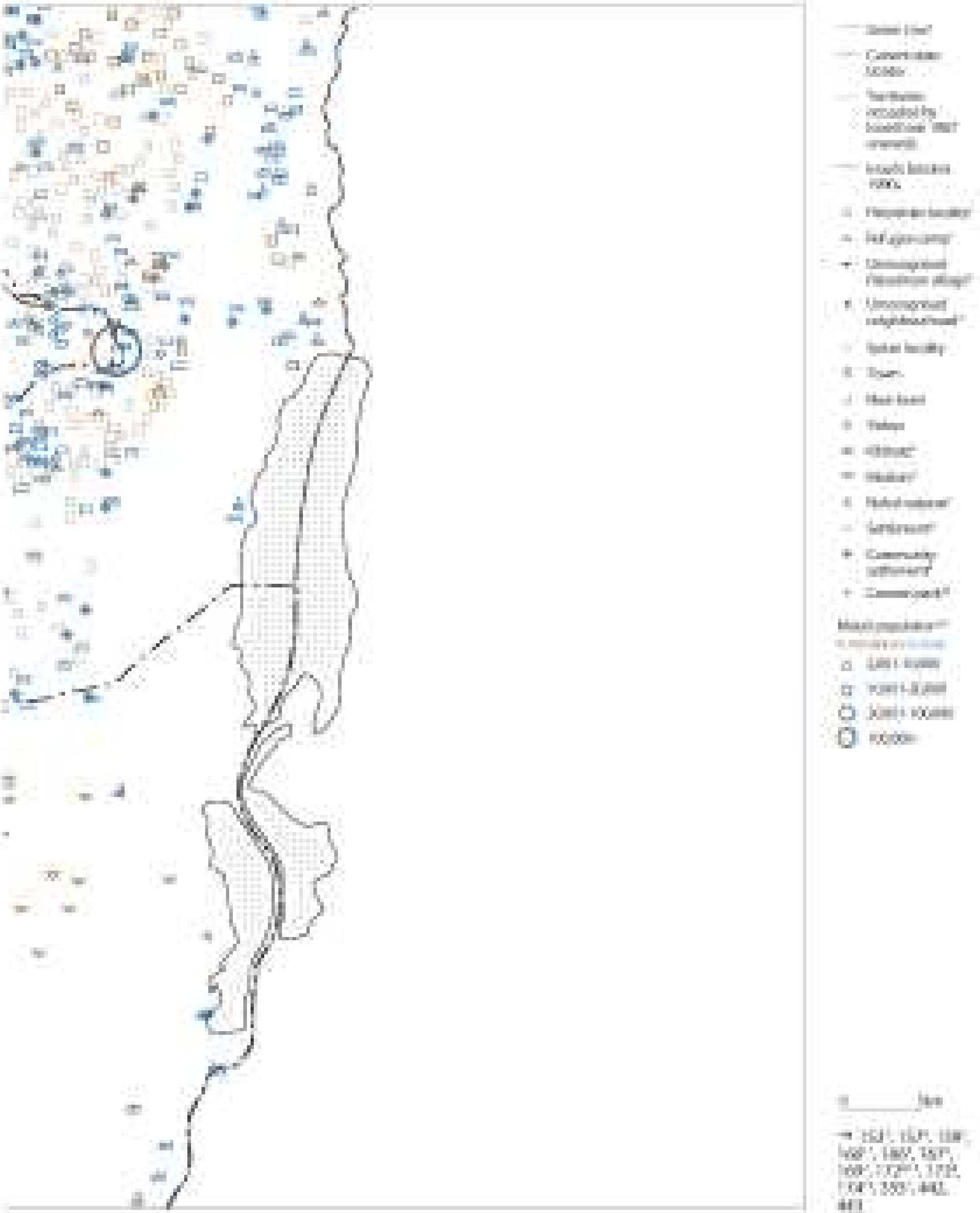

Haifa
Tel Aviv
Jerusalem
Green Line
Town
Kibbutz
Moshav
Community settlement
0
20km

[illegible]

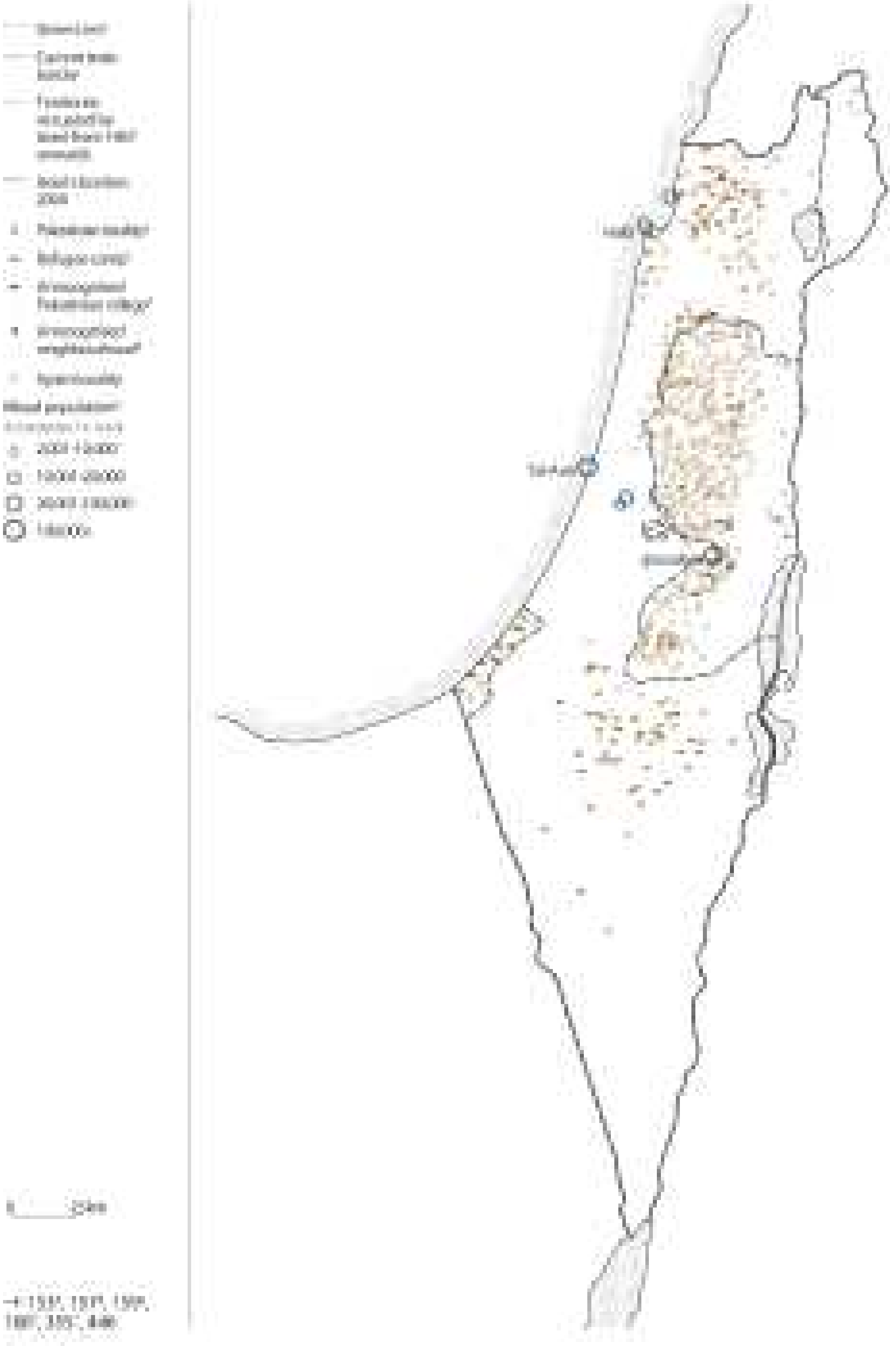
PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI PRESENCE 2000

Zoom center



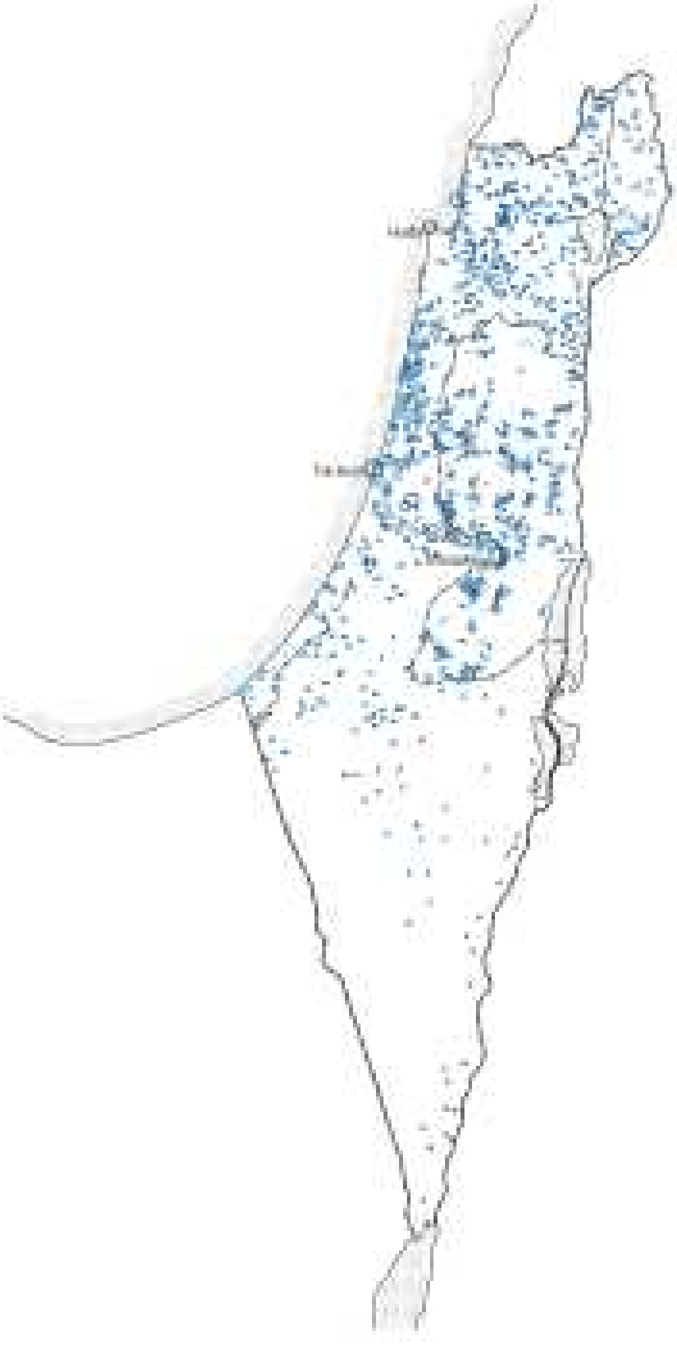

Green Line
Territories occupied by Israel after 1967 war
Palestinian locality
Refugee camp
Unrecognised Palestinian village
Unrecognised neighbourhood
Town
Kibbutz
Moshav
Settlement
Community settlement
Mixed population
100,000+
0 km
→ 152, 157, 158, 160, 162, 167, 168, 172, 173, 174, 355, 442, 443

PALESTINIAN PRESENCE 2010


Green Line
Current Israeli border
Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards
Israel's borders 2008
Palestinian locality
Refugee camp
Unrecognised Palestinian village
Unrecognised neighbourhood
Syrian locality
Mixed population
2001-10000
10001-20000
20001-100000
100001+
Haifa
Tel Aviv
Jerusalem
0 25km

→ 153', 157', 159', 180', 335', 446

ISRAELI PRESENCE 2010



- Green Line
- Ceasefire lines
- Territories occupied by Israel since 1967 onwards
- Israel's borders 2010
- Town
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- Kibbutz
- Moshav
- Moshav shitufi
- [illegible]
- Evacuated settlement
- Community settlement
- Outpost
- Individual settlement
- Campsite
- Single building settlement

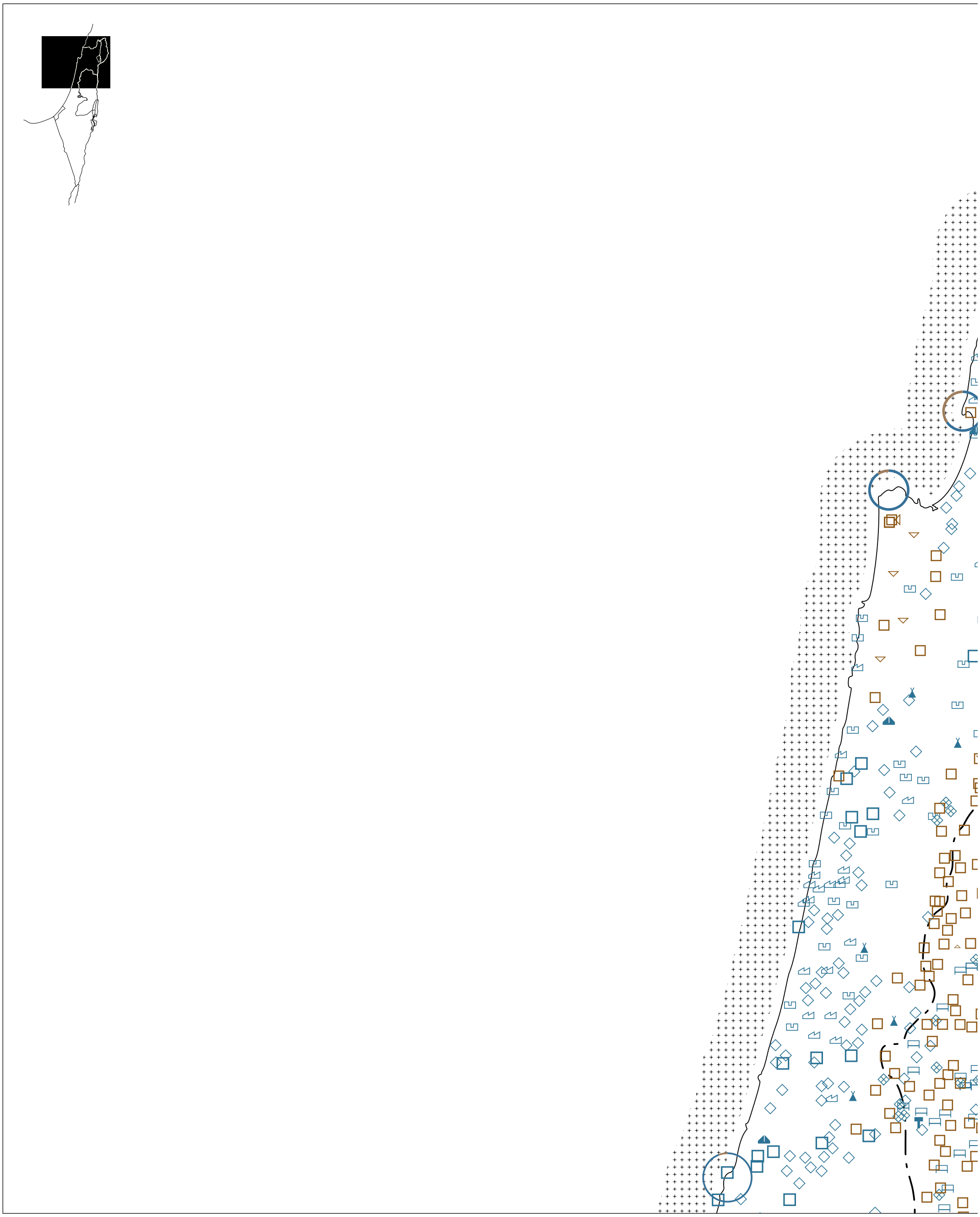
Mixed population: [illegible]

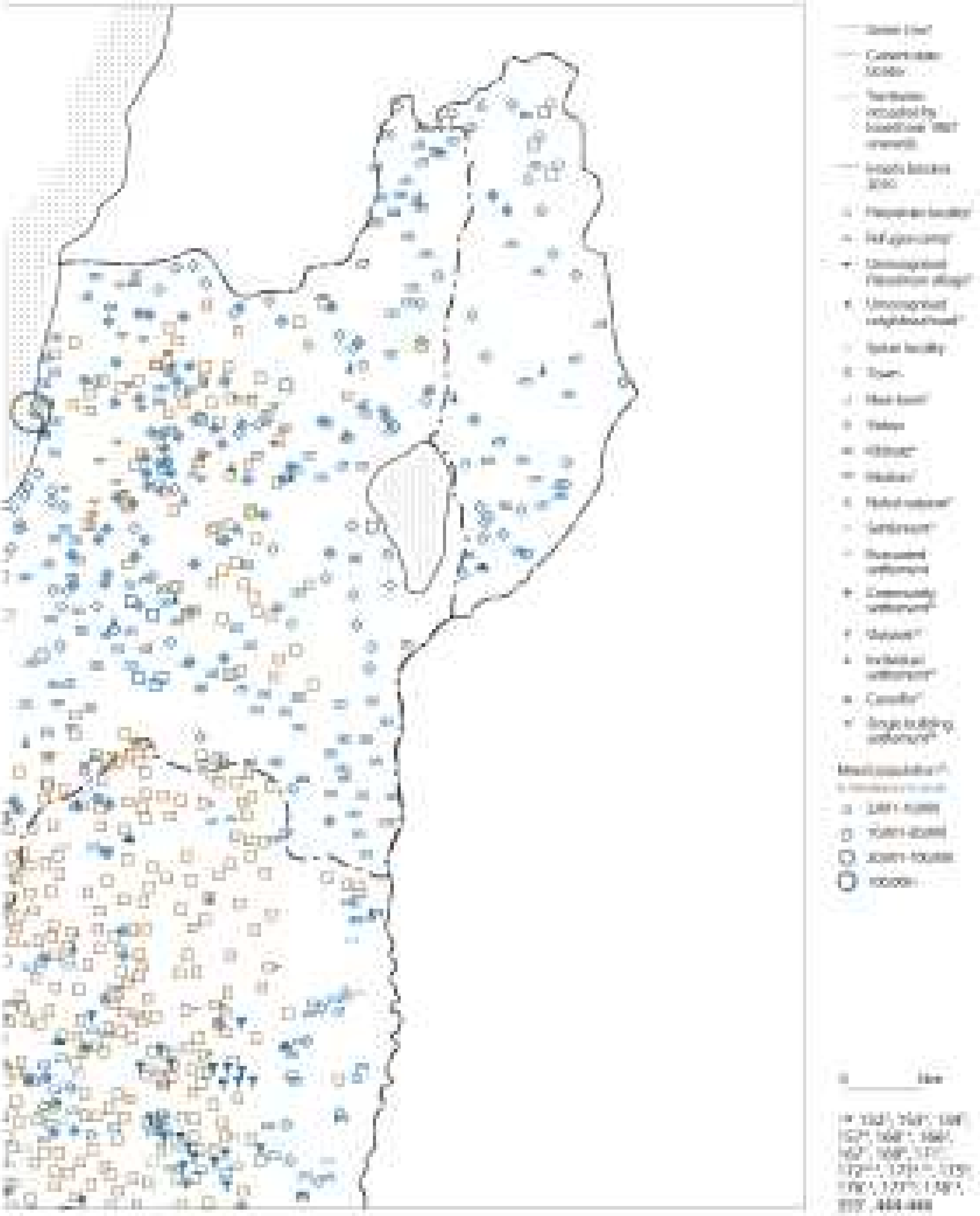
- 2,001–10,000
- 10,001–20,000
- 20,001–100,000
- 100,000+

→ [illegible], 365, 444–448

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI PRESENCE 2010 [1/3]

Northern Israel

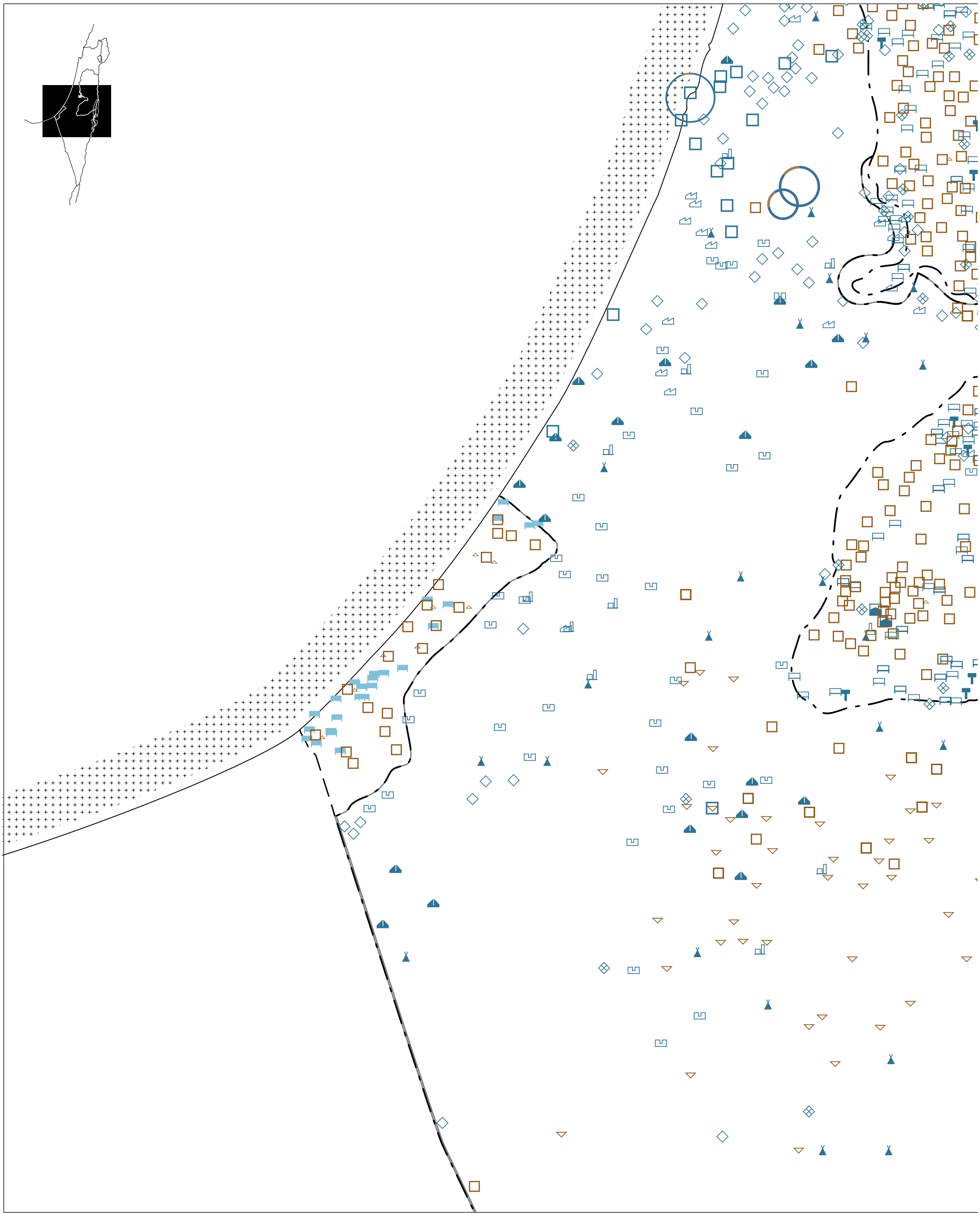


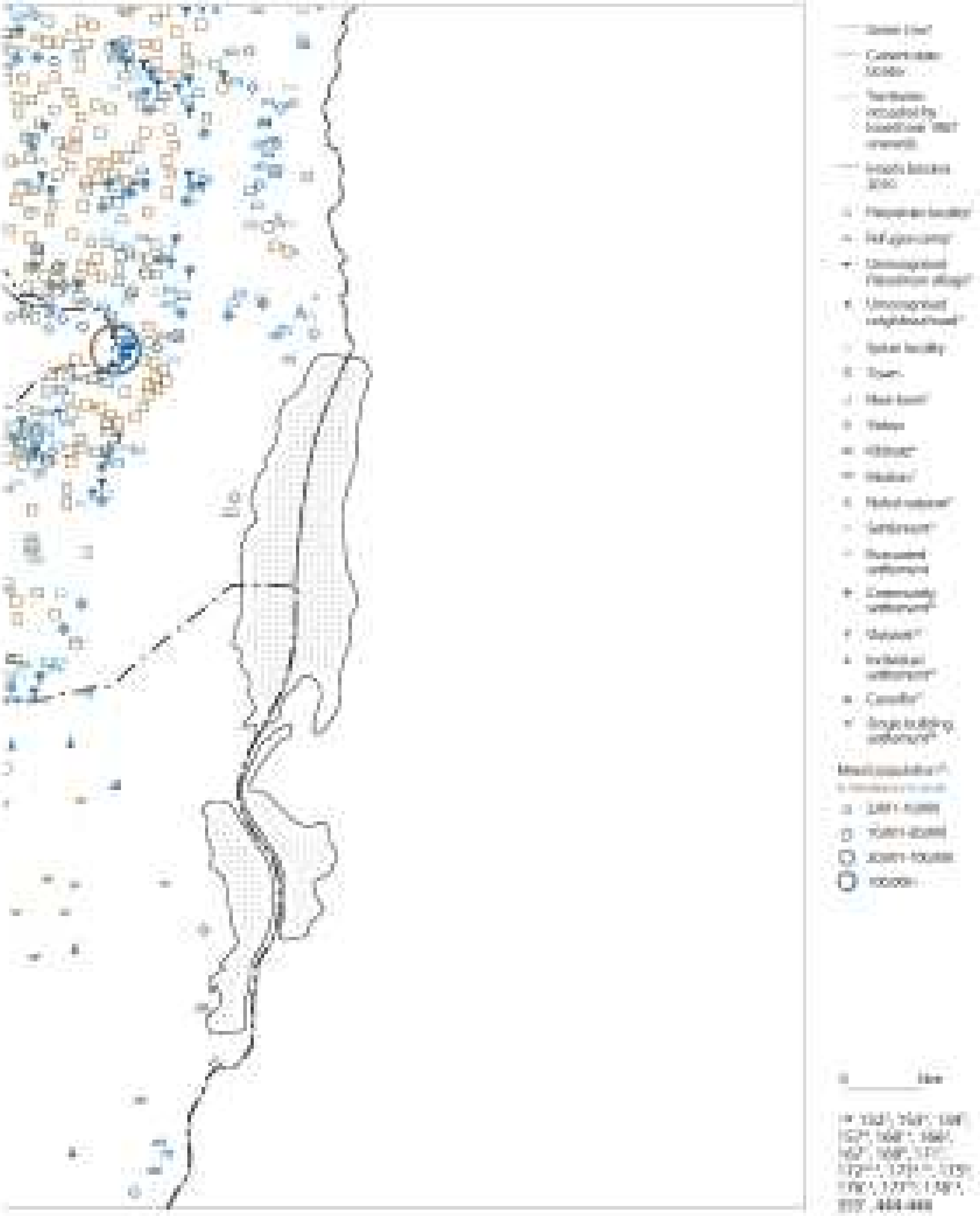

Green Line
Ceasefire lines
Territories occupied by Israel in 1967 onwards
Israel's borders 2010
Palestinian locality
Refugee camp
Unrecognized Palestinian village
Unrecognized neighbourhood
Israeli locality
Town
New town
Village
Kibbutz
Moshav
Moshav shitufi
Settlement
Rural settlement
Community settlement
Outpost
Individual settlement
Caravilla
Single building settlement
Metropolitan population
2,001–5,000
5,001–20,000
20,001–100,000
100,000+
0 5km

→ 132, 150, 158, 157, 168, 166, 167, 169, 171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 180, 317, 444–448

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI PRESENCE 2010 [2/3]

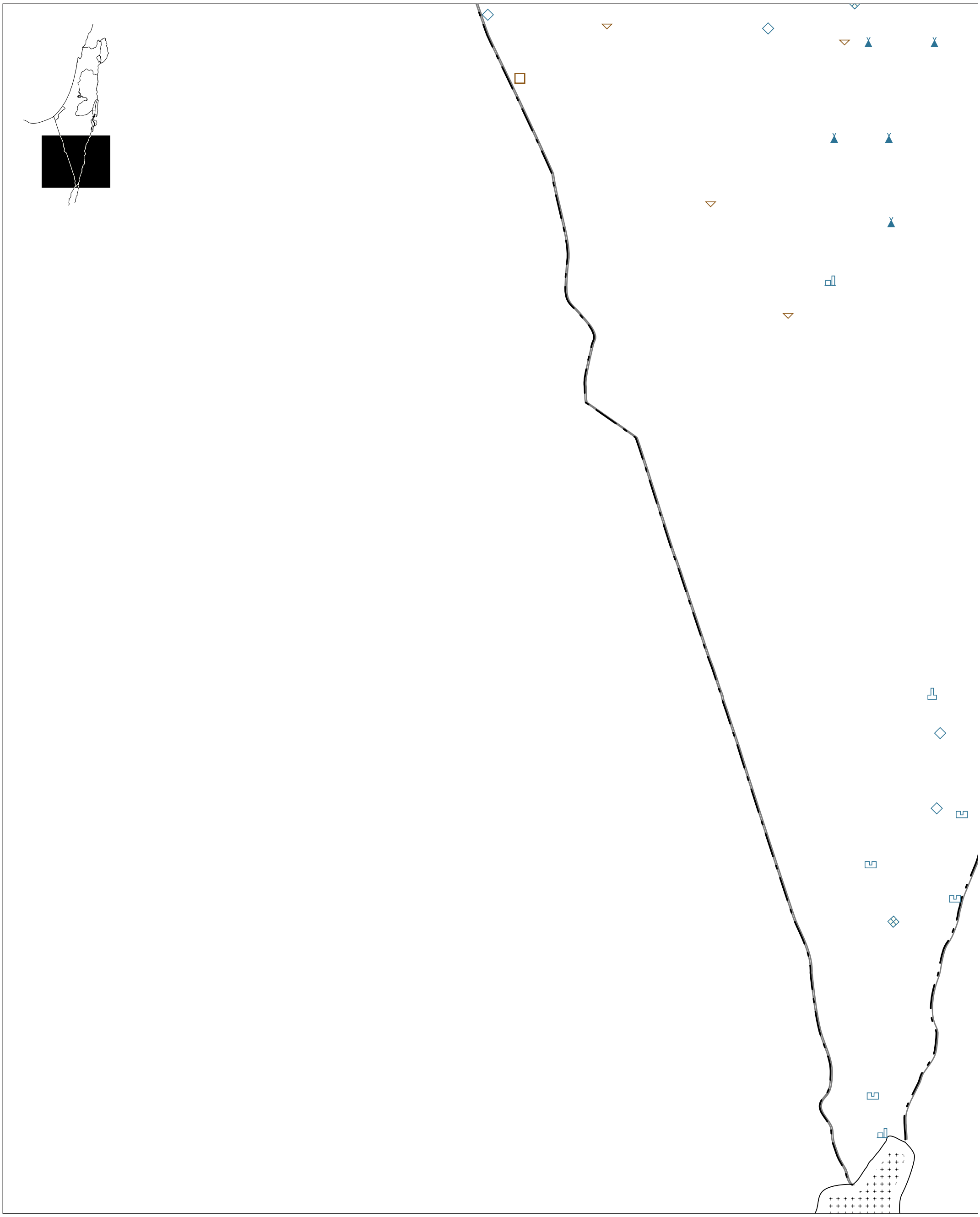
Central Israel

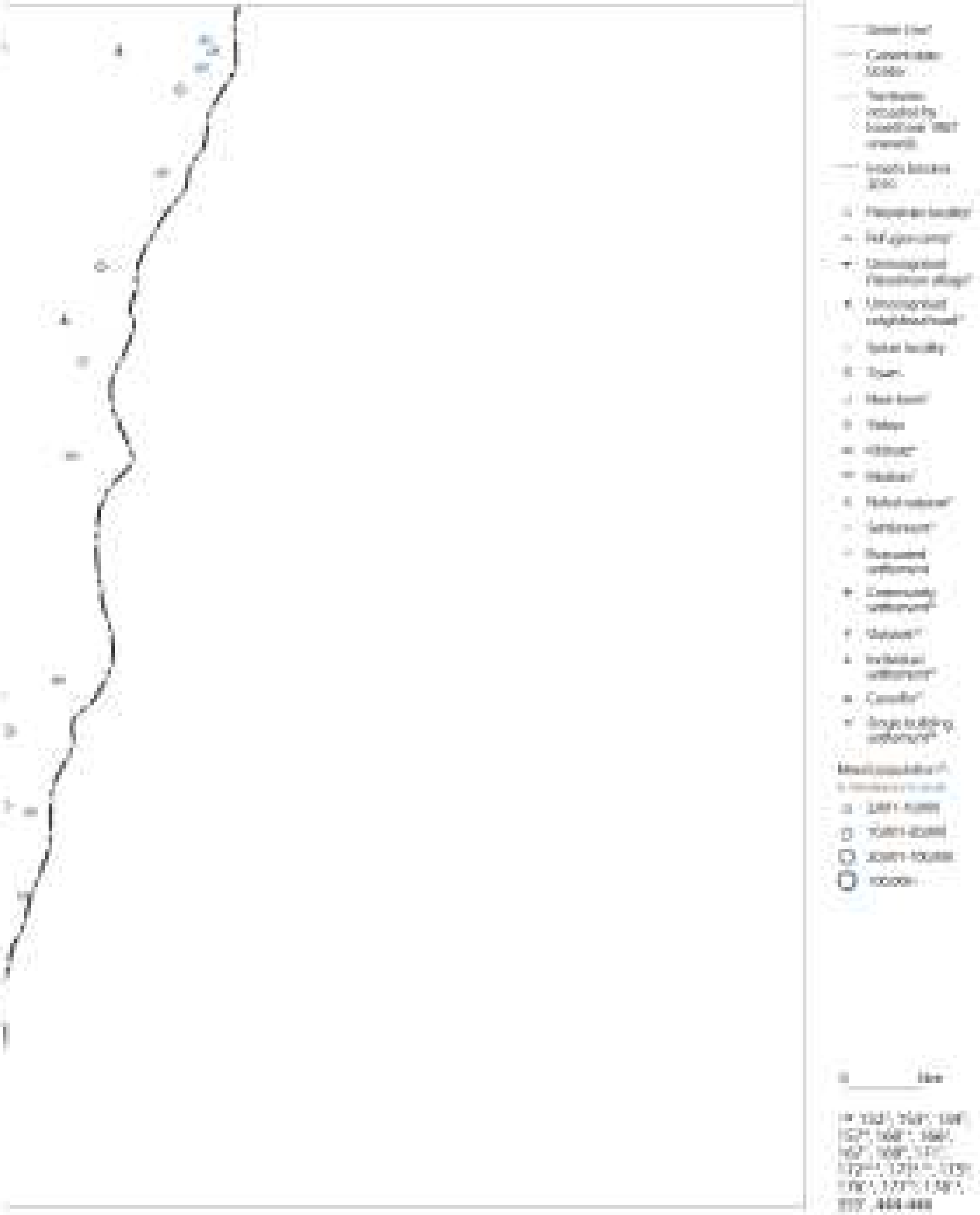



Green Line
Ceasefire lines
Territories occupied by Israel 1967 onwards
Israel's borders 2010
Palestinian locality
Refugee camp
Unrecognised Palestinian village
Unrecognised neighbourhood
Israeli locality
Town
Mixed town
Village
Kibbutz
Moshav
Moshav shitufi
Settlement
Evacuated settlement
Community settlement
Outpost
Individual settlement
Cassette
Single building settlement
Mixed population
2,001-10,000
10,001-40,000
40,001-100,000
100,000+
0
km

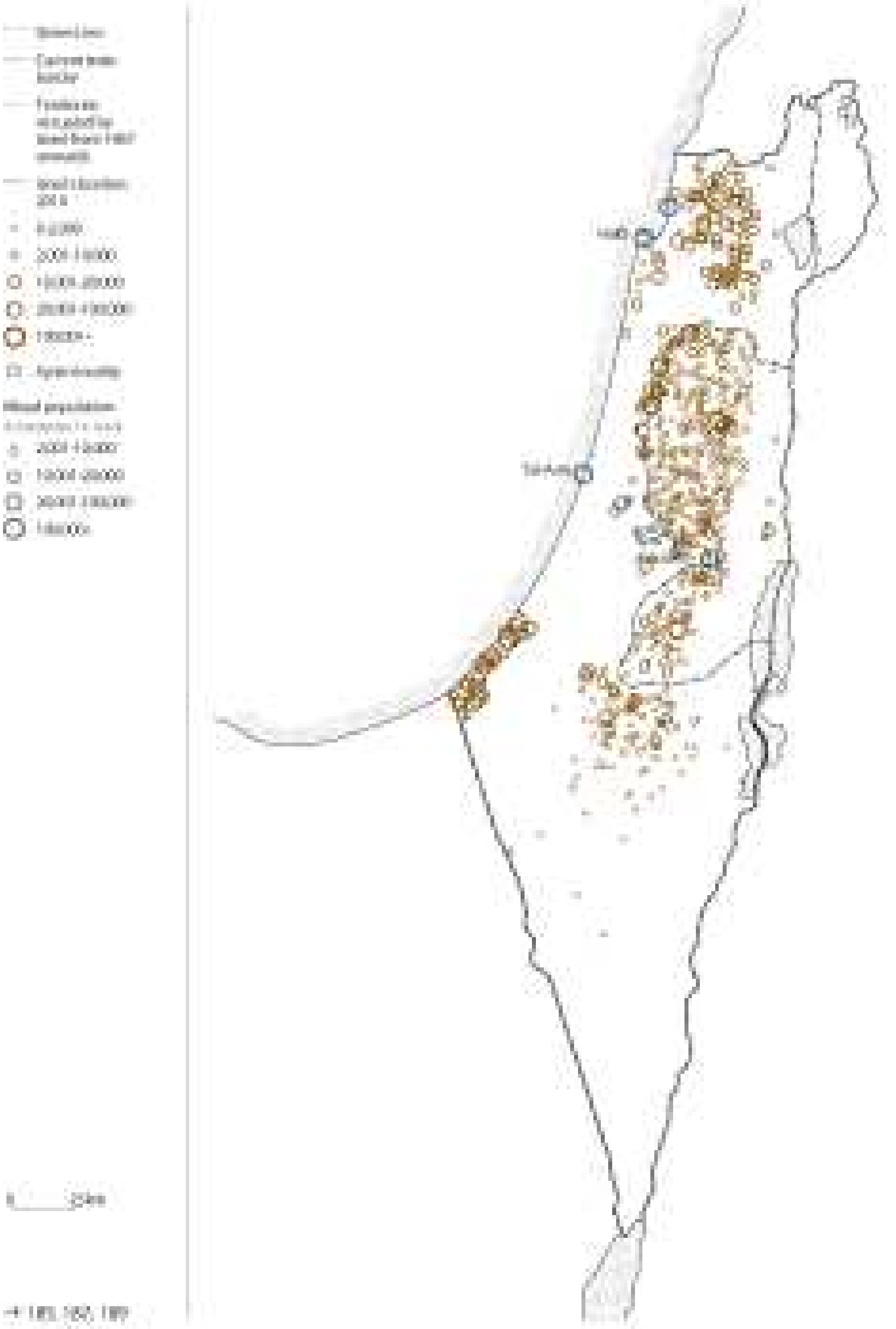
PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI PRESENCE 2010 [3/3]

Southern Israel



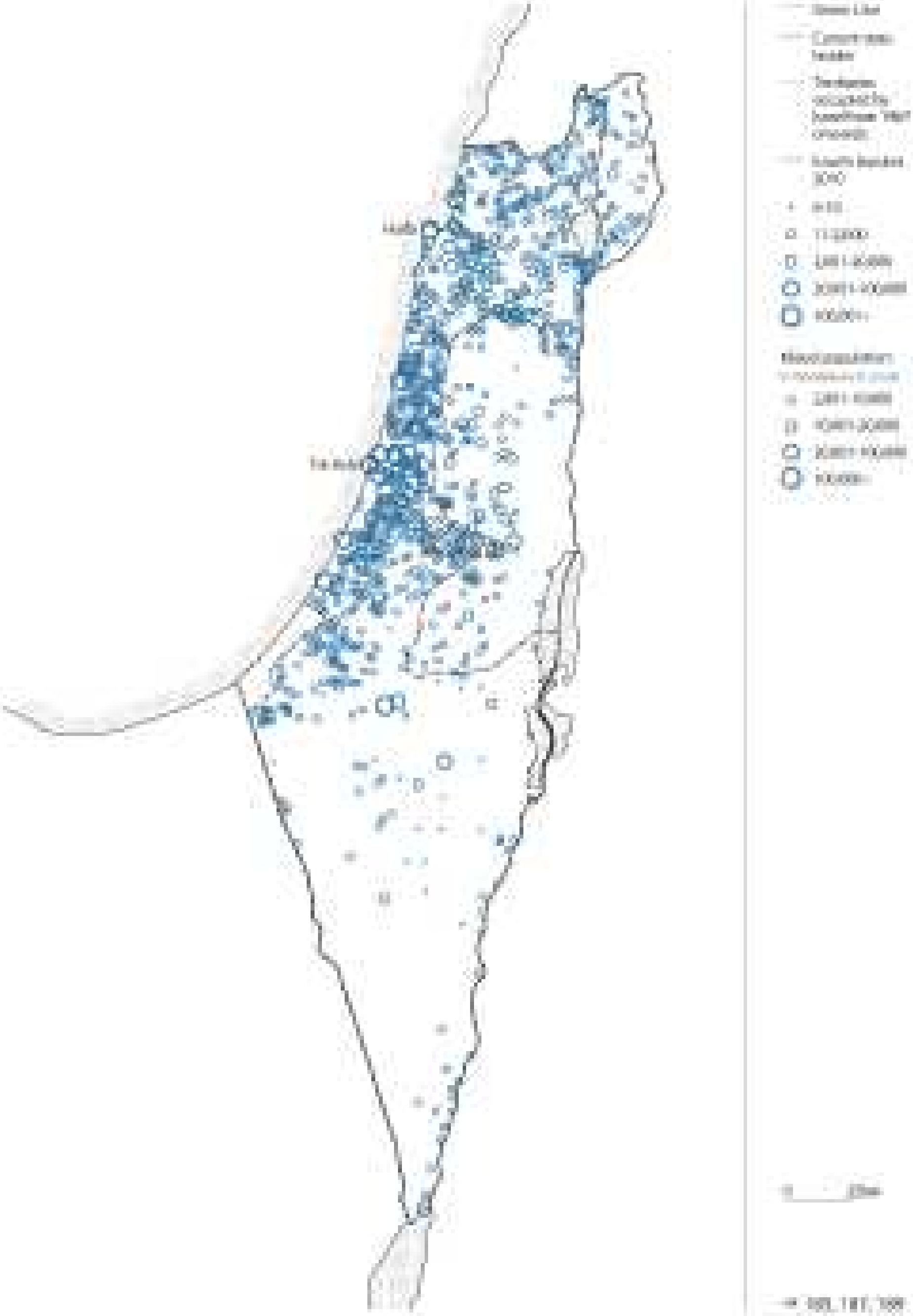

Green Line
Current state border
Territories occupied by Israel (1967 onwards)
Israel's borders 2010
Palestinian locality
Refugee camp
Unrecognised Palestinian village
Unrecognised neighbourhood
Israeli locality
Town
Mixed town
[illegible]
Kibbutz
Moshav
[illegible]
Settlement
Relocated settlement
Community settlement
Outpost
Individual settlement
[illegible]
Single building settlement
Mixed population
2,401–5,000
5,001–20,000
20,001–100,000
100,000+
0
5km
[illegible]

PALESTINIAN DEMOGRAPHY 2010


Green Line
Current Israeli border
Territories occupied by Israel from 1967 onwards
Israel's borders 2010
0-2,000
2001-10000
10001-20000
20001-100000
100001+
Syrian locality
Mixed population
2001-10000
10001-20000
20001-100000
100001+
Haifa
Tel Aviv
0
25km

→ 185, 187, 189

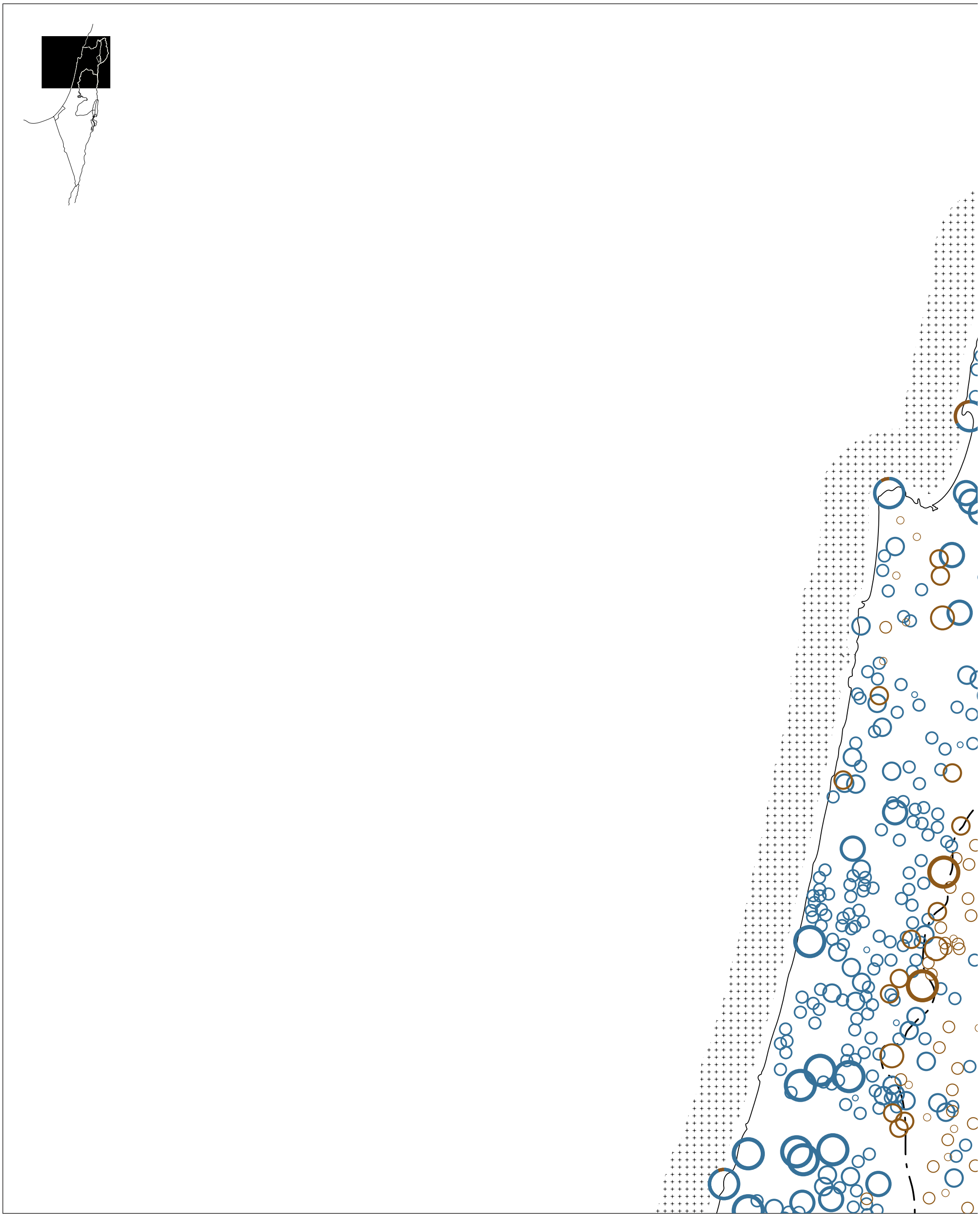
ISRAELI DEMOGRAPHY 2010

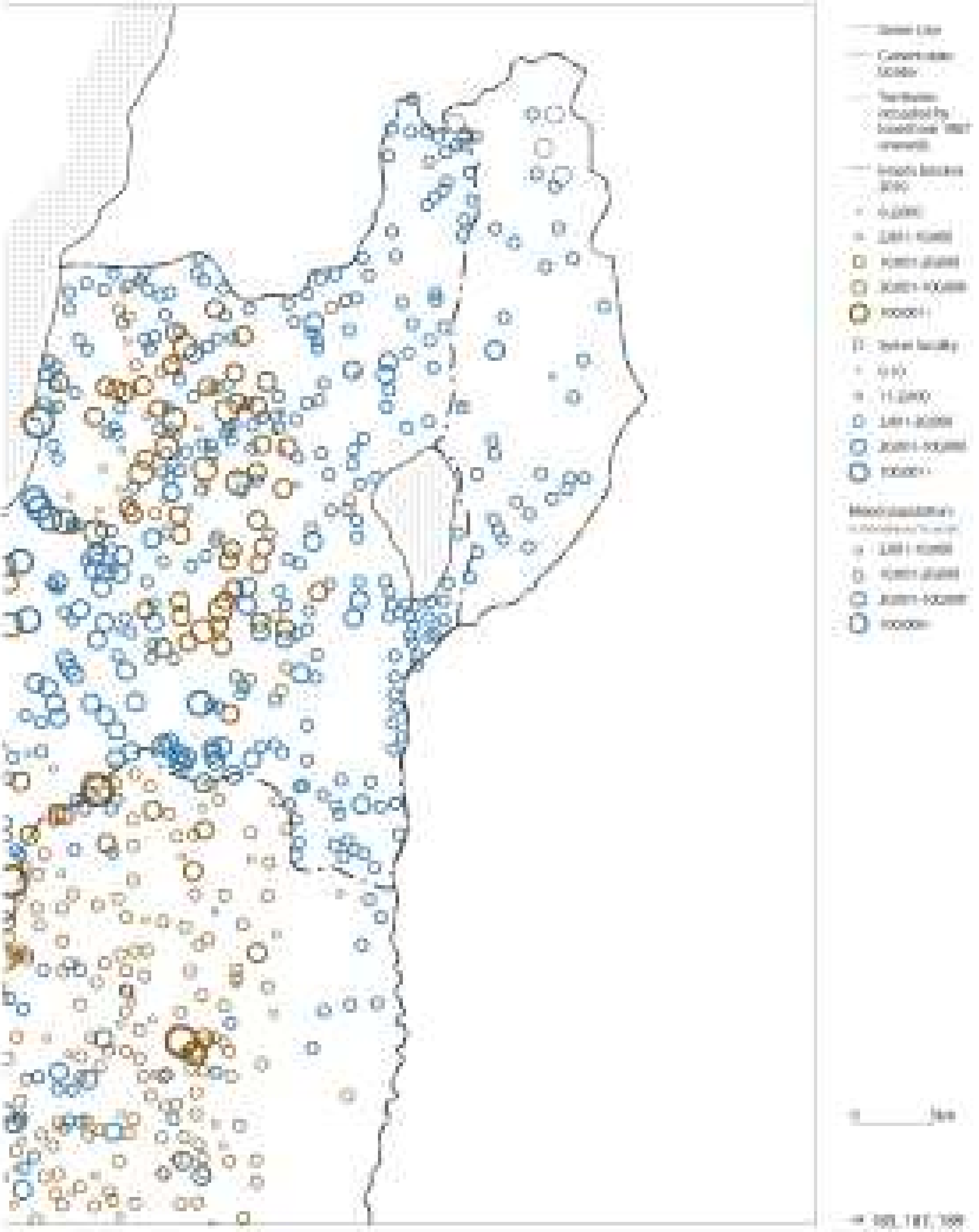

Haifa
Tel Aviv
Green Line
Current state border
South border 2010
0-10
11-2000
2001-10000
10001-100000
100001+
Mixed population
2001-10000
10001-20000
20001-100000
100000+
0
25km

→ 105, 187, 188

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI DEMOGRAPHY 2010 [1/3]

Northern Israel

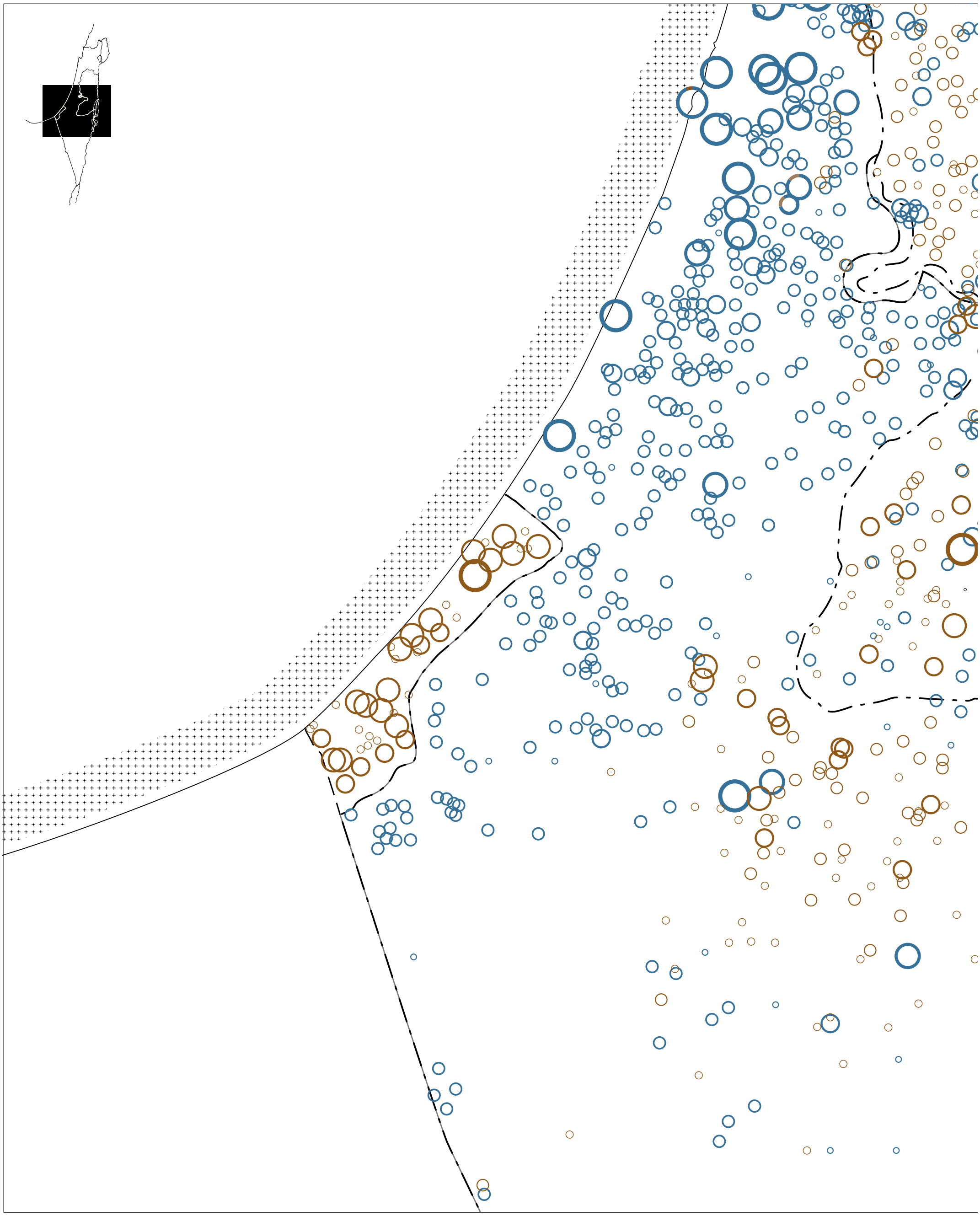


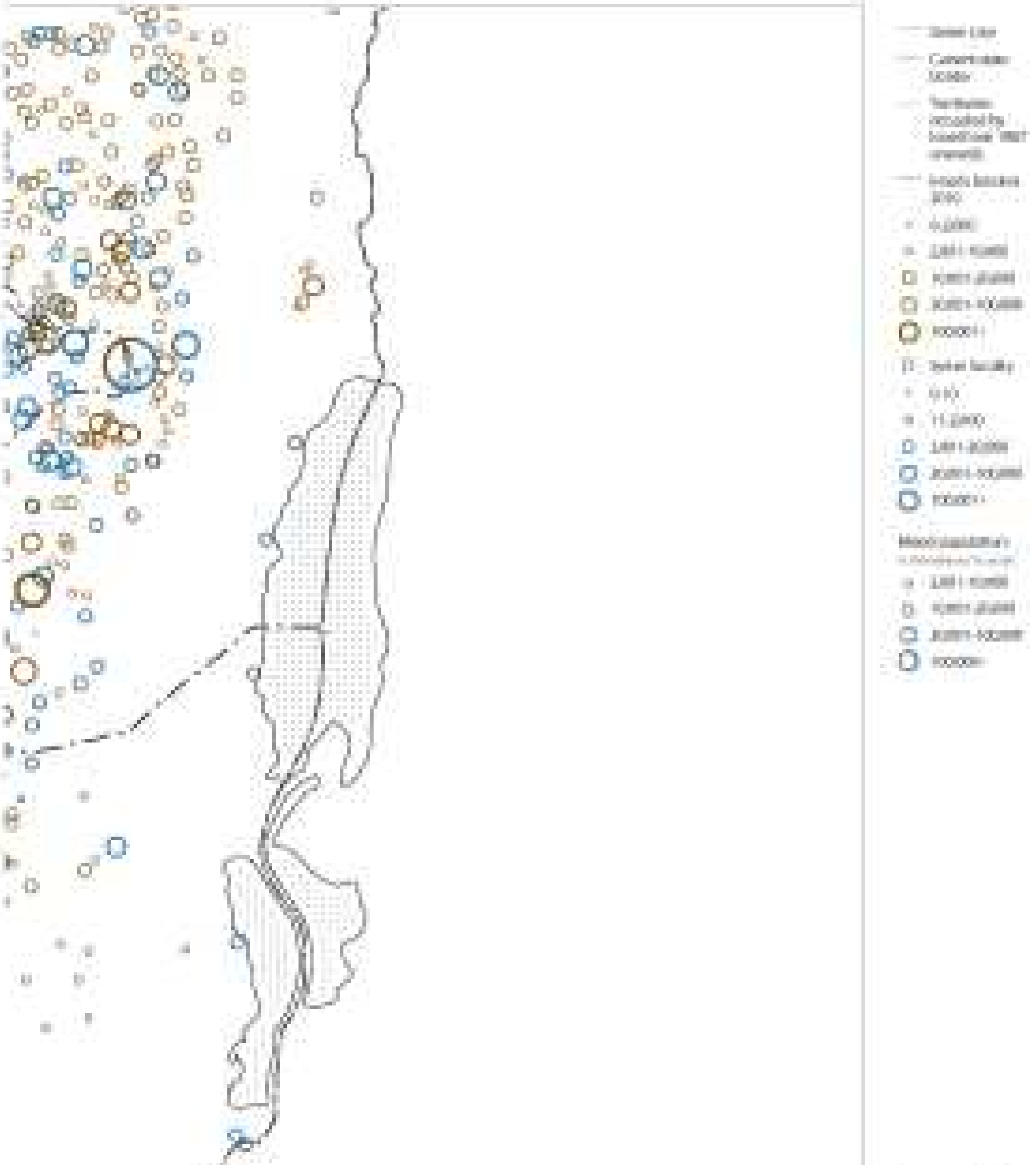

Green Line
Ceasefire line
Territories occupied by Israel since 1967 (shaded)
Israel's borders 2010
0-2000
2001-10000
10001-20000
20001-100000
100001+
Israeli locality
0-10
11-2000
2001-20000
20001-100000
100001+
Mixed population
2001-10000
10001-20000
20001-100000
100001+
0
5km

→ 185, 187, 188

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI DEMOGRAPHY 2010 [2/3]

Central Israel

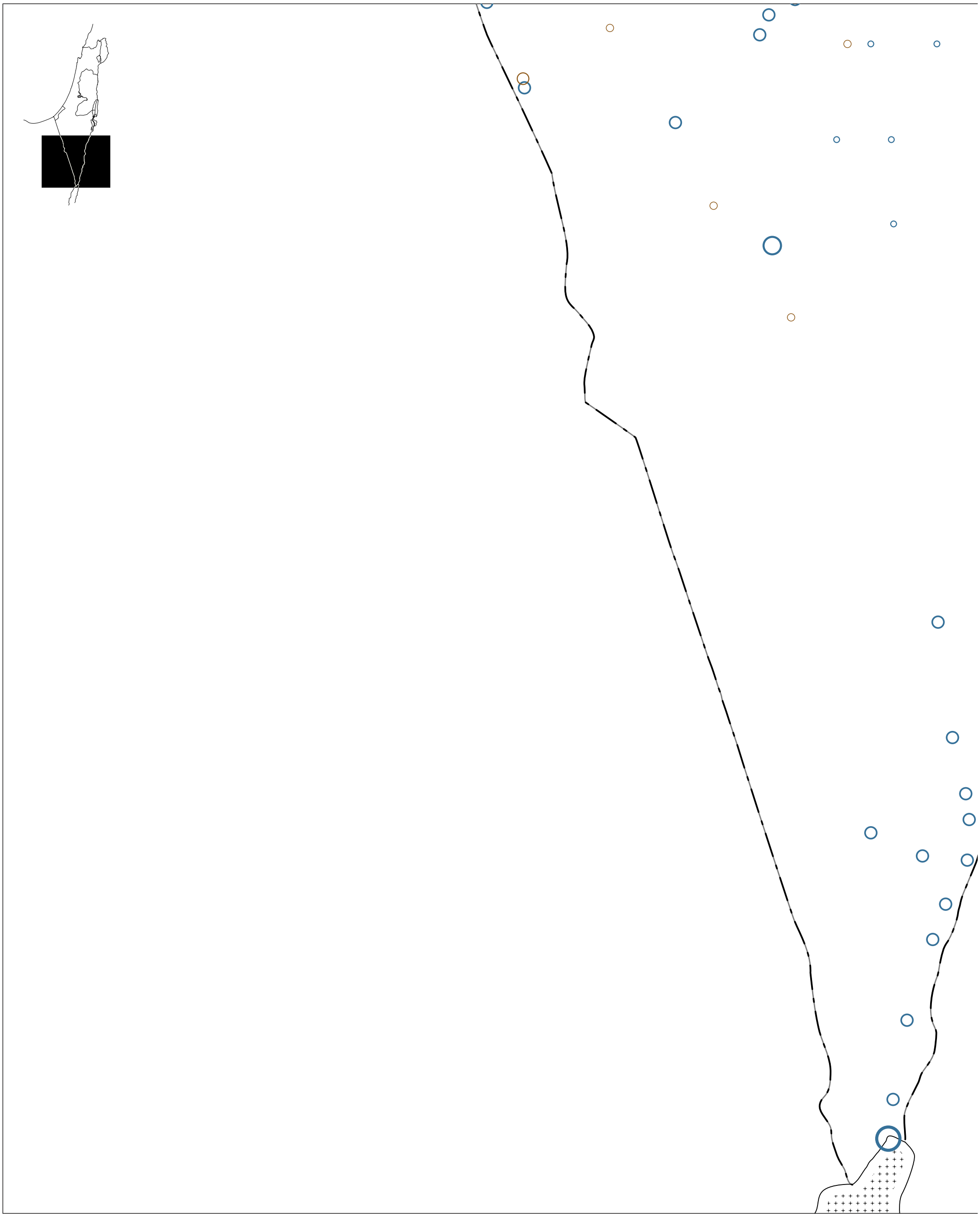


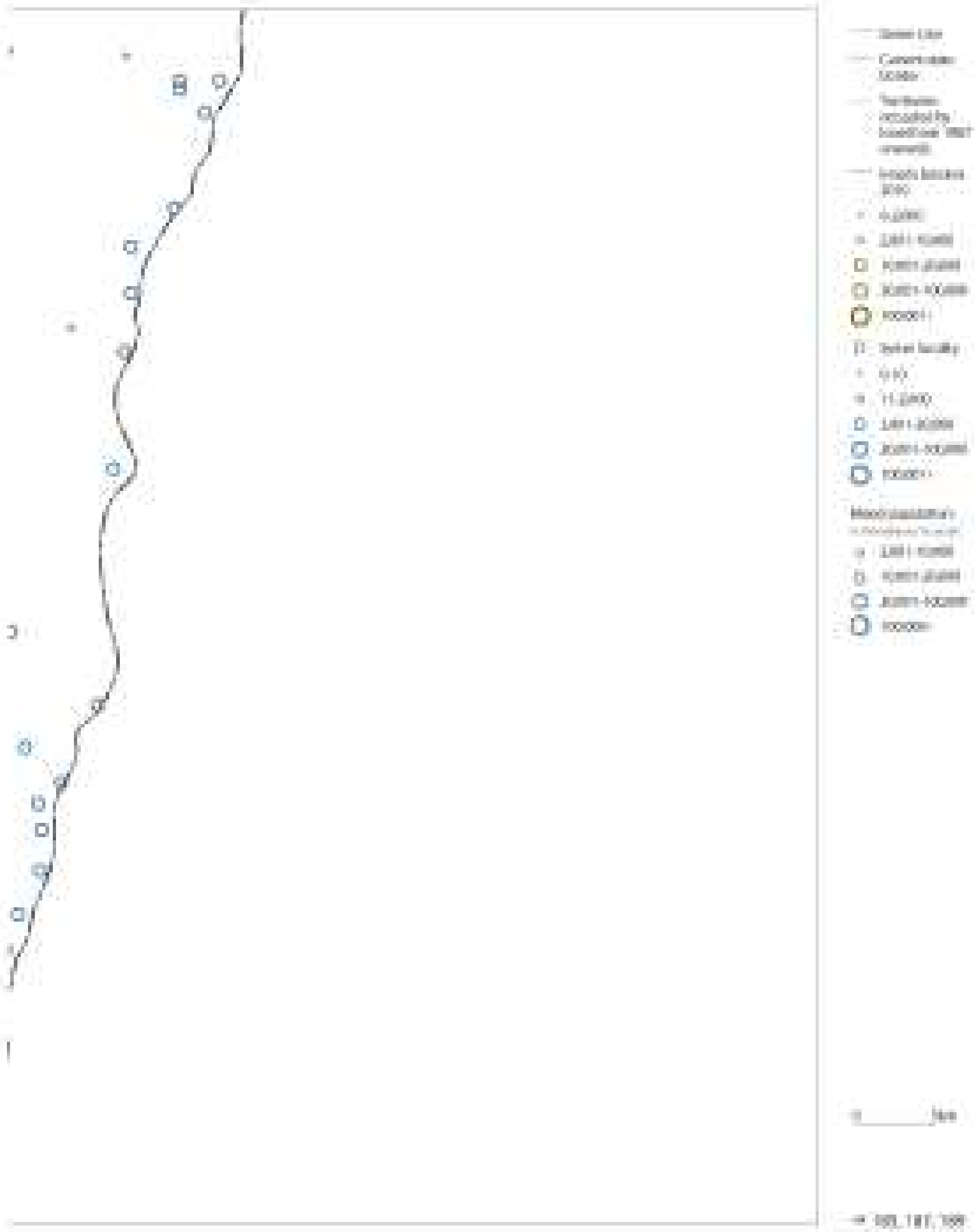

Green Line
Ceasefire lines
Territories occupied by Israel (1967 onwards)
Israel's borders 2010
0-2,000
2,001-10,000
10,001-20,000
20,001-100,000
100,001+
Jewish locality
0-10
11-2,000
2,001-20,000
20,001-100,000
100,001+
Mixed population
2,001-10,000
10,001-20,000
20,001-100,000
100,001+
0 5 km

→ 185, 187, 189

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI DEMOGRAPHY 2010 [3/3]

Southern Israel




Green Line
0-2,000
2,001-10,000
10,001-20,000
20,001-100,000
100,001+
0-10
11-2,000
2,001-20,000
20,001-100,000
100,001+
2,001-10,000
10,001-20,000
20,001-100,000
100,000+
0
5km

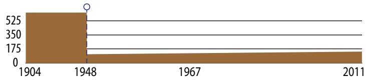
→ 185, 187, 189

CHAPTER 4 SETTLEMENT TYPOLOGIES

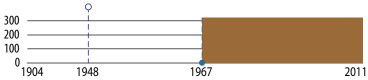
From moshavas in the 1880s to single-building outposts today, settlement typologies have played an important role in shaping the landscape, and therefore life, for Palestinians and Israelis.
This chapter describes the most prevalent settlement typologies of both groups from the 19th century onwards, as depicted in maps, diagrams, photographs and statistics.

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI TYPOLOGIES OVER TIME

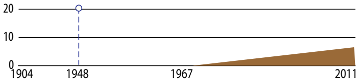
Palestinian locality in Israel[1]



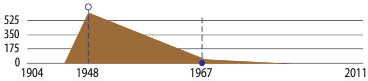
Occupied Palestinian localities[2]



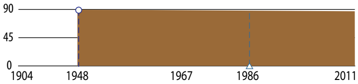
New Palestinian localities[3]



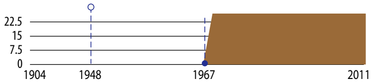
Destroyed Palestinian localities[4]



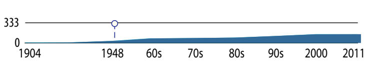
Unrecognised locality[5]



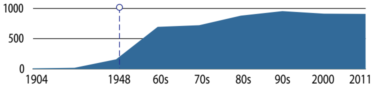
Occupied refugee camp[6]



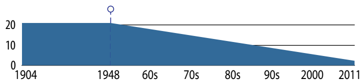
Urban locality



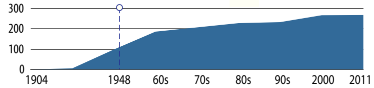
Rural locality



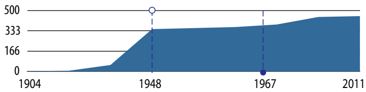
Moshava[7]



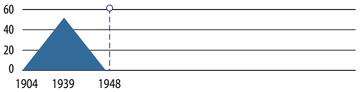
Kibbutz[8]



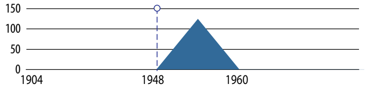
Moshav[9]



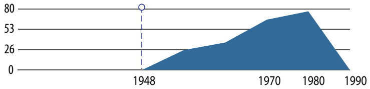
A wall and a tower[10]



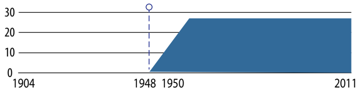
Ma'abara[11]



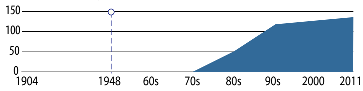
Nahal outpost[12]



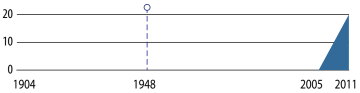
New towns[13]



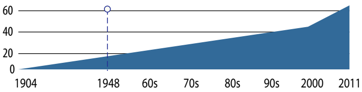
Community settlements[14]



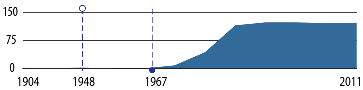
Caravilla[15]



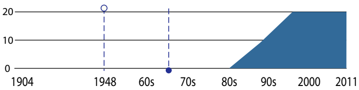
Individual settlement[16]



Settlements Occupied Territories[17]



Outposts Occupied Territories[19]



[1] → 332, 333, 335, 340, 341, 387, 389, 408

[2] → 114, 118, 126, 130, 134, 148, 384-386

[3] → 130, 134, 380

[4] → 98-105, 340

[5] → 124, 125, 157, 377, 408

[6] → 94-97, 153, 355, 383, 385, 389, 467

[7] → 91, 93, 109, 165

[8] → 91, 109, 113, 115, 119, 127, 131, 135, 166

[9] → 91, 109, 113, 115, 119, 127, 131, 135, 167

[10] → 91, 109, 164

[11] → 109, 113, 115

[12] → 115, 119, 127, 131, 135, 169

[13] → 109, 113, 115, 119, 127, 131, 135, 171

[14] → 119, 127, 132, 135, 172, 173

[15] → 135, 177

[16] → 127, 132, 135, 176

[17] → 113, 115, 119, 127, 131, 135, 166, 167, 169, 172, 173

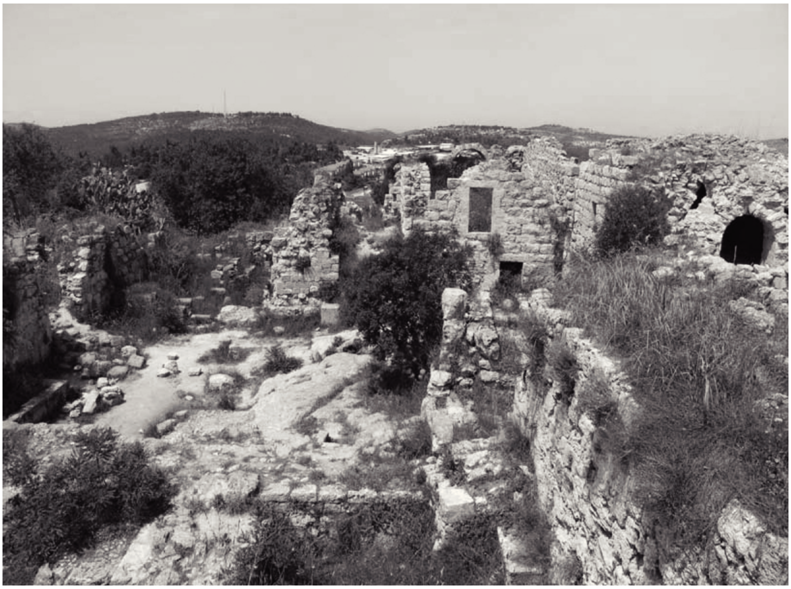
[18] → 135, 178

DEMOLISHED VILLAGE

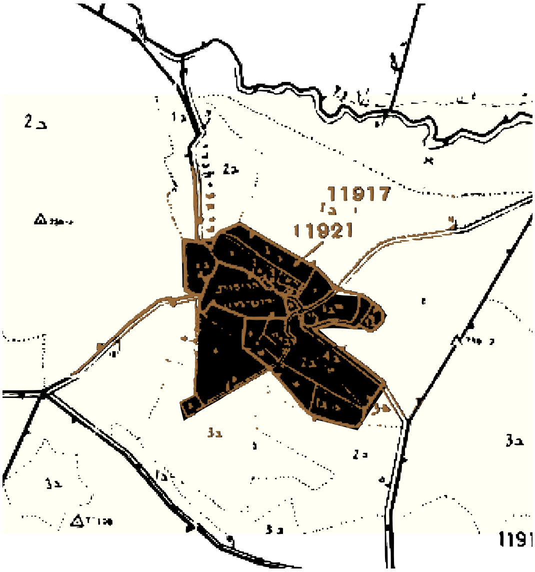
1950s

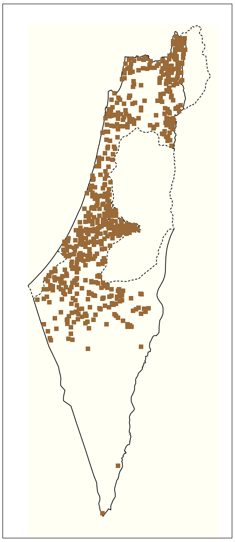
Number of localities
more than 500

Uprooted population
± 711,000



In the period before and after the establishment of the state of Israel, more than 500 Palestinian villages were demolished. Most of them were bulldozed to the ground and new towns built on top of them. No trace of them remains. However, some ruins are still visible, scattered across the Israeli landscape. Fragments of wall, pavements, fruit trees and cactus plants are testaments to the former Palestinian presence.

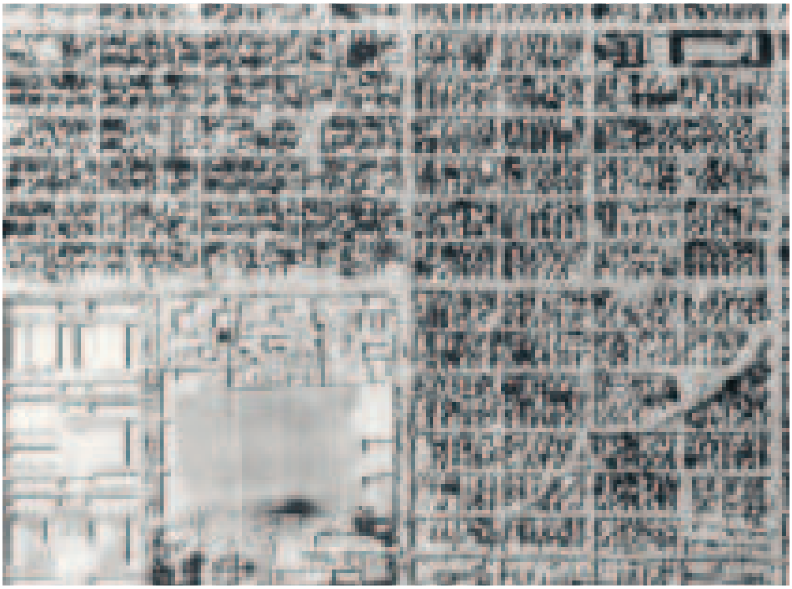




→ 98-105, 183, 213, 327, 340, 381, 387, 437, 438

REFUGEE CAMP

1950s



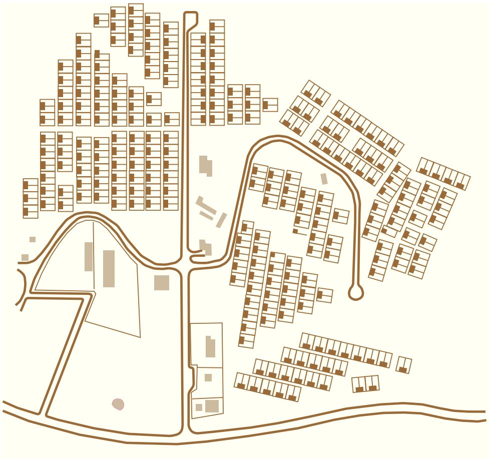
Since 1948, 711,000 Palestinian refugees have been placed in refugee camps by UNRWA. These camps are spread across the Gaza Strip, theWest Bank, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.The camps were built gradually, starting fromtents and slowly becoming more permanent. Some of the camps, however, have political reasons for refusing to becomemore habitable.

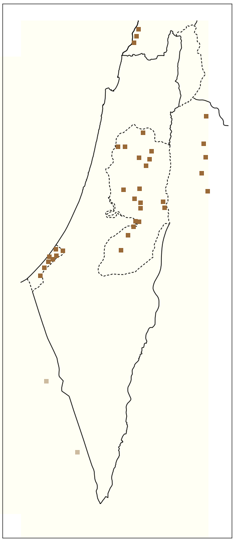
Number of localities
52

Total population
± 914,000 Refugees, about one-third of whom live in camps

Living space per person
± 20–40m2

Location
West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria,





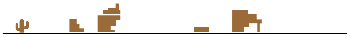
■ Shelter, built area

▮ Public and administration building

→ 94-97, 355, 383, 385, 389, 467

REFUGEE CAMP

2010

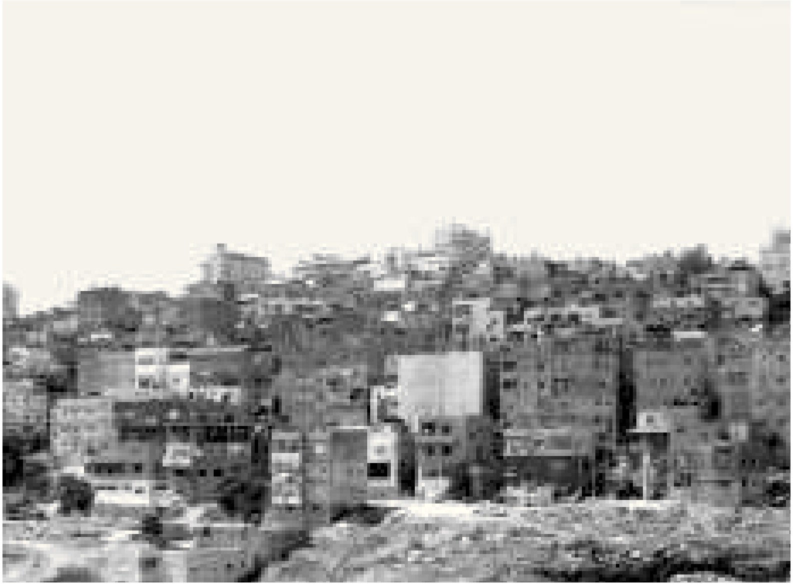


Number of localities
61

Total population
± 914,000 Refugees, ± 4,766,670 refugees, about 1,600,000 of whom live in camps

Living space per person
± 5–12m2

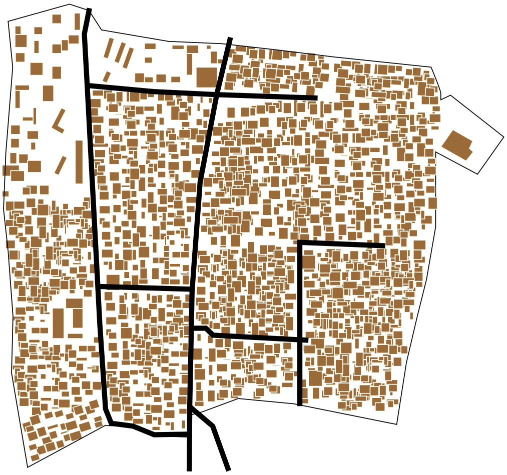
Location
West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria,

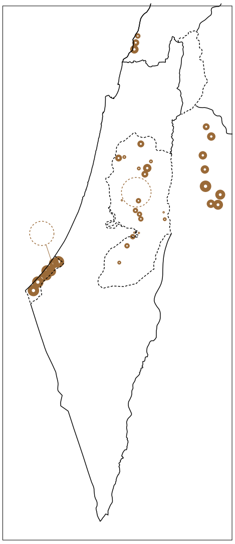


The long-lasting refugee crisis, the dense and limited grid of the camps, and the natural demographic growth of the residents (who currently number more than 4,000,000 people), have created an extremely dense space. The basic cubic shelters have expanded into buildings with four to seven floors, leaving minimal open space in between.

▬ Main road

■ Expanded shelter, built area



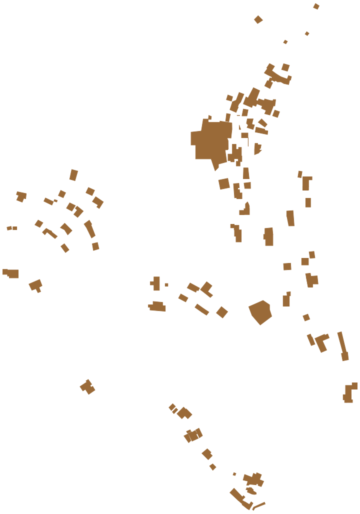


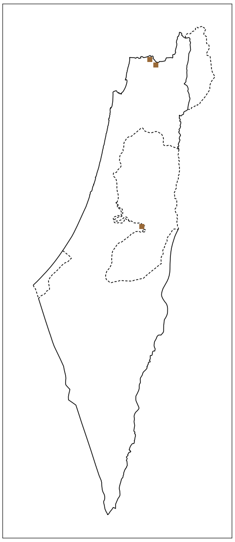
→ 94-97, 355, 383, 385, 389, 467

GHOST TOWN
2010

Number of localities intact
3

Few Palestinian villages have survived demolition. Their ruins are usually scattered, making recognition impossible. But some have remained intact, although uninhabited, such as Lifta on the outskirts of Jerusalem.





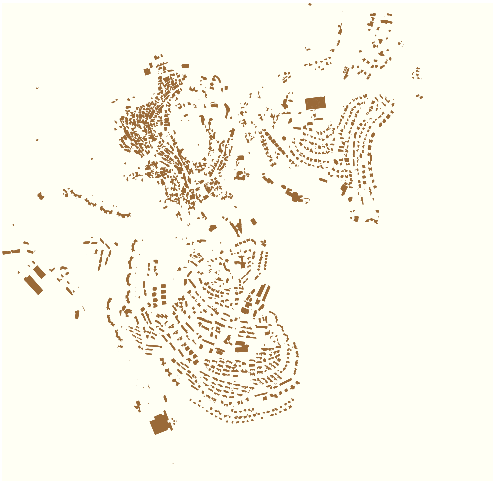
▪ Remain building or a ruin of an old Palestinian village

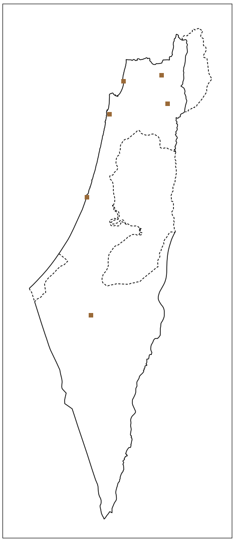
→ 327, 328

APPROPRIATED LOCALITY

Palestinian localities that were Completely appropriated ± 6

There are many old Palestinian houses that have been converted into another function in oneway or another. There are also many Palestinian neighbourhoods in the mixed cities that have become prestigious new locations for a mainly Israeli elite, such as parts of old Jaffa. Ein Hawd, for example, is a Palestinian village that was confiscated in 1948 and transformed into an Israeli artists' village in the 1950s. It smosque became It smosque became a restaurant; the cemetery became a park; and the old olive oil factory is now an art gallery attached to a local Dada museum.





→ 327, 328

UNRECOGNISED VILLAGE

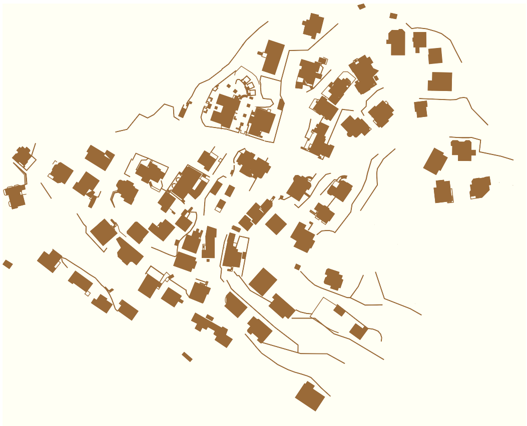
2002

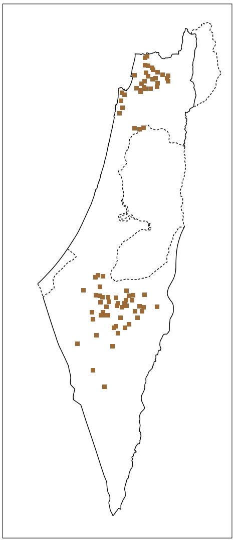
Number of localities
140+

Total number of people in localities
± 100,000

Number of citizens per locality 100–2,000

There are more than 80 unrecognised Palestinian villages scattered throughout Israel. The majority of the mare located in the Negev area. Internal Palestinian refugees, who cannot return to their pre-1948 homes, often populate these villages. Sometimes, the villages have existed since before the establishment of Israel, but have never been legally recognised. The status of non-recognition means living without access to state services such as water, electricity, phone lines, roads, schools, etc. These villages do not appear on the state maps or in any other formal documents. However, they can be seen clearly for the first time on the satellite images of Google Earth.





— Improvised terraces

▬ Housing, built area

→ 124, 125, 377, 408

ILLEGAL CONSTRUCTION

2000

Number of illegal units
± 80,000 units⊖

About 50,000 built units in the negev, and 30,000 in the north and in the centre of the country

Percentage of illegal construction in Palestinian localities
50–80% of the total built area

According to the Israeli Statistics Bureau, the Palestinian population in Israel has grown from 156,000 in 1953 to about 1.5 million people in 1993. However, during the same period, land allocated for the development of Palestinian housing areas in the country amounted to 12 km^2. In addition, Palestinian lack of trust and unwillingness to pay taxes to the statemeans that not even the whole 12km^2 has been developed. The result ismassive illegal construction in every Palestinian locality in Israel. Threat of immediate demolition❖ requires some creative solutions:

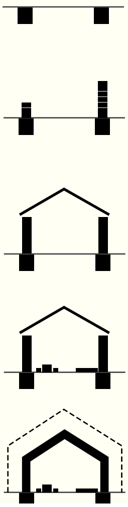
Phase 1 (national holiday):
Foundations and hiding the site.
Pop-up buildings – Fast construction at weekends and during Jewish holidays.

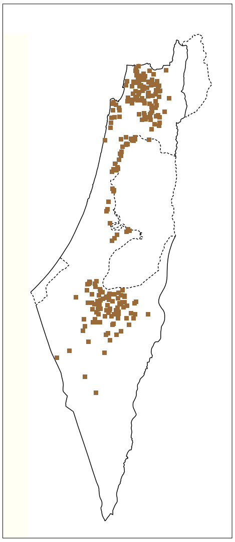
Phase 2 (weekend):
Walls.

Phase 3 (holiday):
Roof

Phase 4:
Preparing the scene.
Scenography– 'Living under construction' means avoiding immediate demolition, with finishing the basic construction (pavement, wall and ceiling) a living scene is being created by placing a bed room, a kitchen and a toilet.

Phase 5:
Off-set architecture.
Offset method– To combat frequent aerial surveillance, buildings expand but keep the same outline (offset), so they look the same from the sky.





⊖not include the Occupied Territories

❖ Israeli legislation tackles illegal construction in two ways, depending on the construction stage: either by immediate demolition, or by issuing a demolition order, which means a long and expensive legal procedure through the courts.

→ 134, 377

LARGE CITY

2000

Large Palestinian cities within Israel are characterised by high density in the centre, the old part, and sporadic peripheral development.This development is related to land ownership.The centres are mostly private, or treated as private by the locals, and divided among the families owning land. The chaotic construction on the outskirts reflects an inability or unwillingness to apply strategic planning to the city, combined with an urgent need for new dwellings.

NUMBER OF LARGE CITIES INSIDE OF ISRAEL
12

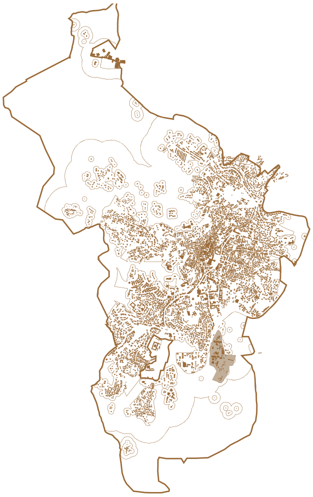
NUMBER OF CITIZENS PER CITY
20,000–66,000

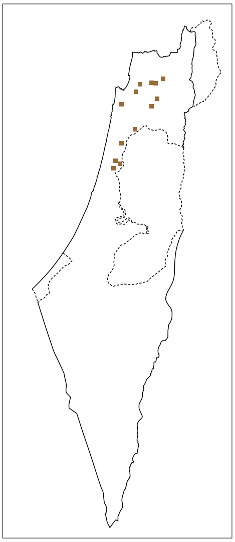
BUILT AREA
50%
INDUSTRIAL AREA
Mostly 0–1%

PALESTINIAN POPULATION LIVING IN URBAN LOCALITIES IN ISRAEL

1,363,700 ×

× According to the Israel Statistics Bureau





— Municipal line
— Inner open area
◆ Building
▨ Industrial area

→ 134, 142, 332, 333, 335, 340, 341, 387, 389, 408

MIXED CITY

2000

NUMBER OF MIXED CITIES
9

PERCENTAGE OF PALESTINIANS IN THE MIXED CITIES
36–2%

JERUSALEM
34% 510,800, 263,000

TEL AVIV JAFFA
8% 30,000, 16,000

HAIFA
18% 217,800, 47,800

ACRE
33% 30,820, 15,180

RAMLE
25% 46,000, 18,000

LOD
25% 53,000, 14,000

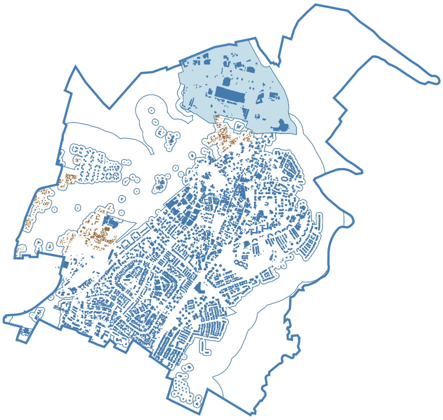
MAALOT
22% 16,580, 4,620

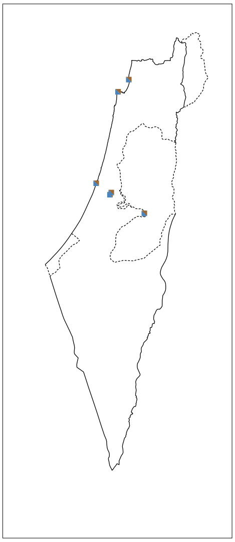
NAZERETH ELIT
13% 37,900, 5,670

BE'ER SHEVA
2% 184,000, 3,756

There are a few mixed Israeli/Palestinian cities, such as Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa and Acre. These cities have transformed radically and rapidly in terms of size, population and ethnicity since the establishment of Israel. Sometimes, their boundaries have expanded to over 10 times their pre-1948 size.The Palestinians remaining in these cities are mostly concentrated in the old parts, which are a gentrification target. There are just a few mixed neighbourhoods within these cities.

— Municipal line
— Inner open area
◆ Palestinian building
◆ Israeli building
▭ Industrial area



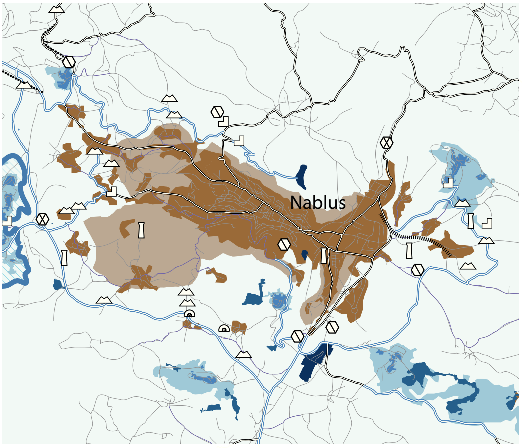


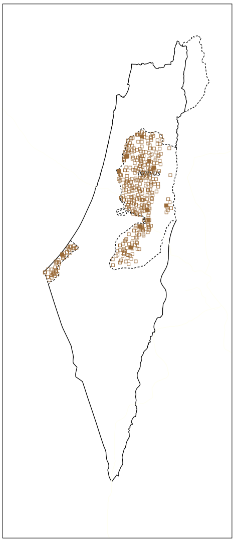
→ 134, 142

UNDER OCCUPATION

2009

There are nine big Palestinian cities in the West Bank (including Beit Lehem, Hebron, Jenin, Jericho, Nablus, Qualqilya and Ramallah). These cities are separated from each other. They are surrounded by outposts, settlements, military areas, walls, fences, checkpoints, and watchtowers, and are bisected by roads.





BIG CITIES
6

NUMBER OF PEOPLE
100,001–550,000

CITIES
6

NUMBER OF PEOPLE
50,001–100,000

SMALL CITIES
13

NUMBER OF PEOPLE
16,000–50,000

VILLAGES
220

NUMBER OF PEOPLE
800–3,000

→ 46-81

NEW CONCENTRATION TOWN

1970s-now

NUMBER OF LOCALITIES 7

NUMBER OF CITIZENS PER LOCALITY
10,000–50,000

BUILT AREA
About 50–60%

INDUSTRIAL AREA
About 0–1%

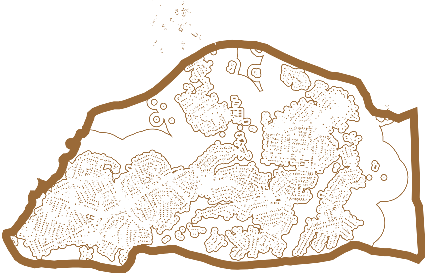
In 2011, the Israeli government approuved the issueing of about 30,000 demolition orders to Beduins homes.

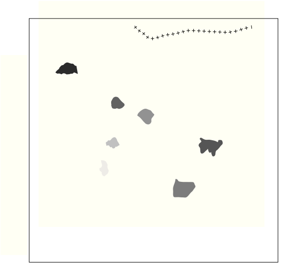
Some 200,000 Bedouins live in unrecognised villages in southern Israel. Their communities are distributed according to family and clan ties. The Bedouin villages are poor, with no access to public services and high unemployment. While their presence in the Negev is long established, it is not recognised. Over the past decades, the state has been trying to concentrate the Bedouin communities into seven newly planned cities. For these, part of the 12km² (see illegal construction) has been designated.

▬ Municipal line

— Inner open area

◆ Housing

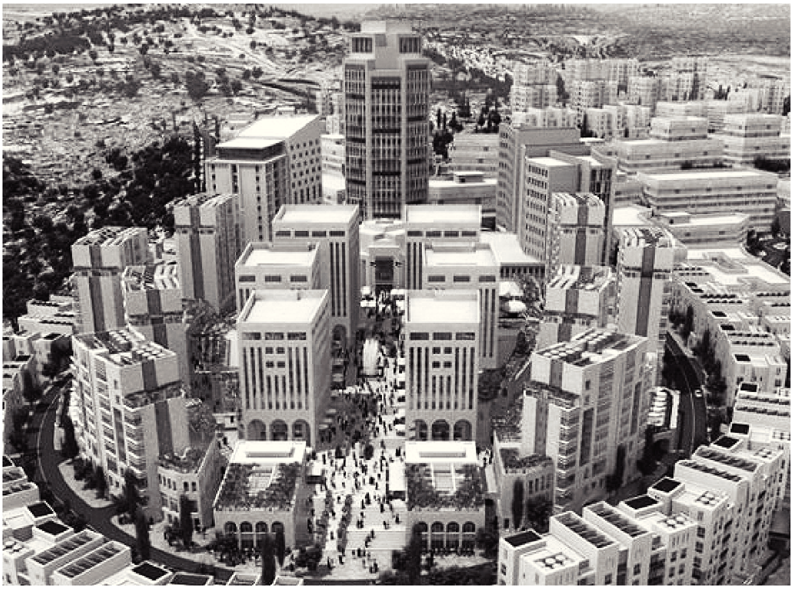




→ 124, 125, 157, 377, 408

RAWABI NEW CITY

2013

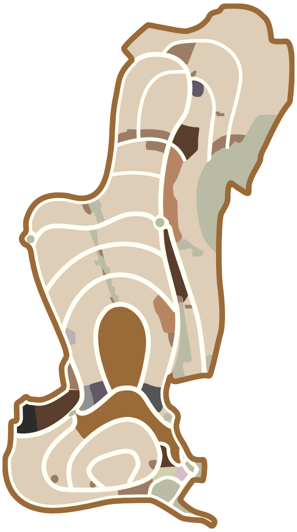


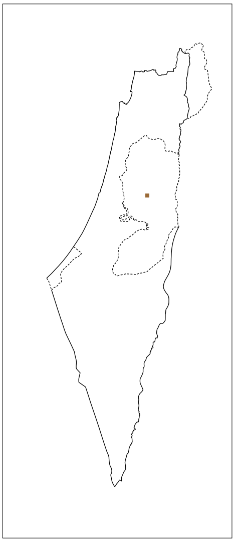
Rawabi (currently a virtual city) is the first new Palestinian city planned for the West Bank, between Jerusalem and Ramallah. Its architectural and typological style has an incredible resemblance to an Israeli settlement. Its landscape and greenery mimic the methodology and aesthetic of the KKL (JNF). ● More details on the city can be found online at: www.rawabi.ps/index.php.

Area olanned
630 hectares

Population planned
40,000

● This typology raises the question of whether the existing settlements have shaped new Palestinian residential aspirations, and, if so, whether the existing settlements could not easily be transformed into new Palestinian localities.





- ▬ Municipal line
- ■ Residential
- ■ Local retail
- ■ Mixed use
- ■ Civic office
- ■ Mosque
- ■ Church
- ■ Health centre
- ■ Basic school
- ■ Upper basic school
- ■ Secondary school
- ■ Police station
- ■ Fire station
- ■ Green space
- ■ Taxi/bus station
- ■ Gas station

→ www.rawabi.ps

WALL AND TOWER

1936–1939

NUMBER OF LOCALITIES 53

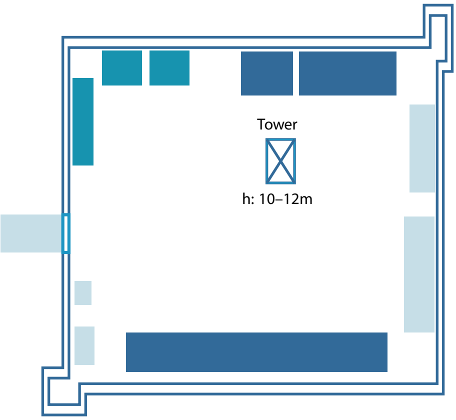
AVERAGE TOTAL AREA OF LOCALITY
0.1125 hectares
(1,225m2)

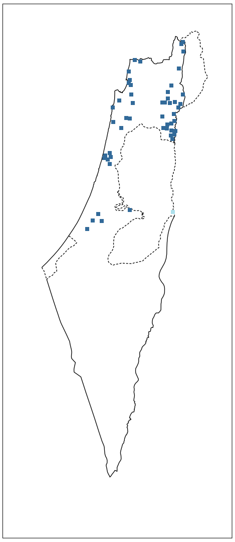
BUILT AREA
15–20%

NUMBER OF PEOPLE
± 30

This type of construction (also known as tower and stockade) was built hastily, often overnight, to become a so-called ‘fact on the ground’. The Wall and Tower gave rise to a total of 53 new settlements, generating a territorial continuation of the Jewish presence in the landscape.Over time, such settlements helped to define the borders of the state, evolving into permanent typologies such as the kibbutz and moshav.

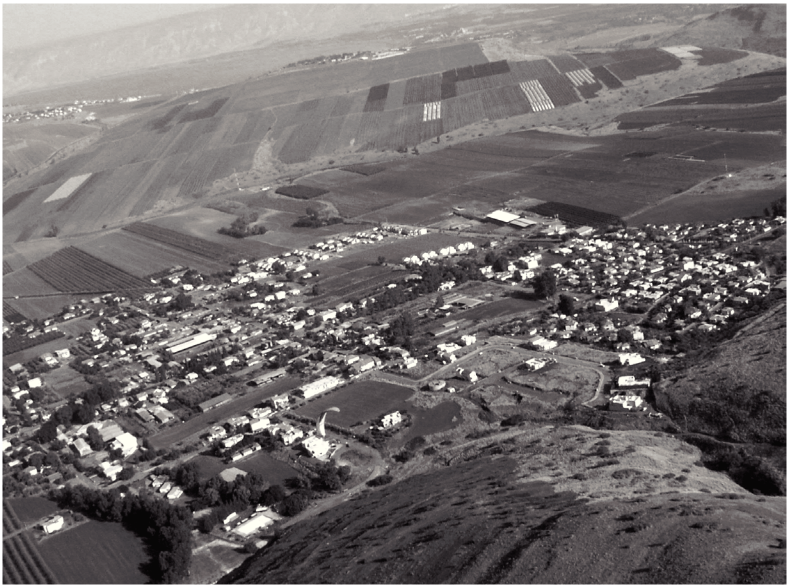
═ Municipal line
▢ Administration use
▣ Public use
■ Private use





→ 91, 109, 430

MOSHAVA
1880–1948



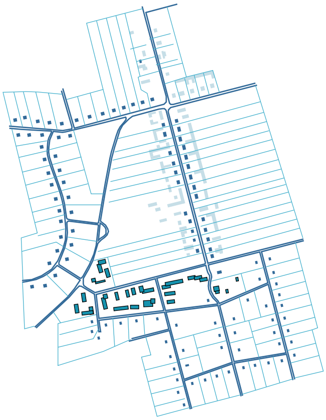
One of the earliest settlements typologies, developed during the 1880s in Palestine and also known as a colonia. The moshava was an agricultural settlement built on private land, sometimes sponsored by certain branches of the Rothschild family.

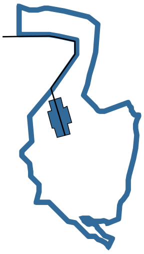
NUMBER OF MOSHAVAS
21

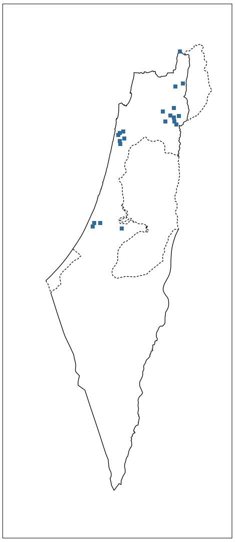
AVERAGE TOTAL AREA OF LOCALITY
± 2,000 hectares

BUILT AREA
10–40% of the total area

POPULATION
± 2000







▬ Municipal line
▪ Housing
▬ Agriculture structure
▬ Private use

→ 91, 93, 109

KIBBUTZ

1910–now

NUMBER OF LOCALITIES 53

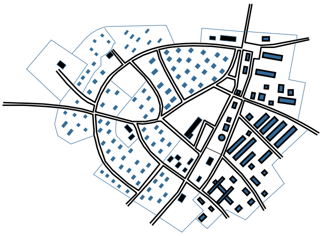
AVERAGE TOTAL AREA OF LOCALITY
0.1125 hectares
(1,225m2)

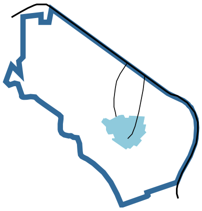
BUILT AREA
15–20%

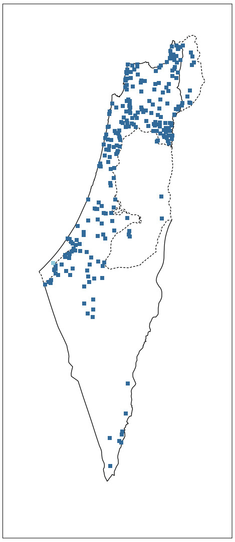
NUMBER OF PEOPLE
± 30

Adistinctive type of rural community based on joint ownership of property, equality and cooperation in production, consumption and education. The first kibbutz was founded in 1909 to the south of Lake Kinneret, by a group of pioneers, mainly from EasternEurope,onlandacquiredby theJNF. Today, some 270 kibbutzim are scattered throughout the country. An estimated 130,000 people currently live in kibbutzim.

▬ Municipal line
■ Housing
▣ Administration building
◆ Industrial building



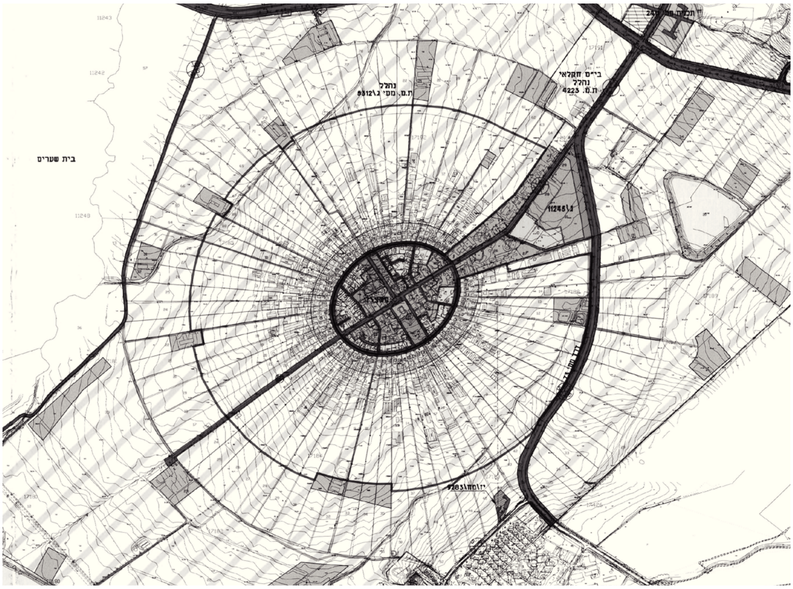




→ 91, 109, 113, 115, 119, 127, 131, 135, 371, 373

MOSHAV

1920–now



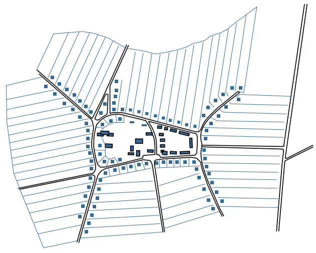
One of the earliest settlements typologies, developed during the 1880s in Palestine and also known as a colonia. The moshava was an agricultural settlement built on private land, sometimes sponsored by certain branches of the Rothschild family.

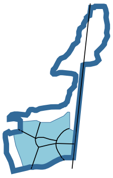
NUMBER OF MOSHAVAS
21

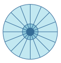
AVERAGE TOTAL AREA OF LOCALITY
± 2,000 hectares

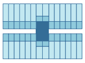
BUILT AREA
10–40% of the total area

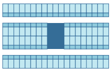
POPULATION
± 2000

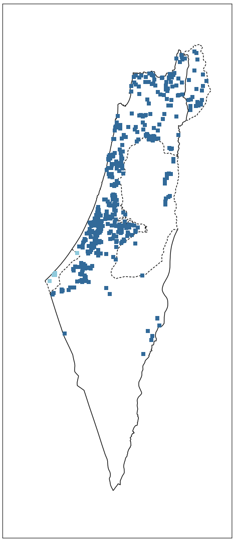












▬ Municipal line

■ Housing

■ Public: grocery store, synagoge, community center, schools, clinic, etc.

→ 91, 109, 113, 115, 119, 127, 131, 135, 380

CITY

1906–now

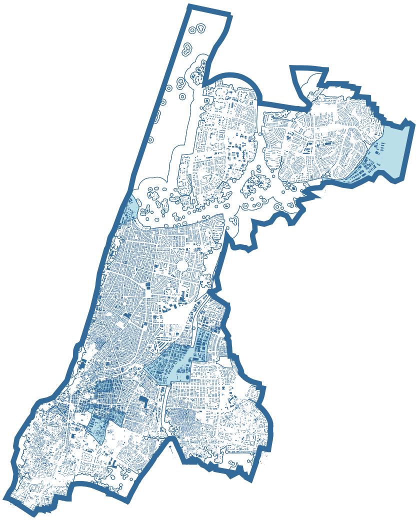
NUMBER OF LOCALITIES 53

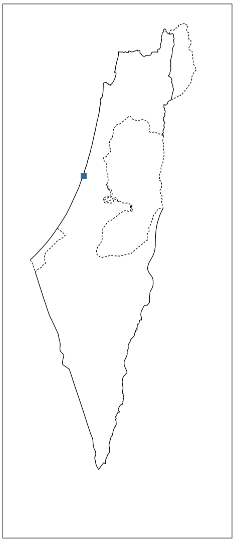
AVERAGE TOTAL AREA OF LOCALITY
0.1125 hectares
(1,225m2)

BUILT AREA
15–20%

NUMBER OF PEOPLE
± 30

In1906, a group of Jewish immigrants banded together to form the Ahuzat Bayit (homestead) society❖. In 1908, the group purchased 5 ha of dunes north east of Jaffa– the future Tel Aviv. By 1914, it had acquired over 100 ha. In 1921, in the wake of violence, many Jews left Jaffa for Tel Aviv★, increasing the population to 34,000 by 1925, and to 150,000 by 1937. By the time of Israel's declaration of independence, it had risen to more than 200,000.





❖ Ahuzat Bait society's goal was to form a 'Hebrew urban centre in a healthy environment, planned according to the rules of aesthetics and modern hygiene'.

★ Its early architecture consisted largely of European-style single-story houses with red-tiled roofs. By the 1920s, a new eclectic Orientalist style emerged combining European architecture with Middle Eastern features. Municipal construction followed the 'garden city' master plan drawn up by Patrick Geddes. Two- and three-storey buildings were interspersed with boulevards and public parks. German Jewish architects, who settled in Palestine after the rise of Nazism, intoduced Bauhaus architecture in the 1920s and 1930s, and TelAviv became known as the White City.

▬ Municipal line
― Inner open area
▰ Building
▭ Industrial area

→ www.telaviv.co.il

NAHAL OUTPOST

1950–now

ט״ו בשבט
אם גרעין

NUMBER OF MOSHAVAS
21

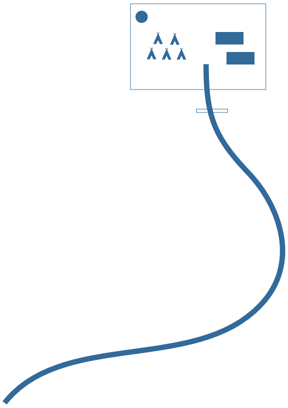
AVERAGE TOTAL AREA OF LOCALITY
± 2,000 hectares

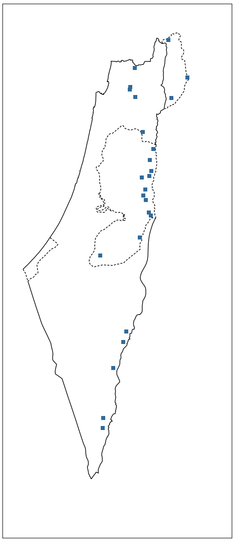
BUILT AREA
10–40% of the total area

POPULATION
± 2000

In 1988 Nahal had an estimated total strength of 5000 men and women who had volunteered upon call-up.

The Nahal (Pioneering Fighter Youth) outposts originated as a series of settlements built in collaboration with the JNF and the IDF to populate the border areas next to Jordan and Egypt. Later, they were built in other areas for security reasons. Each outpost startedwith 120 soldiers. Since 1951, soldiers have established 76 outposts, some as civilian settlements, and others asmilitary ones.





▭ Gate
▲ Tent
● Watch tower
▬ Caravan

→ 115, 119, 127, 131, 135

MA’ABARA

1950s,1960s

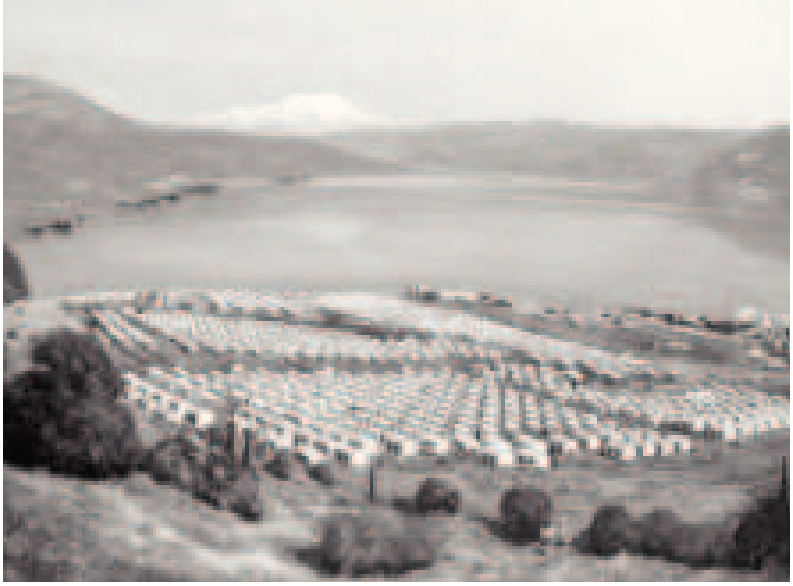
NUMBER OF LOCALITIES ± 125

AVERAGE PEOPLE PER MA’ABARA
1,700

NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER SHOWER
350

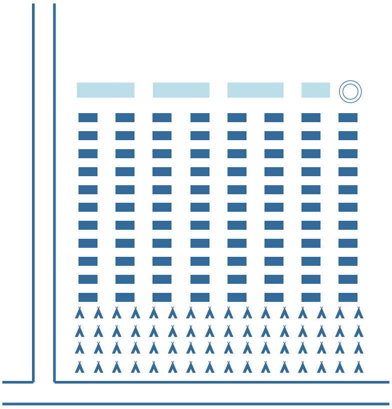
NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER TOILET
56

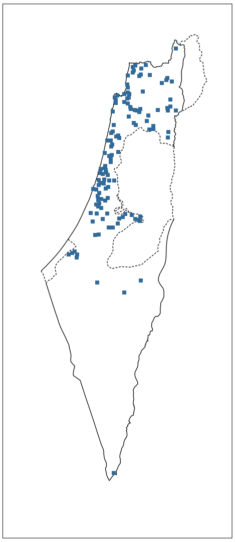
✪ Over time, the Ma’abarot metamorphosed into Israeli towns, or were absorbed as neighbourhoods of the towns they were attached to. The last Ma’abarot were closed in 1963.



Ma’abarot✪ were emergency, badly built camps for new Jewish immigrants, mainly from Asian and African countries. The shelters were made using fabric, asbestos and cheap metals. They were distributed all over the country. After a while, the immigrants were rehoused in apartment blocks.

▲ Tent
◎ Water tower
▭ Public building
▬ Shelter





→ 109, 113, 115, 376, 378

NEW TOWN

1950–now

During the 1950s, about 22 new towns were developed, sited mainly in the north and south of the country to spread the Jewish population over problematic areas - along borders, in the desert and in areas dominated by the Palestinian population. Nowadays, these towns suffer from isolation and high unemployment rates.

NUMBER OF LOCALITIES 27

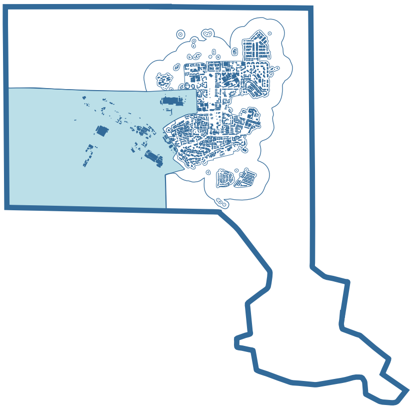
AVERAGE TOTAL AREA OF LOCALITY
± 3,000 hectares

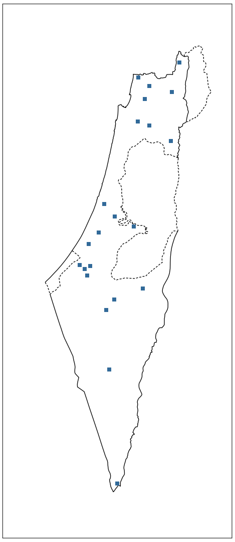
BUILT AREA
± 10–20%

NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER NEW TOWN
± 20,000

INDUSTRIAL AREA
20–30%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
12% (2.5 times higher than national average of 5%)





▬ Municipal line

— Inner open space

▰ Building

▭ Industrial area

→ 109, 113, 115, 119, 127, 131, 135

COMMUNITY SETTLEMENTS

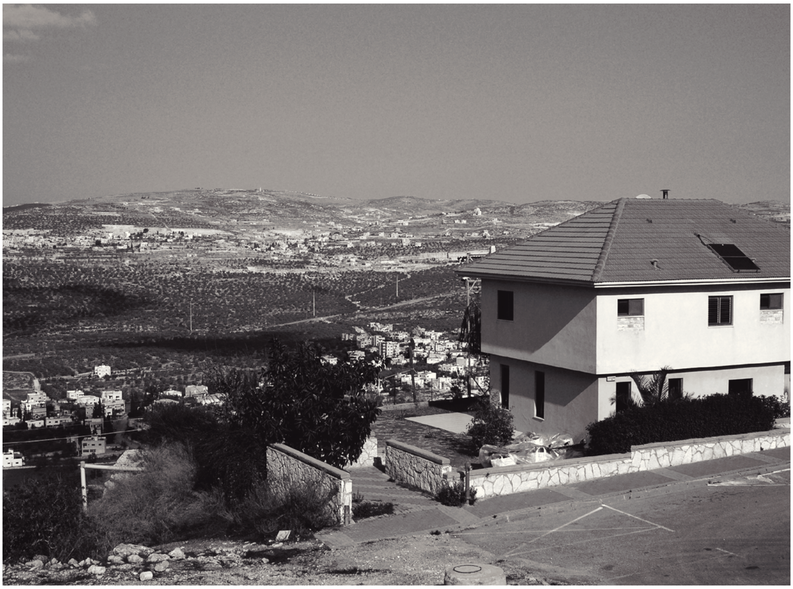
1980–now

NUMBER OF LOCALITIES ± 106

AVERAGE POPULATION PER LOCALITY
± 0–2000
people

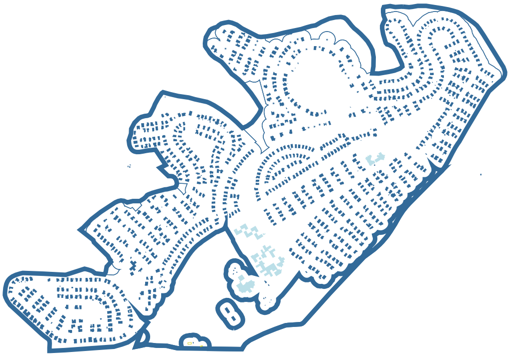
BUILTAREA
± 40%

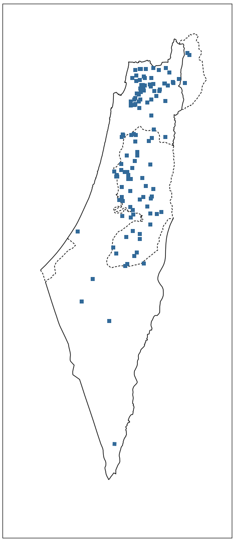
LOCATION
Mainly in the North of Israel and in the West Bank



The 1980s saw a peak in the construction of state-sponsored gated communities, located mainly in areas dominated by a Palestinian presence– in the north of Israel and the West Bank. Geographically, community settlements were situated on hilltops.

- Municipal line
- Inner open area
- Housing
- Public building





→ 119, 127, 131, 135, 337, 380

STARS SETTLEMENT

1970–now

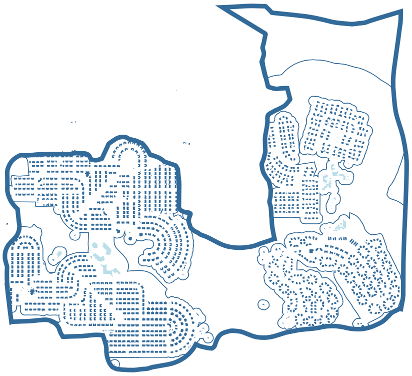
NUMBER OF LOCALITIES ± 19

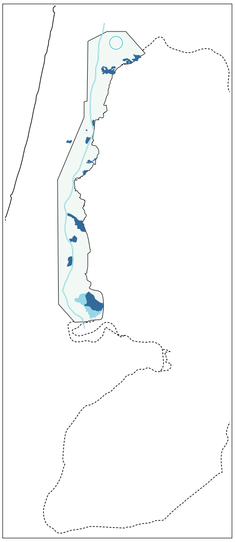
LOCATION
Along the Green Line

AVERAGE POPULATION PER LOCALITY
Varies, 77,000

BUILTAREA
± 40%

After the Six-Days War and the occupation of the West Bank, the Starsmaster plan aimed at changing the demographic balance of the line of hills running along the western part of the Green Line. The so-called Seven Stars part of the plan was to move over 100,000 Jewish settlers into this area.The plan included the creation of new settlements, a new highway (#6), industrial and employment centres, and a massive housing demolition campaign for the existing Palestinian cities in the area.





▬ Municipal line
— Inner open area
▬ Housing
▲ Public building

┈ Green Line
— Road
▭ Masterplan area
▭ Industrial area
■ Planned locality

→ 119, 127, 131, 135, 337, 380, 394

CARAVAN PARK

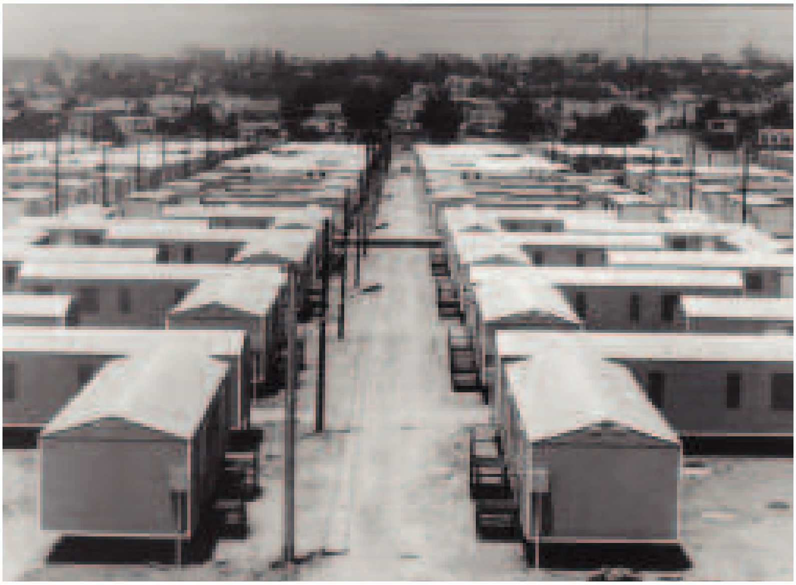
1990s

NUMBER OF LOCALITIES 55 isolated locations
+ 430 small neighbourhoods

POPULATION
± 150,000

BUILT UNITS
24,406 caravans

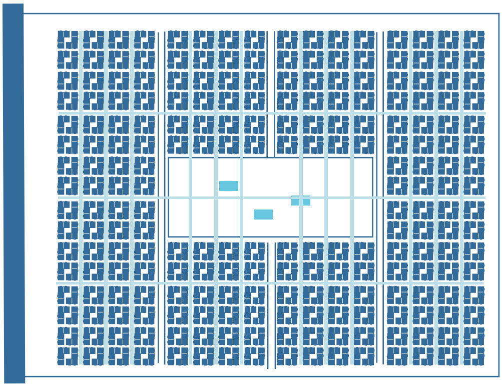
RELATION BUILT/OPEN
75% built

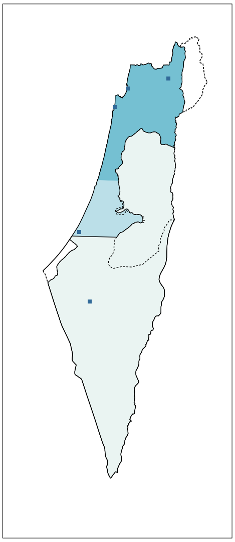


A quick-fix temporary housing solution, in which 55 isolated locations and 430 small caravan parks around the country, with a total of 24,406 housing units, were provided to accommodate the Large influx of immigrants from the former Soviet Union following the fall of the iron curtain, and from Ethiopia. These waves of immigration increased the Jewish population of Israel by more than 10%.

- ■ Housing
- ▦ Large location 900-2,000 units each
- ▬ Administration building

- 🟦 40% (9,840 units)
- ▧ 30% (7,300 units)
- □ 30% (7,300 units)

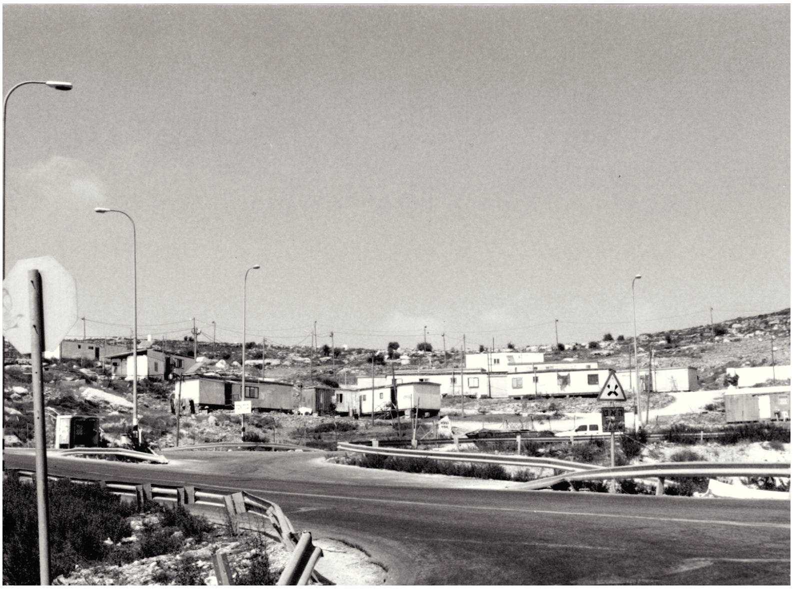




→ 131, 337

CARAVAN OUTPOST

1990–now



From1996, over 100 new outposts were established in the West Bank. Their purpose was to minimise the open space between permanent settlements by creating large settlement blocs encompassing more land. Around half of them were established after Ariel Sharon became prime minister in February 2001. The term outpost refers to any area, (generally on a hilltop), with a number of structures, which is separated from the closest permanent settlement. The distance between an outpost and a permanent settlement can be a few hundred metres, however the majority of the outposts tend to span several kilometres. Each outpost has its own administrative governance.

NUMBER OF LOCALITIES ± 120

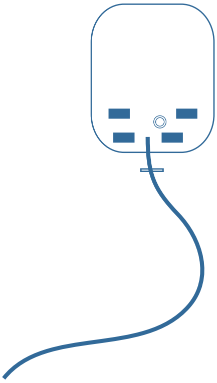
TOTAL POPULATION
± 4,000

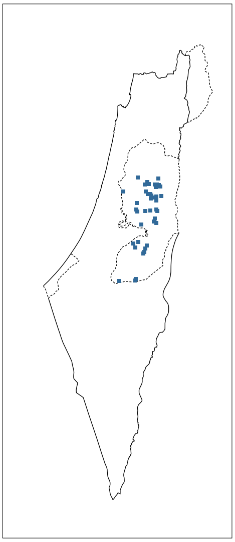
BUILT AREA
1,600 caravans + 270 buildings

AREA
1,900 hectares
(19,000,000 m2)

AVERAGE POPULATION PER LOCATION
1–120

LOCATION
West Bank





▭ Gate
◎ Water tower
▬ Caravan

→ 135, 337

INDIVIDUAL SETTLEMENT

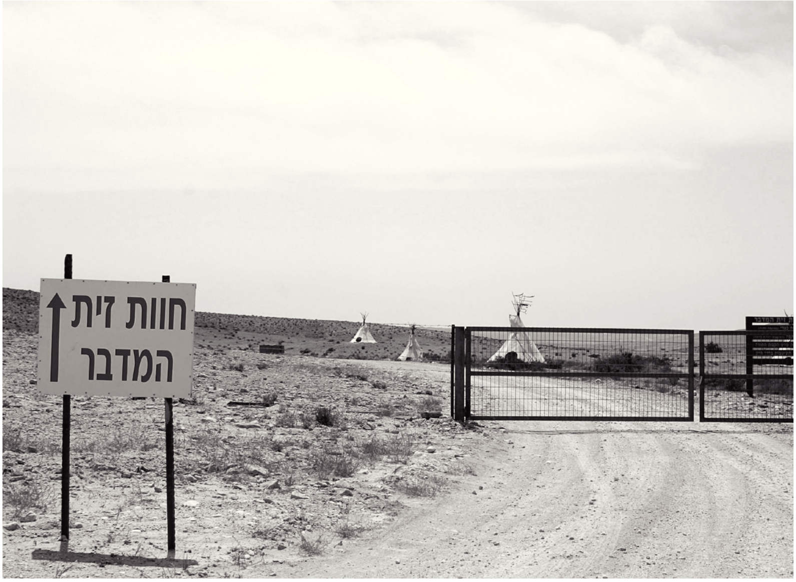
2000-now

NUMBER OF LOCALITIES
More than 50

AVERAGE AREA PER PERSON
0.7 hectares (7,000 m2)

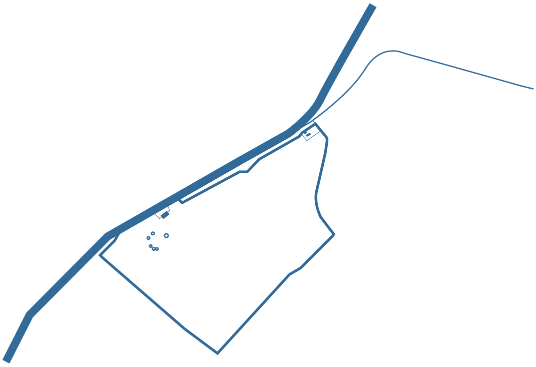
POPULATION RANGE
1–20 per locality

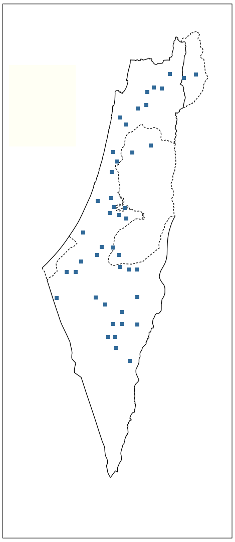
LOCATION
Mainly the Negev and the Galilee areas



A settlement typology which has meant that 40 individual settlements or farms, mainly in the Negev region, have been given by the JNF to individuals to guard the land. The farmland plots are large (several hectares) and can be used in variousways, such as for experimental tourism (for example, tipi resorts), raising and breeding dogs, viniculture, and so on.

— Municipal line
▬ Road
─ Unpaved road
◆ Building

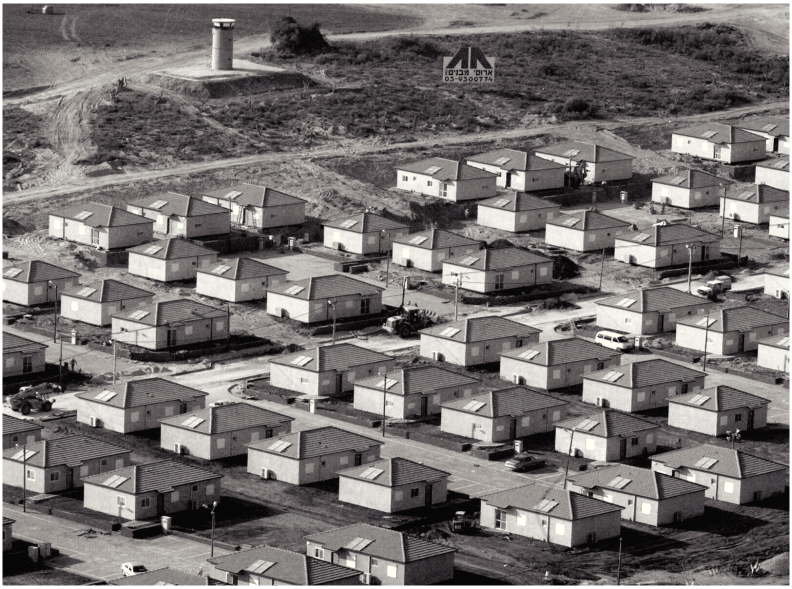




→ 127, 132, 135, 356-361

CARAVILLA

2005–now

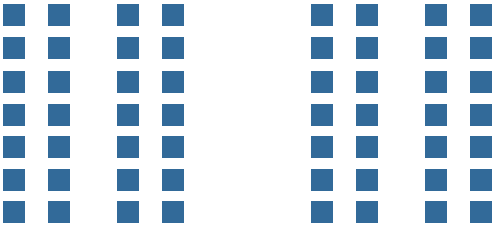


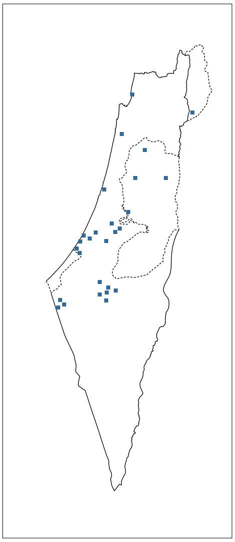
After the evacuation of the Gaza settlements in 2005, the Israeli government needed to find alternative housing for 8,600 people from more than 22 settlements. The main temporary solution was the caravilla. After laying basic infrastructure (water, gas and electricity), two caravans, each forming half a villa, are stacked together to create a new, 60m2 or 90m2 family home. Their inhabitants are still waiting for a permanent solution.

NUMBER OF UNITS
± 1,000

NUMBER OF FAMILIES
± 1,000

POPULATION
8,600





■ Caravilla

→ 135, 338

SINGLE-BUILDING SETTLEMENT

2000-now

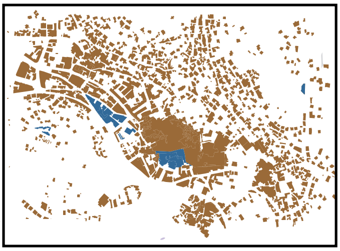
NUMBER OF BUILDINGS
Tens (exact numbers unkwown)

NUMBER OF SETTLERS
A few hundred

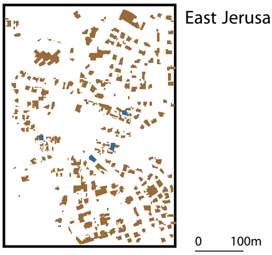
LOCATION
Mainly East Jerusalem and Hebron

In the past year, groups of settlers have been taking over individual Palestinian homes in East Jerusalem and Hebron. These homes host large numbers of settlers, sometimes hundreds, and are located in densely populated Palestinian areas. The buildings function as settlements. One example is the Brown House in Hebron, owned by a Palestinian but which a group of settlers nowclaims to have purchased. It is located in a strategic part of the city between Hebron and Kiryat Arba. Another example is the Sheikh Jarrah neighbourhood in East Jerusalem, where Jewish settlers have taken over several Palestinian houses.

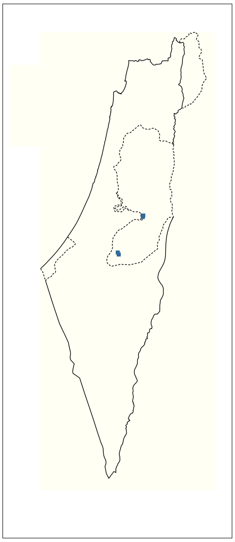
■ Palestinian building
◆ Road



Hebron



East Jerusalem



→ 135, 316-323

CHAPTER 5 DEMOGRAPHY

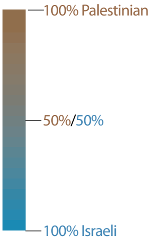
Under Israeli law, the state is defined as both Jewish and a democracy. In order to remain itself, Israel needs a majority Jewish population. This is maintained through legislation such as the Law of Return[1], and by refusing to recognise the repatriation rights[2] of Palestinian refugees of 1948. Simple selective counting procedures also play a part. Since 1967, demographic statistics on the ground have varied considerably from the official state figures. The state of Israel has officially annexed the Occupied Territories, but not its population. As such, approximately 45% of the country's Palestinian population is not being counted.

---

[1] Israel's Law of Return guarantees the right of Israeli citizenship to every Jew of any origin. LINK 363

[2] In international law, right of return refers to a principle codified in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, giving any person the right to return and re-enter his or her country of origin.

OFFICIAL AND ACTUAL DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS



OFFICIAL[1] DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

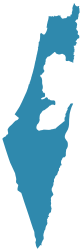
ACTUAL[2] DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

Beginning of the 20th century

92.0%/8.0%

92.4%/7.6%

After the establishment of Israel (1950)



11.9%/88.1%

49.3%/50.7%

Today (2011)

21.4%/78.6%

50.63%/49.37%

→ 327, 329, 331, 332, 333, 337, 340, 341, 345, 356, 363, 369, 373, 387, 389, 395, 408, 433

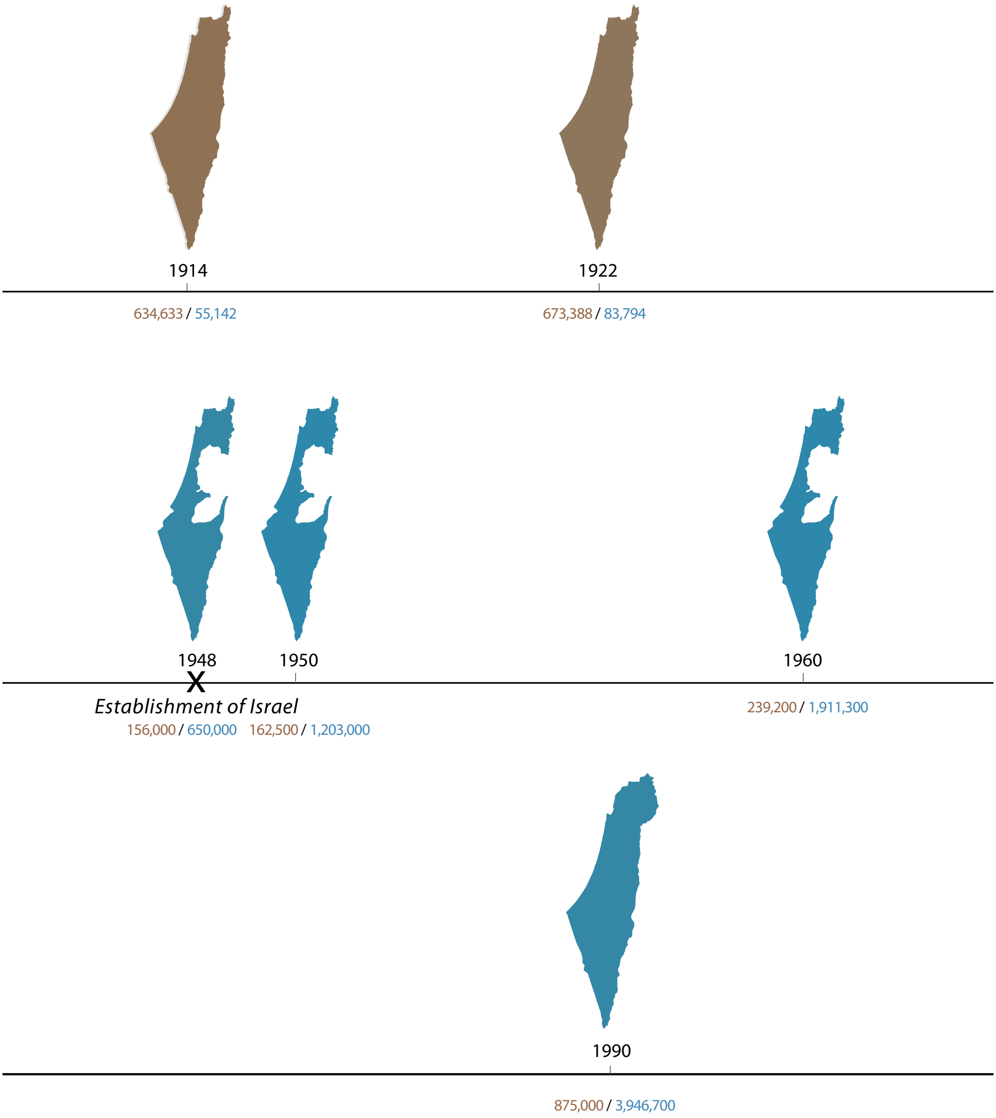
---

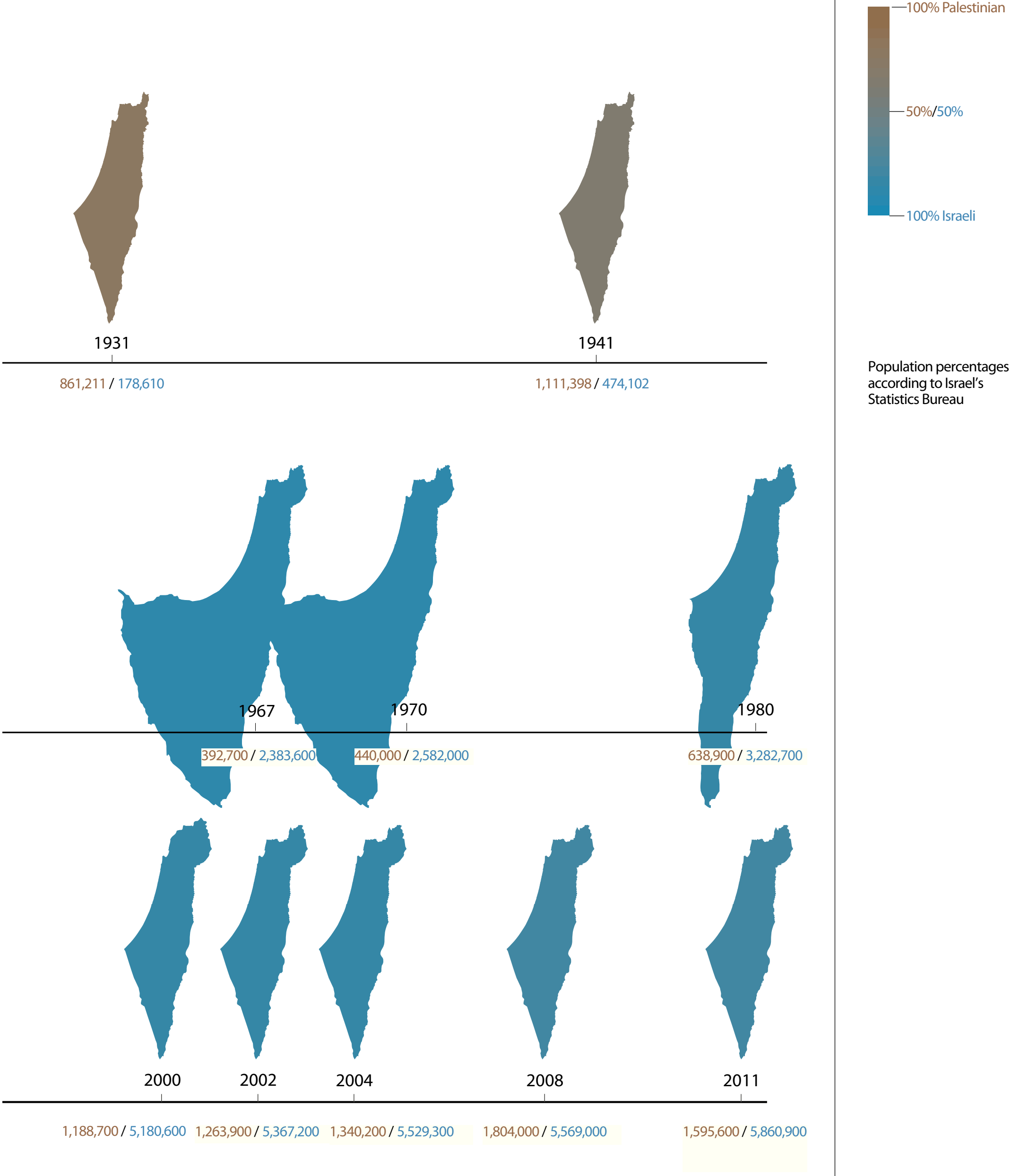
[1] Not including the occupied territories

[2] Including the occupied territories

ISRAEL'S OFFICIAL POPULATION

1914-2011



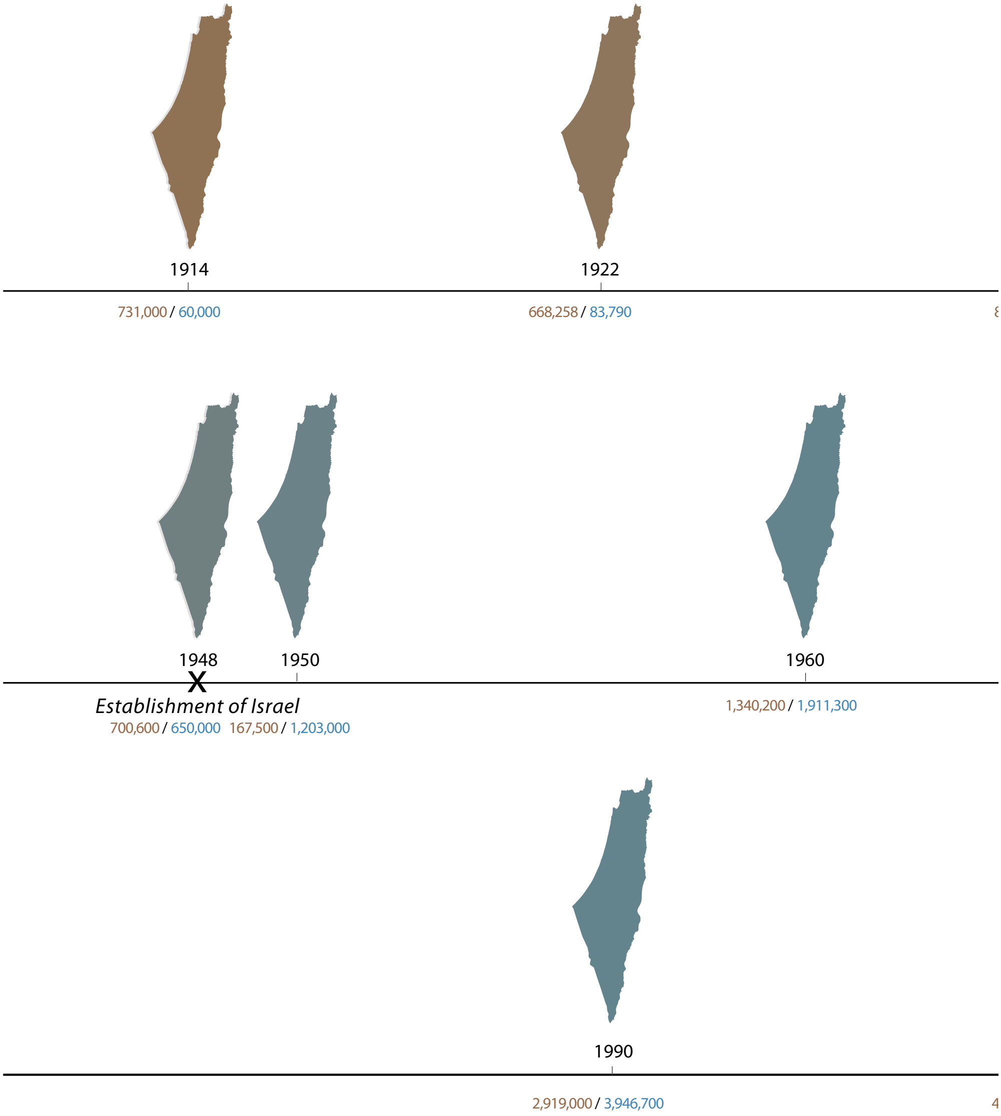

100% Palestinian
50%/50%
100% Israeli
1931
861,211 / 178,610
1941
1,111,398 / 474,102
1967
392,700 / 2,383,600
1970
440,000 / 2,582,000
1980
638,900 / 3,282,700
2000
1,188,700 / 5,180,600
2002
1,263,900 / 5,367,200
2004
1,340,200 / 5,529,300
2008
1,804,000 / 5,569,000
2011
1,595,600 / 5,860,900

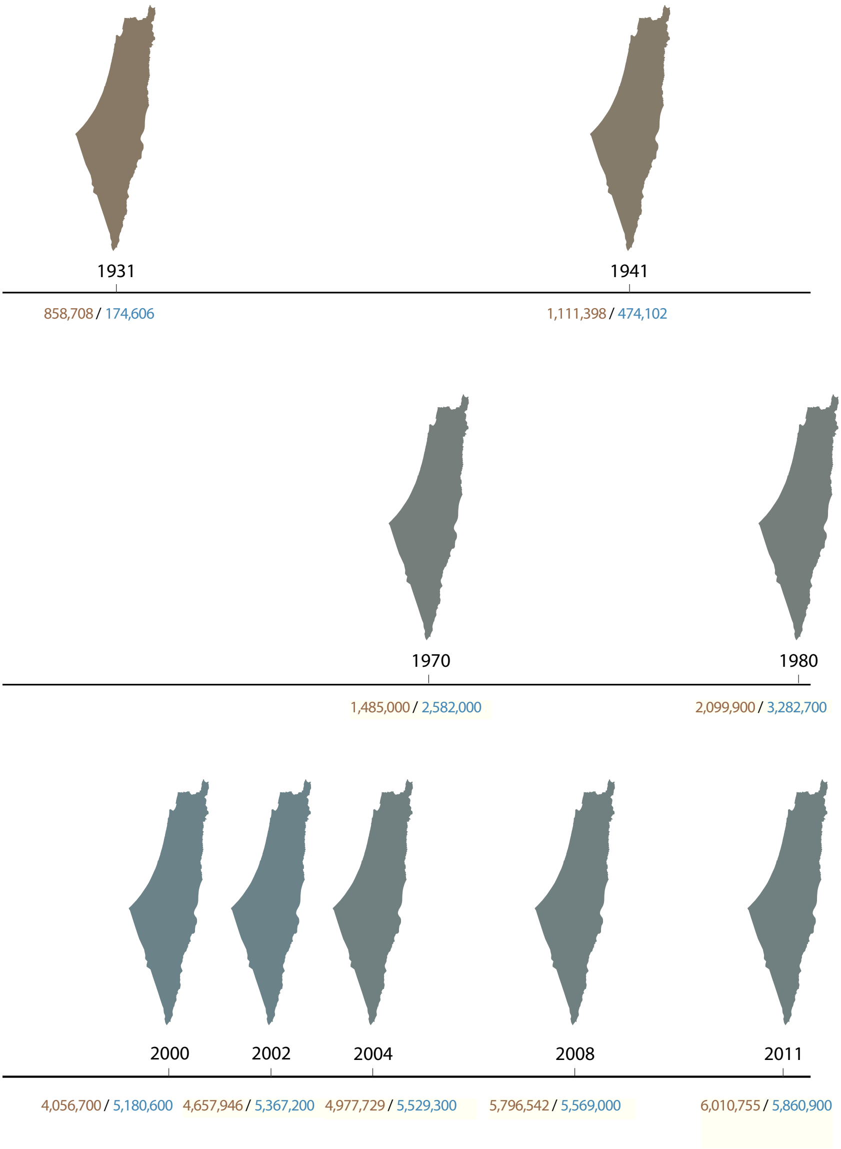
Population percentages according to Israel's Statistics Bureau

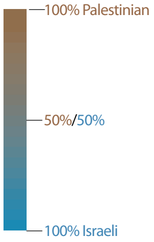
→ 340, 345, 363

ISRAEL'S ACTUAL POPULATION

1914-2011



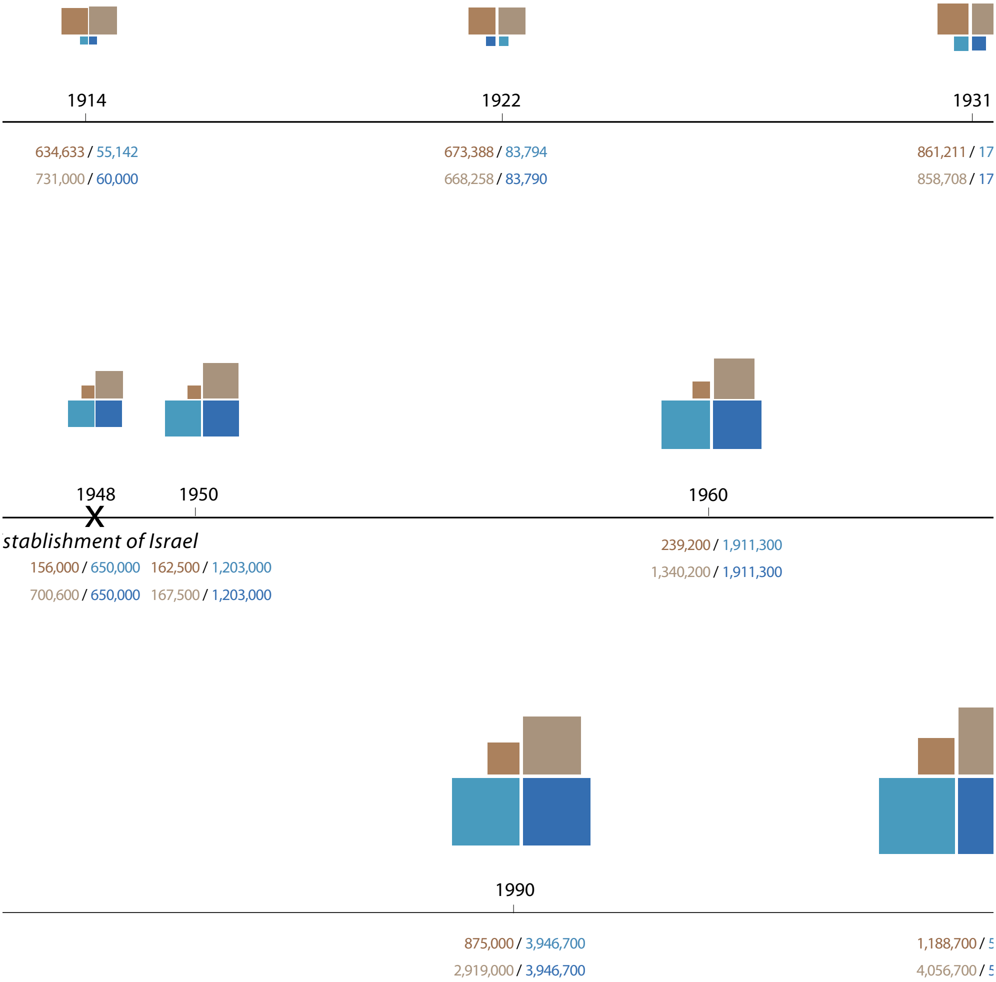

1931
858,708 / 174,606
1941
1,111,398 / 474,102
1970
1,485,000 / 2,582,000
1980
2,099,900 / 3,282,700
2000
4,056,700 / 5,180,600
2002
4,657,946 / 5,367,200
2004
4,977,729 / 5,529,300
2008
5,796,542 / 5,569,000
2011
6,010,755 / 5,860,900

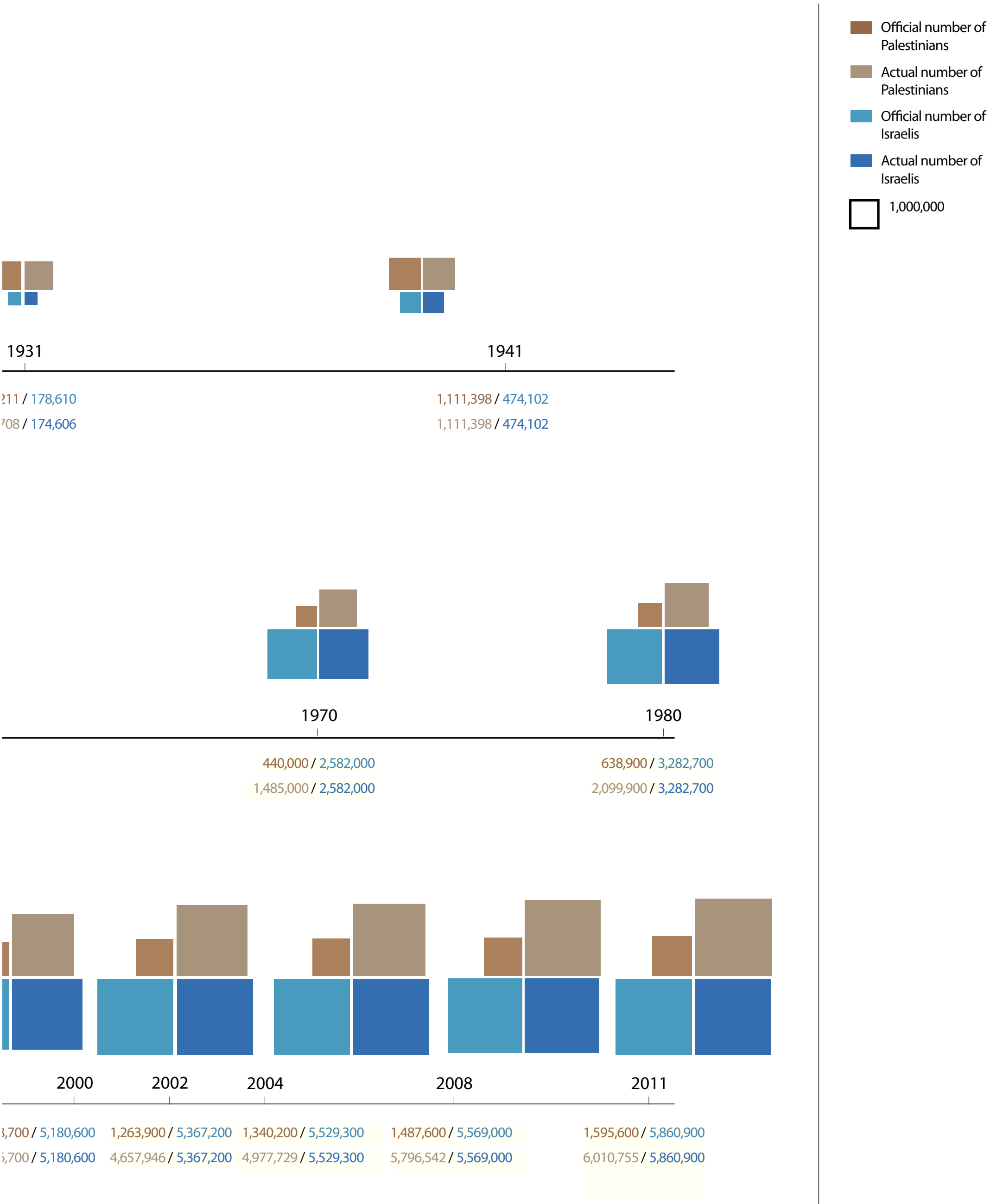


Population percentages, including UN statistics relating to the Occupied Territories

→ 340, 345, 363

THE RELATION BETWEEN THE ACTUAL NUMBER AND THE OFFICAL NUMBER OF PALESTIANS AND ISRAELIS IN ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

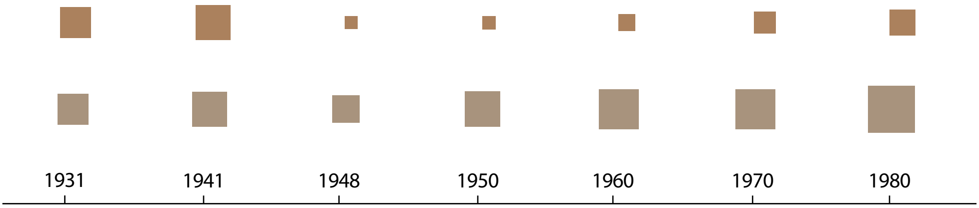



Official number of Palestinians
Actual number of Palestinians
Official number of Israelis
Actual number of Israelis
1,000,000
1931
211 / 178,610
708 / 174,606
1941
1,111,398 / 474,102
1,111,398 / 474,102
1970
440,000 / 2,582,000
1,485,000 / 2,582,000
1980
638,900 / 3,282,700
2,099,900 / 3,282,700
2000
,700 / 5,180,600
,700 / 5,180,600
2002
1,263,900 / 5,367,200
4,657,946 / 5,367,200
2004
1,340,200 / 5,529,300
4,977,729 / 5,529,300
2008
1,487,600 / 5,569,000
5,796,542 / 5,569,000
2011
1,595,600 / 5,860,900
6,010,755 / 5,860,900

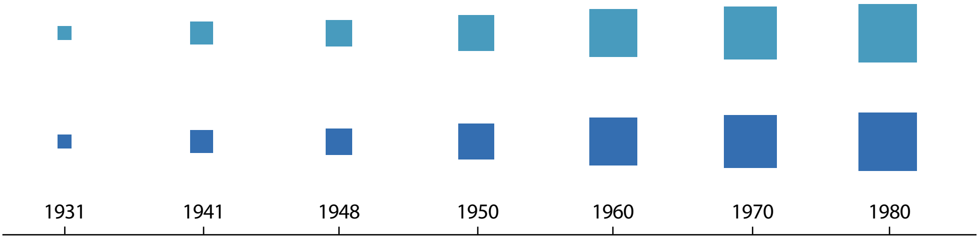
→ 340, 345, 363

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH

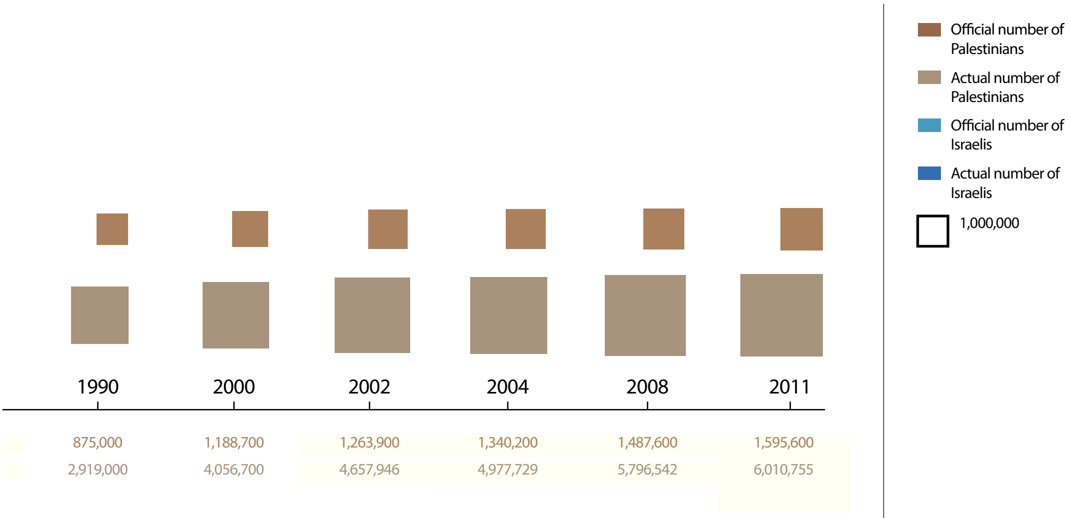
1931-2011

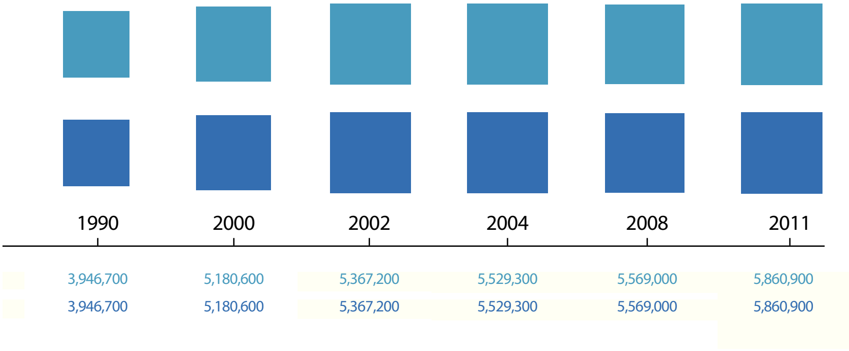


1931	1941	1948	1950	1960	1970	1980
861,211	1,111,398	156,000	162,500	239,200	440,000	638,900
858,708	1,111,398	700,600	167,500	1,340,200	1,485,000	2,099,900



1931	1941	1948	1950	1960	1970	1980
178,610	474,102	650,000	1,203,000	1,911,300	2,582,000	3,282,700
174,606	474,102	650,000	1,203,000	1,911,300	2,582,000	3,282,700

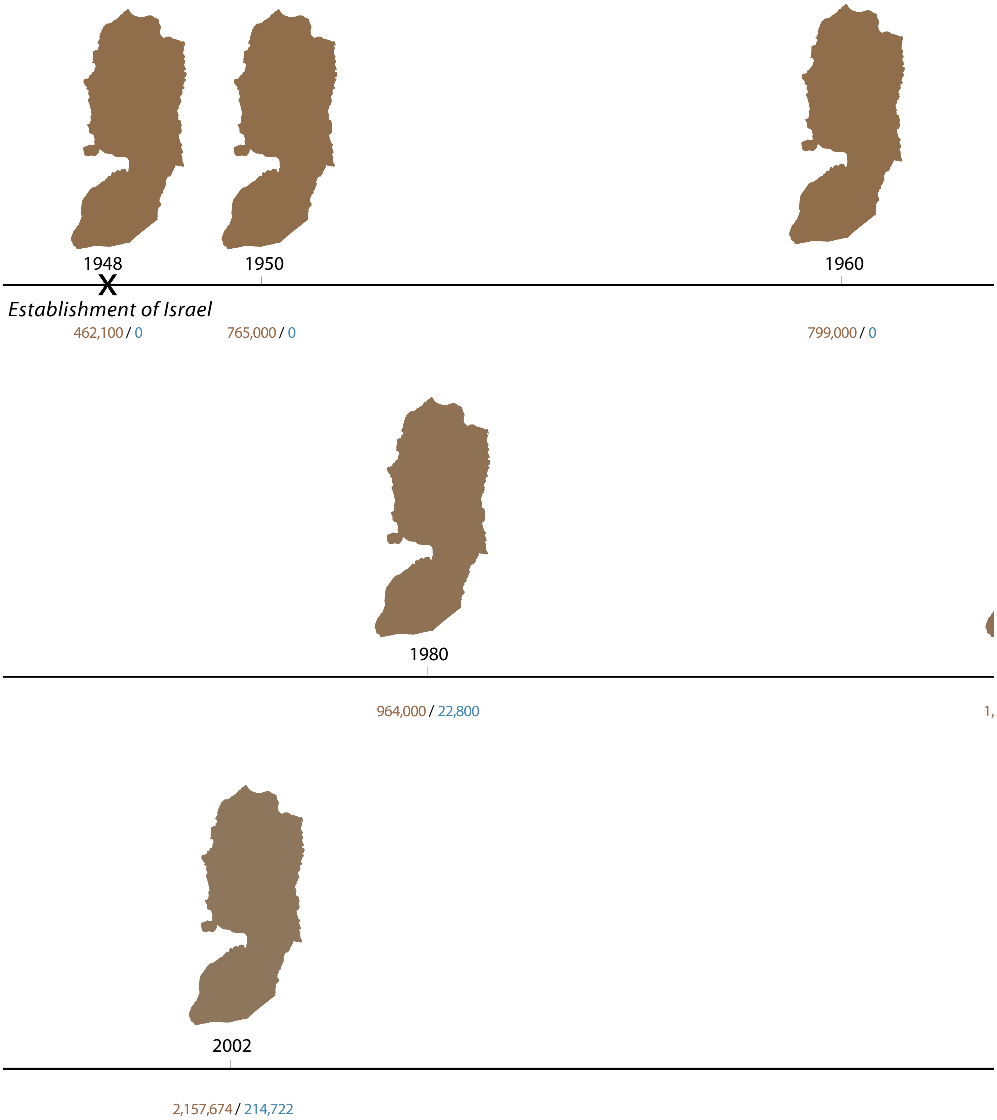

Official number of Palestinians
Actual number of Palestinians
Official number of Israelis
Actual number of Israelis
1,000,000
1990
2000
2002
2004
2008
2011
875,000
1,188,700
1,263,900
1,340,200
1,487,600
1,595,600
2,919,000
4,056,700
4,657,946
4,977,729
5,796,542
6,010,755

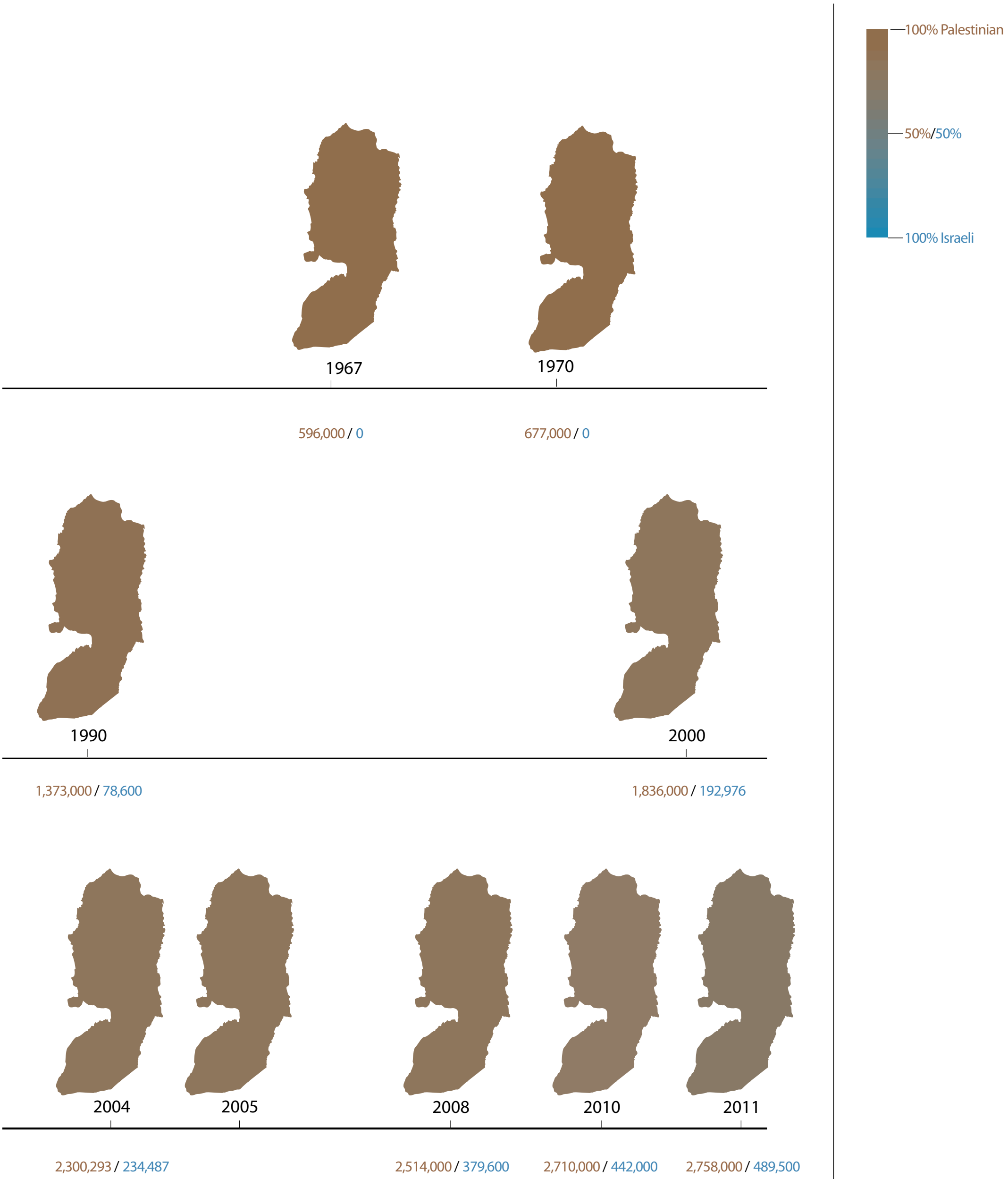

1990
2000
2002
2004
2008
2011
3,946,700
5,180,600
5,367,200
5,529,300
5,569,000
5,860,900
3,946,700
5,180,600
5,367,200
5,529,300
5,569,000
5,860,900

→ 340, 345, 363

WEST BANK POPULATION [1/2]

1948-2011

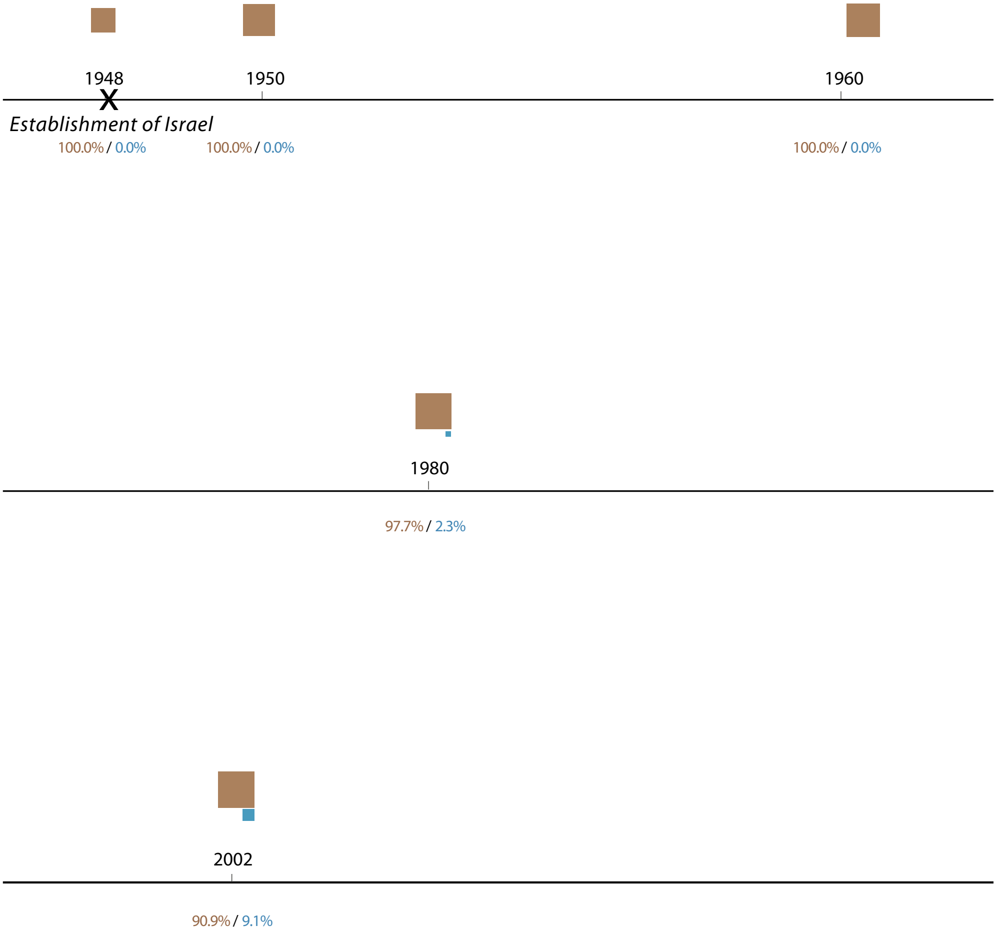


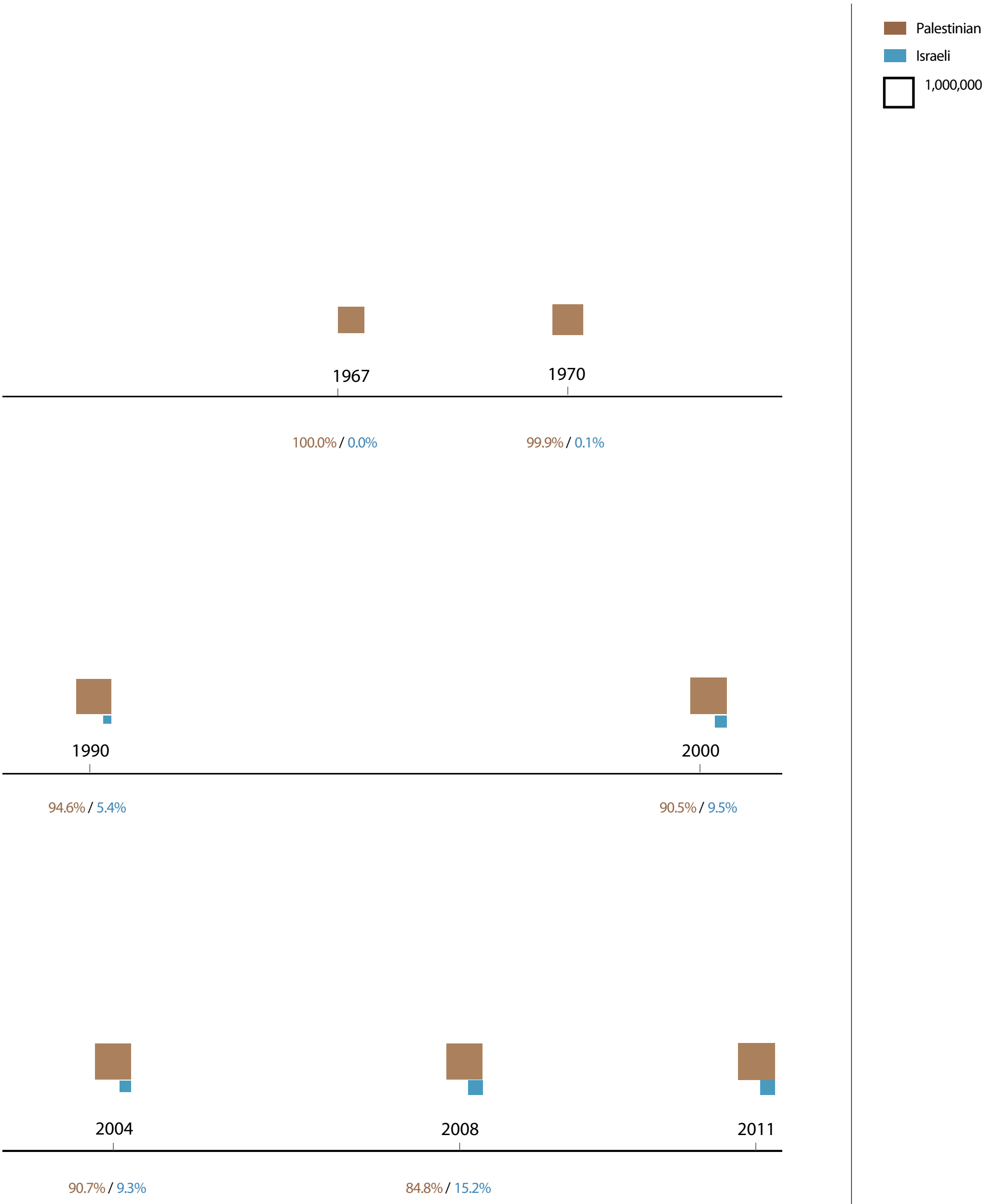

100% Palestinian
50%/50%
100% Israeli
1967
596,000 / 0
1970
677,000 / 0
1990
1,373,000 / 78,600
2000
1,836,000 / 192,976
2004
2,300,293 / 234,487
2005
2008
2,514,000 / 379,600
2010
2,710,000 / 442,000
2011
2,758,000 / 489,500

→ 331, 340, 345, 363

WEST BANK POPULATION [2/2]

1948-2011

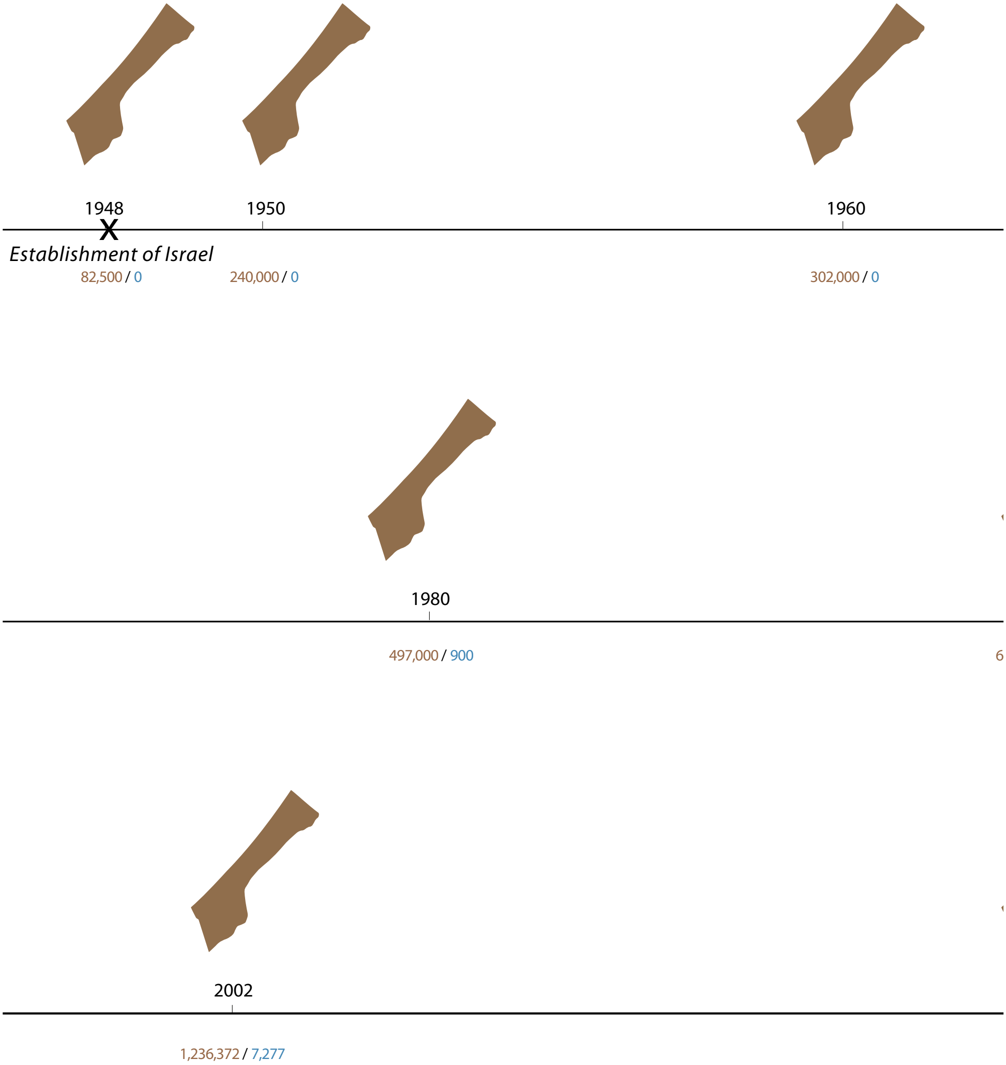


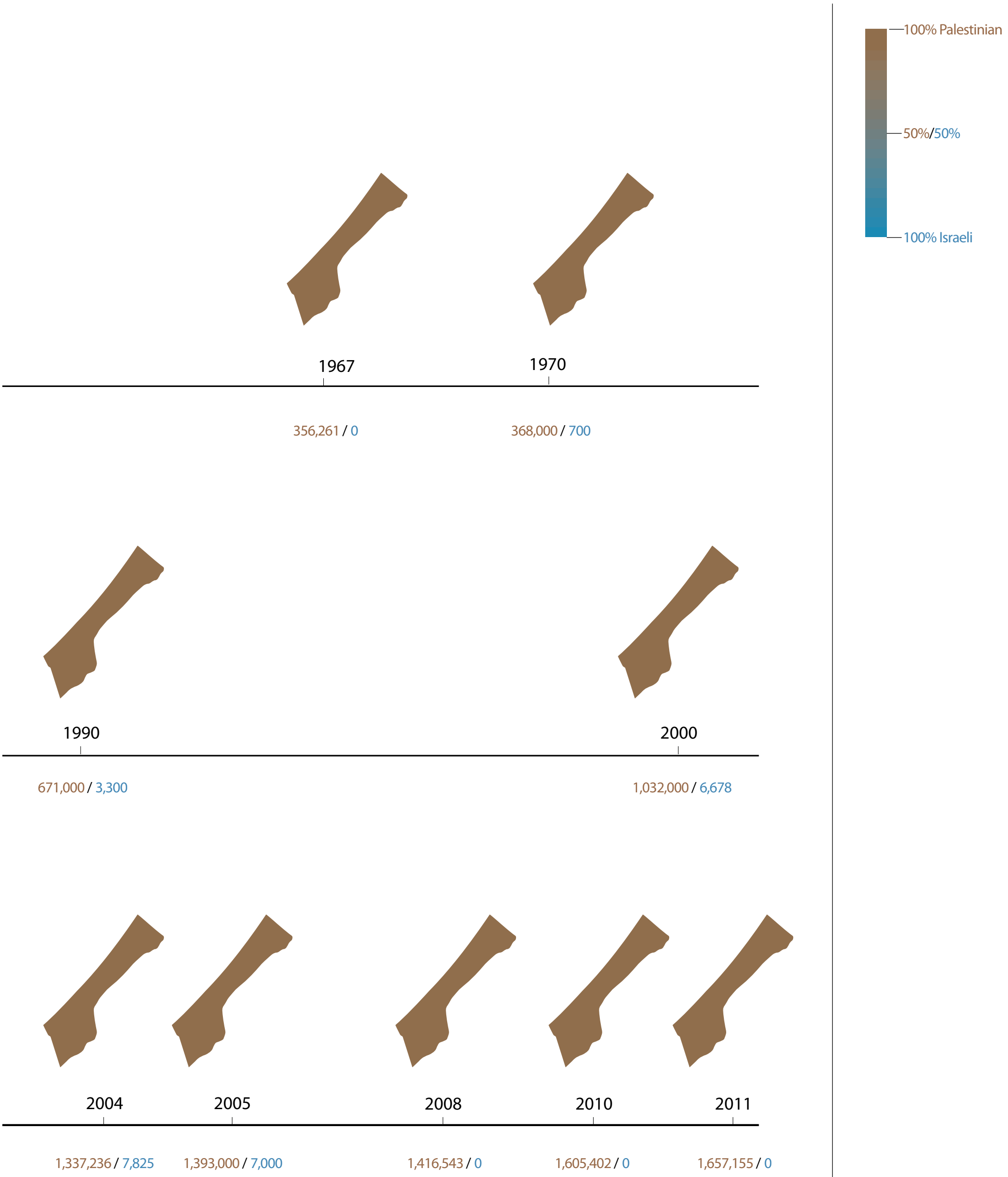


→ 331, 340, 345, 363

GAZA STRIP POPULATION [1/2]

1948-2011

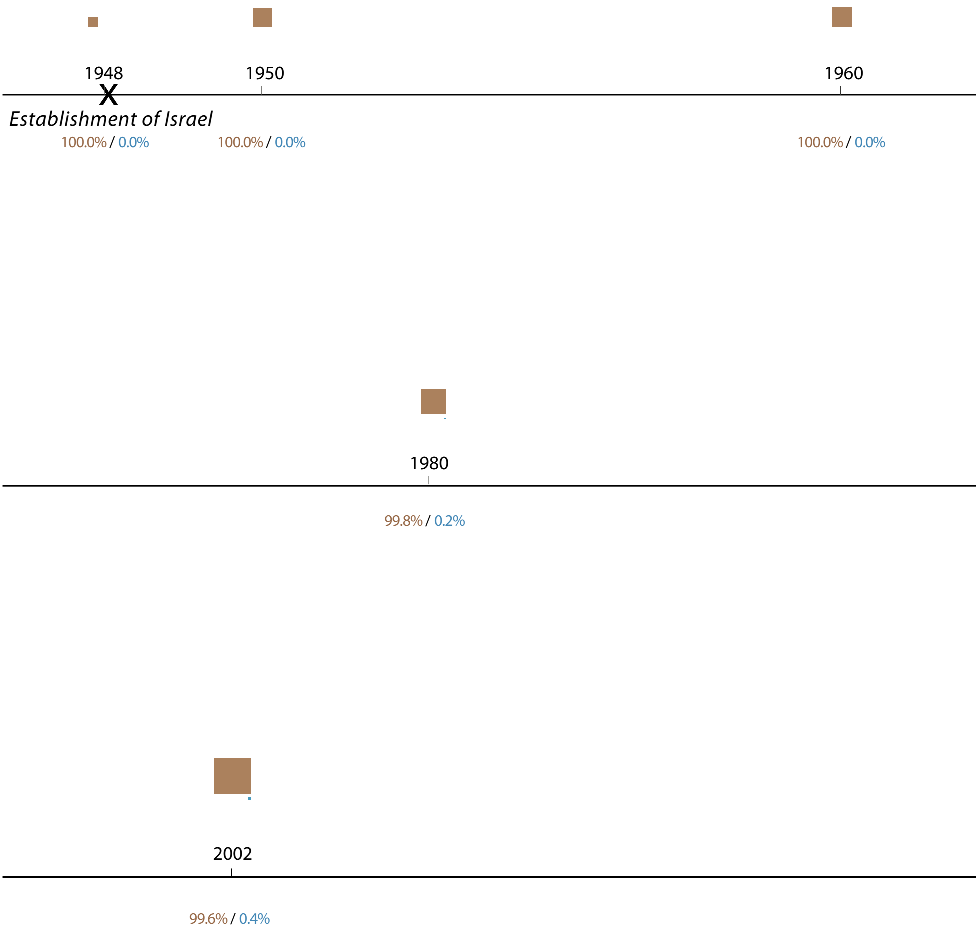


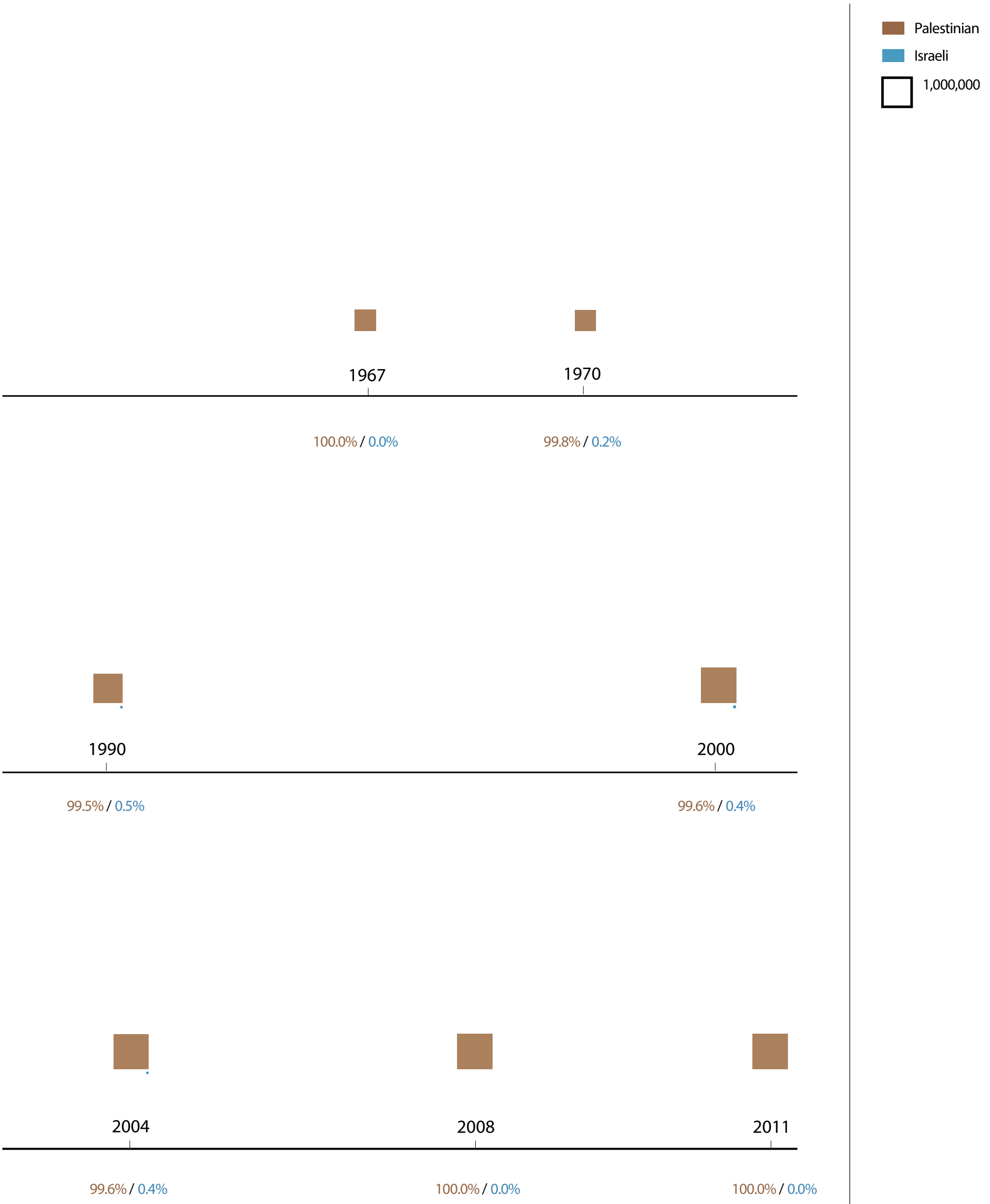


→ 331, 340, 345, 363

GAZA STRIP POPULATION [2/2]

1948-2011





→ 331, 340, 345,
363

CHAPTER 6 LAND OWNERSHIP

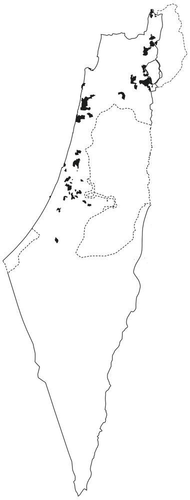
Even before the foundation of the state of Israel, a massive land acquisition campaign transferred extensive territory from Palestinian to Jewish hands. After the establishment of the state, legislation ensured a rapid transformation of ownership. This meant that, by 1949, the government of Israel controlled 86% of what had been British Mandate Palestine. By the 1960s, the state owned 97% of the land in Israel, while ownership of the remaining 3% was mostly disputed. Currently, state-owned land cannot be bought, only leased for a standard period of time (49 years), based on a biblical directive (Leviticus 25:8-13). This chapter maps the transformation of land ownership over time.

JEWISH AND ISRAELI LAND OWNERSHIP

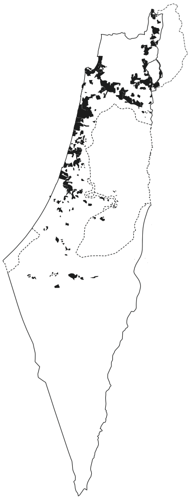
1918-1960

■ Land owned by Jewish private individuals and organisations (from 1918 until the establishment of Israel in 1948). From 1948, the black areas designate land owned by the state of Israel

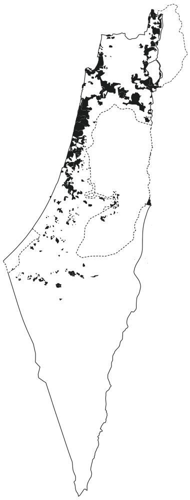
1918



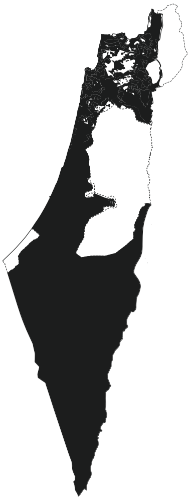
1936



1947



1960



→ 19, 38, 83, 87, 363, 369

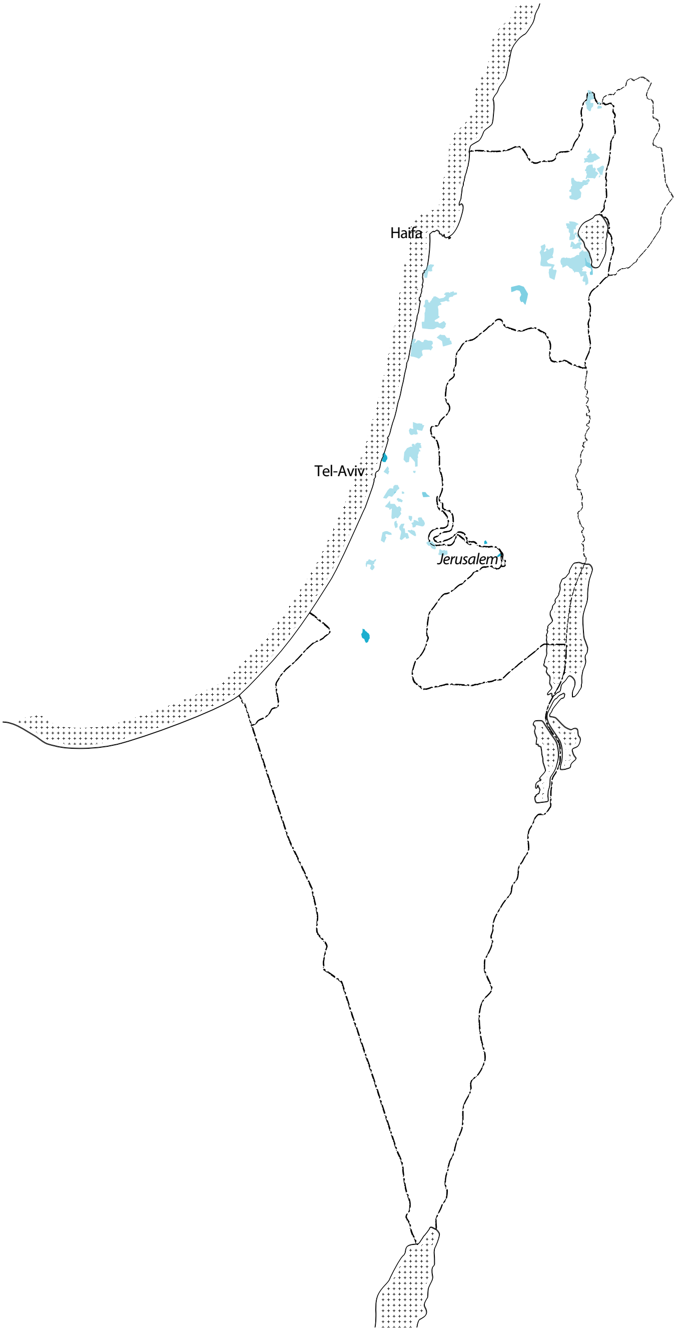
LAND ACQUISITION

1918

🟦 Land owned by Jewish individuals

🟦 Land owned by Keren Keyemet

🟦 Land owned by PICA (Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association)

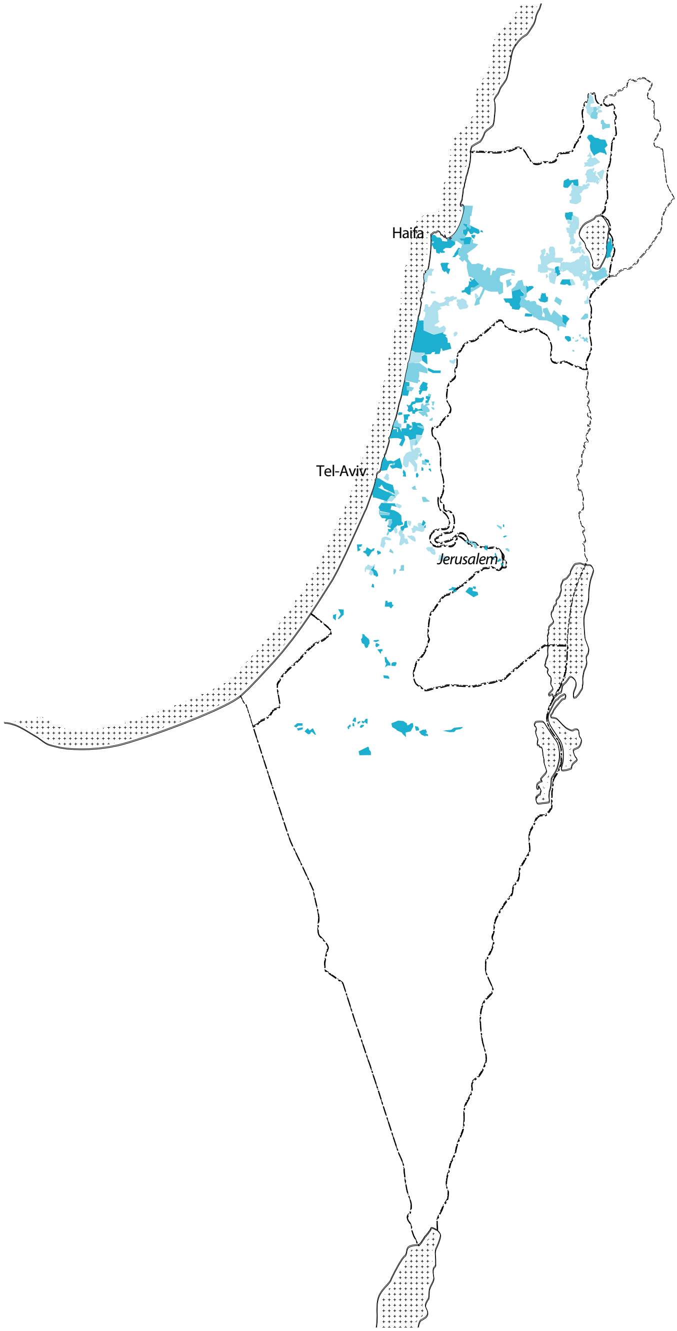

Haifa
Tel-Aviv
Jerusalem

0 25km

→ 83, 84, 363, 369, 387

LAND ACQUISITION

1936


Haifa
Tel-Aviv
Jerusalem

🟦 Land owned by Jewish individuals

🟦 Land owned by Keren Keyemet

🟦 Land owned by PICA (Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association)

0 25km

→ 83, 84, 363, 369, 387

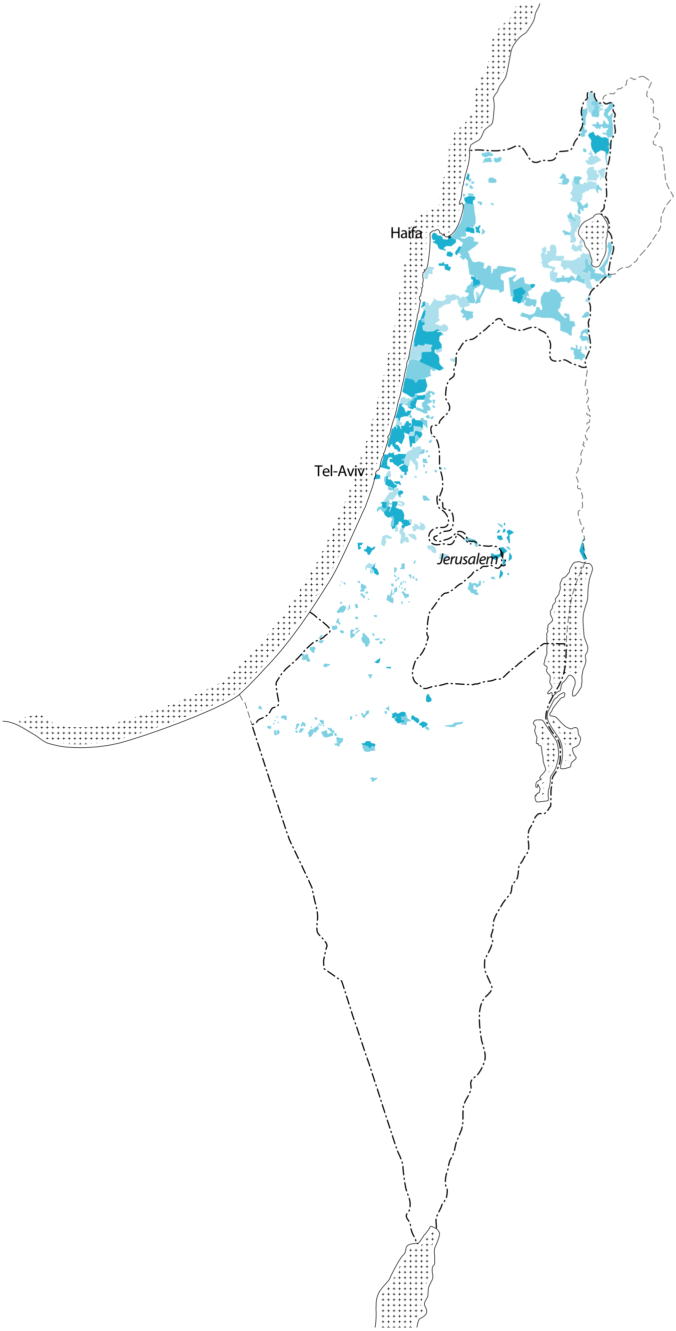
LAND ACQUISITION

1947

🟦 Land owned by Jewish individuals

🟦 Land owned by Keren Keyemet

🟦 Land owned by PICA (Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association)

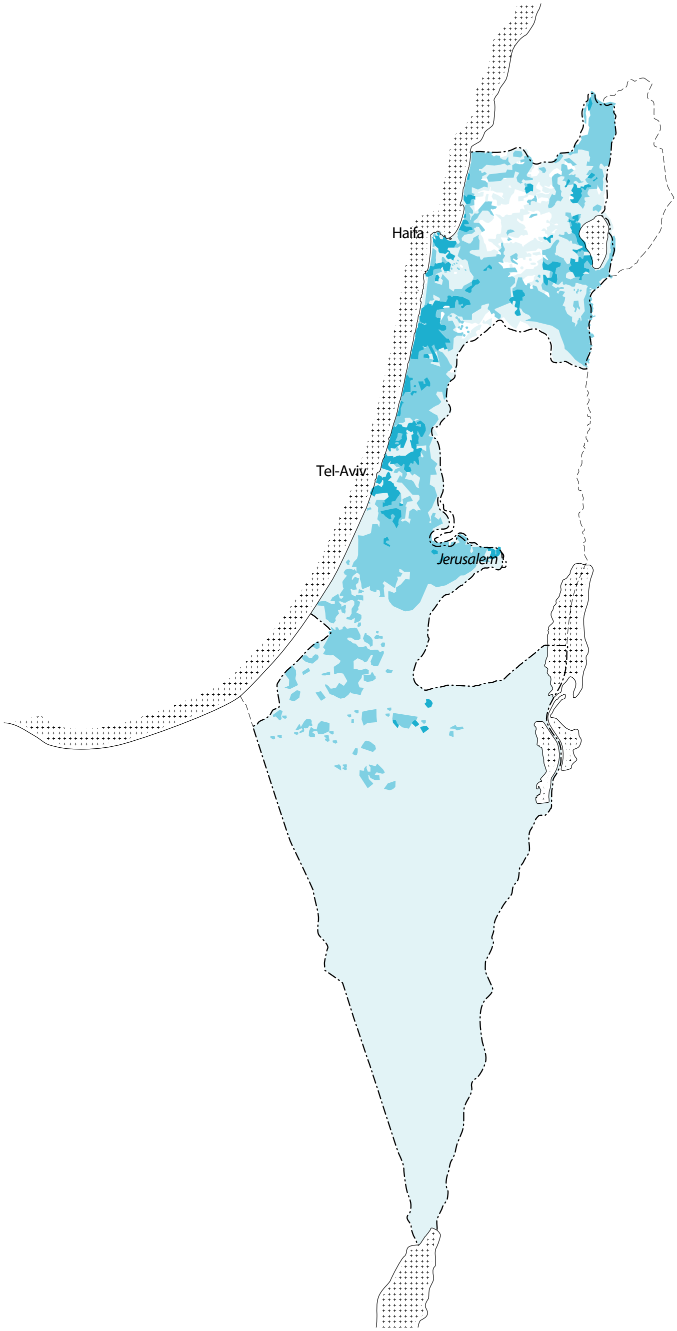

Haifa
Tel-Aviv
Jerusalem

0 25km

→ 83, 84, 363, 369, 387

LAND ACQUISITION

1960


Haifa
Tel-Aviv
Jerusalem
Land owned by Jewish individuals
Land owned by Keren Keyemet
Land owned by PICA (Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association)
State land
0
25km

→ 83, 84, 369, 387

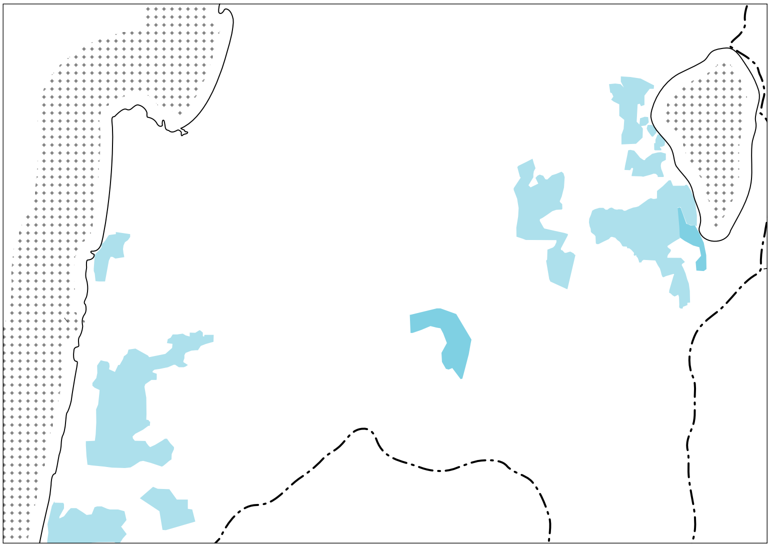
LAND ACQUISITION
YIZRAEL VALLEY AREA 1918-1960

■ Land owned by Jewish individuals

■ Land owned by Keren Keyemet

■ Land owned by PICA (Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association)

1918

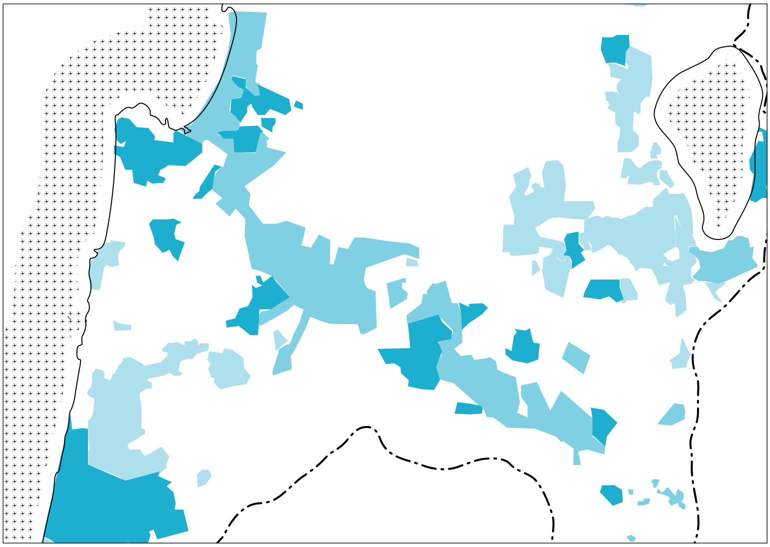


■ Land owned by Jewish individuals

■ Land owned by Keren Keyemet

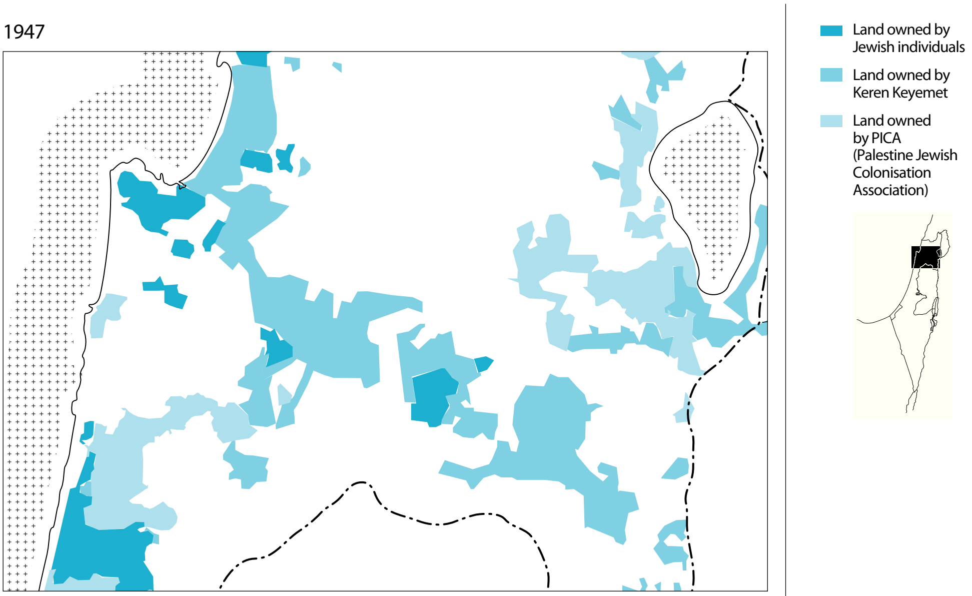
■ Land owned by PICA (Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association)

1938



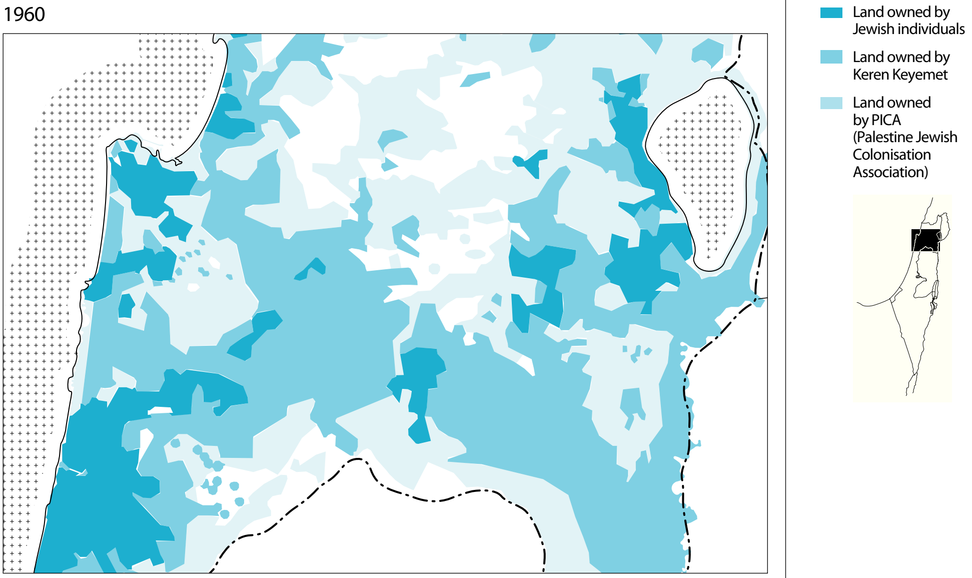
→ 83, 84, 363, 369, 387

1947



Land owned by Jewish individuals
Land owned by Keren Keyemet
Land owned by PICA (Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association)

1960



Land owned by Jewish individuals
Land owned by Keren Keyemet
Land owned by PICA (Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association)

→ 83, 84, 363, 369, 387

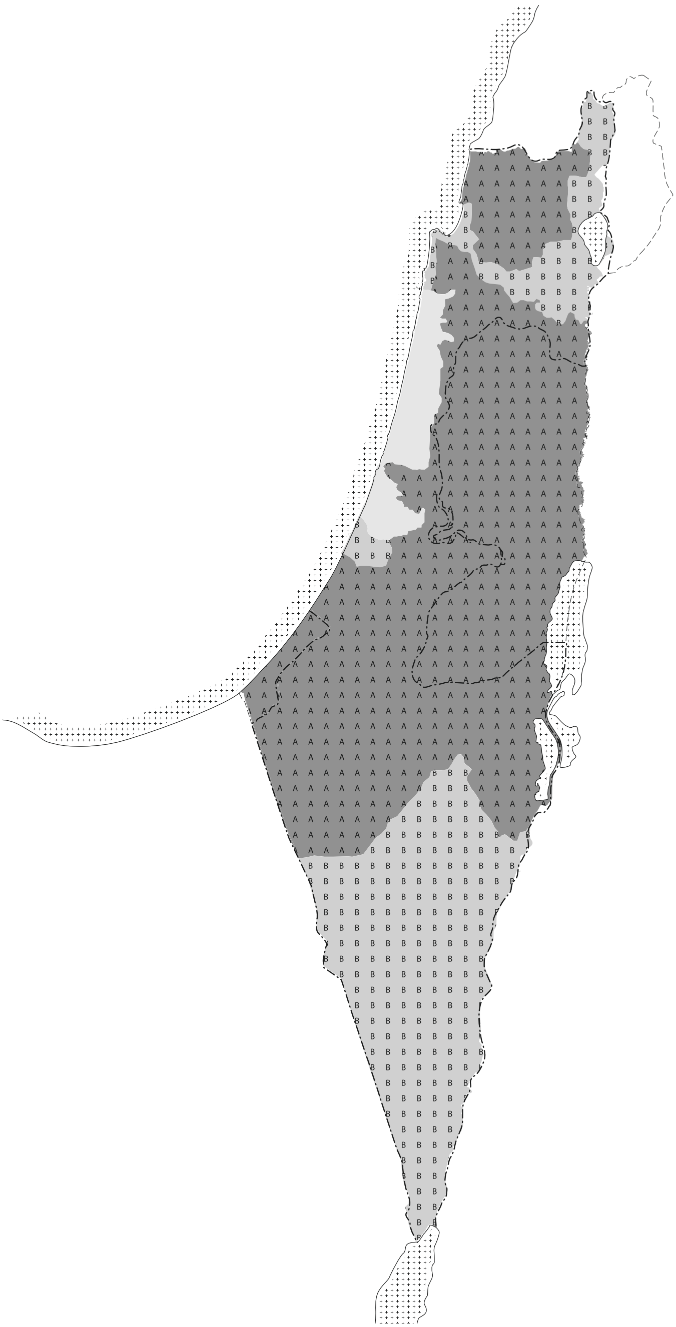
BRITISH LAND LAW

1940

A A Transfer of land ownership is forbidden

B B Transfer of land ownership requires the governor's permission

░ Transfer of land ownership is permitted



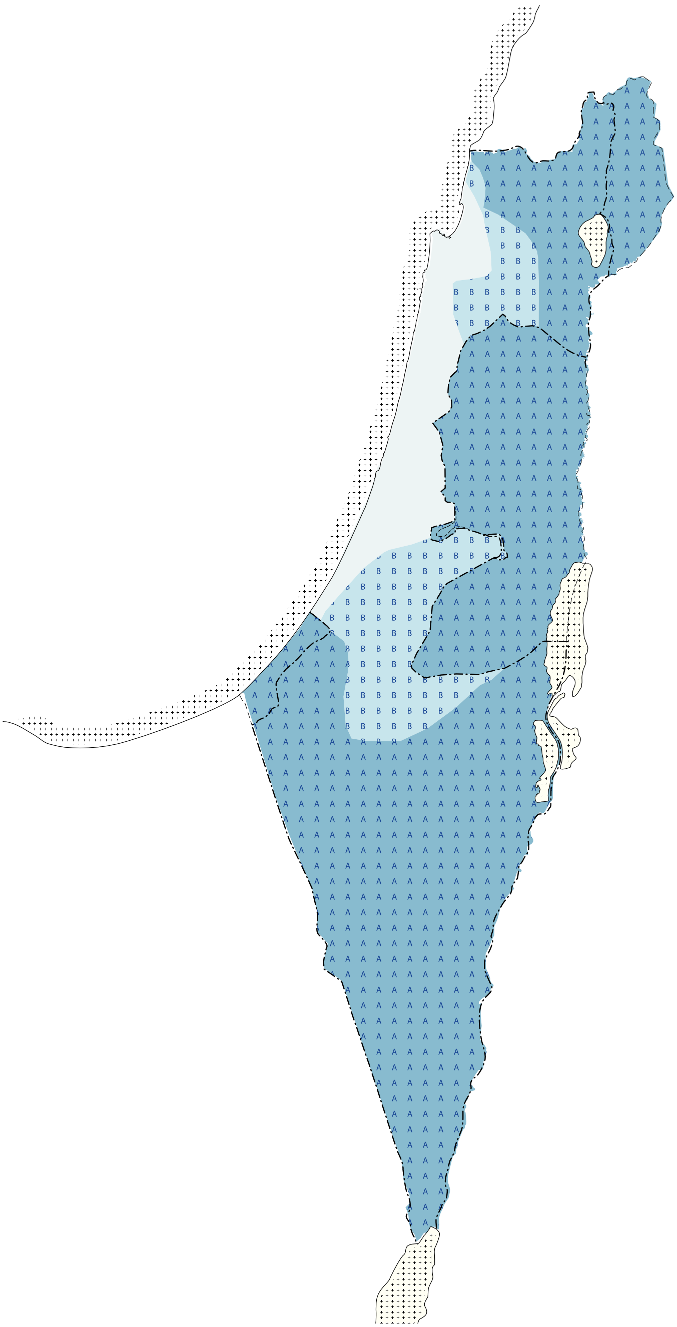
Complex land legislation, particularly regarding the transfer of ownership, is found both in British Mandate Palestine and in the state of Israel

0 25km

→ 35-37, 336, 337, 435

LAND LEASING PRIORITY ZONES

Since 1967



A A Priority Zone A: land leasing payment of 0-31% of the land’s value by the leasing party. The remainder is sponsored by the government

B B Priority Zone B: land leasing payment of 26-51% of the land’s value by the leasing party. The remainder is sponsored by the government

▢ No priority zone: land leasing payment 91-100% of the land’s value by the leasing party

0 25km

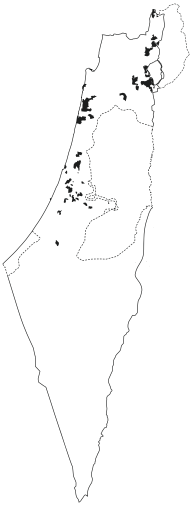
→ 340, 342, 363, 369, 387

LAND OWNERSHIP

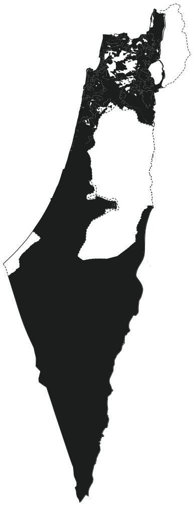
1918, 1960

■ Land owned by Jewish private individuals and organisations (from 1918 until the establishment of Israel in 1948). From 1948, the black areas designate land owned by the state of Israel

1918



1960



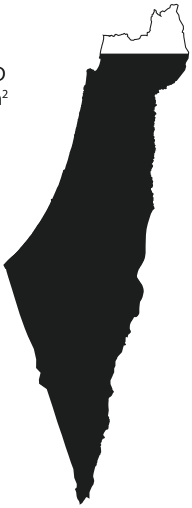
→ 19, 38, 83, 87, 363, 369

LAND OWNERSHIP

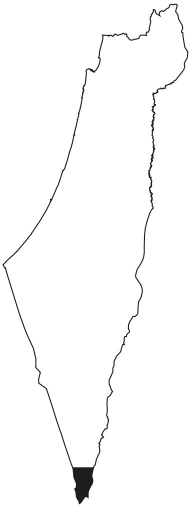
2002*

TOTAL
22,177,000 km^2

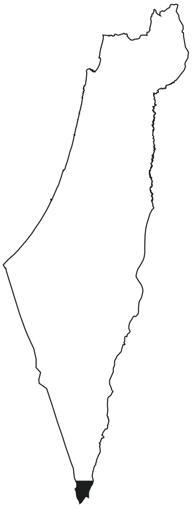
STATE OWNED
19,997,000 km^2



PRIVATE
1,311,000 km^2



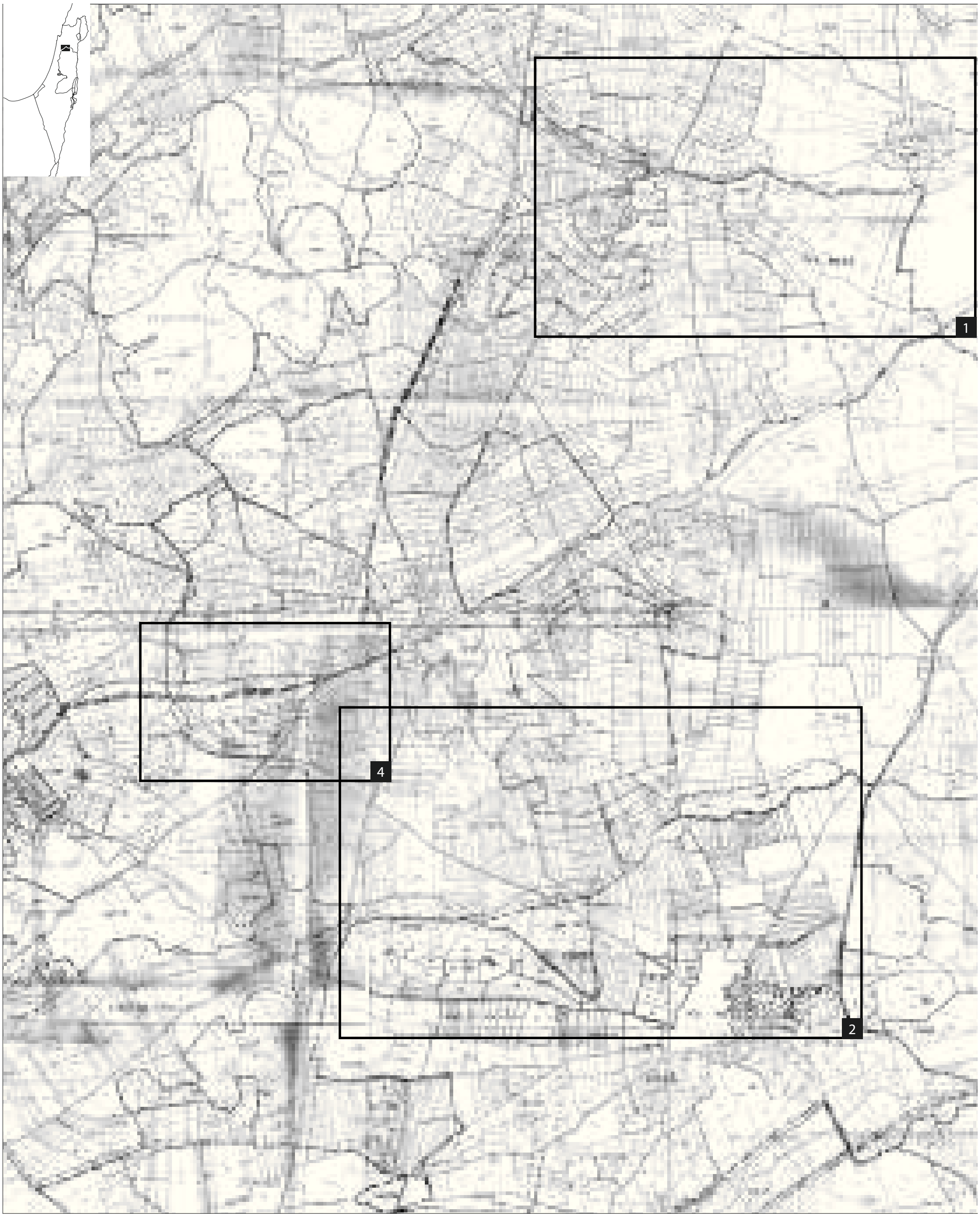
OTHER
869,000 km2

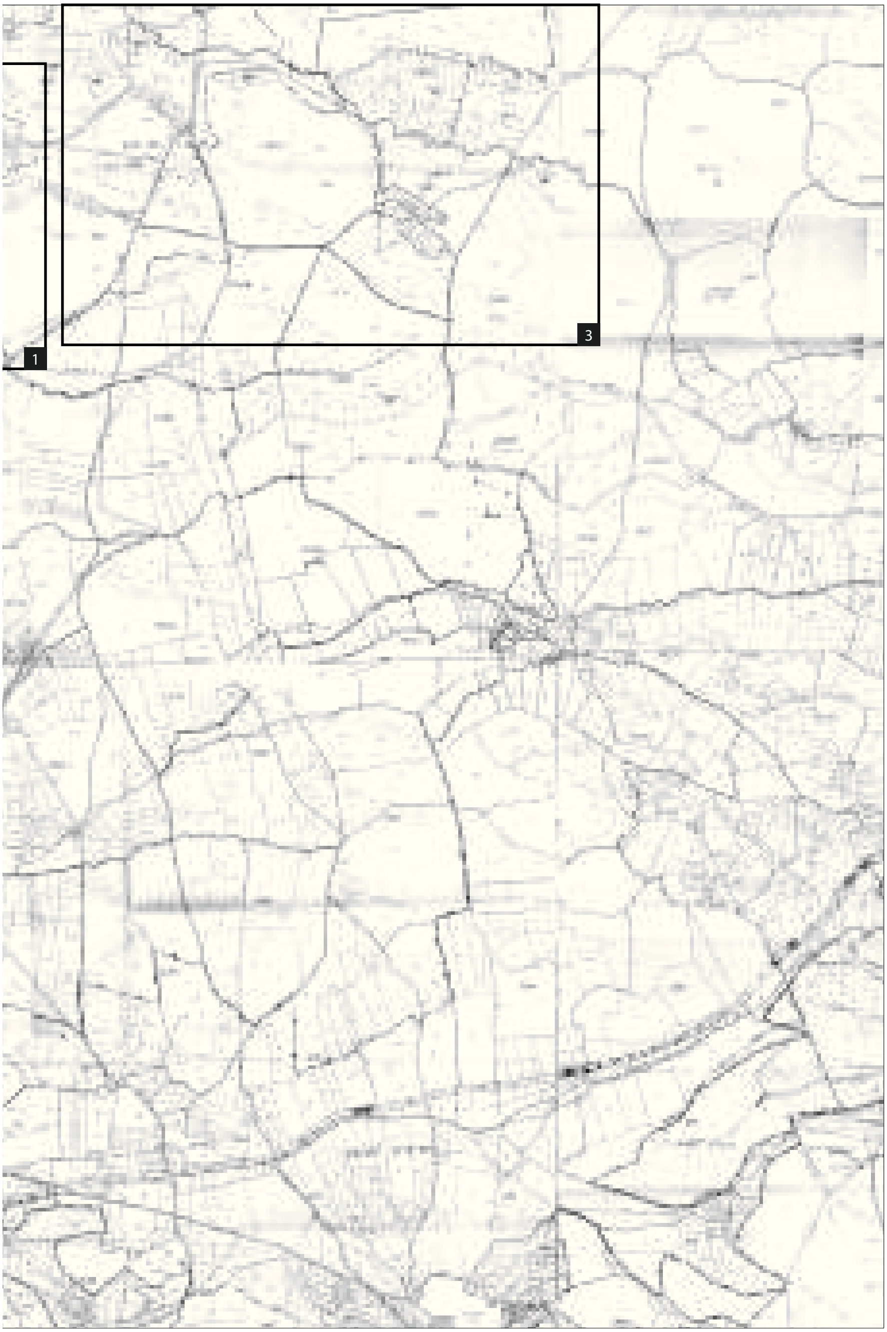


* According to Israel
Land Administration

→ 365

MECHANISM OF LAND CONFISCATION



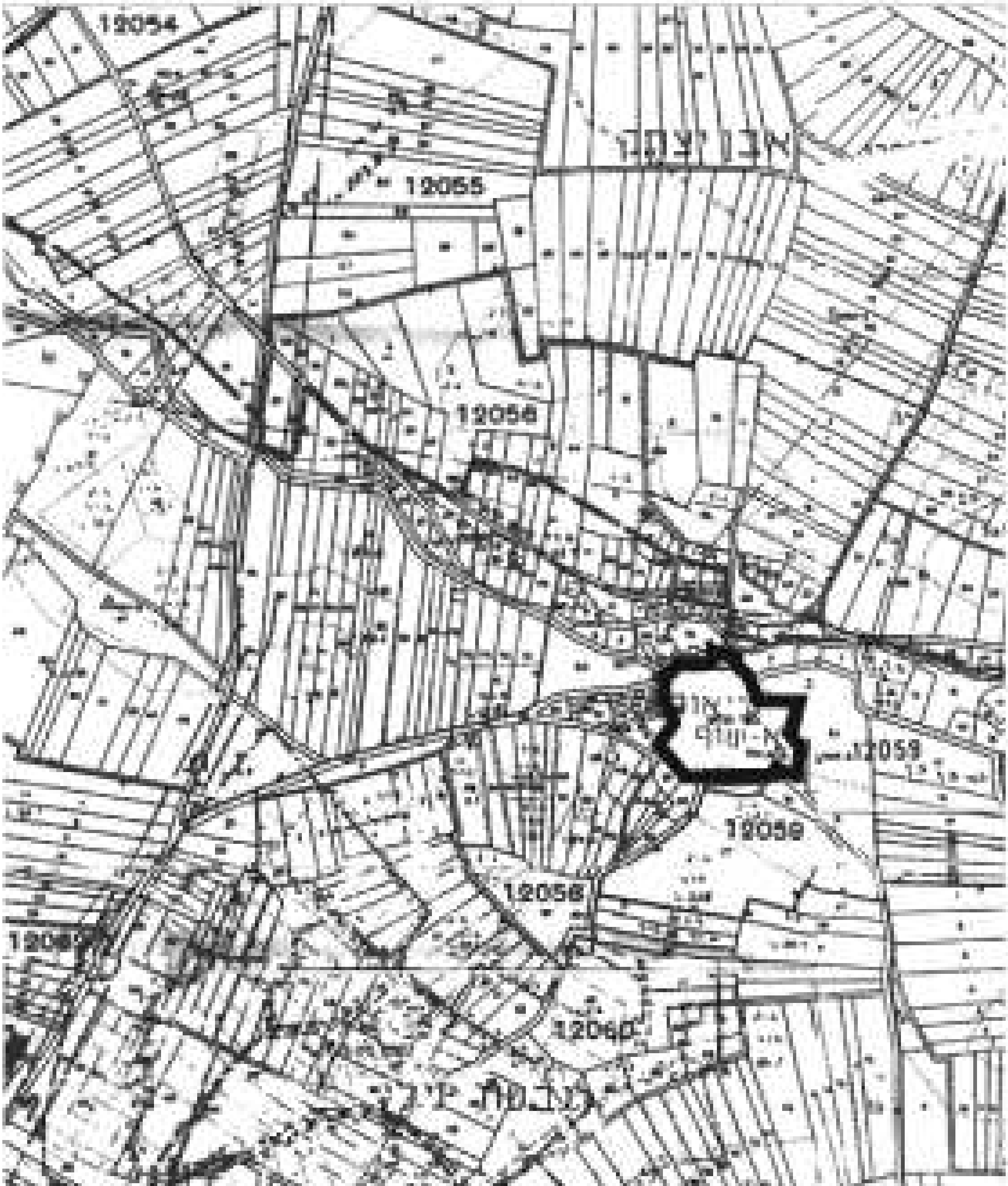


Section of a map used by Israel Land Administration to track changes in land ownership and to record plans and possibilities for future development, such as areas earmarked for potential new towns and forest planting. The following pages show a smaller section in greater detail.

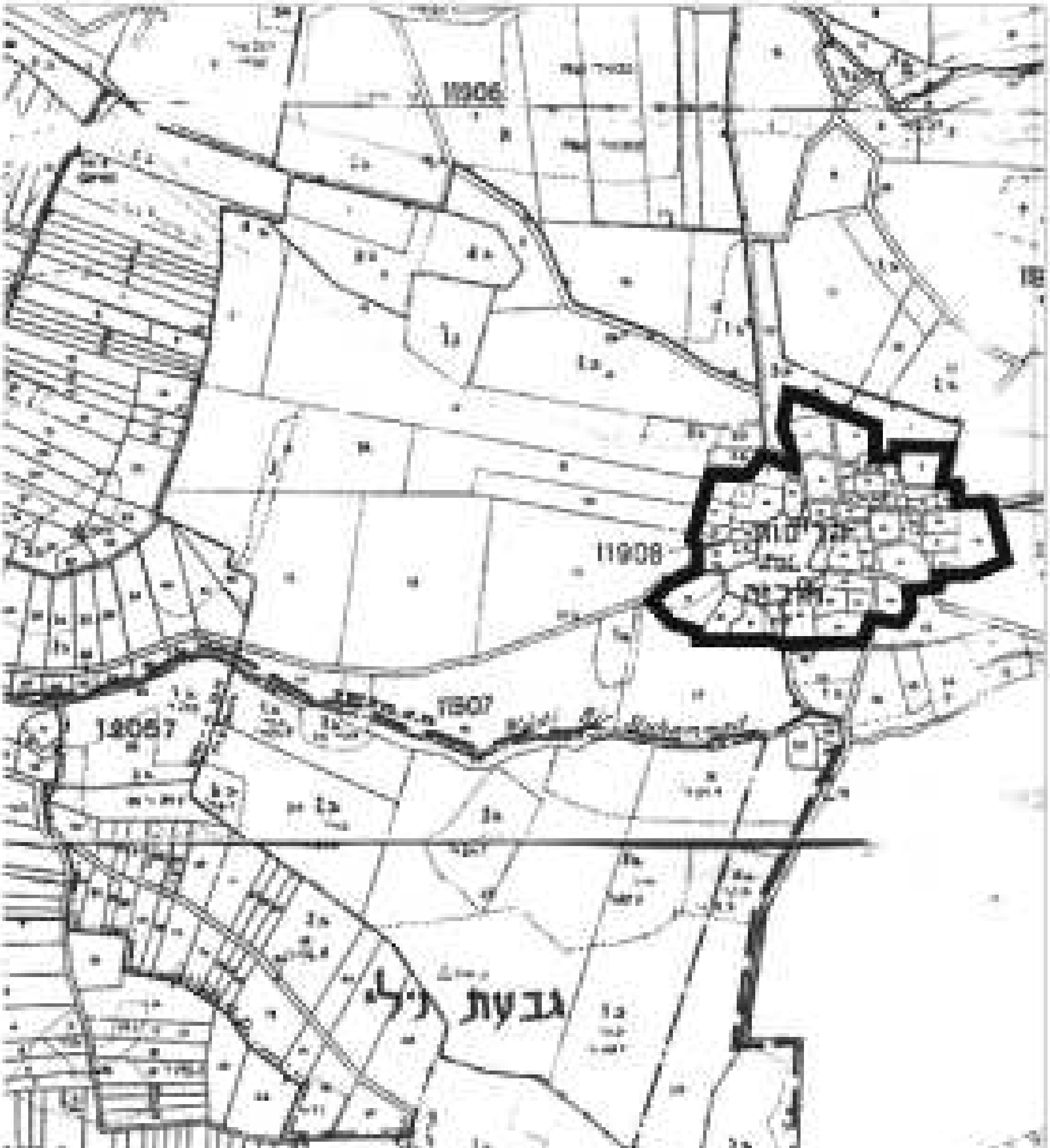
→ 19, 38, 83, 87, 363, 369

MECHANISM OF LAND CONFISCATION

The outlined area show destroyed Palestinian villages.

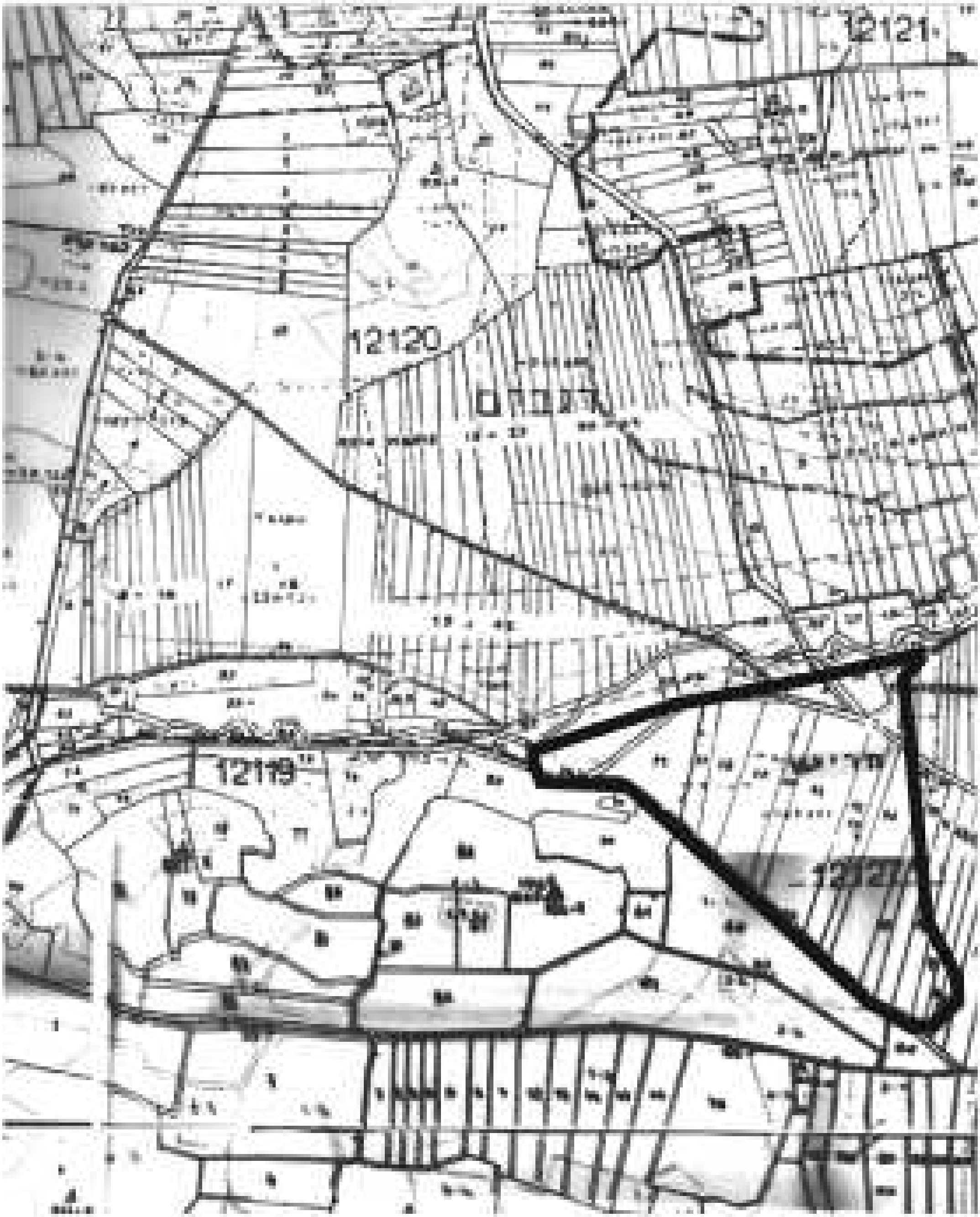

12054
12055
12056
12058
12059
12056
12060
1206
12

→ 153, 183, 273, 327, 340, 355, 363, 369, 381, 387, 431, 438


11906
11908
1907
12067
12061
12140
גבעת

MECHANISM OF LAND CONFISCATION

The outlined area is the site of a planned new Israeli community settlement called Charish.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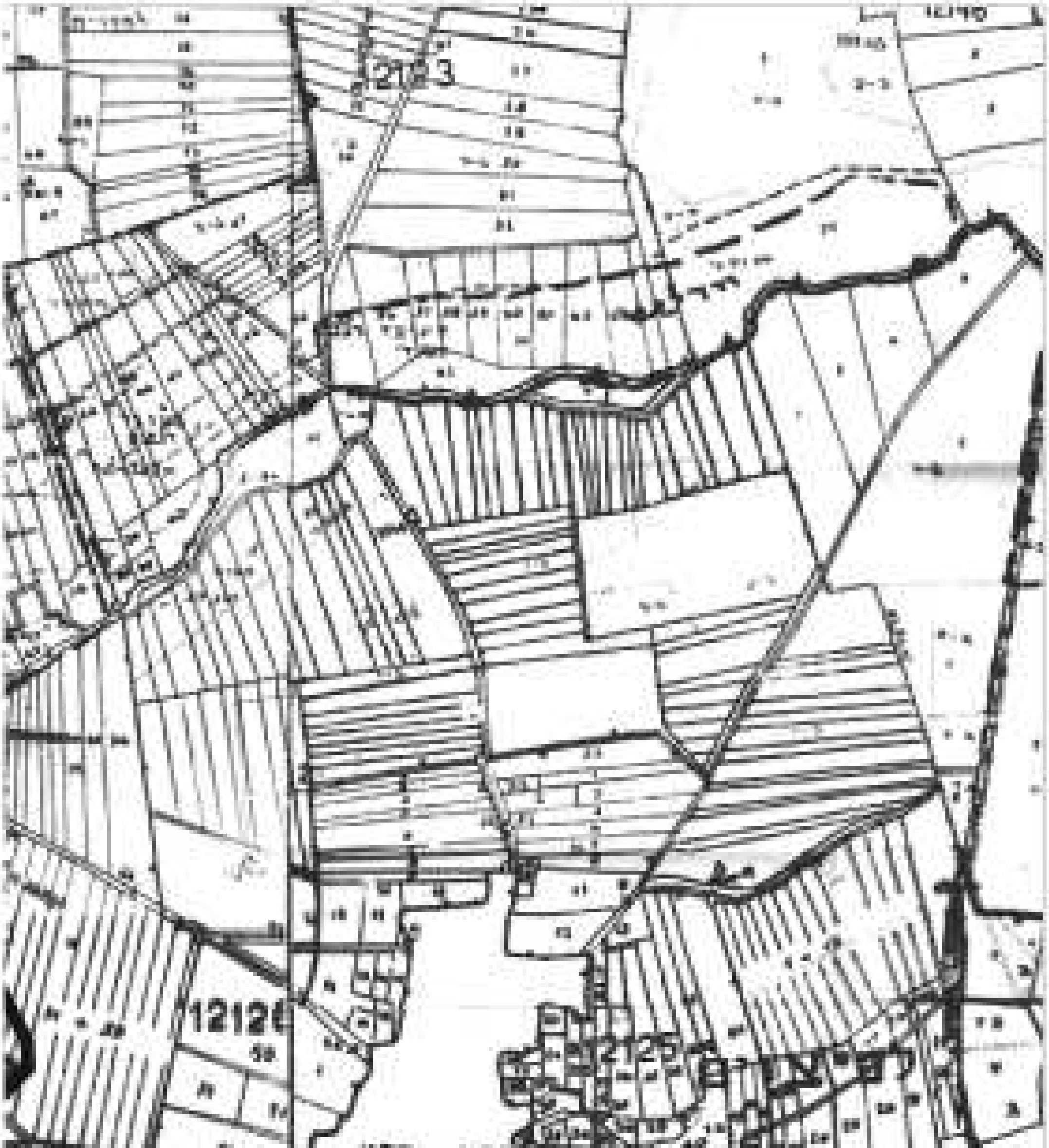
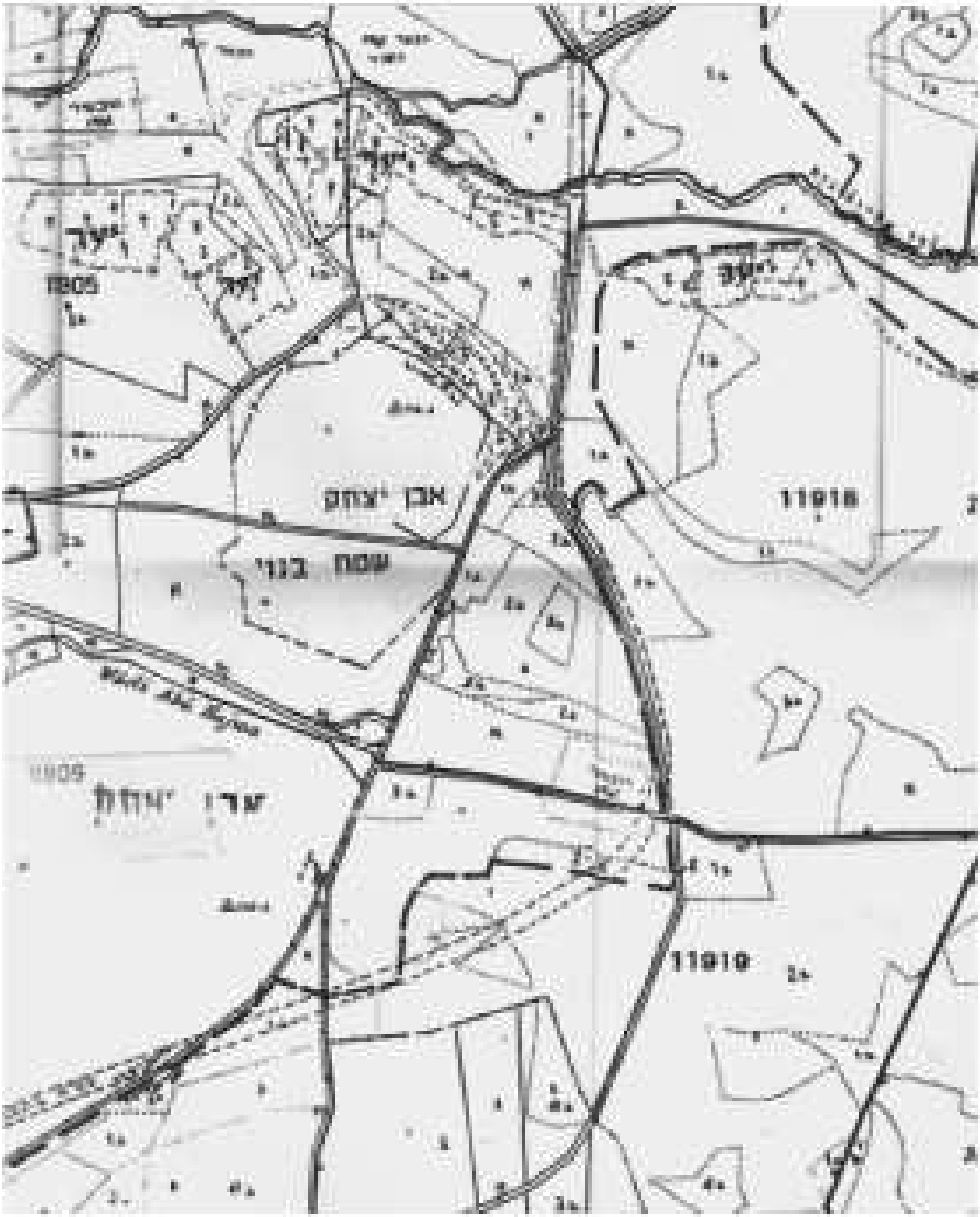
12120
12119
12121


12123
12126
12125
כפר קרע
12131
12132

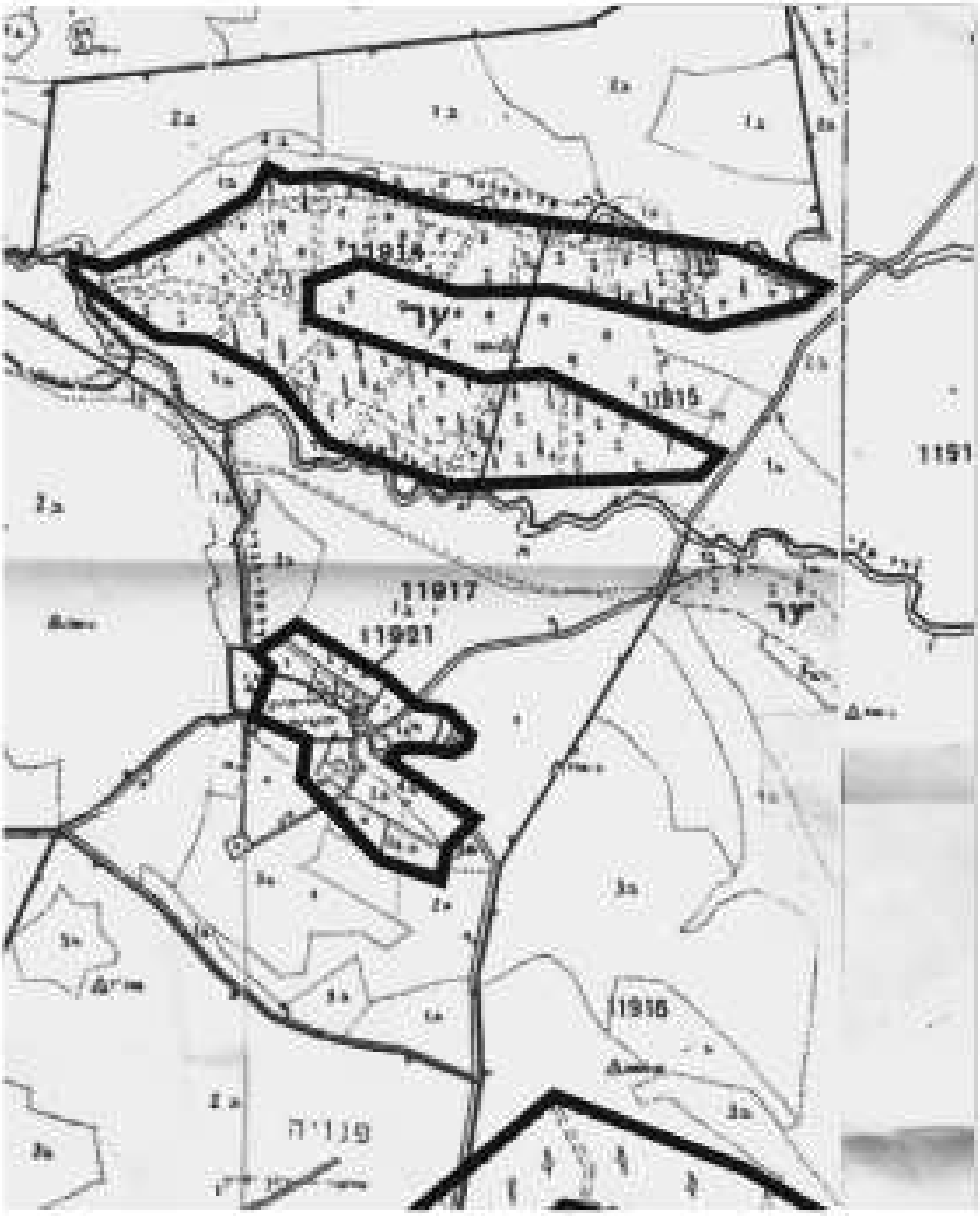
■ MECHANISM OF LAND CONFISCATION

The outlined area show destroyed Palestinian villages.



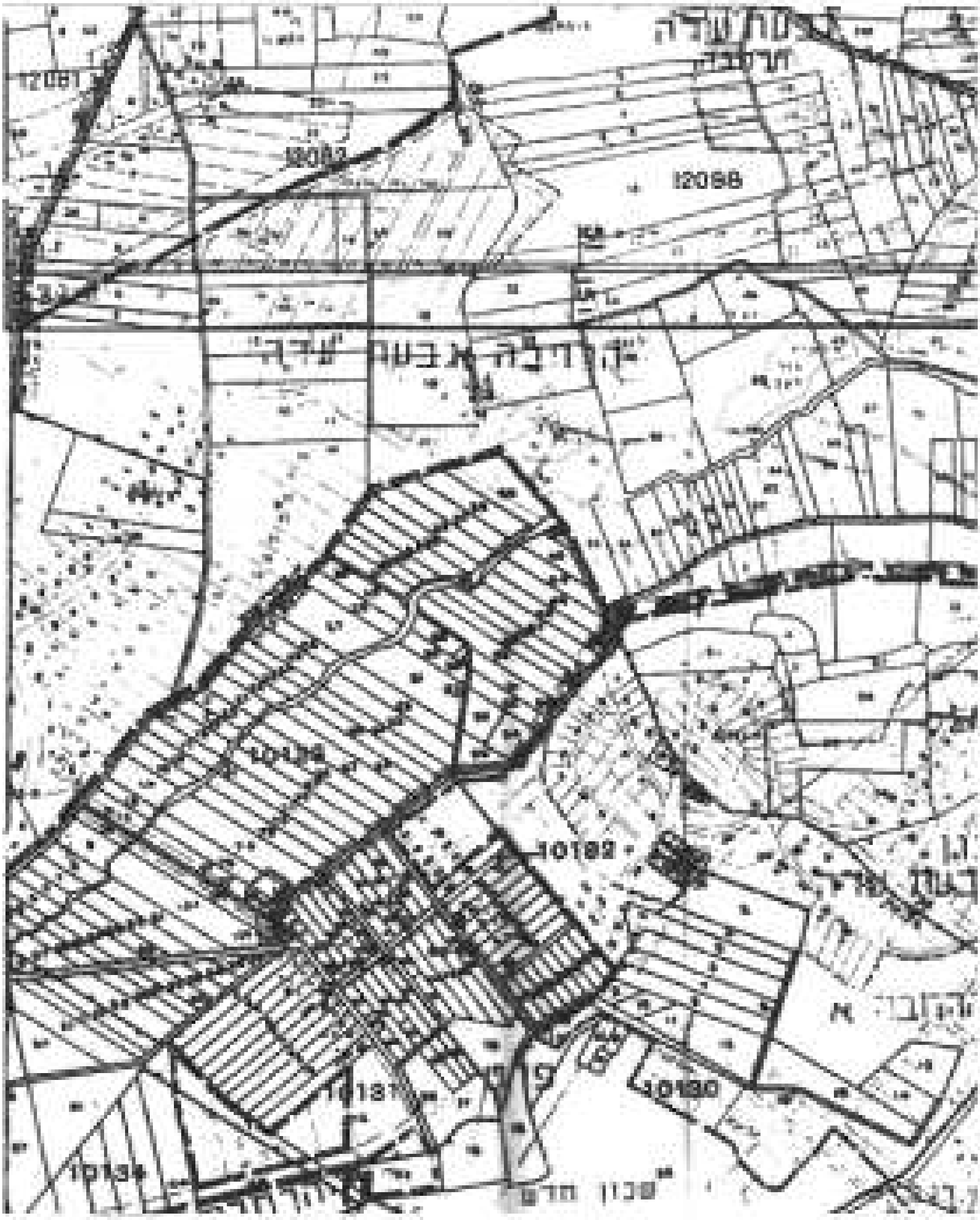
אבן יצחק
שטח בנוי
11918
11919

→ 220, 170, 387

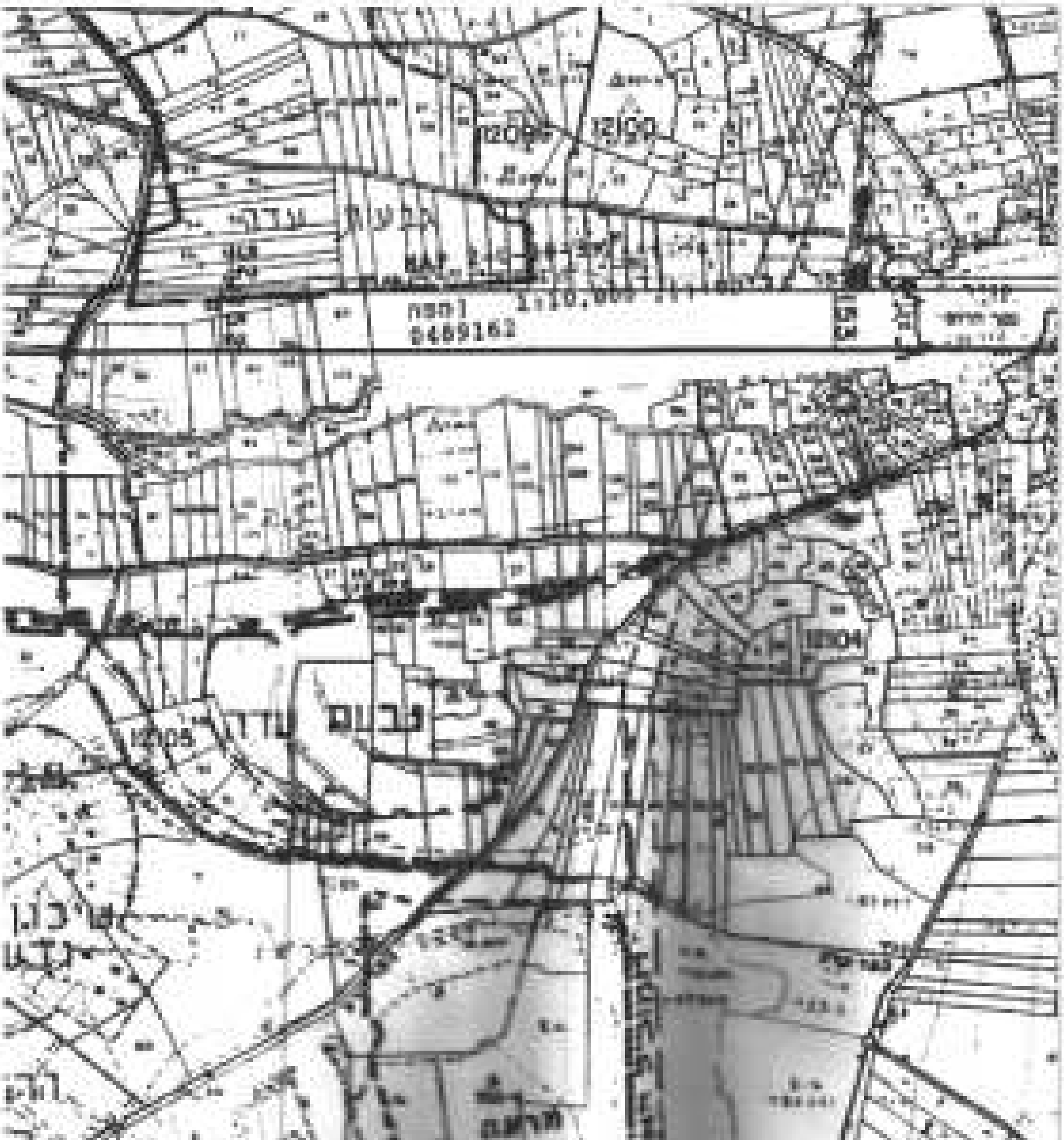

11914
יער
11915
1191
11917
יער
11921
11916
פוריה

MECHANISM OF LAND CONFISCATION

Expansion plans for an Israeli town called Givaat Ada are indicated by the thick lines.


12081
12098
10182
10181
10180

→ 303, 364

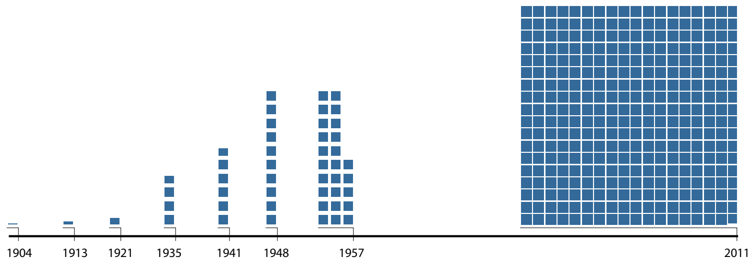


CHAPTER 7 LANDSCAPING

Jewish immigrants to Palestine began landscaping the country as early as 1904.The landscaping operation had two goals: one was to recreate a ‘biblical’ environment; the other was to provide work for the first settlers.
Initially, 12,000 olive trees of various species were planted, since they seemed to suggest both historic continuity and future fruitfulness. When only 3,000 of these survived, planting switched to a combination of olive and cedar, a type of pine tree which also has biblical associations. After Israel was established in 1948, the Jewish National Fund embarked on a wholesale transformation of the natural landscape, planting swathes of pine forest that eventually blurred the traces of the previous inhabitants and ‘protected’ the land from unwanted invaders. Since 1948, over 200 million pine trees have been planted. National parks, nature reserves and gardens have been created all over Israel.This chapter maps that new programmatic landscape.

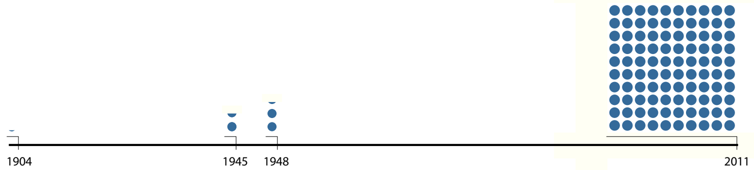
TIMELINE: THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE

Land owned by the JNF



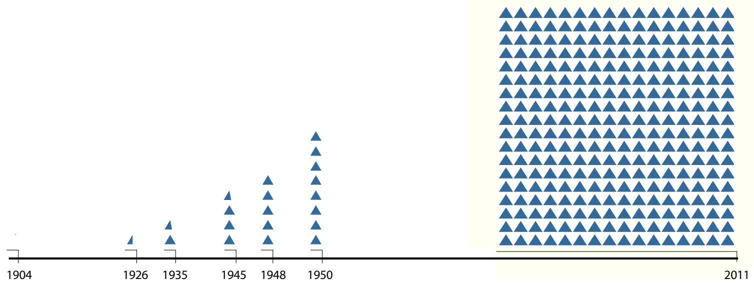
■ 10,000 hectare

Forestation areas by the JNF



● 10,000 hectare

Number of trees planted by the JNF



▲ 1,000,000 trees

→ 369, 370, 387

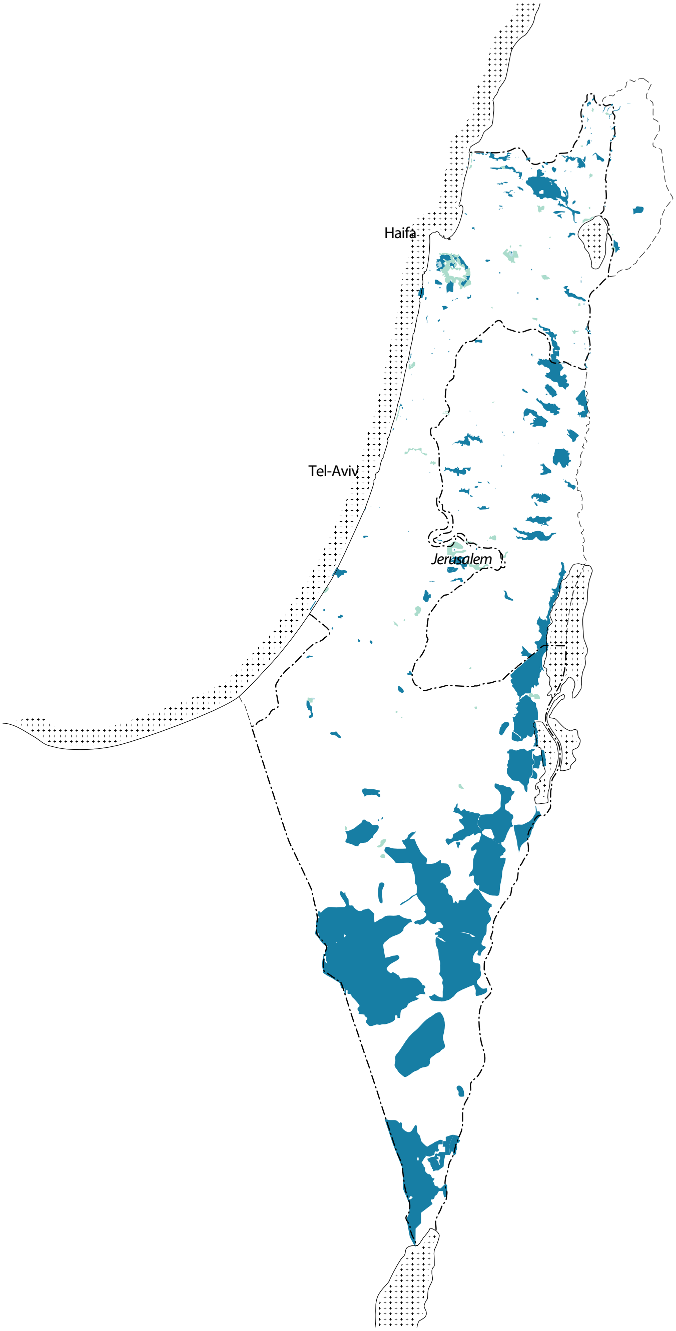
DISTRIBUTION OF PROTECTED LANDSCAPE 2007

-·- Green Line

--- Current state border

🟩 National park

🟦 Nature reserve

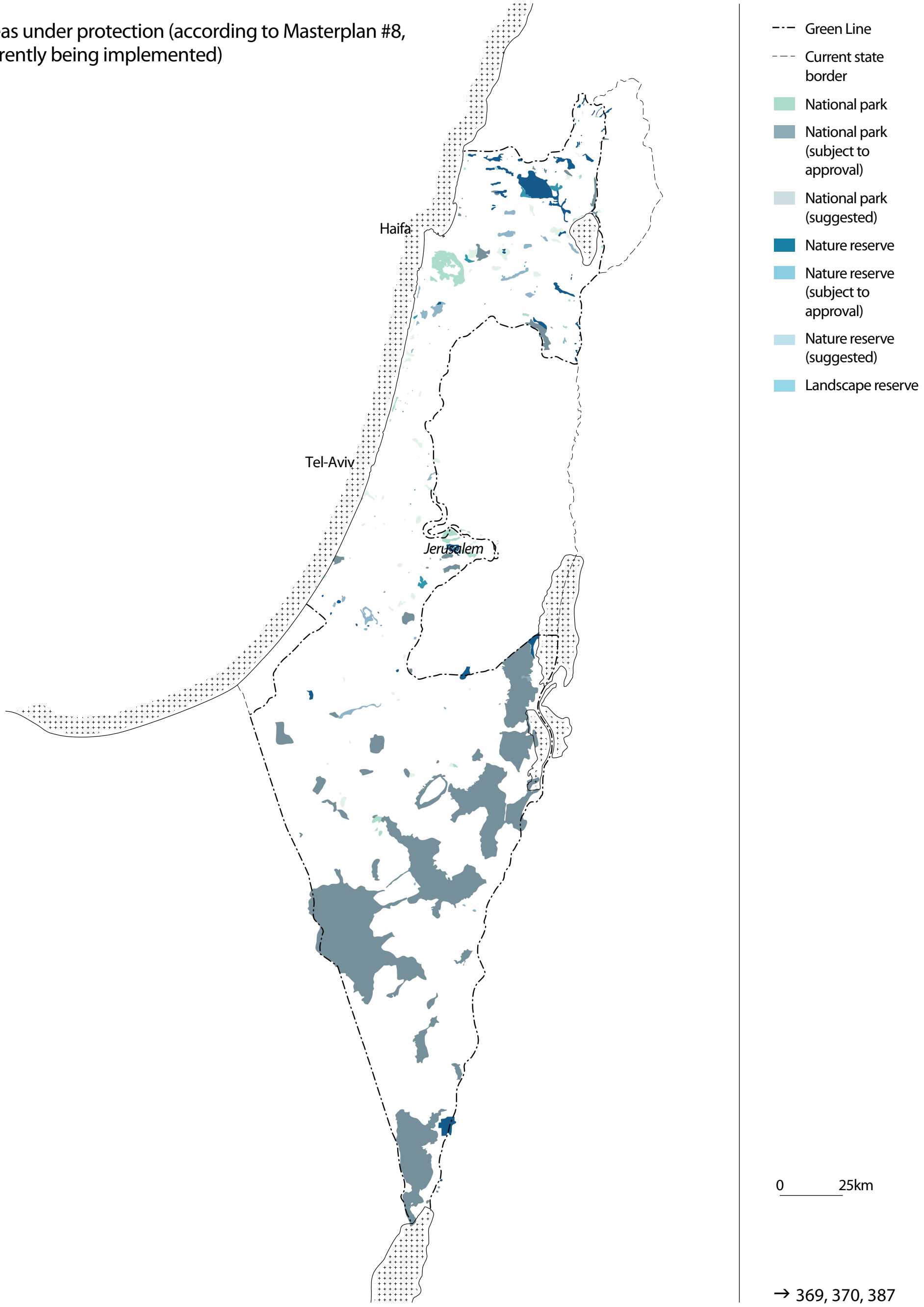

Haifa
Tel-Aviv
Jerusalem

0 25km

→ 369, 370, 387

DISTRIBUTION OF PROTECTED LANDSCAPE

Areas under protection (according to Masterplan #8, currently being implemented)


Haifa
Tel-Aviv
Jerusalem
Green Line
Current state border
National park
National park (subject to approval)
National park (suggested)
Nature reserve
Nature reserve (subject to approval)
Nature reserve (suggested)
Landscape reserve
0
25km

→ 369, 370, 387

MASTERPLANNING

-·- Green Line

- - - Current state border

■ Forest

■ Forest (suggested)

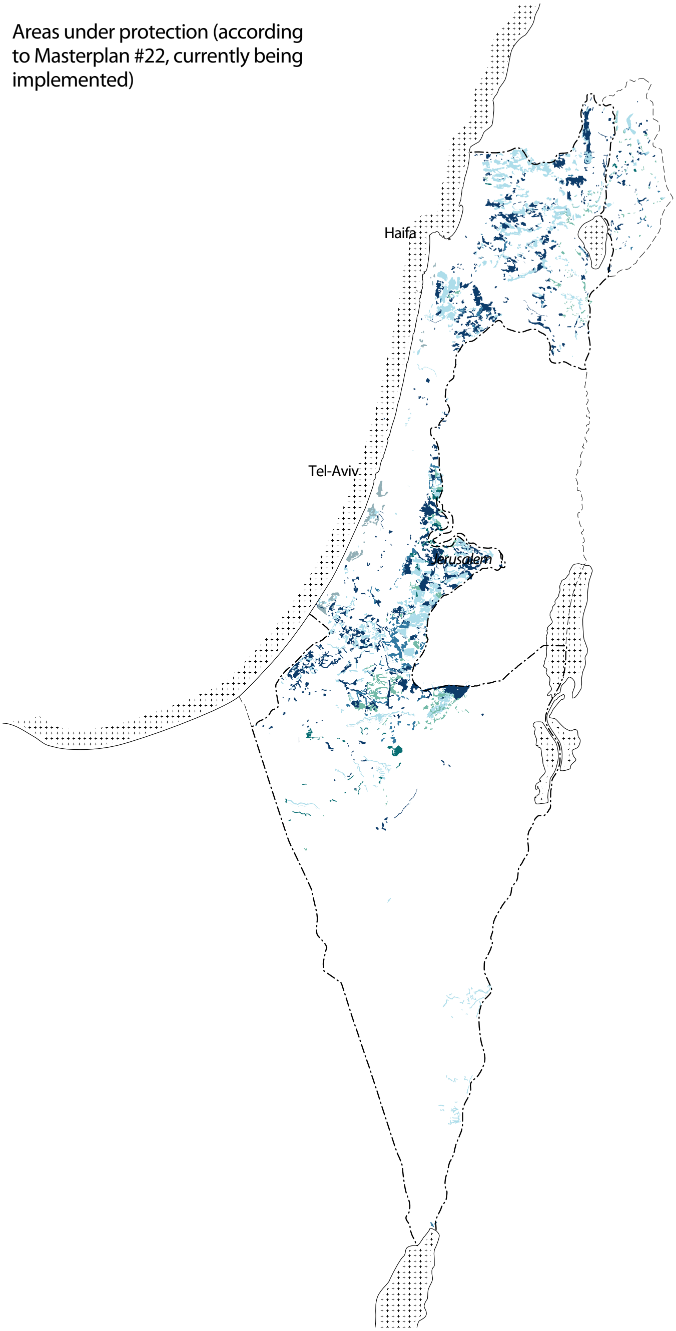
■ Forest park

■ Forest park (suggested)

■ Coastal forest park

■ Protected grove

■ Protected grove (suggested)



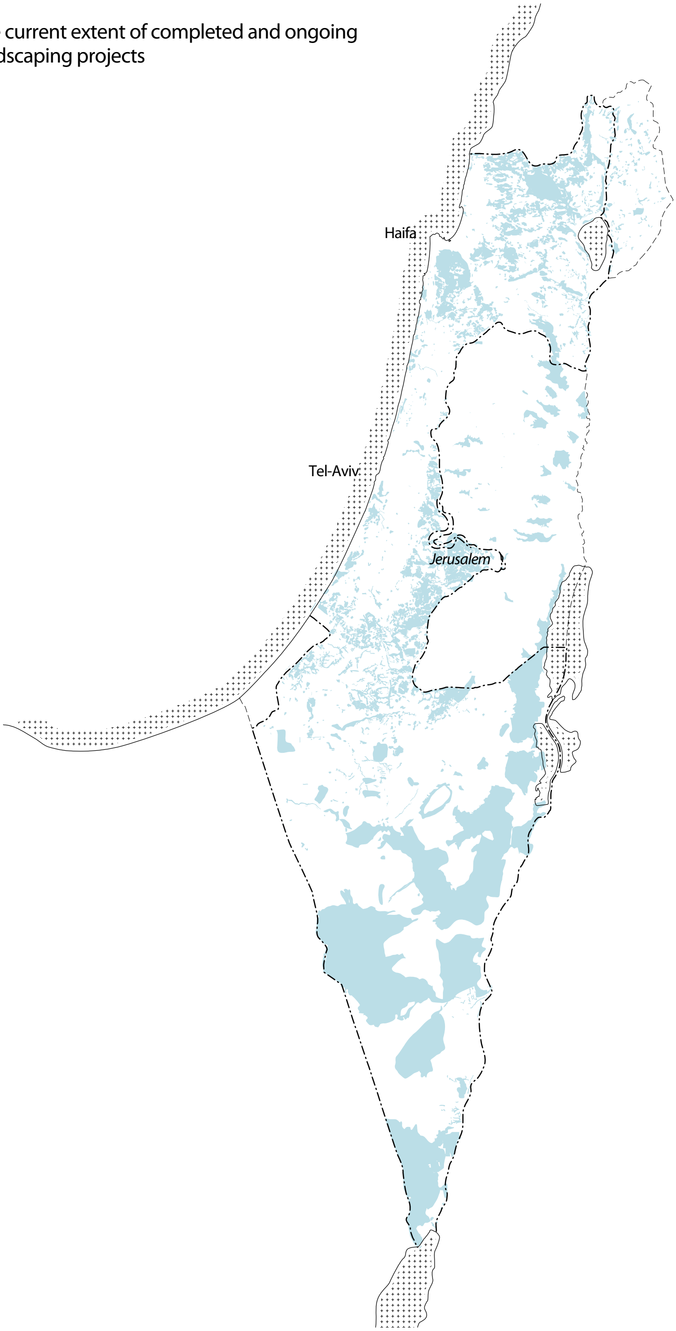
Areas under protection (according to Masterplan #22, currently being implemented)

0 25km

→ 369, 370, 387

ISRAELI LANDSCAPING, PAST AND PRESENT

The current extent of completed and ongoing landscaping projects


Haifa
Tel-Aviv
Jerusalem

-·- Green Line
--- Current state border
🟦 Israeli landscaping

0 25km

→ 369, 370, 387

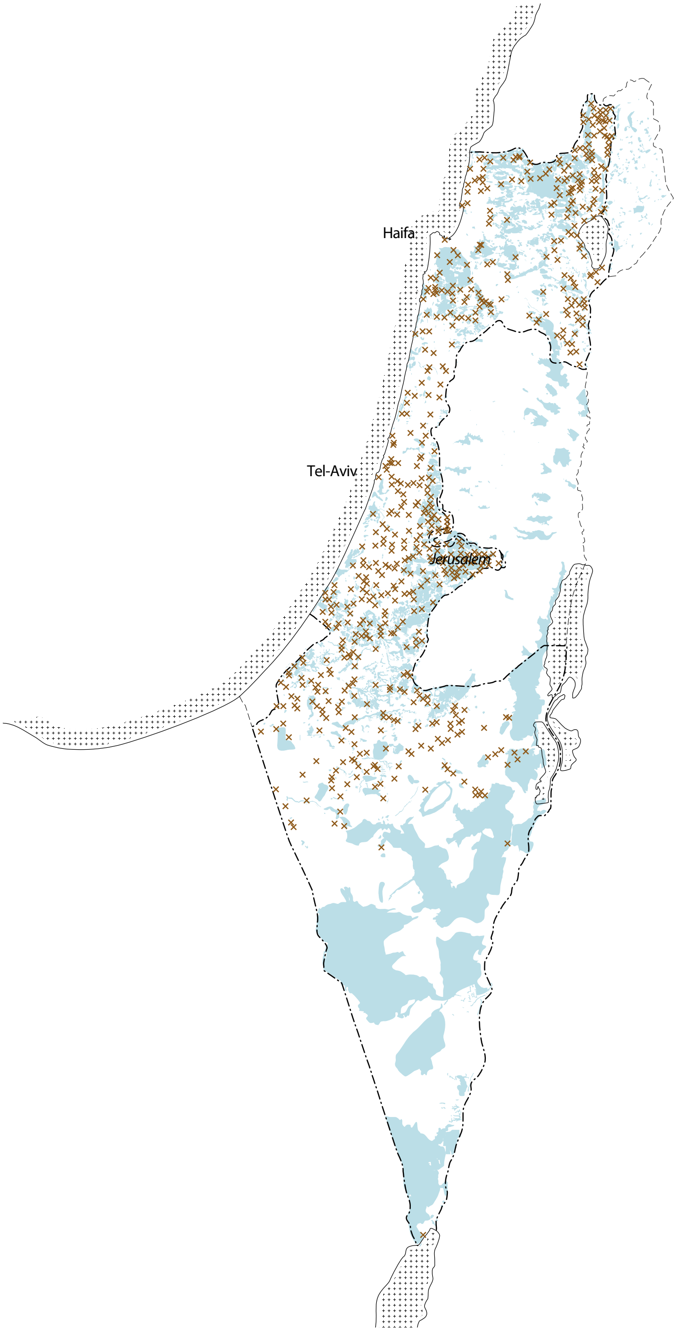
LANDSCAPING AND DESTROYED PALESTINIAN LOCALITIES

-·- Green Line

- - - Current state border

× Destroyed Palestinian village

🟦 Israeli landscaping

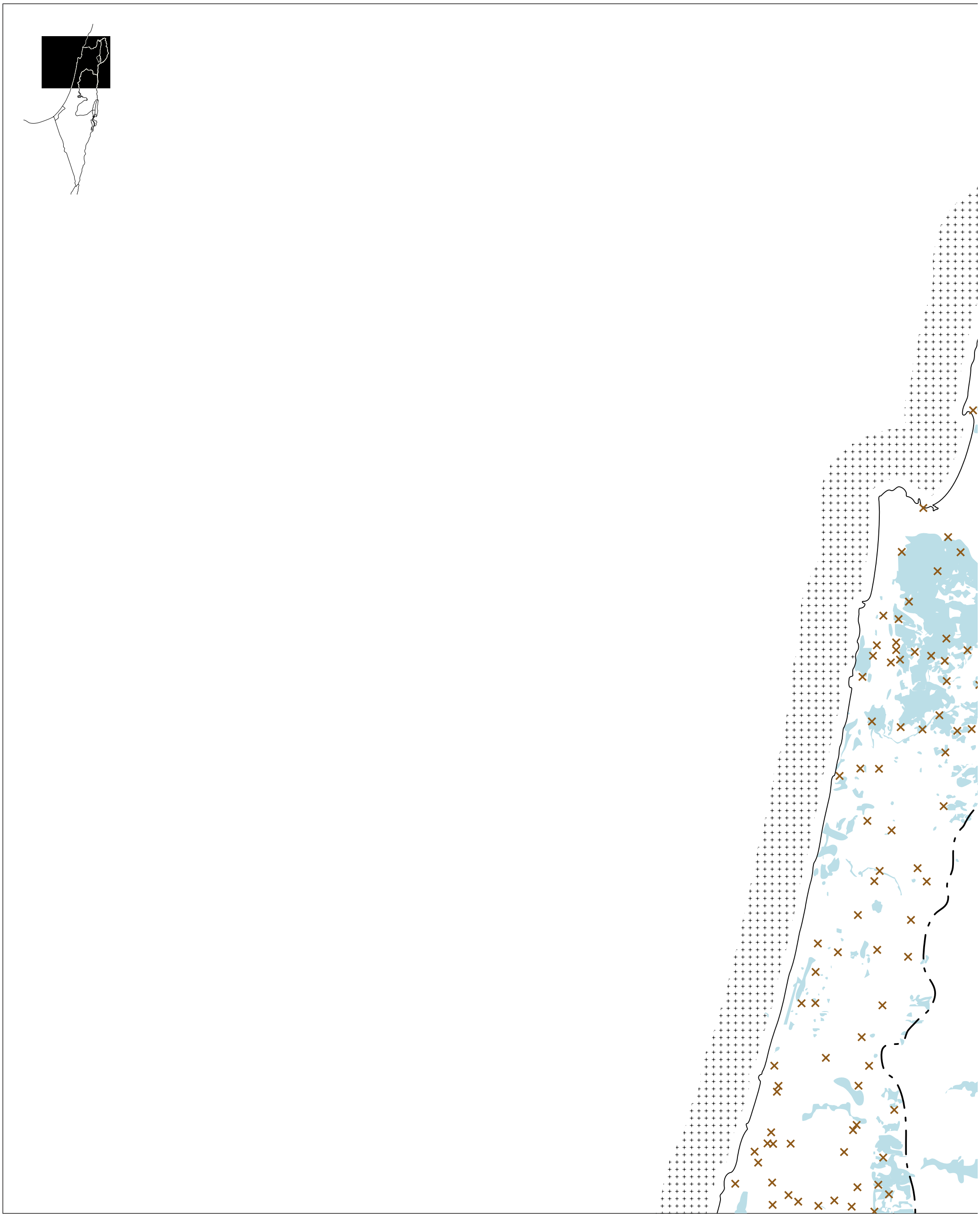

Haifa
Tel-Aviv
Jerusalem

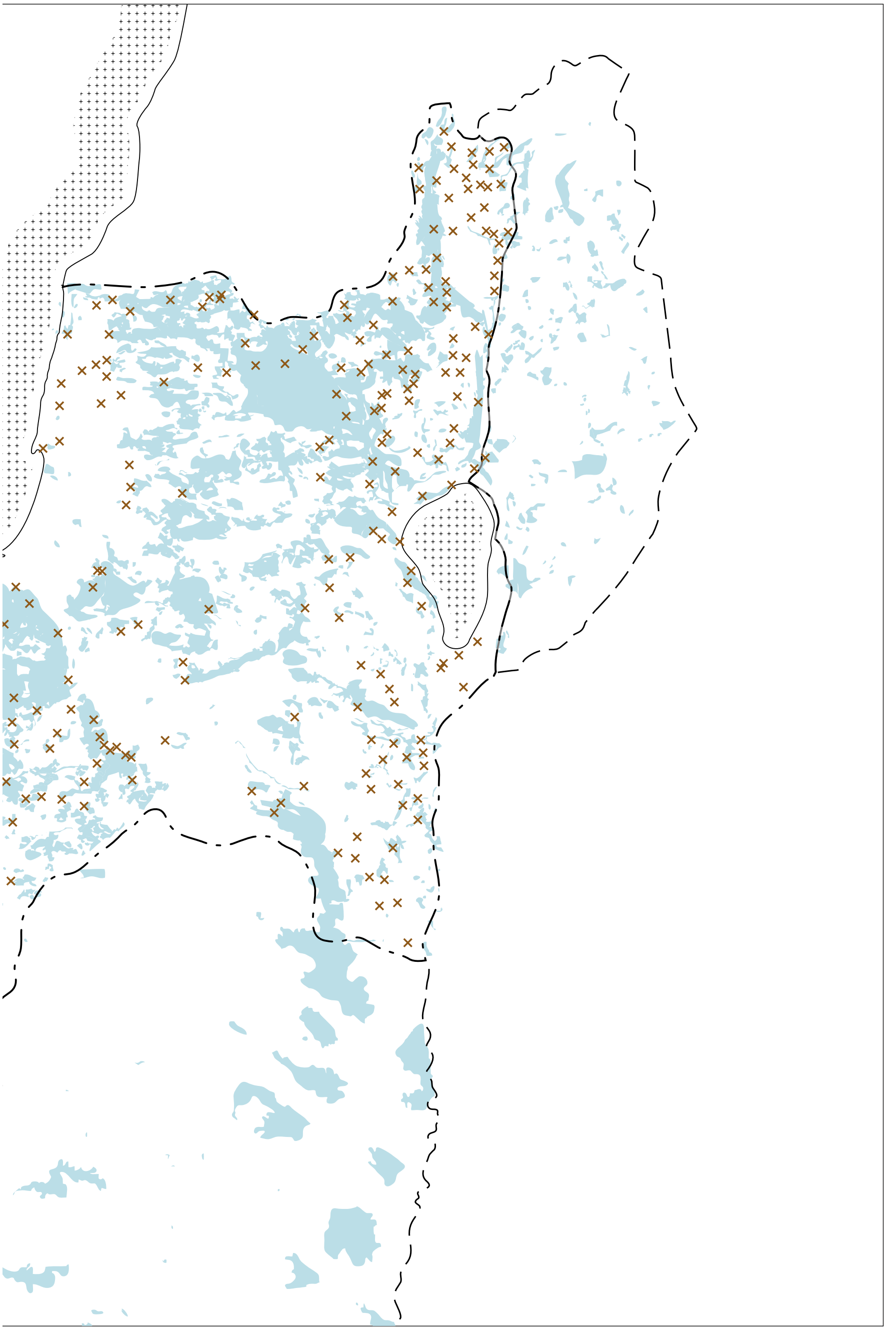
0 25km

→ 152, 183, 213, 327, 340, 355, 369, 370, 381, 387, 437, 438

LANDSCAPING AND DESTROYED PALESTINIAN LOCALITIES [1/3]

Northern Israel

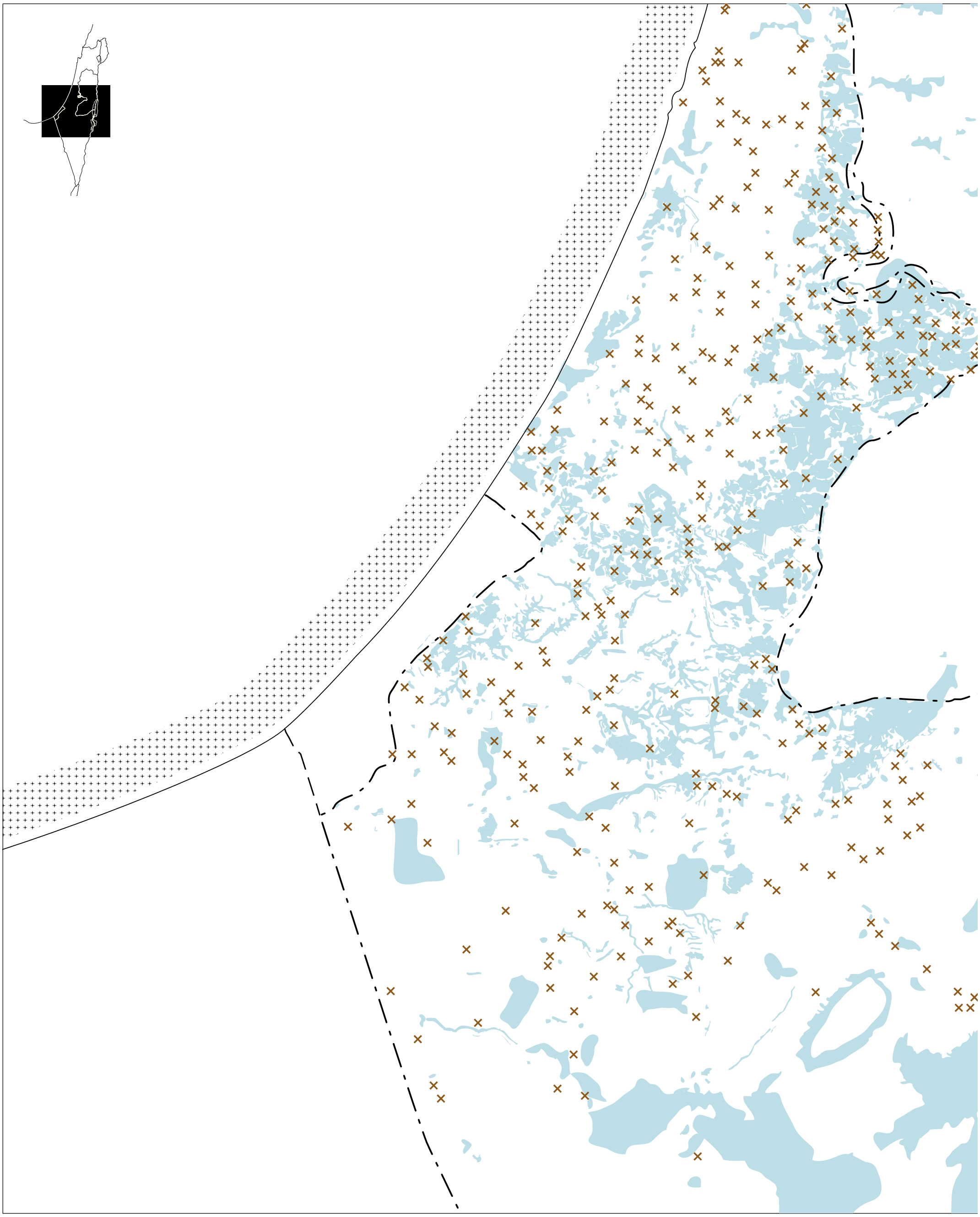


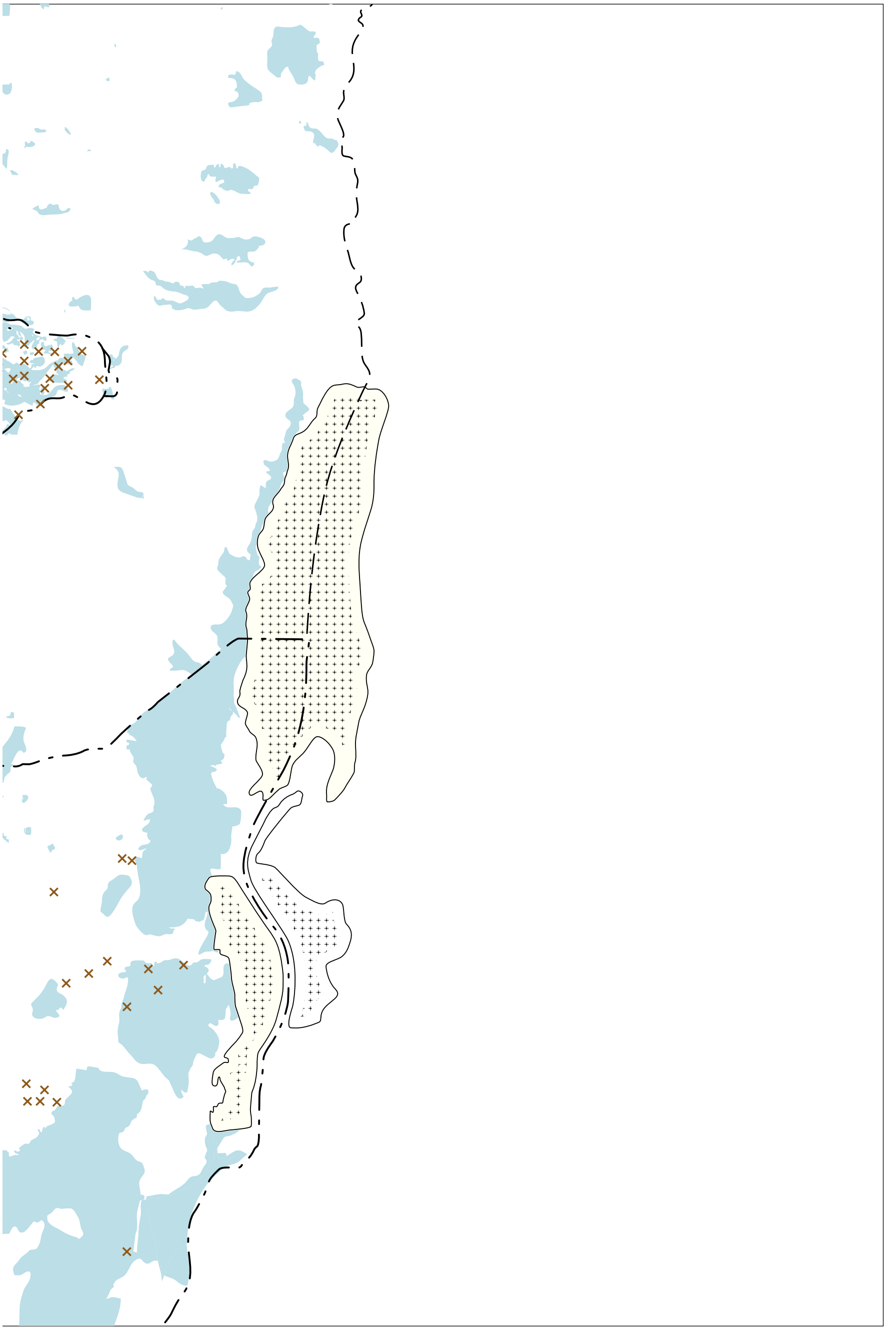

-·- Green Line
--- Current state border
× Destroyed Palestinian village
▬ Israeli landscaping
0 5km

→ 19, 21, 47, 182, 263, 286, 369, 370, 387, 404, 437

LANDSCAPING AND DESTROYED PALESTINIAN LOCALITIES [2/3]

Central Israel

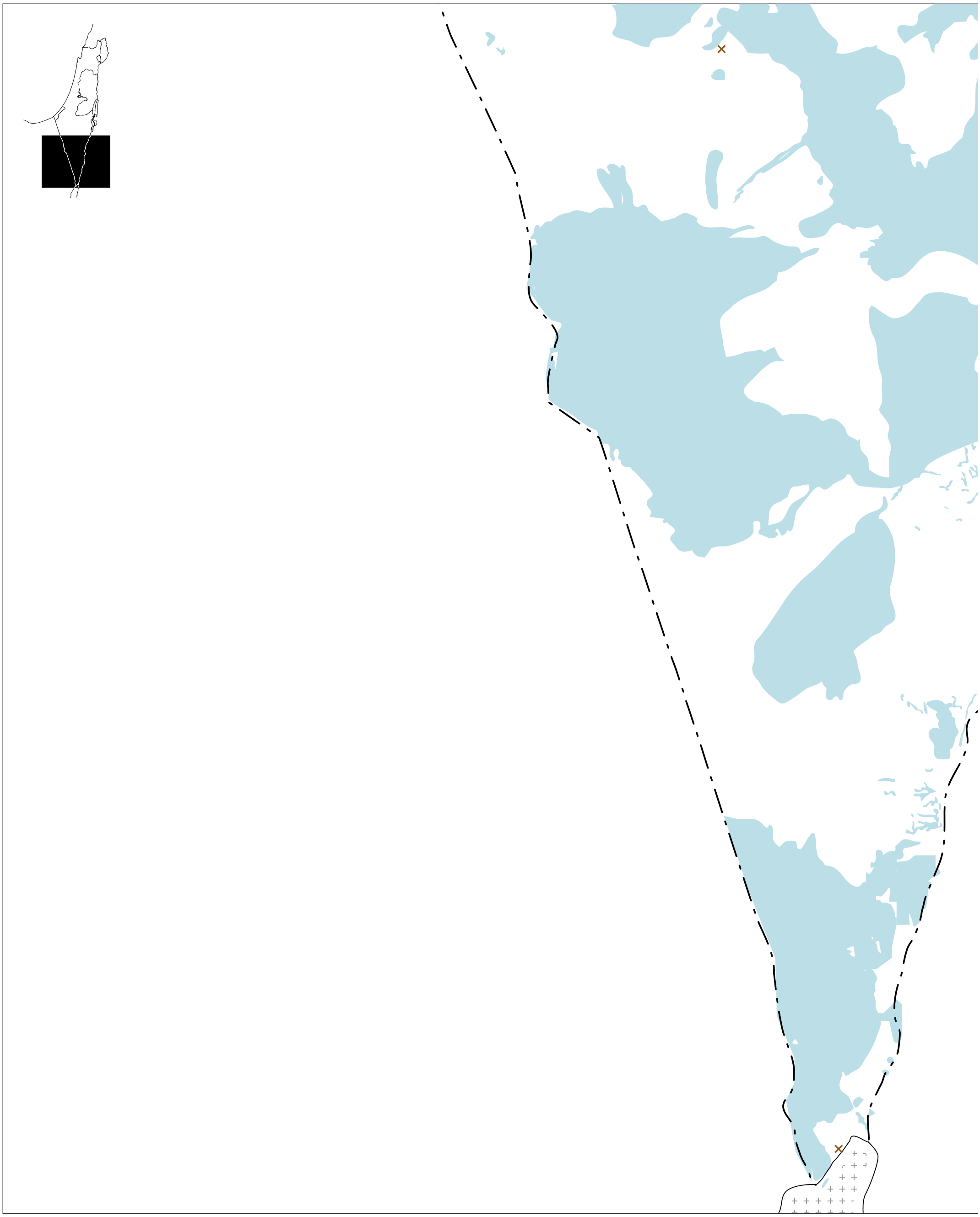


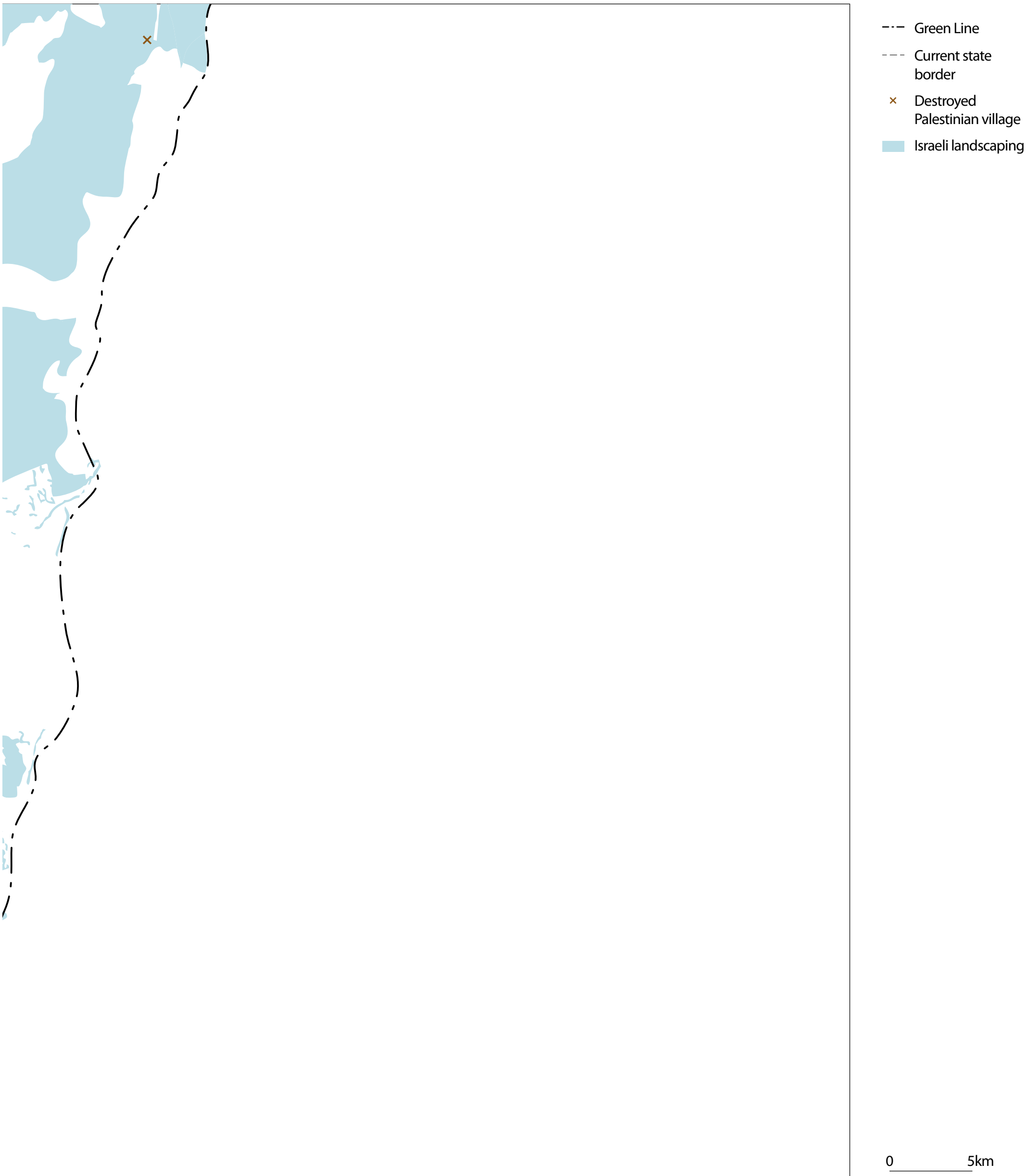

-·- Green Line
--- Current state border
× Destroyed Palestinian village
🟦 Israeli landscaping
0 5km

→ 19, 21, 47, 182, 263, 286, 369, 370, 387, 404, 437

LANDSCAPING AND DESTROYED PALESTINIAN LOCALITIES [3/3]

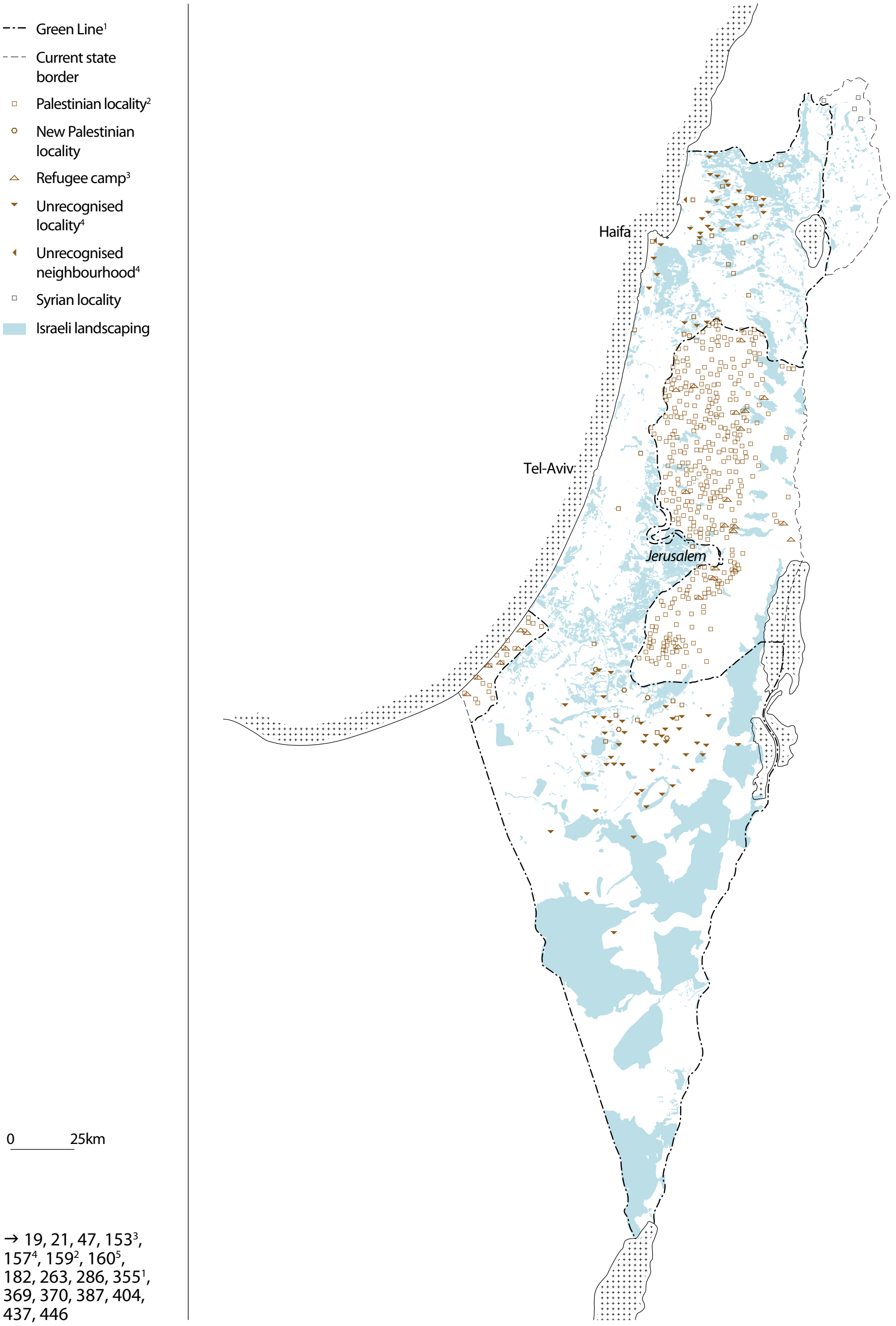
Southern Israel




-·- Green Line
--- Current state border
× Destroyed Palestinian village
▨ Israeli landscaping
0
5km

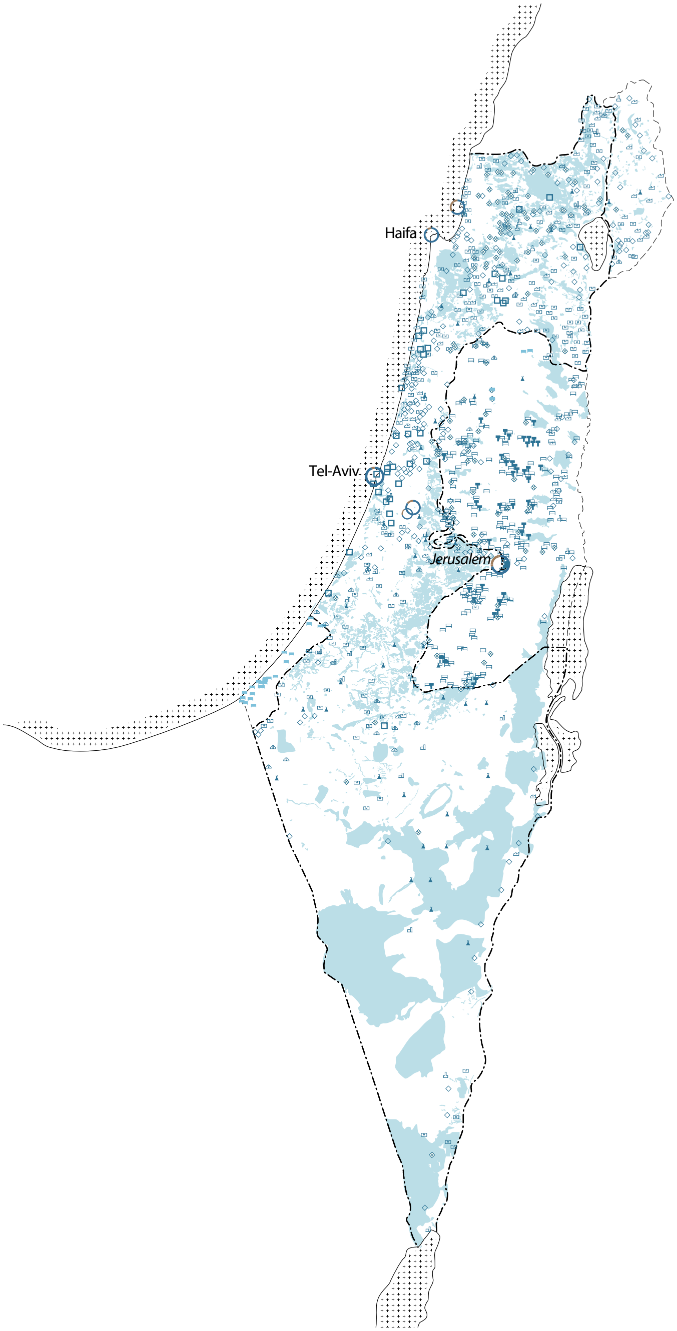
→ 19, 21, 47, 182, 263, 286, 369, 370, 387, 404, 437

LANDSCAPING AND PALESTINIAN LOCALITIES


-·- Green Line[1]
- - - Current state border
□ Palestinian locality[2]
○ New Palestinian locality
△ Refugee camp[3]
▼ Unrecognised locality[4]
◀ Unrecognised neighbourhood[4]
□ Syrian locality
■ Israeli landscaping
Haifa
Tel-Aviv
Jerusalem
0
25km

→ 19, 21, 47, 153[3], 157[4], 159[2], 160[5], 182, 263, 286, 355[1], 369, 370, 387, 404, 437, 446

LANDSCAPING AND ISRAELI LOCALITIES



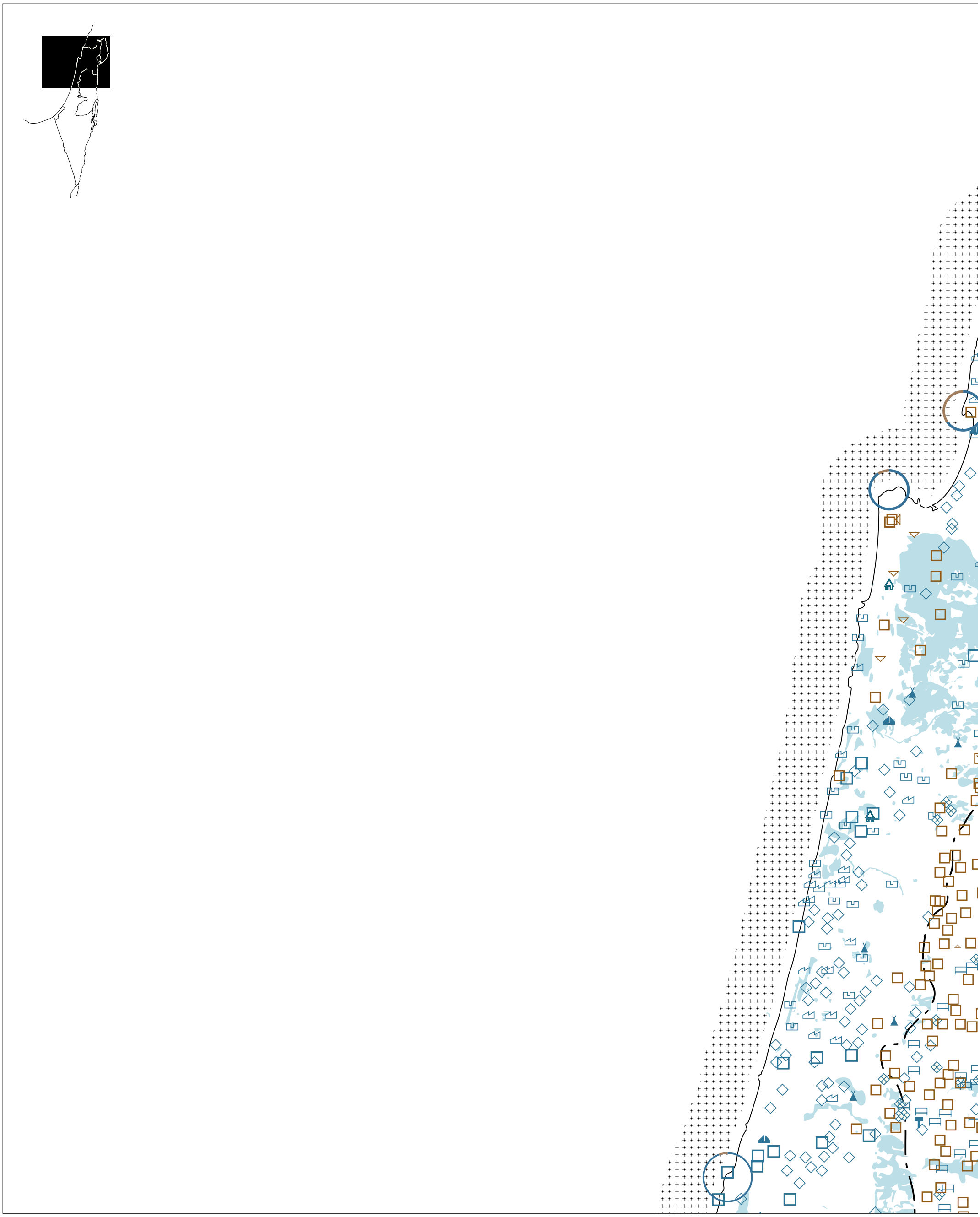
-·- Green Line[1]
--- Current state border
□ Town
⌂ New town[2]
◇ Yishuv
⊔ Kibbutz[3]
⌂ Moshav[4]
⊥ Nahal outpost[5]
⊓ Settlement[6]
▬ Evacuated settlement
◈ Community settlement[7]
⊤ Outpost[8]
▲ Individual settlement[9]
△ Caravilla[10]
■ Single building settlement[11]
🟦 Israeli landscaping

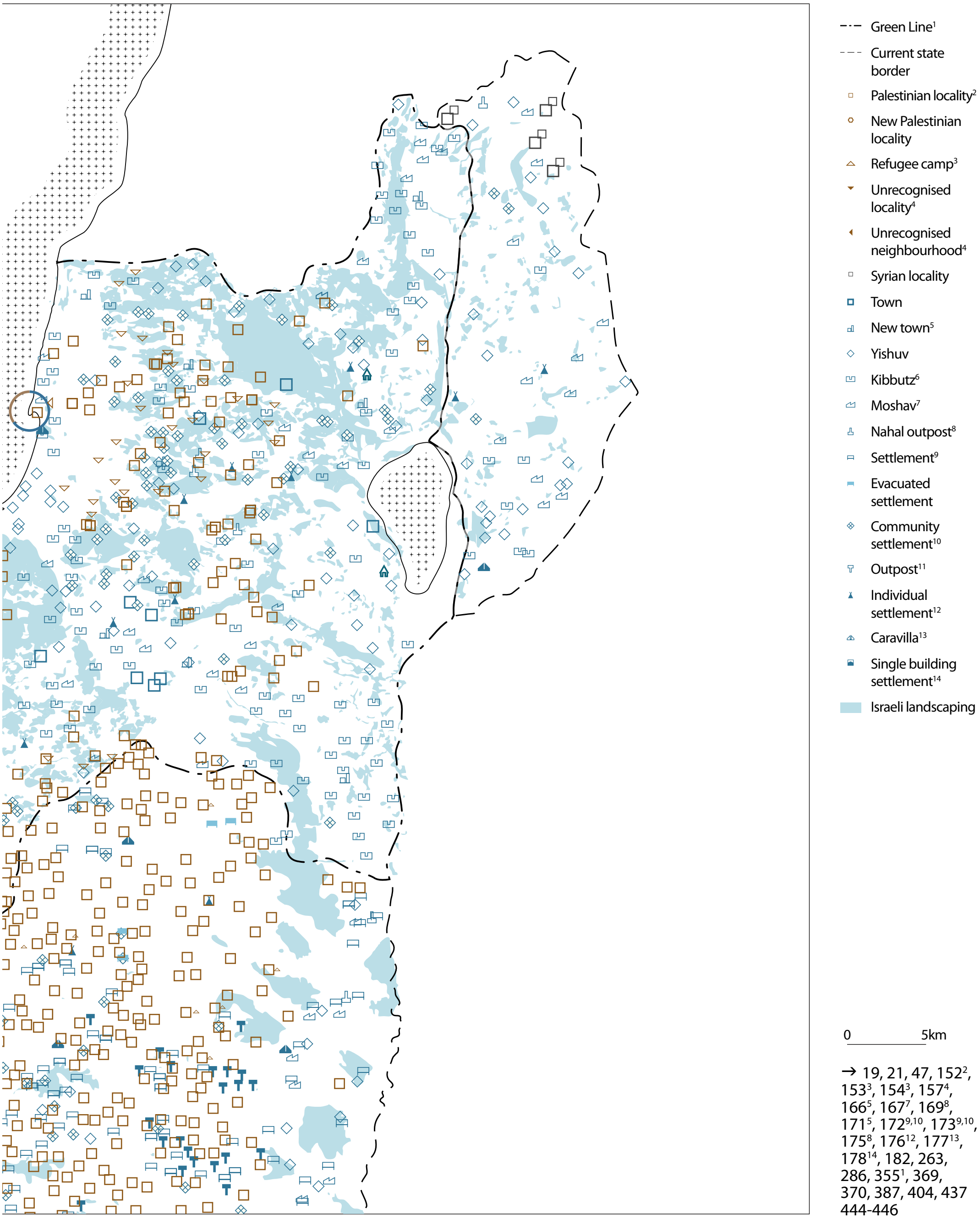
0 25km

→ 19, 21, 47, 160[12], 166[3], 167[4], 169[5], 171[2], 172[6,7], 173[6,7], 175[8], 176[9], 177[10], 178[11], 182, 263, 286, 355[1], 369, 370, 387, 404, 437, 444-446

LANDSCAPING AND ALL LOCALITIES [1/3]

Northern Israel

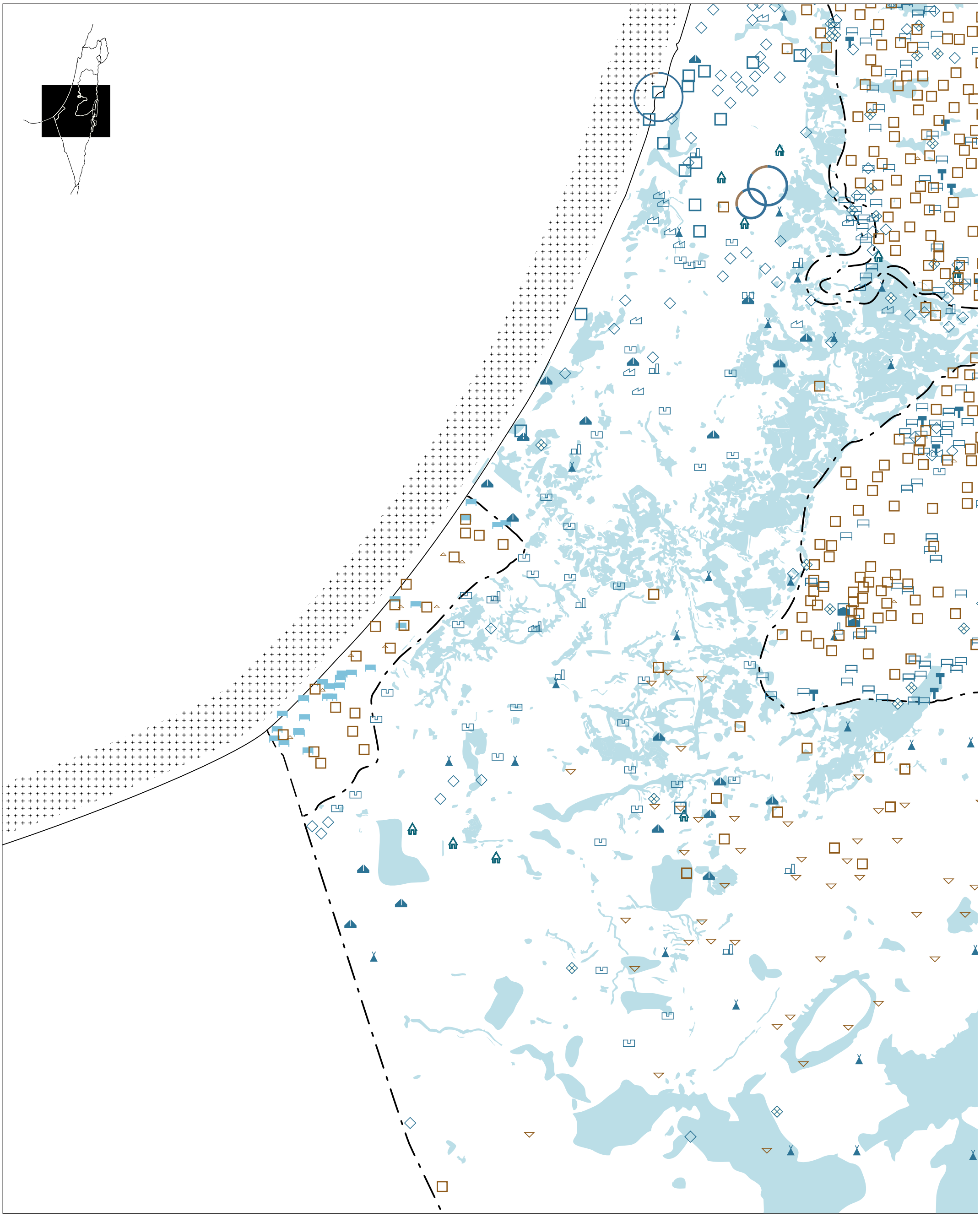


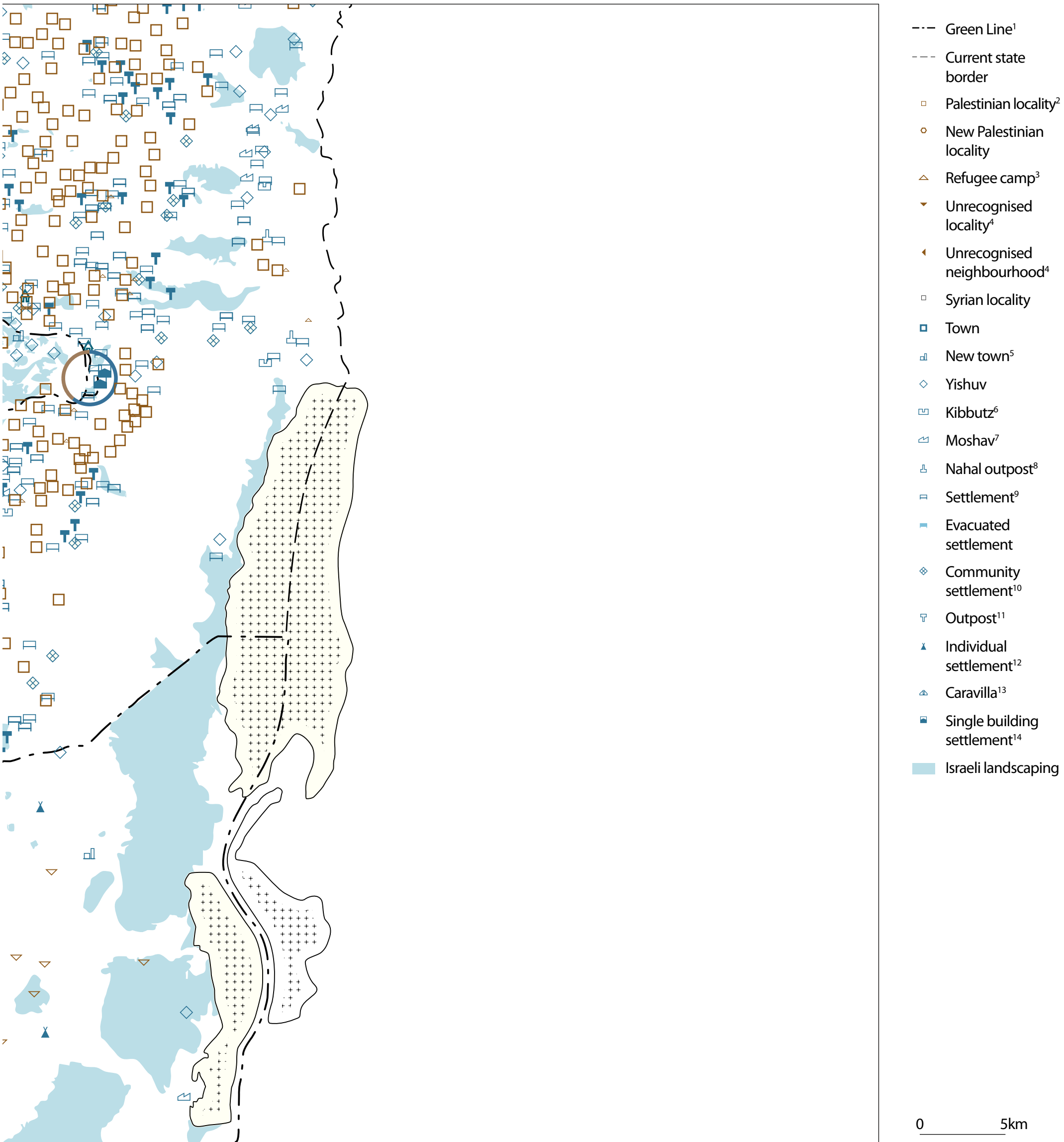

Green Line[1]
Current state border
Palestinian locality[2]
New Palestinian locality
Refugee camp[3]
Unrecognised locality[4]
Unrecognised neighbourhood[4]
Syrian locality
Town
New town[5]
Yishuv
Kibbutz[6]
Moshav[7]
Nahal outpost[8]
Settlement[9]
Evacuated settlement
Community settlement[10]
Outpost[11]
Individual settlement[12]
Caravilla[13]
Single building settlement[14]
Israeli landscaping
0
5km

→ 19, 21, 47, 152[2], 153[3], 154[3], 157[4], 166[5], 167[7], 169[8], 171[5], 172[9,10], 173[9,10], 175[8], 176[12], 177[13], 178[14], 182, 263, 286, 355[1], 369, 370, 387, 404, 437 444-446

LANDSCAPING AND ALL LOCALITIES [2/3]

Central Israel

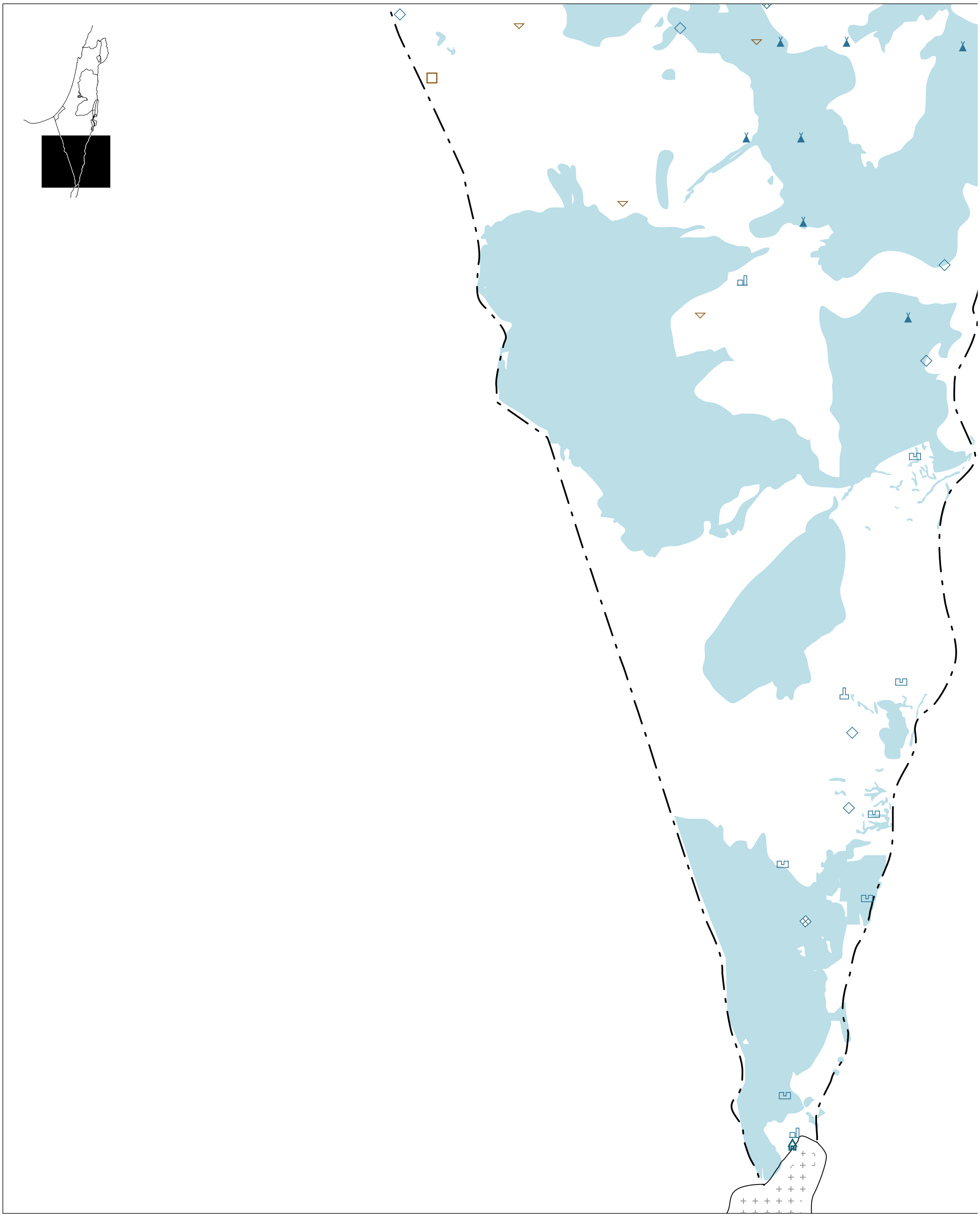



Green Line[1]
Current state border
Palestinian locality[2]
New Palestinian locality
Refugee camp[3]
Unrecognised locality[4]
Unrecognised neighbourhood[4]
Syrian locality
Town
New town[5]
Yishuv
Kibbutz[6]
Moshav[7]
Nahal outpost[8]
Settlement[9]
Evacuated settlement
Community settlement[10]
Outpost[11]
Individual settlement[12]
Caravilla[13]
Single building settlement[14]
Israeli landscaping
0
5km

→ 19, 21, 47, 152[2], 153[3], 154[3], 157[4], 166[5], 167[7], 169[8], 171[5], 172[9,10], 173[9,10], 175[8], 176[12], 177[13], 178[14], 182, 263, 286, 355[1], 369, 370, 387, 404, 437 444-446

LANDSCAPING AND ALL LOCALITIES [3/3]

Southern Israel



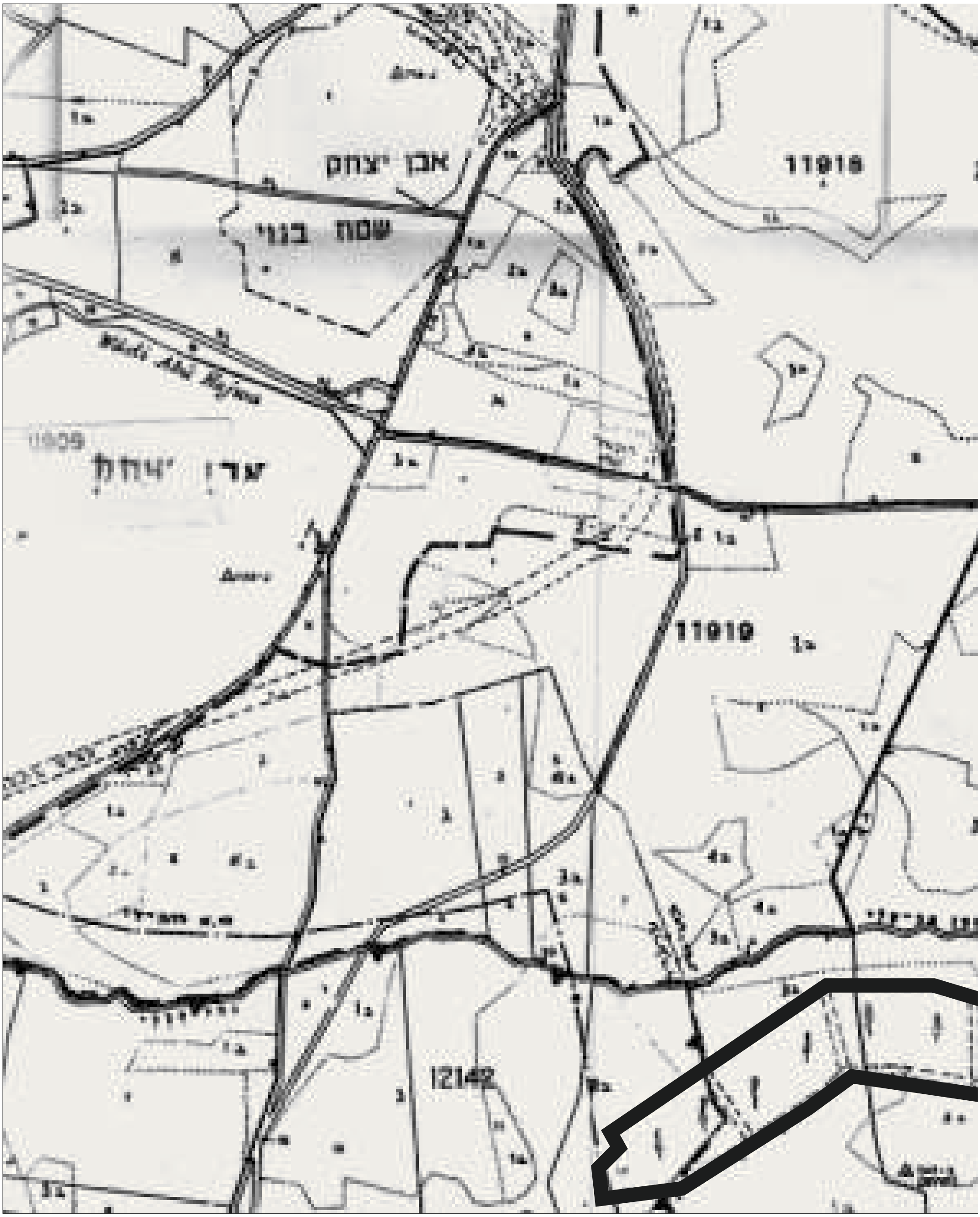
- -·- Green Line[1]
- --- Current state border
- □ Palestinian locality[2]
- ○ New Palestinian locality
- △ Refugee camp[3]
- ▼ Unrecognised locality[4]
- ◀ Unrecognised neighbourhood[4]
- □ Syrian locality
- ▣ Town
- New town[5]
- ◇ Yishuv
- Kibbutz[6]
- Moshav[7]
- Nahal outpost[8]
- Settlement[9]
- Evacuated settlement
- ◈ Community settlement[10]
- Outpost[11]
- Individual settlement[12]
- Caravilla[13]
- Single building settlement[14]
- ▨ Israeli landscaping

0 5km

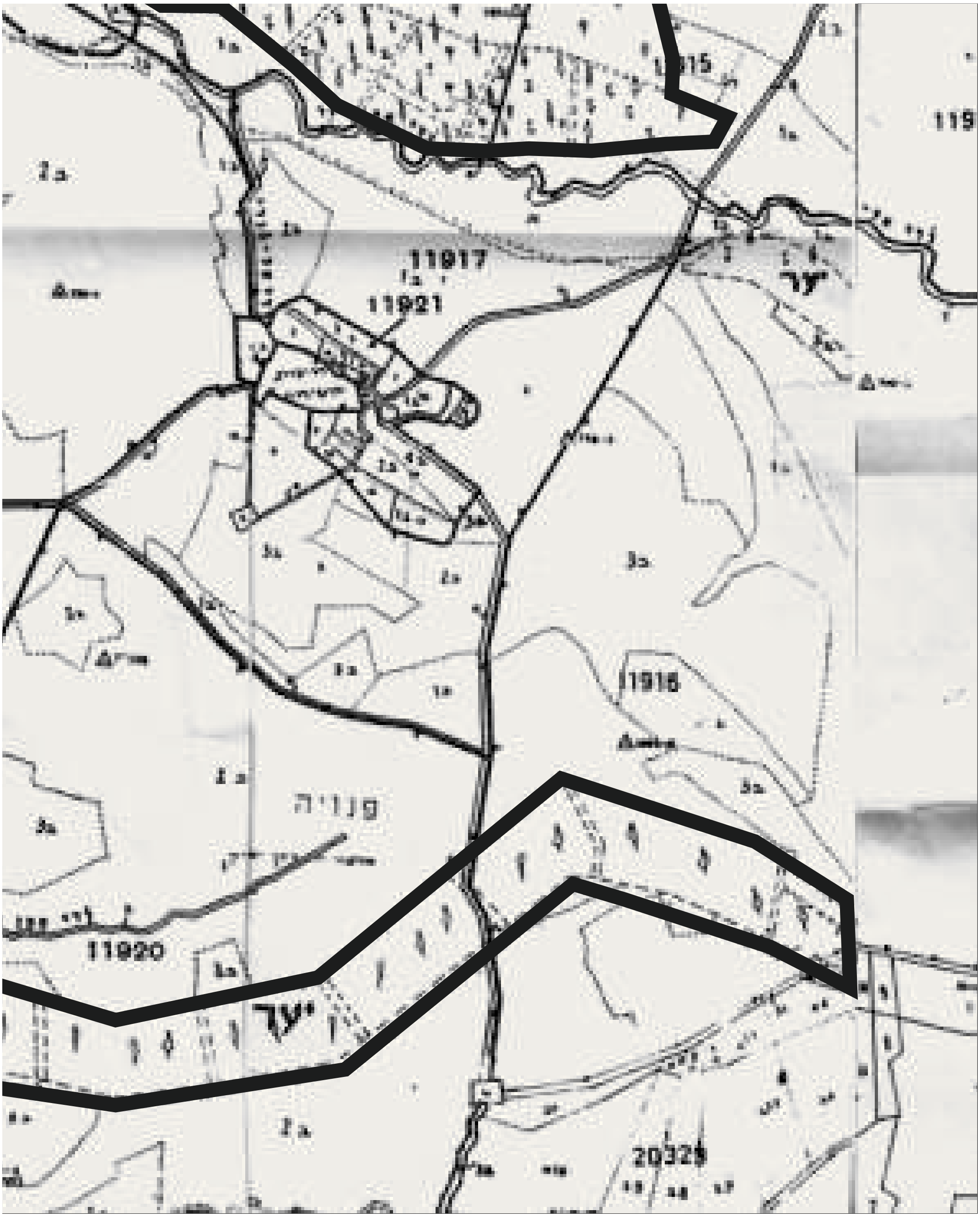
→ 19, 21, 47, 152[2], 153[3], 154[3], 157[4], 166[5], 167[7], 169[8], 171[5], 172[9,10], 173[9,10], 175[8], 176[12], 177[13], 178[14], 182, 263, 286, 355[1], 369, 370, 387, 404, 437 444-446

LANDSCAPING ON THE MAP

An Israel Land Authority map detail showing the strategic locati


אבן יצחק
11919
שטח בנוי
11919
12142

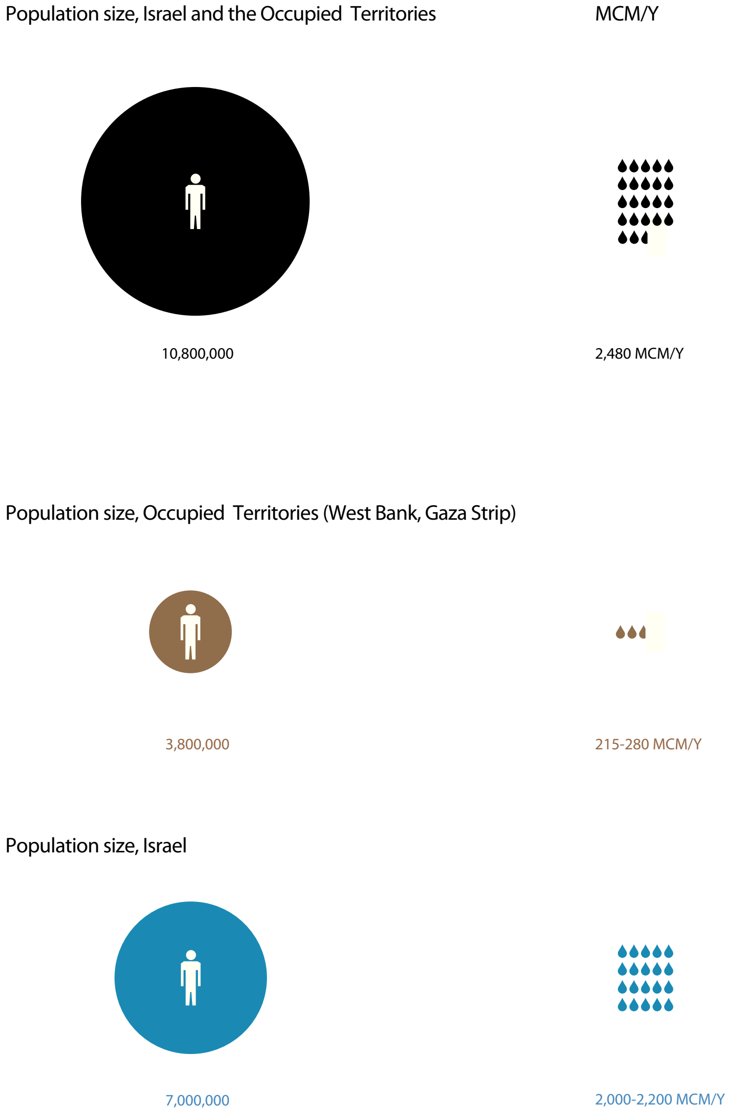
→ 369, 370, 387


11917
11921
11916
11920
20328
יער
פנויה
יער

CHAPTER 8 WATER

Every nation in the Middle East is engaged in a struggle for access to scarce water resources. The current Israeli-Palestinian conflict has a watery dimension. The West Bank holds the water supply of Israel's most populated regions, TelAviv and Jerusalem. The Gaza strip sits on top of an aquifer system that is connected to Israel's coastal aquifer. Stories of the modern Jewish presence in Palestine 'making the desert bloom' are told with almost Biblical zeal, as are tales of draining unhealthy standing water and marshland by planting eucalyptus and pine. Israel's creation of a water infrastructure is presented as a heroic achievement. This chapter explores the connections between water systems and the land settlements, as well as access to water resources.

WATER CONSUMPTION IN RELATION TO WATER RESOURCES AND TO POPULATION SIZE*



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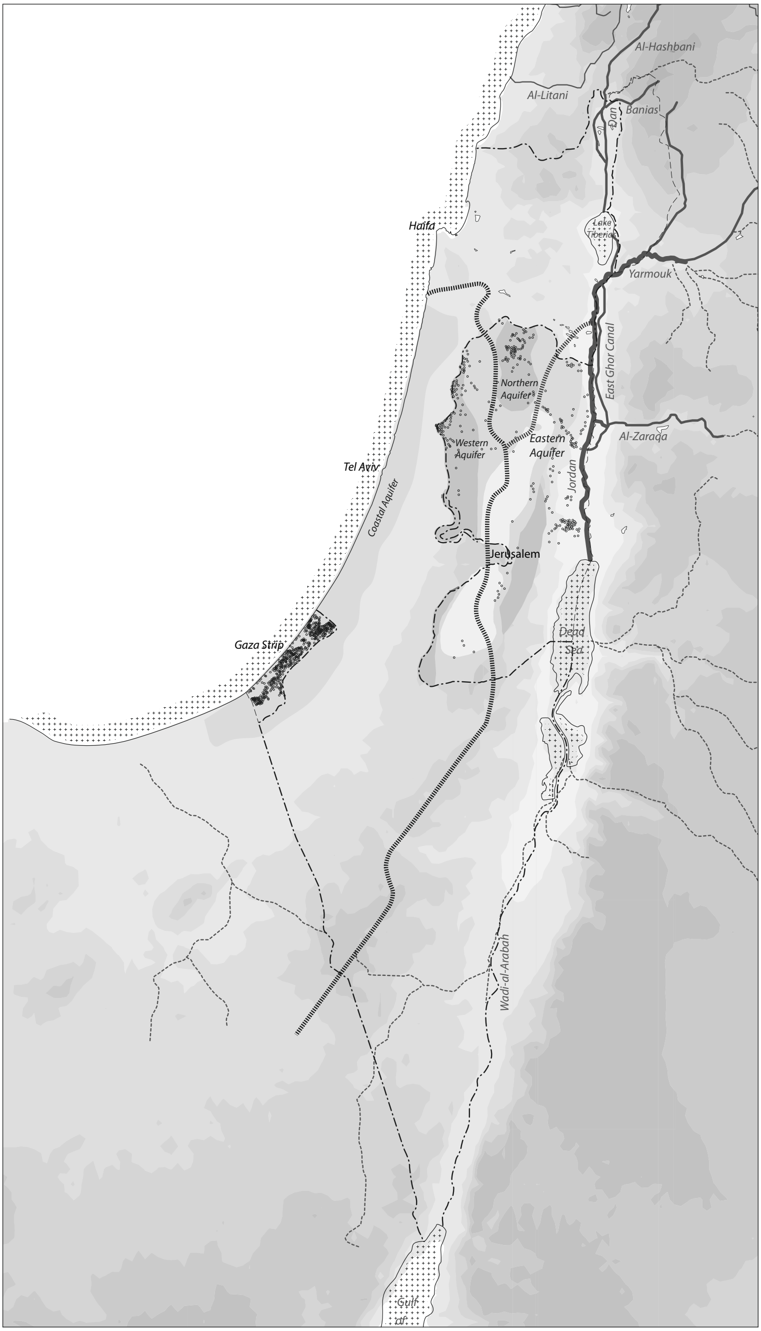
* 64% of the population consumes 88% of the water resources and 36% of the population consums 12% of the water resources

→ 369, 456, 457,

WATER RESOURCES

-·- Green Line
----- Seasonal river
━ River
▮▮▮ Main aquifer line
◦ Well
▨ Water cannot be pumped
▨ Low potential pumping
▨ High potential pumping


Al-Hashbani
Al-Litani
Banias
Dan
Haifa
Lake Tiberias
Yarmouk
East Ghor Canal
Northern Aquifer
Al-Zaraqa
Western Aquifer
Eastern Aquifer
Tel Aviv
Jordan
Coastal Aquifer
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
Gaza Strip
Wadi-al-Arabah
Gulf of

0 25km

WATER RESOURCES

ESTIMATED WATER SUPPLY PER YEAR (IN MCM/Y)

Coastal Aquifer

505 MCM (year)

The Coastal Aquifer yearly sustainable yield is estimated at up to 450 MCM in Israel, 55 MCM/Y in Gaza.

In Gaza the aquifer is polluted due to over-extraction and sewage infiltration, and 90–95 percent of the water it supplies is unfit for drinking.

Jordan River [2]

650 MCM (year)

The Jordan River supplies up to 650 MCM/Y of water to Israel and none to the Palestinians.

West Bank, western aquifer[1]

427 MCM (year)

West Bank, north-eastern aquifer[1]

142 MCM (year)

West Bank, eastern aquifer[1]

165 MCM (year)

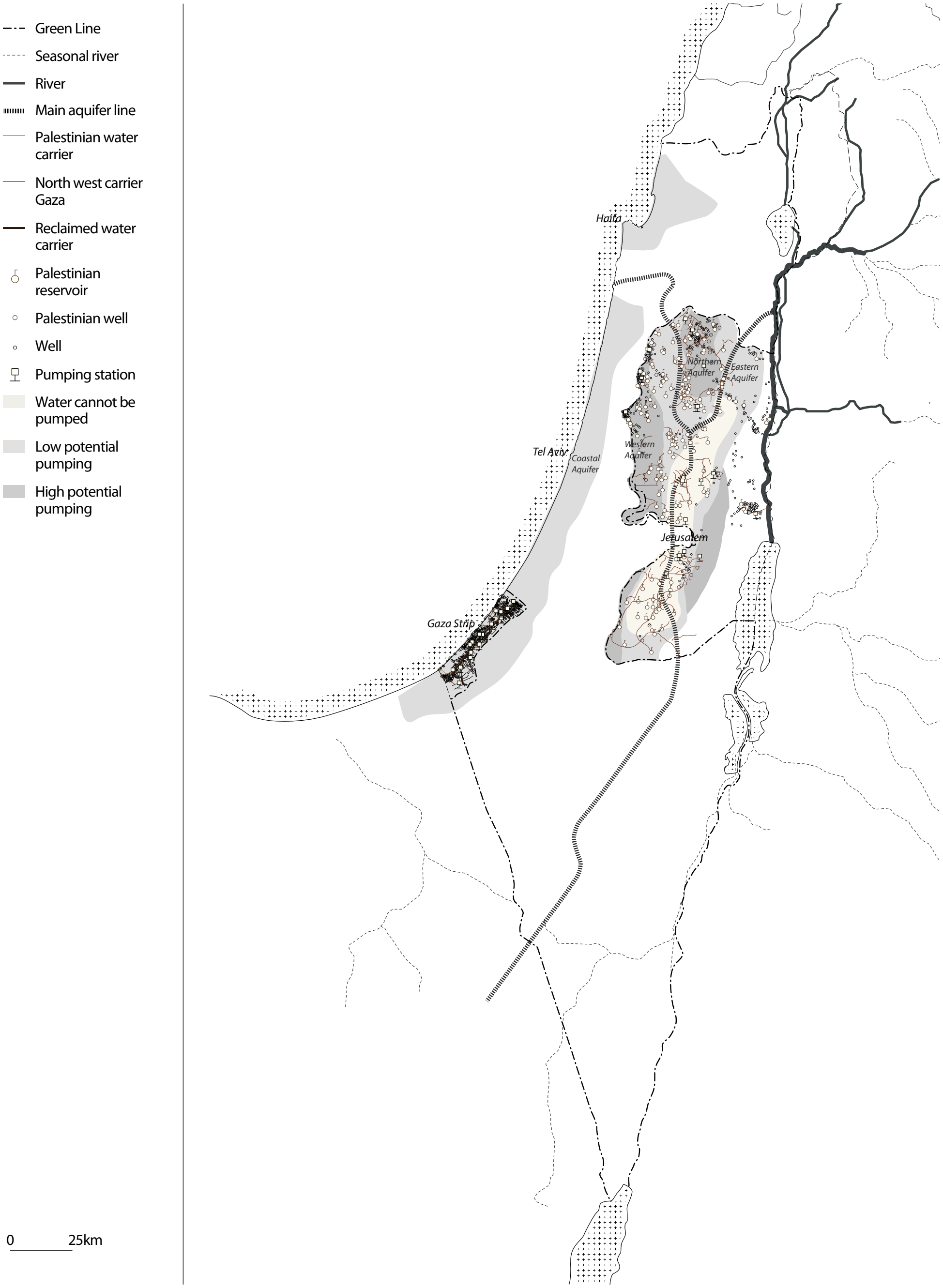
Additional groundwater resources in Israel include theWestern Galilee and CarmelAquifers in the north and the Negev-Aravah Aquifer in the south.There is no reliable figure for the yield of these aquifers.

[1] 35% is lost in leakage and bad infrastructure

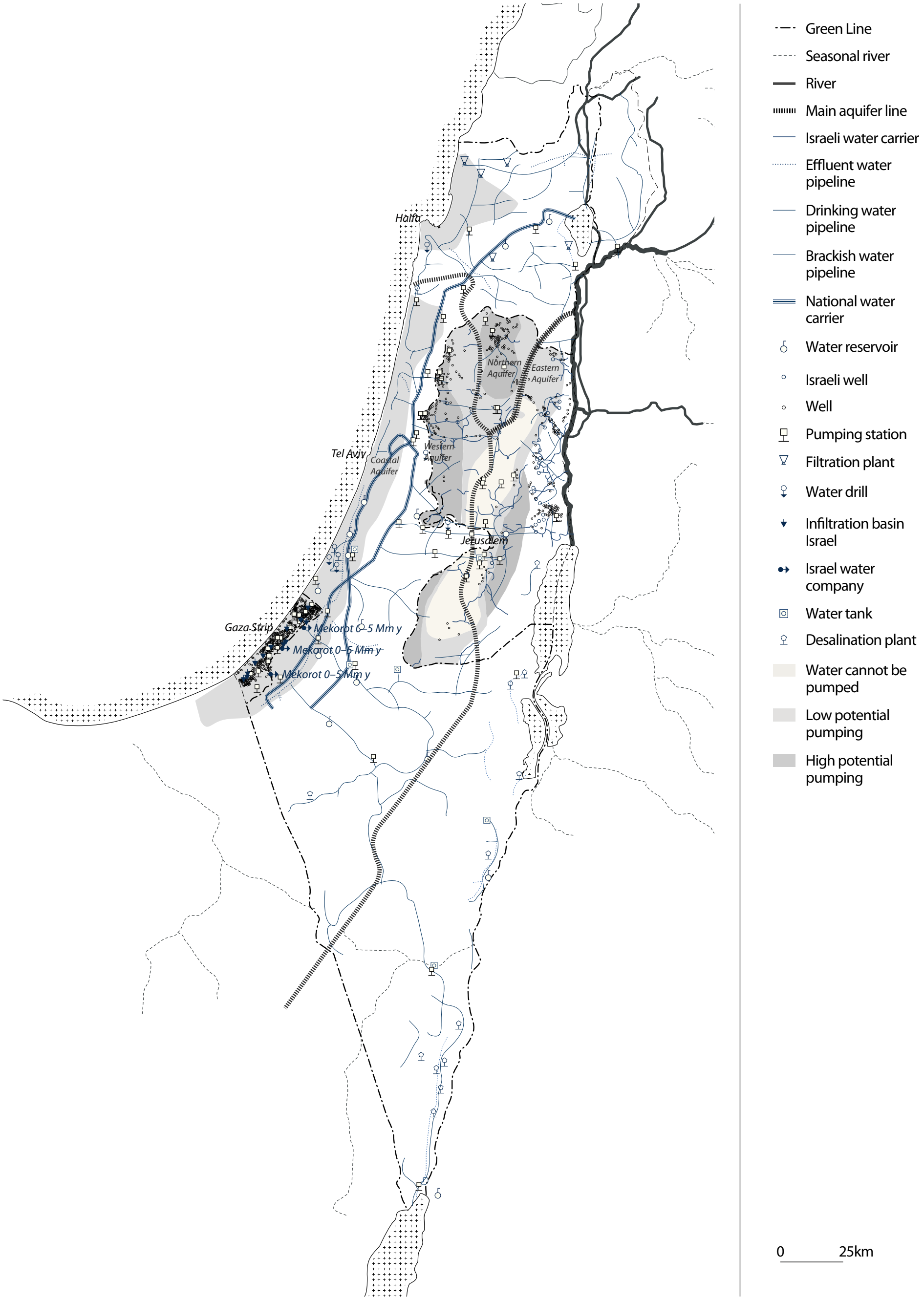
[2] According to the Oslo agreement, the Palestinians have no access to the Jordan River's water

→ 369

PALESTINIAN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE


Green Line
Seasonal river
River
Main aquifer line
Palestinian water carrier
North west carrier Gaza
Reclaimed water carrier
Palestinian reservoir
Palestinian well
Well
Pumping station
Water cannot be pumped
Low potential pumping
High potential pumping
0 25km
Haifa
Northern Aquifer
Eastern Aquifer
Western Aquifer
Tel Aviv
Coastal Aquifer
Jerusalem
Gaza Strip

ISRAELI WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

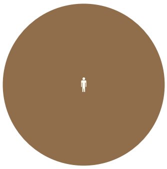

Haifa
Tel Aviv
Coastal Aquifer
Western Aquifer
Northern Aquifer
Eastern Aquifer
Jerusalem
Gaza Strip
Mekorot 0–5 Mm y
Mekorot 0–5 Mm y
Mekorot 0–5 Mm y
Green Line
Seasonal river
River
Main aquifer line
Israeli water carrier
Effluent water pipeline
Drinking water pipeline
Brackish water pipeline
National water carrier
Water reservoir
Israeli well
Well
Pumping station
Filtration plant
Water drill
Infiltration basin Israel
Israel water company
Water tank
Desalination plant
Water cannot be pumped
Low potential pumping
High potential pumping
0 25km

PALESTINIAN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

West Bank

Devision of water consumption according to Oslo Accord:

West Bank aquifer:
679 MCM/Y*



💧

Palestinian consumption▽:
196 MCM/Y

💧💧💧💧💧

Israeli consumption▼:
483 MCM/Y

According to the Oslo Accord 196 MCM/Y of the West Bank water are designated to Palestinian use. In reality, Palestinian in the West Bank are using 135-180 MCM/Y of which 35% is lost in leakage and bad infrastructure.

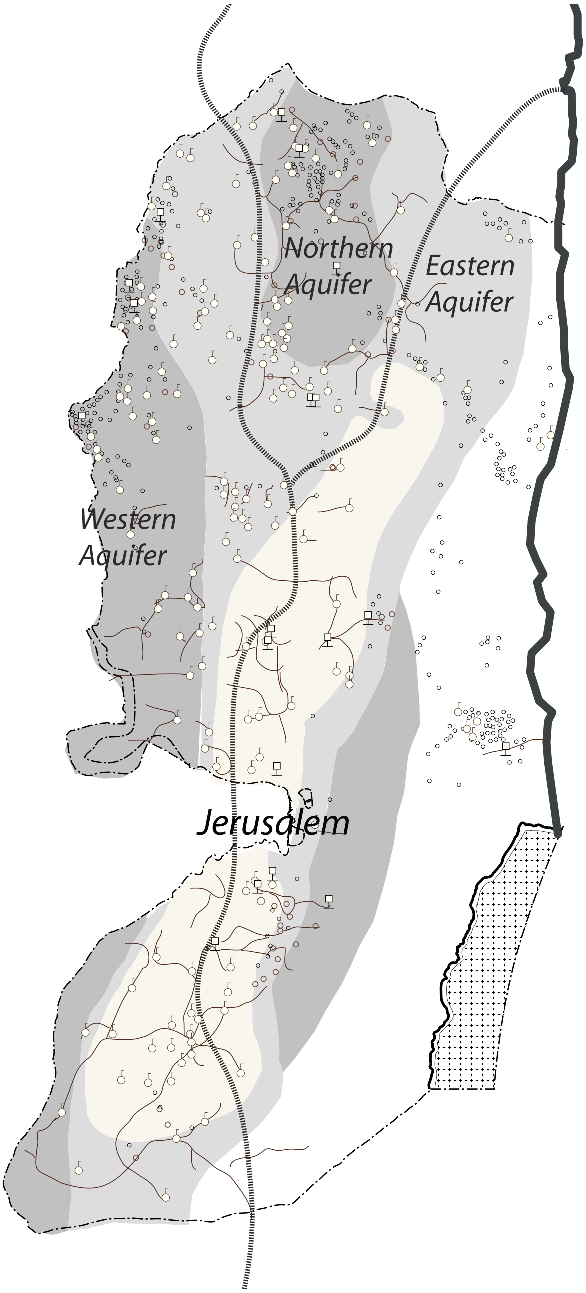
* West Bank, western aquifer
💧💧💧💧💧💧💧💧
340 MCM/Y - 22 MCM/Y

* West Bank, north-eastern aquifer
💧💧💧
103 MCM/Y - 42 MCM/Y

* West Bank, north-eastern aquifer
💧💧💧💧
40 MCM/Y - 132 MCM/Y

▽ 3,500,000 Palestinians
▼ 500,000 Israelis

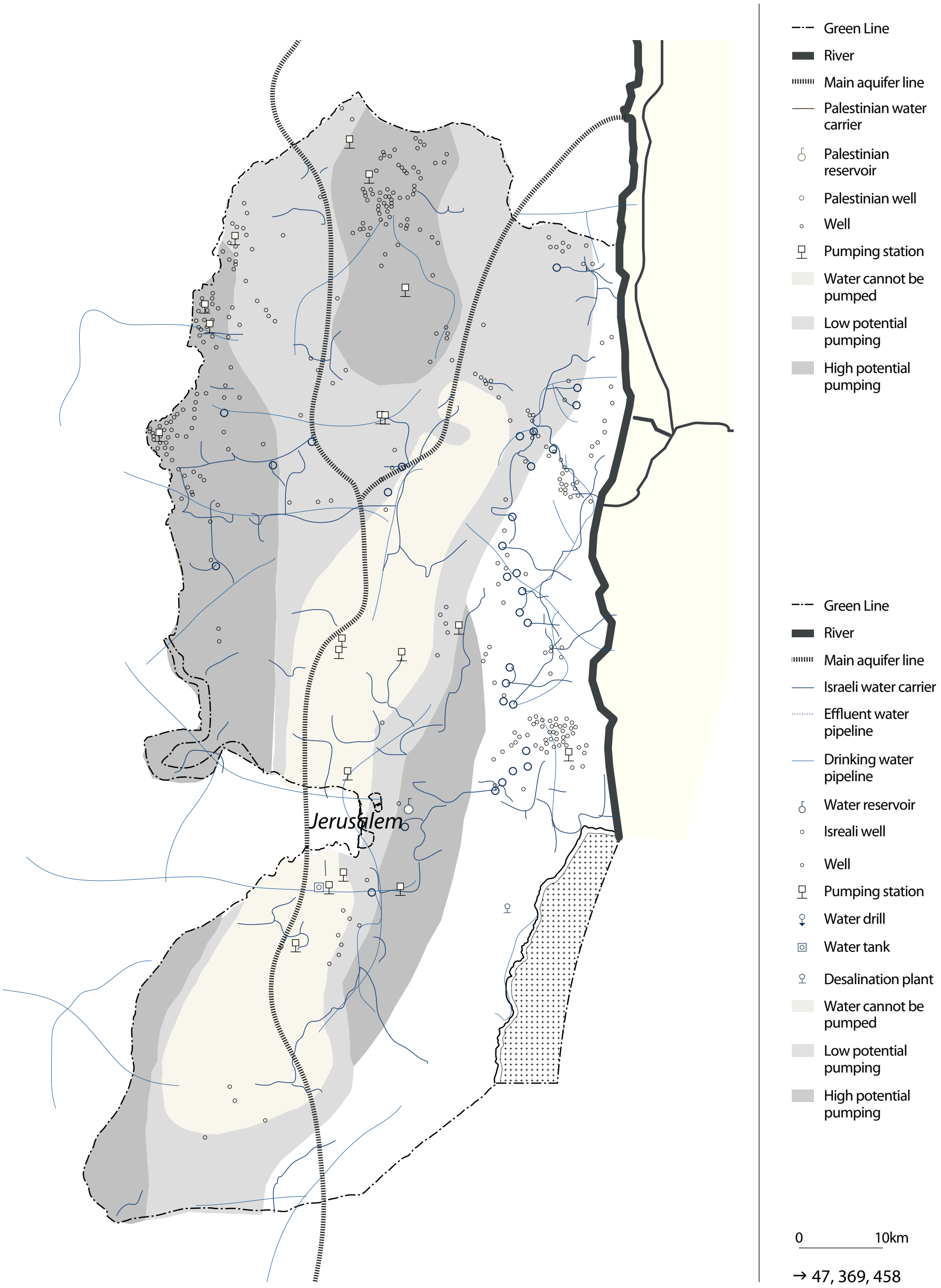
0 10km



→ 47, 369, 458

ISRAELI WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

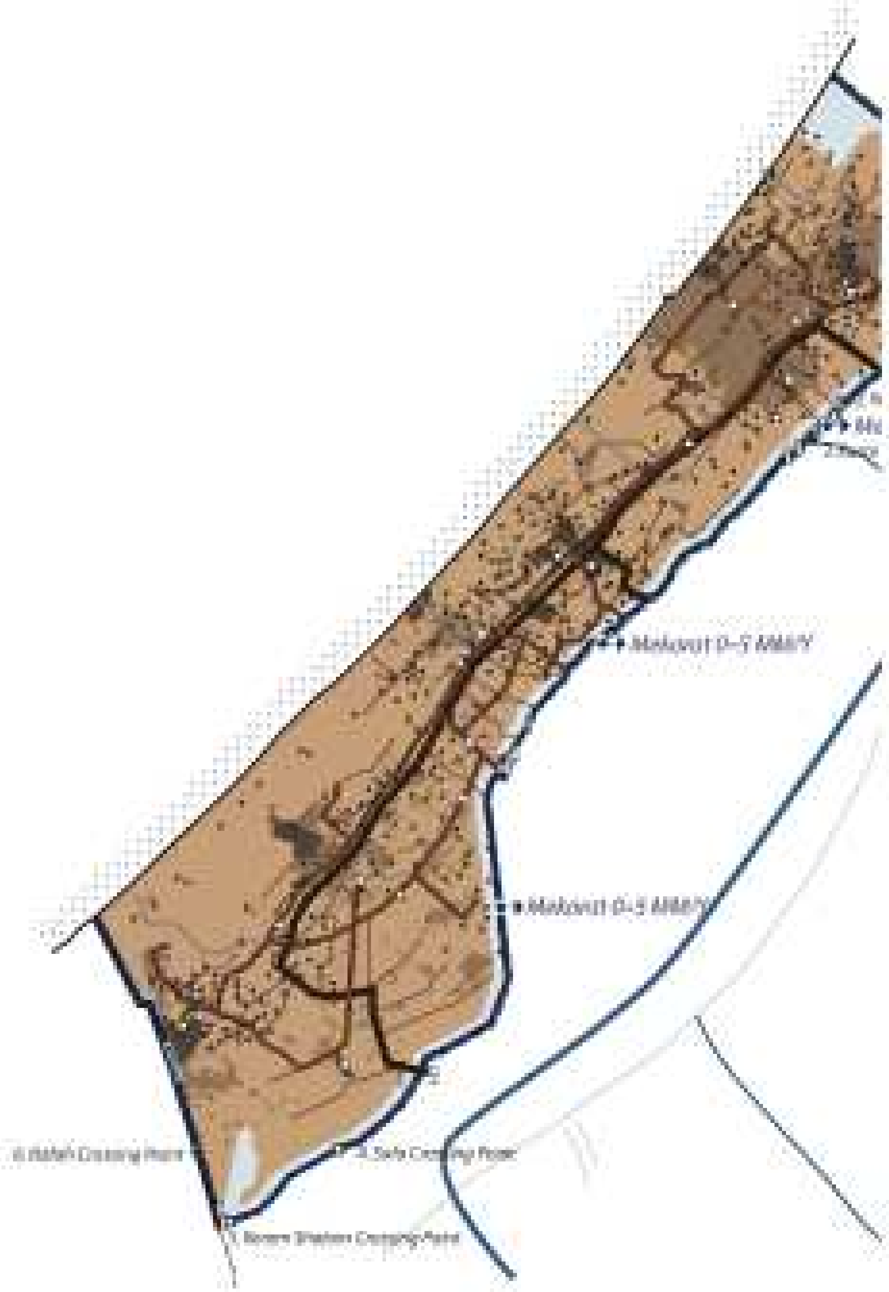
West Bank

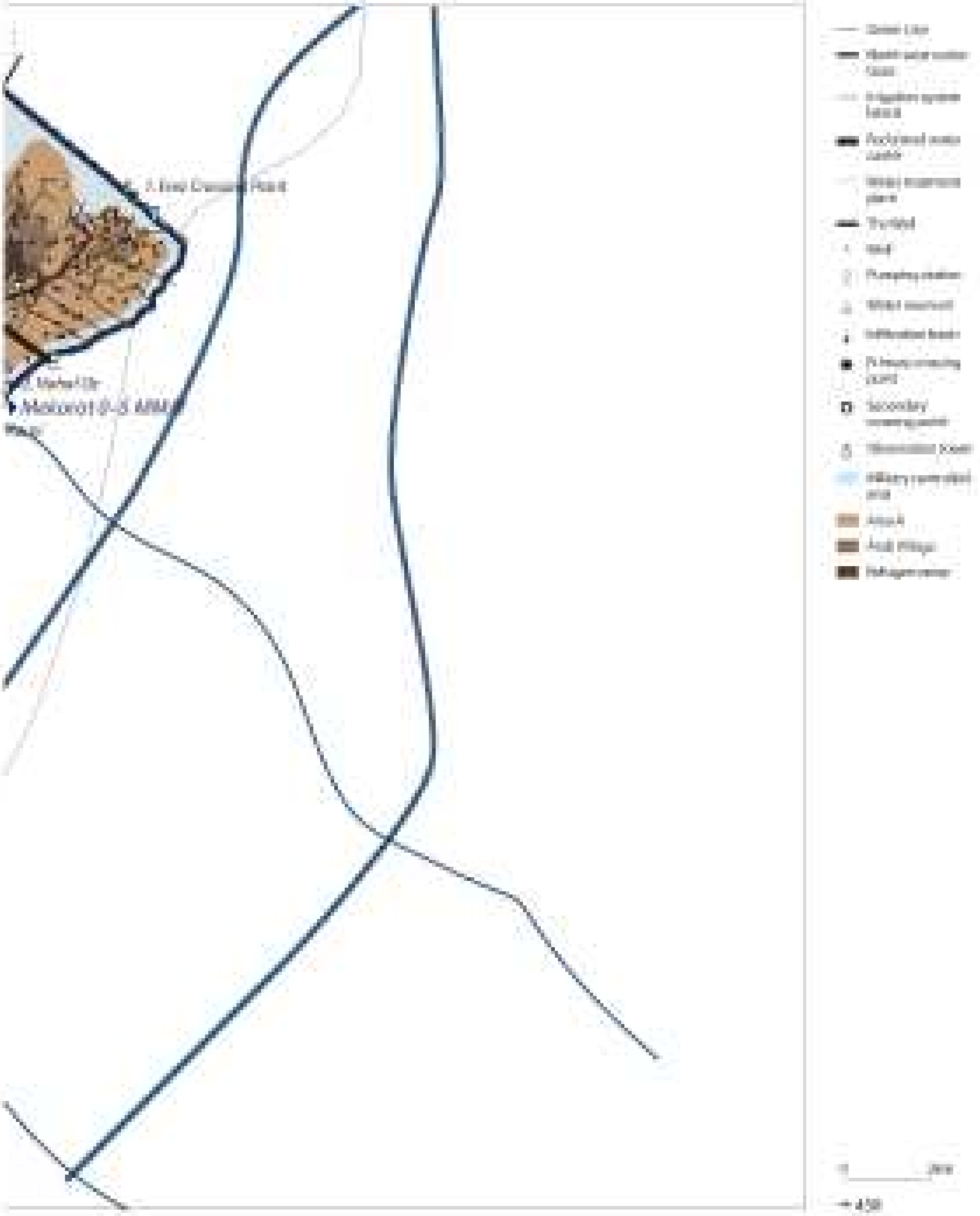

Jerusalem
Green Line
River
Main aquifer line
Palestinian water carrier
Palestinian reservoir
Palestinian well
Well
Pumping station
Water cannot be pumped
Low potential pumping
High potential pumping
Green Line
River
Main aquifer line
Israeli water carrier
Effluent water pipeline
Drinking water pipeline
Water reservoir
Isreali well
Well
Pumping station
Water drill
Water tank
Desalination plant
Water cannot be pumped
Low potential pumping
High potential pumping
0
10km

→ 47, 369, 458

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

Gaza Strip


Mekorot 0–5 MM/Y
Mekorot 0–5 MM/Y
Rafah Crossing Point
Sufa Crossing Point
Kerem Shalom Crossing Point


7. Erez Crossing Point
Mekorot 0-3 ARM
Green Line
North-side water carrier
Irrigation system
Reclaimed water carrier
Water treatment plant
Trunk
Well
Pumping station
Water reservoir
Infiltration basin
Primary crossing point
Secondary crossing point
Observation tower
Military controlled area
Area A
Arab Village
Refugee camp
0 2km

PALESTINIAN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

West Bank

-·- Green Line

▬ River

— Palestinian water carrier

▬ The Wall: constructed

--- The Wall: under construction

--- The Wall: planned

○ Palestinian reservoir

○ Palestinian well

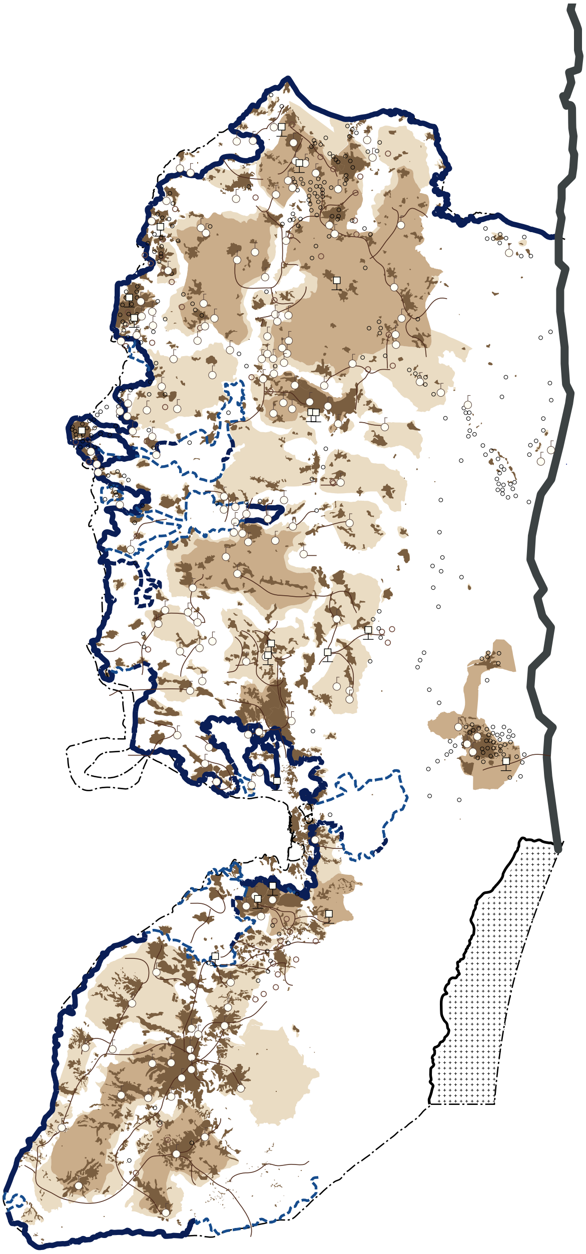
○ Well

☐ Pumping station

▨ Area A

▨ Area B

■ Palestinian built area

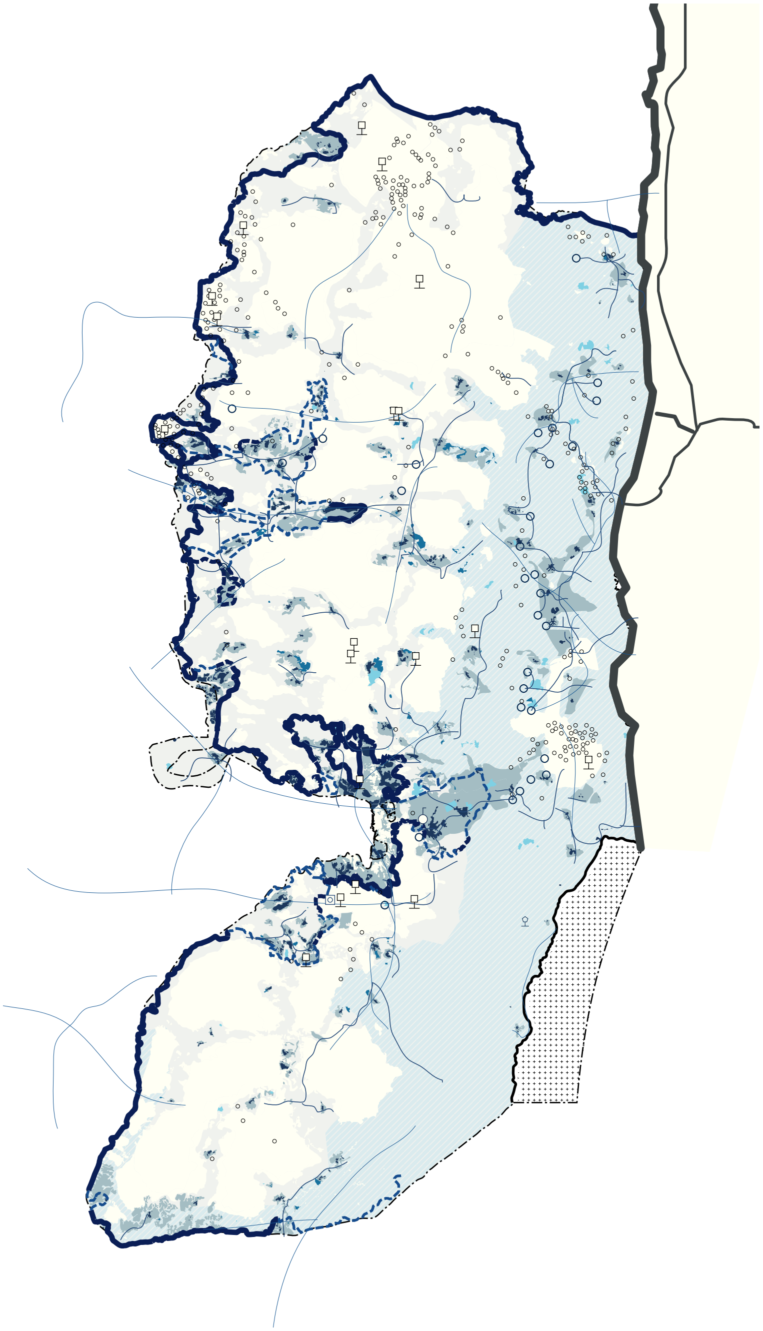


0 10km

→ 47, 369, 458

ISRAELI WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

West Bank



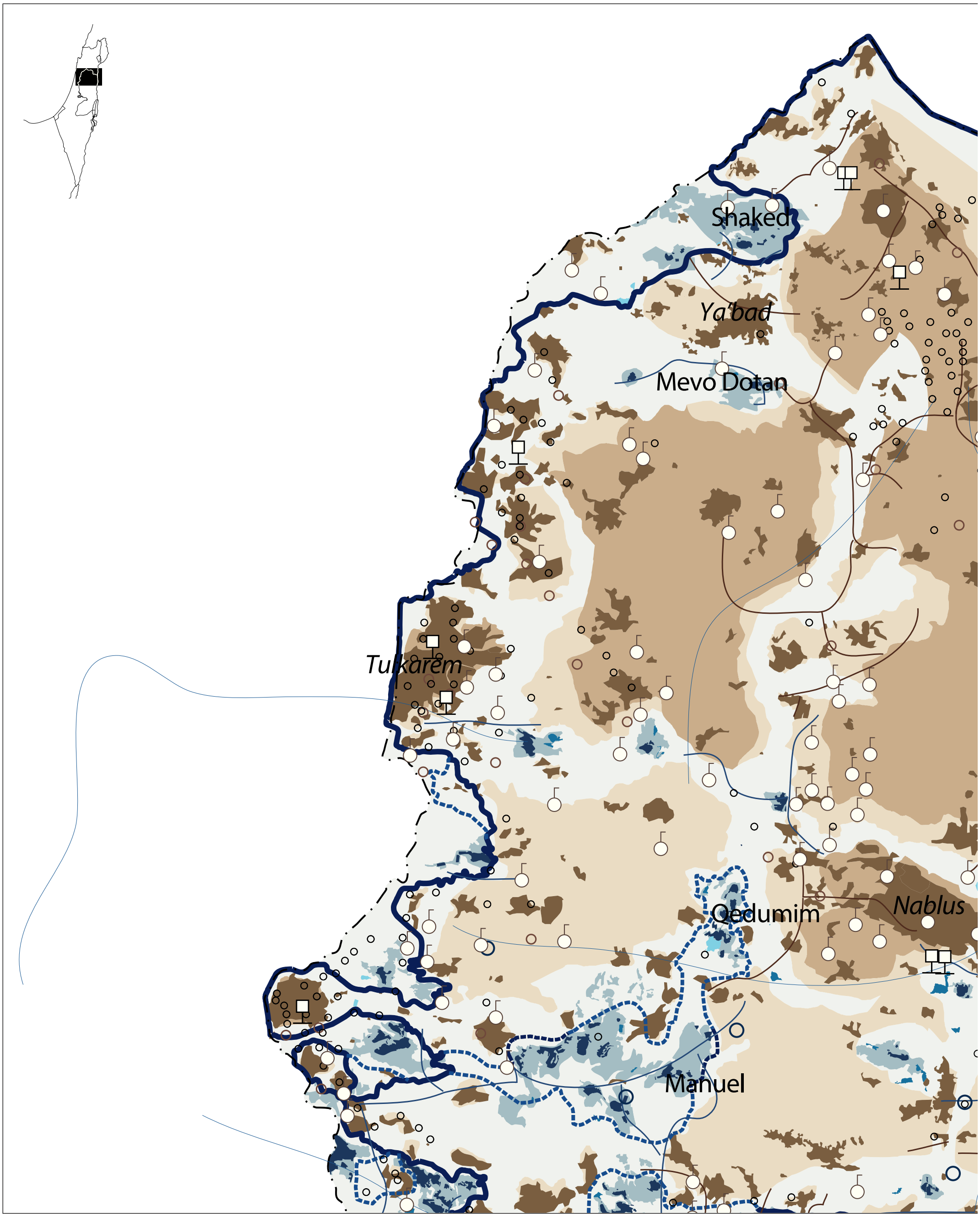
- -·- Green Line
- ▬ River
- — Israeli water carrier
- ⋯ Effluent water pipeline
- — Drinking water pipeline
- ▬ The Wall: constructed
- ▬ ▬ The Wall: under construction
- - - The Wall: planned
- Water reservoir
- ○ Israeli well
- ○ Well
- Pumping station
- Water drill
- ▣ Water tank
- Desalination plant
- ▨ Israeli controlled land
- ▨ Israeli municipal line
- ■ Israeli settlements
- ■ Israeli outpost
- ■ Israeli military base
- ▨ Military controlled area

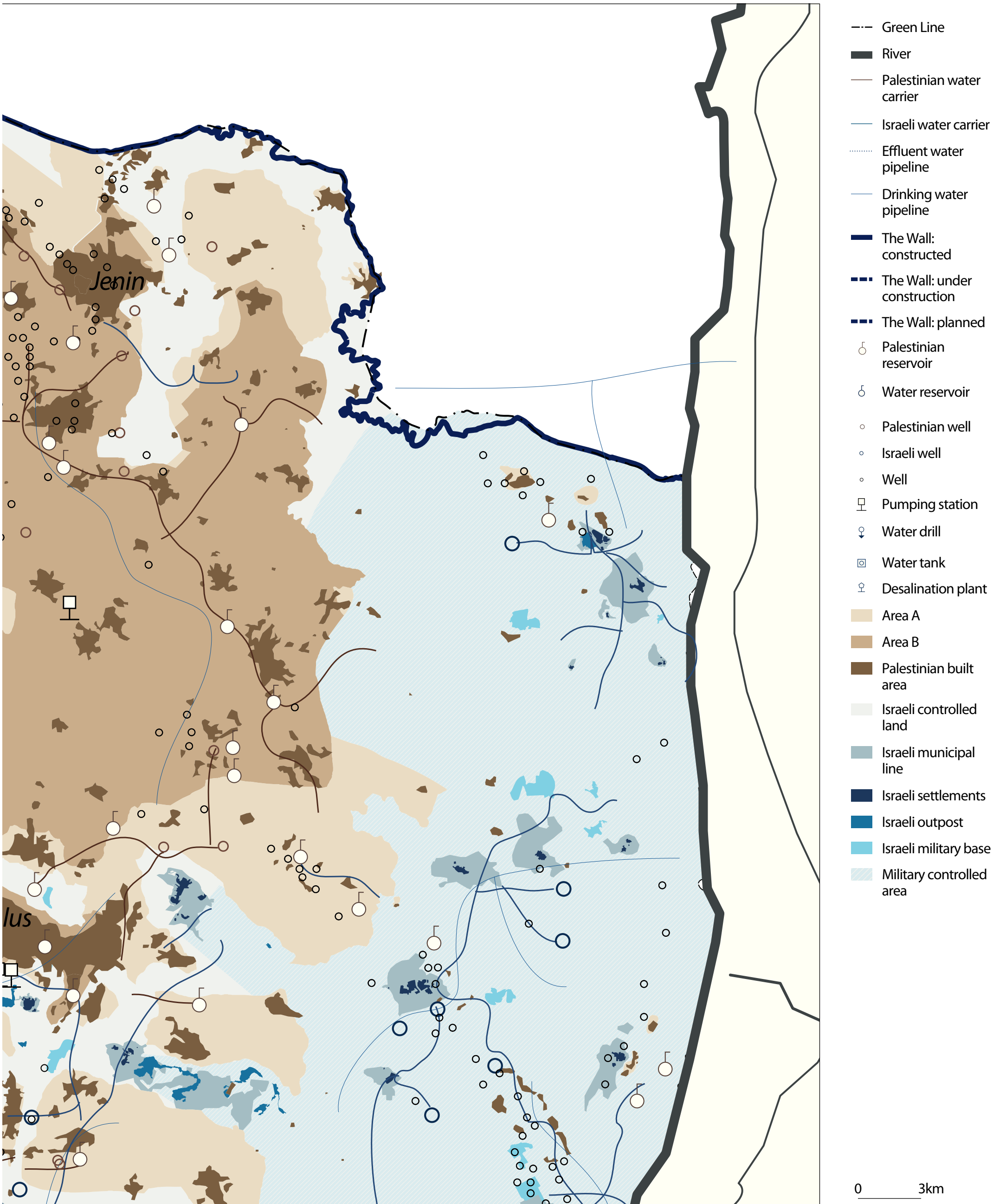
0 10km

→ 47, 369, 458

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI WATER INFRASTRUCTURE [1/3]

Zoom on Jenin area

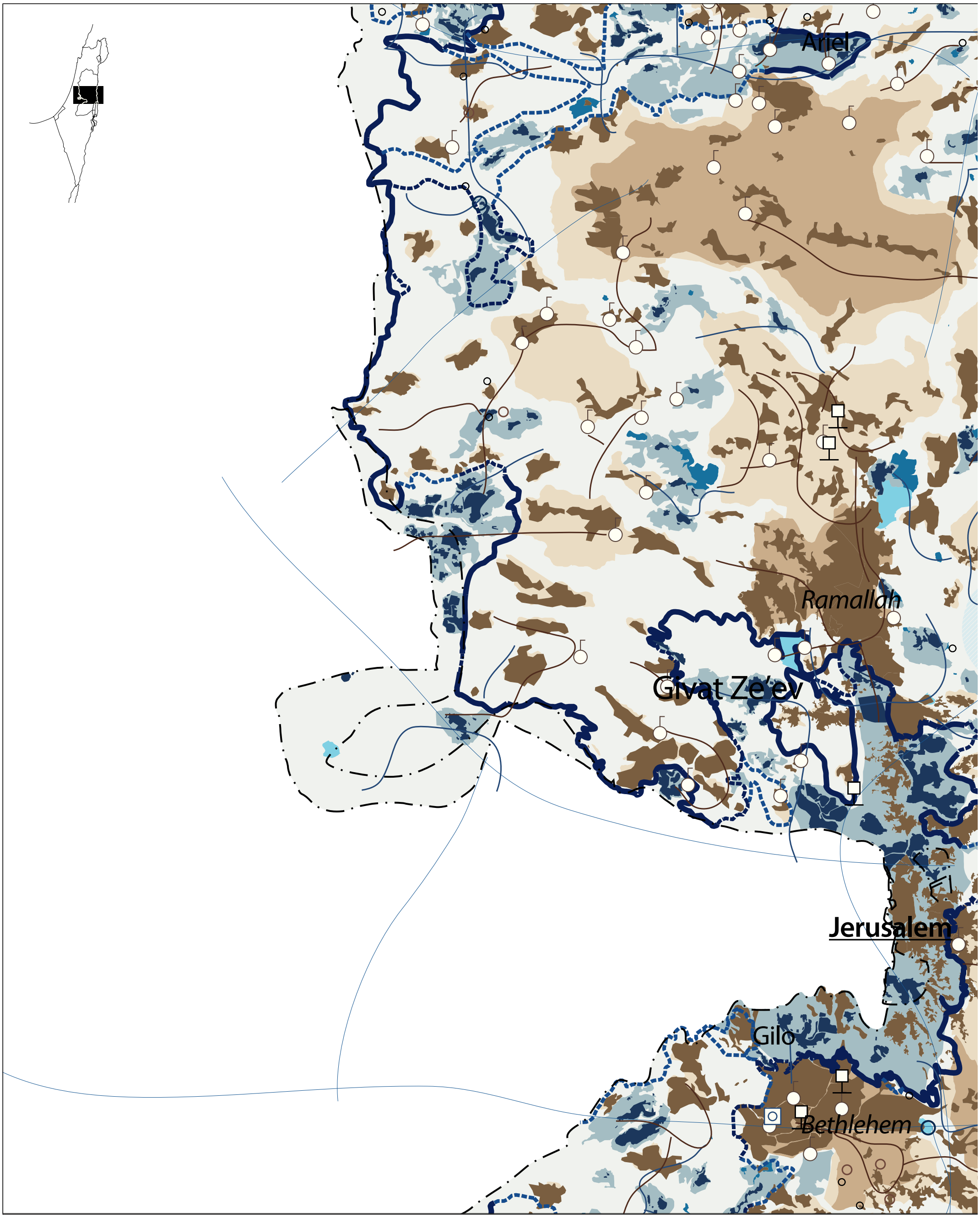

Shaked
Ya'bad
Mevo Dotan
Tulkarem
Qedumim
Nablus
Manuel

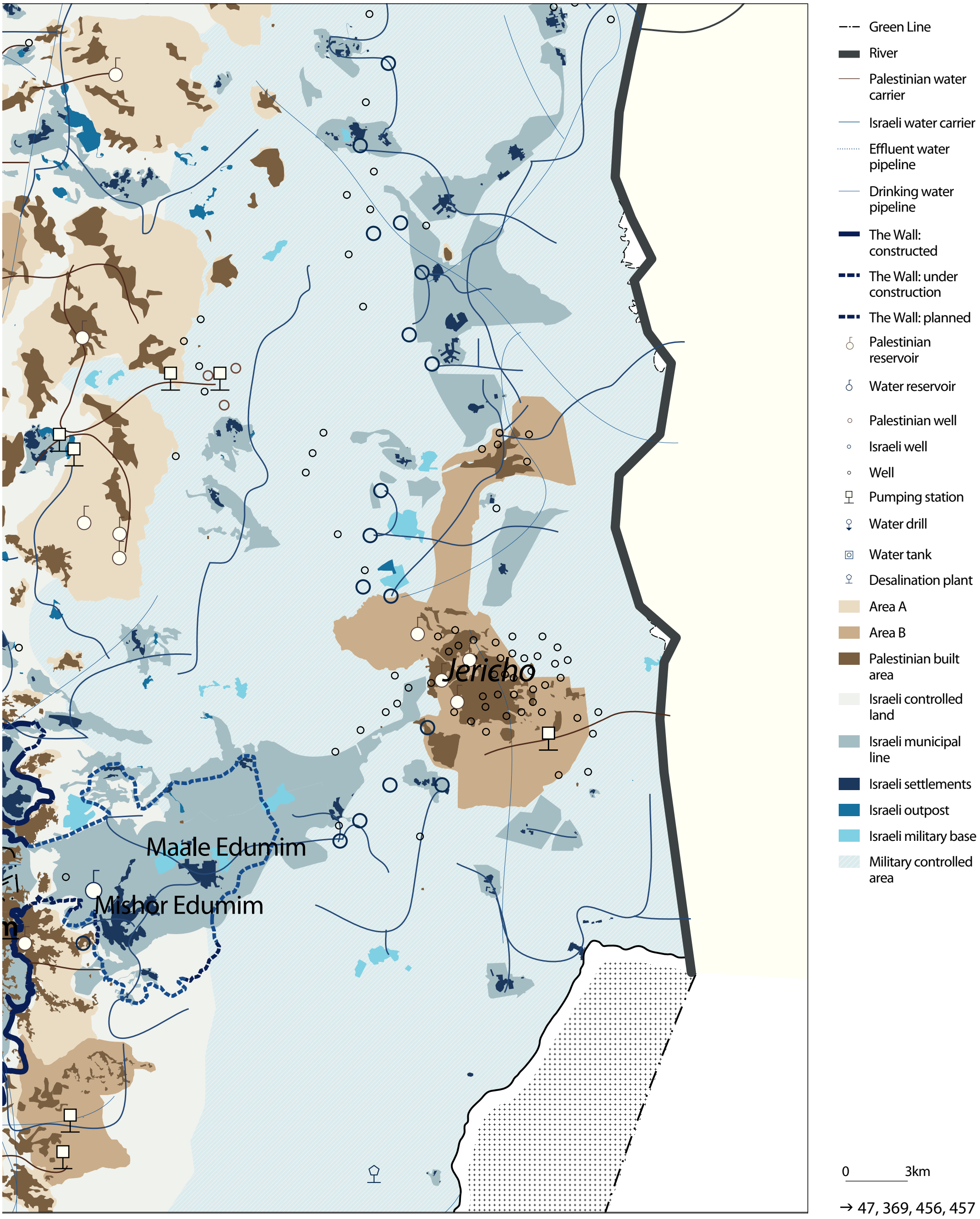

Jenin
lus
Green Line
River
Palestinian water carrier
Israeli water carrier
Effluent water pipeline
Drinking water pipeline
The Wall: constructed
The Wall: under construction
The Wall: planned
Palestinian reservoir
Water reservoir
Palestinian well
Israeli well
Well
Pumping station
Water drill
Water tank
Desalination plant
Area A
Area B
Palestinian built area
Israeli controlled land
Israeli municipal line
Israeli settlements
Israeli outpost
Israeli military base
Military controlled area
0
3km

→ 47, 369, 456, 457

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI WATER INFRASTRUCTURE [2/3]

Zoom on Jerusalem area

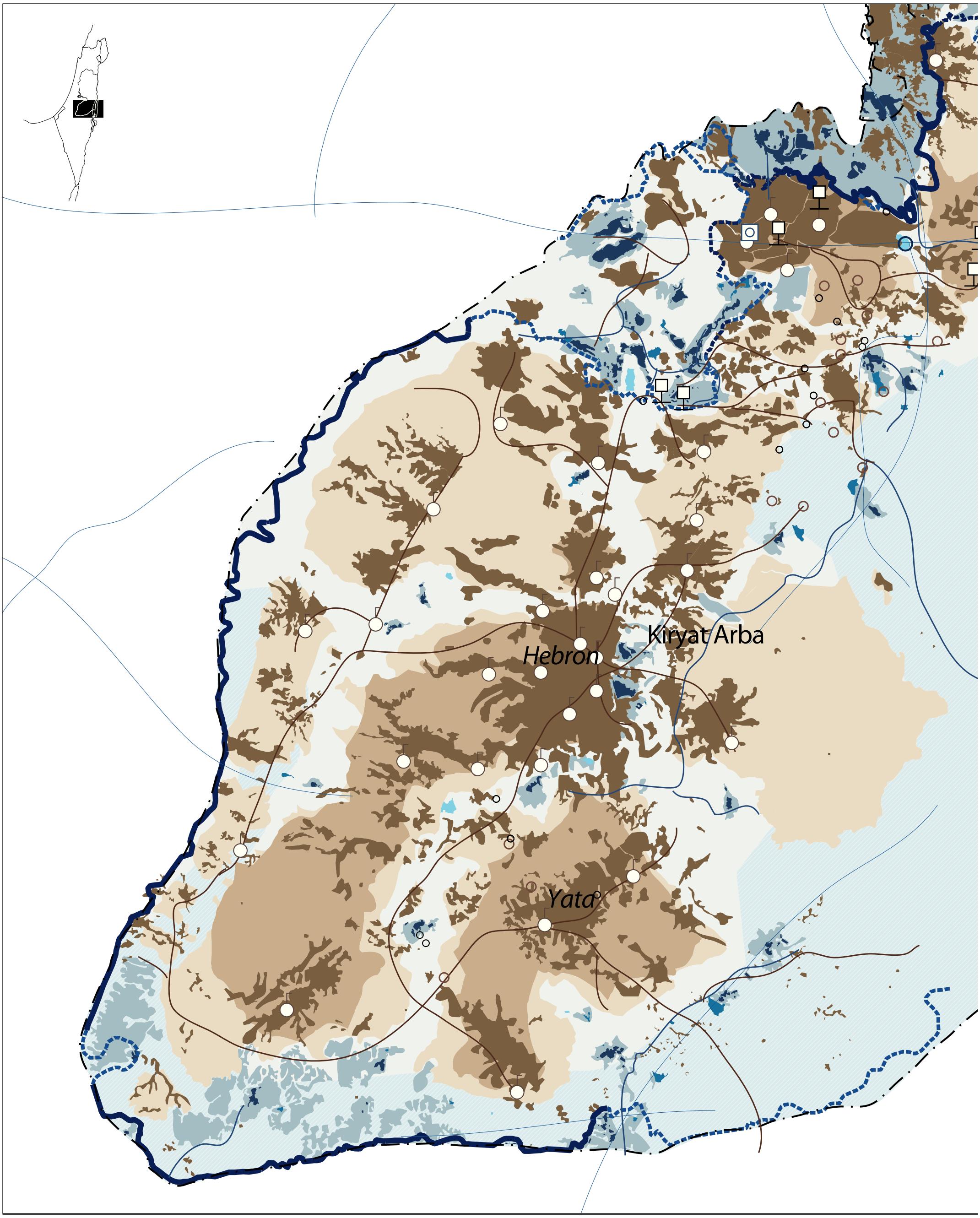

Ariel
Ramallah
Givat Ze'ev
Jerusalem
Gilo
Bethlehem

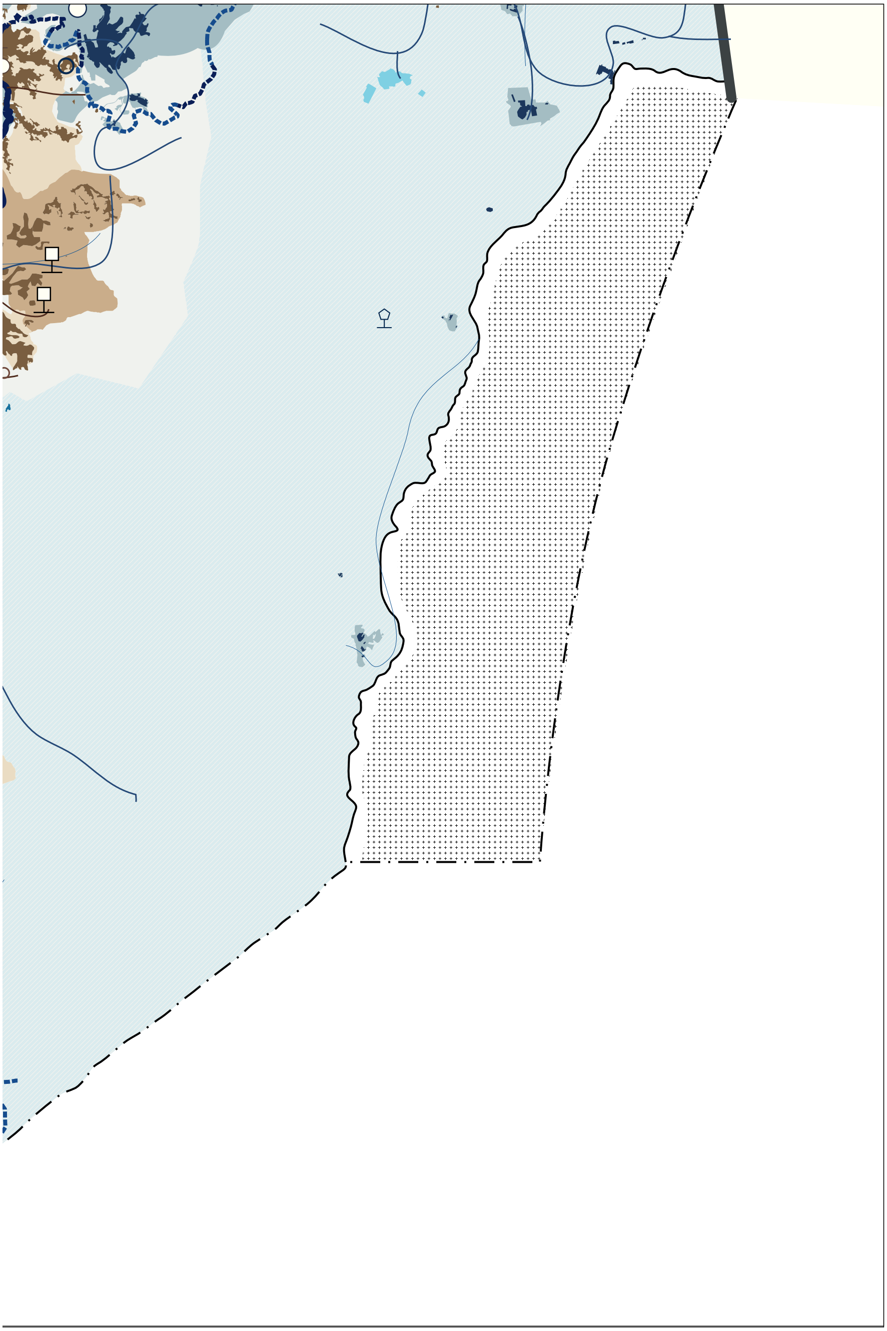

Jericho
Maale Edumim
Mishor Edumim
Green Line
River
Palestinian water carrier
Israeli water carrier
Effluent water pipeline
Drinking water pipeline
The Wall: constructed
The Wall: under construction
The Wall: planned
Palestinian reservoir
Water reservoir
Palestinian well
Israeli well
Well
Pumping station
Water drill
Water tank
Desalination plant
Area A
Area B
Palestinian built area
Israeli controlled land
Israeli municipal line
Israeli settlements
Israeli outpost
Israeli military base
Military controlled area
0
3km

→ 47, 369, 456, 457

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI WATER INFRASTRUCTURE [3/3]

Zoom on Bethlehem and Hebron area


Kiryat Arba
Hebron
Yata



- –·– Green Line
- ▬ River
- — Palestinian water carrier
- — Israeli water carrier
- ⋯ Effluent water pipeline
- — Drinking water pipeline
- ▬ The Wall: constructed
- ╍ The Wall: under construction
- ╍ The Wall: planned
- ♁ Palestinian reservoir
- ♁ Water reservoir
- ○ Palestinian well
- ○ Israeli well
- ○ Well
- ⊓ Pumping station
- ♀ Water drill
- ◙ Water tank
- ♀ Desalination plant
- ■ Area A
- ■ Area B
- ■ Palestinian built area
- ■ Israeli controlled land
- ■ Israeli municipal line
- ■ Israeli settlements
- ■ Israeli outpost
- ■ Israeli military base
- ▨ Military controlled area

0 3km

→ 47, 369, 456, 457

CHAPTER 9 ARCHAEOLOGY AND PRESERVATION

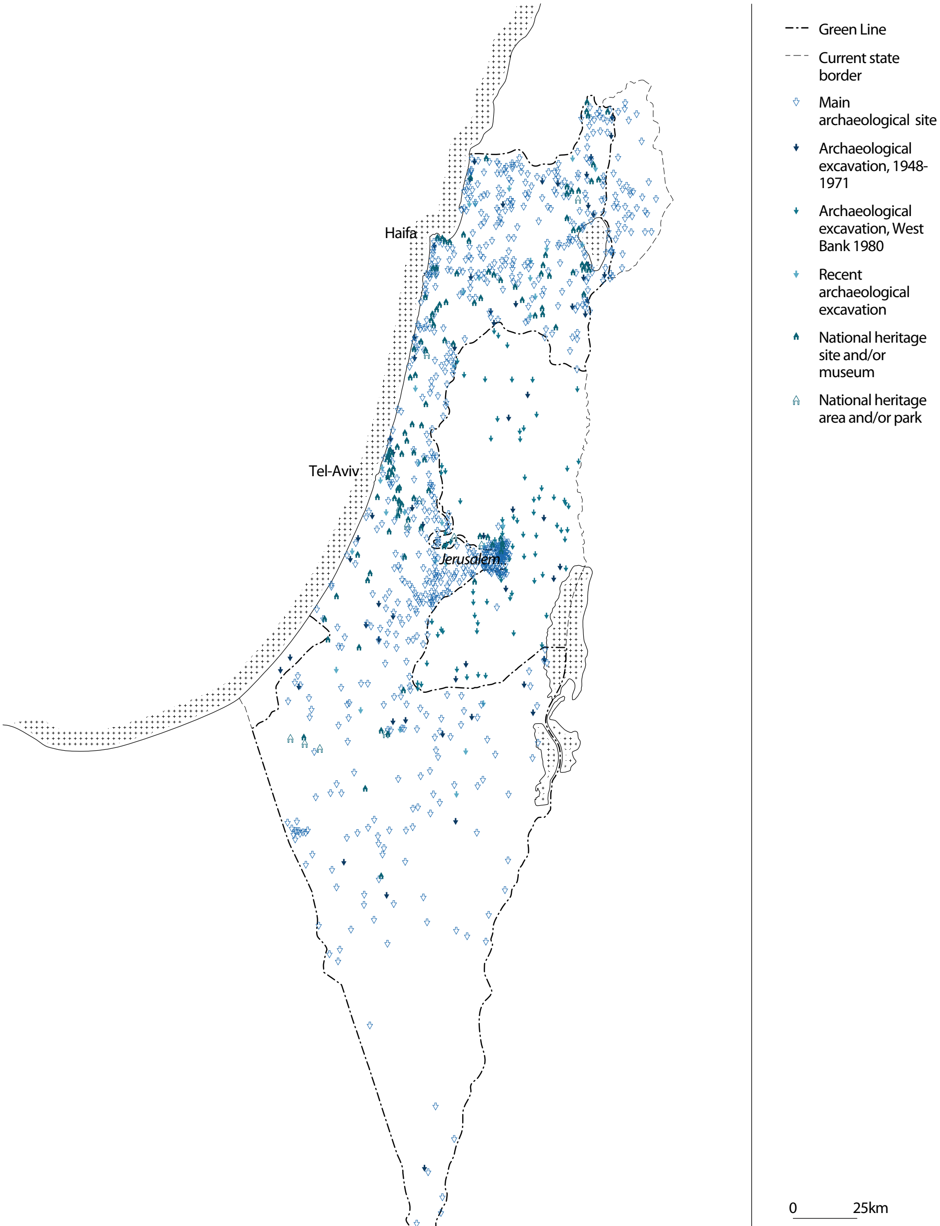
Digging up a historical past has preoccupied the founders of the state of Israel from the beginning of the 20th century.

Since Israel was established, thousands of archaeological and heritage sites have been identified. Hundreds of preservation projects have been implemented.Yet few of these sites acknowledge any former Palestinian presence.

This chapter maps the sites, and also places them in the context of the pre-1948 Palestinian population centres.

MAIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE SITES

2010


Haifa
Tel-Aviv
Jerusalem
Green Line
Current state border
Main archaeological site
Archaeological excavation, 1948-1971
Archaeological excavation, West Bank 1980
Recent archaeological excavation
National heritage site and/or museum
National heritage area and/or park
0
25km

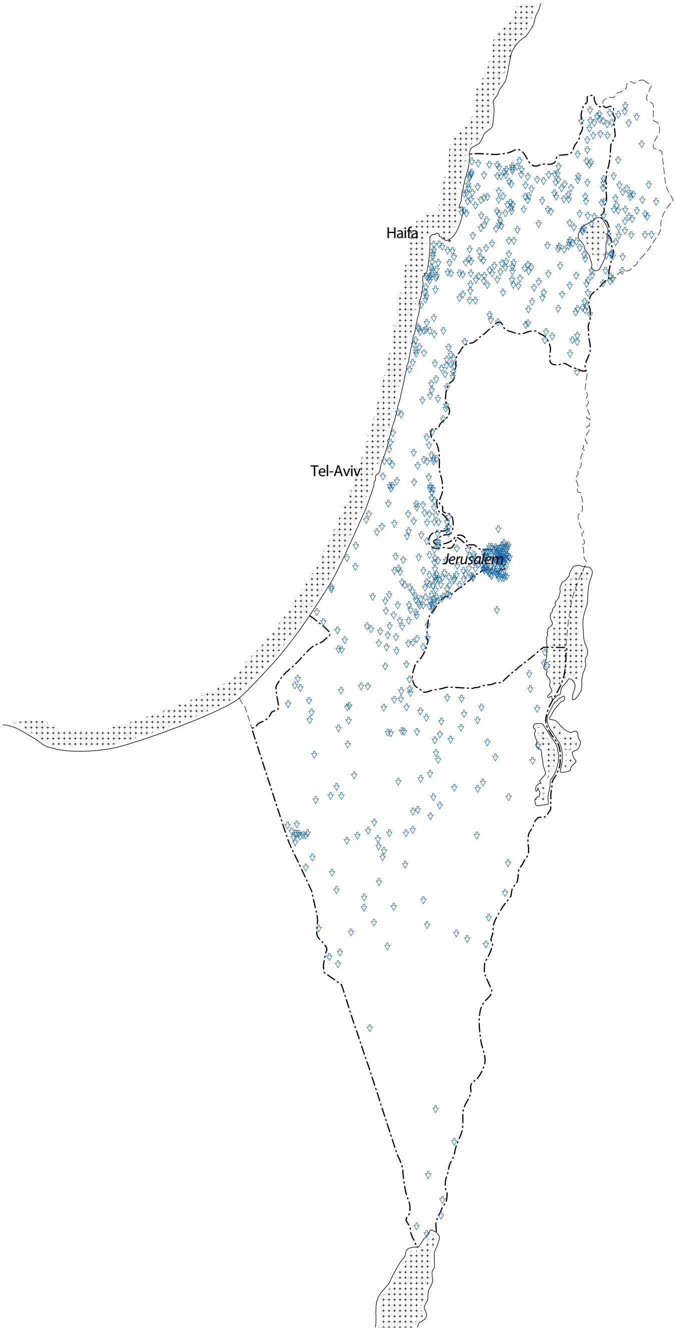
→ 17-19, 285, 287, 313, 315, 332, 399, 403-406

DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

-·- Green Line

- - - Current state border

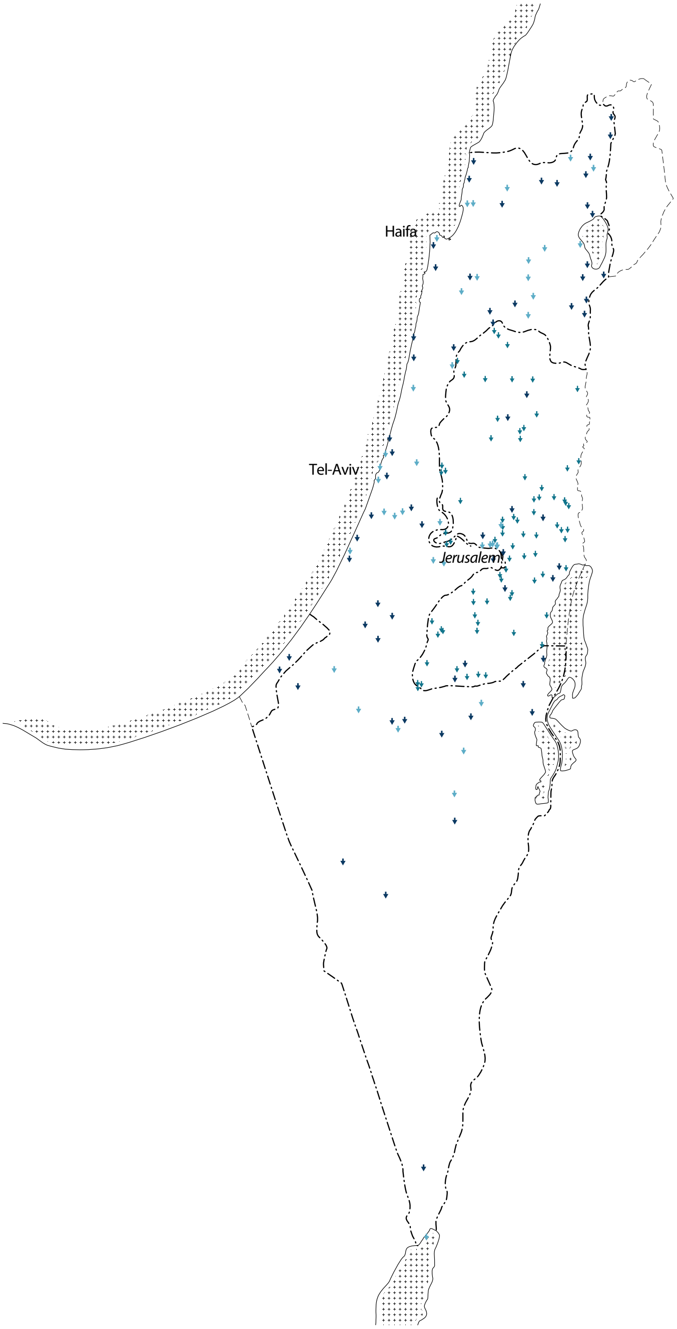
◇ Main archaeological site


Haifa
Tel-Aviv
Jerusalem

0 25km

→ 17-19, 285, 287, 313, 315, 332, 399, 403-406

DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS



-·- Green Line

- - Current state border

↓ Archaeological excavation, 1948-1971

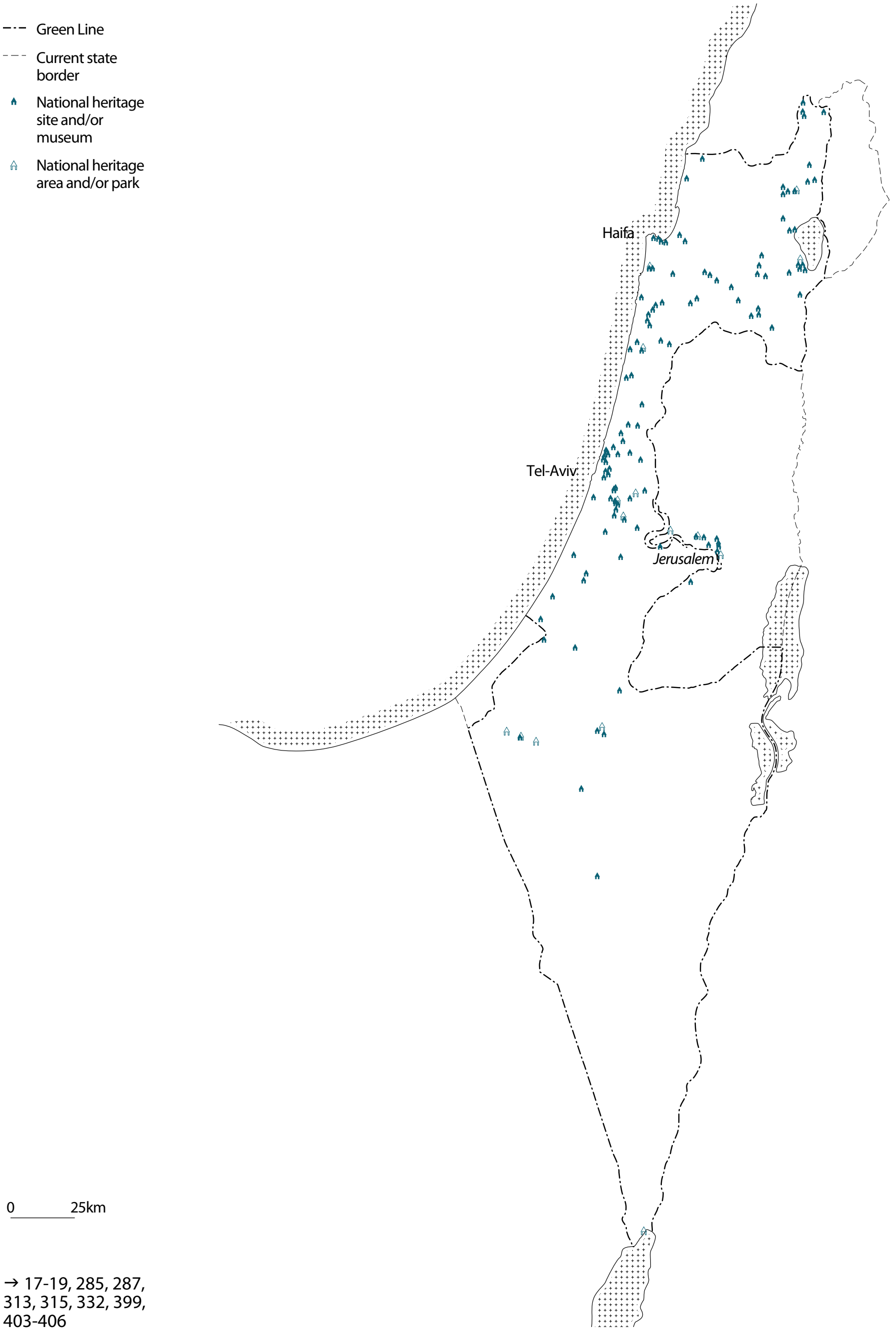
↓ Archaeological excavation, West Bank 1980

↓ Recent archaeological excavation

0 25km

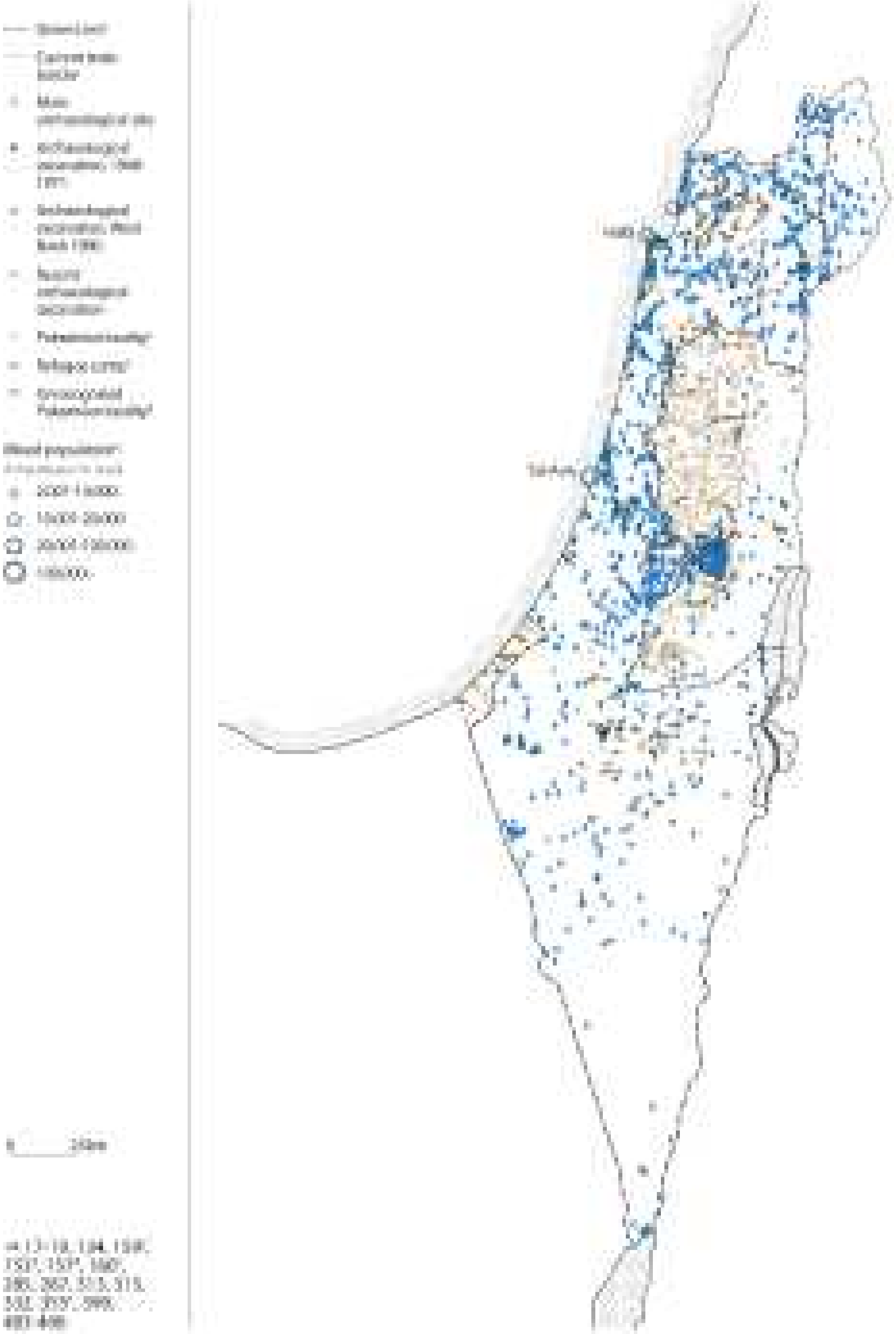
→ 17-19, 285, 287, 313, 315, 332, 399, 403-406

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL HERITAGE SITES


Green Line
Current state border
National heritage site and/or museum
National heritage area and/or park
Haifa
Tel-Aviv
Jerusalem
0
25km

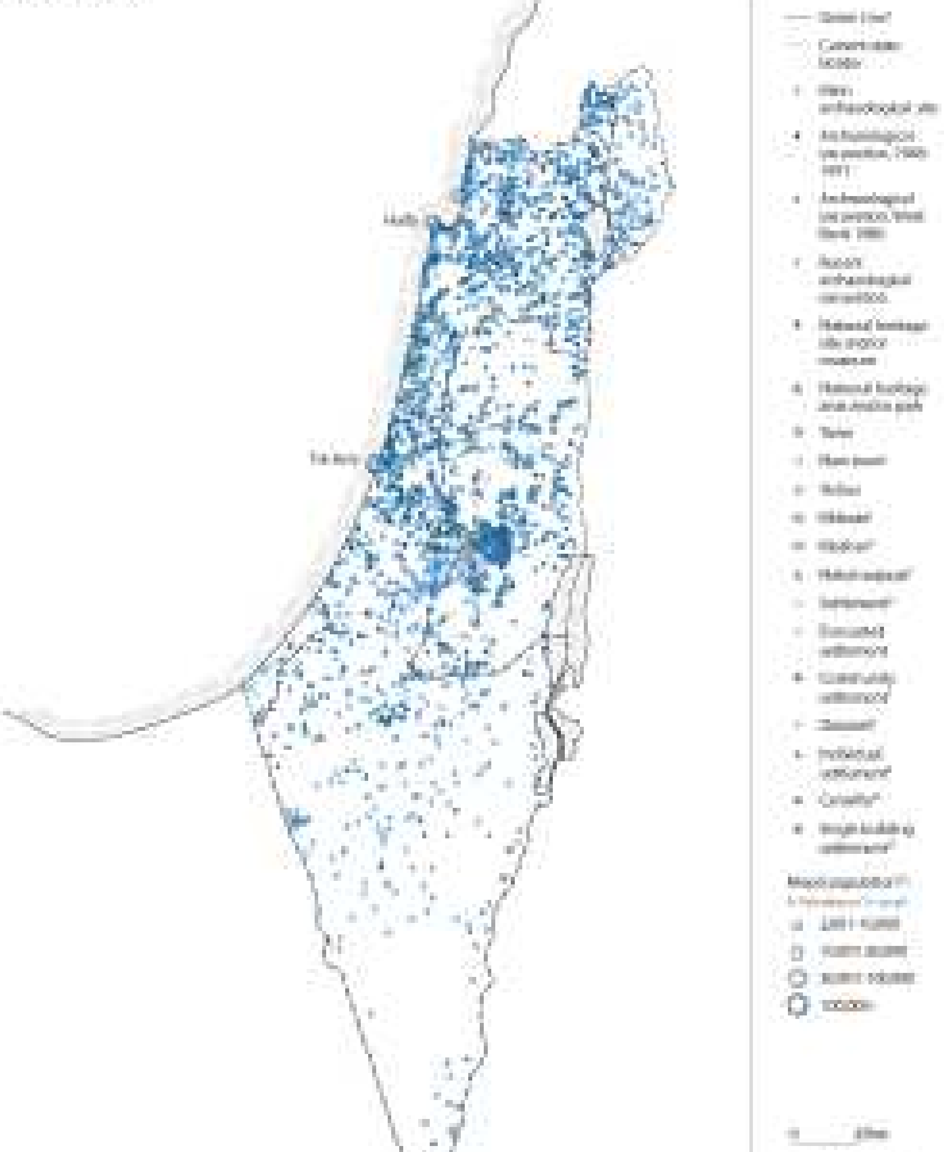
→ 17-19, 285, 287, 313, 315, 332, 399, 403-406

DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PRESERVATION SITES IN RELATION TO PALESTINIAN LOCALITIES


Green Line
Current State border
Main archaeological site
Archaeological excavation, 1948-1977
Archaeological excavation, West Bank 1980
Recent archaeological excavation
Palestinian locality
Refugee camp
Unrecognized Palestinian locality
Mixed population:
5001-15000
15001-20000
20001-100000
100000<
Haifa
Tel Aviv
0 20km

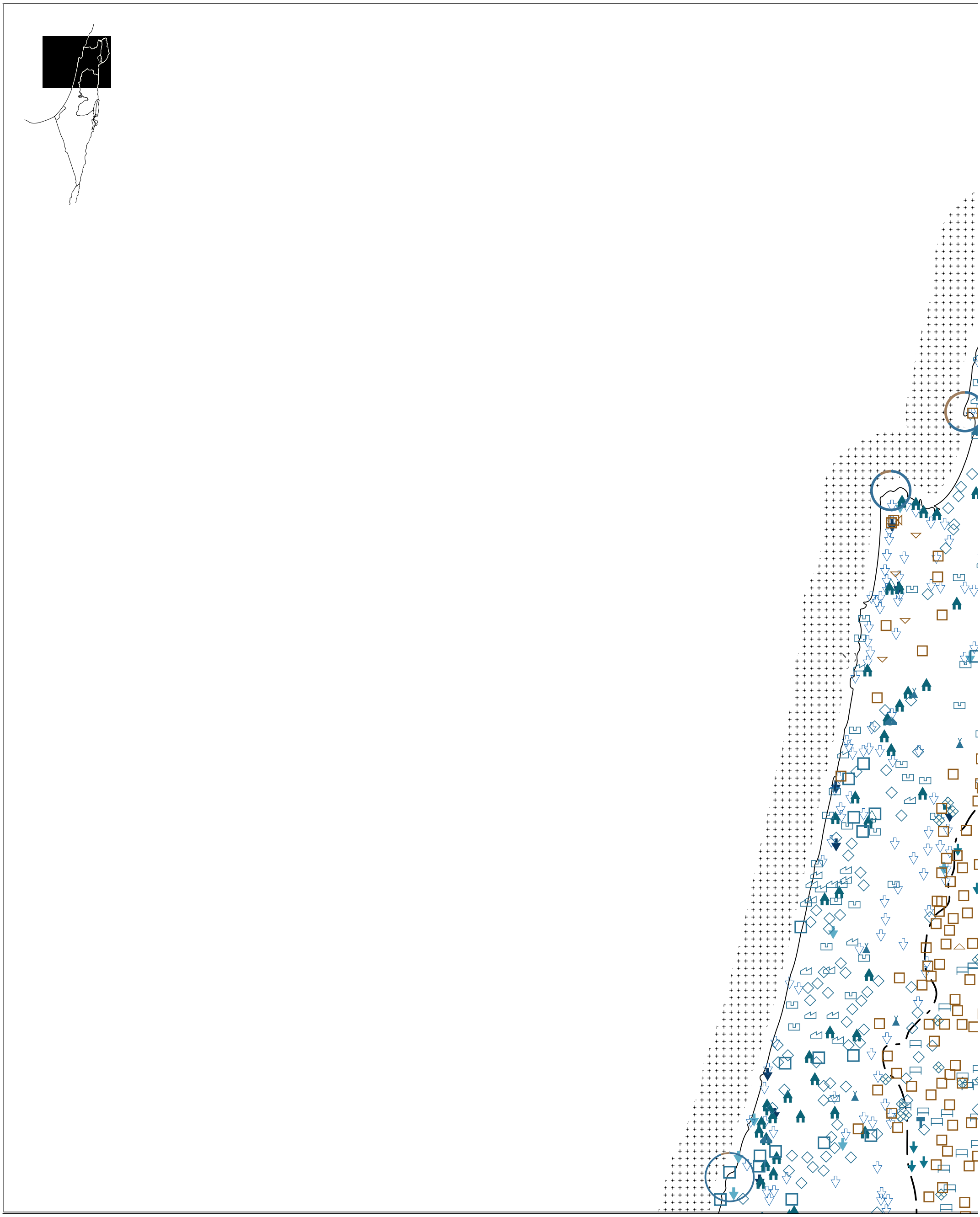
→ 17-18, 134, 150, 153*, 157*, 160*, 280, 282, 313, 315, 332, 357*, 399, 403-408

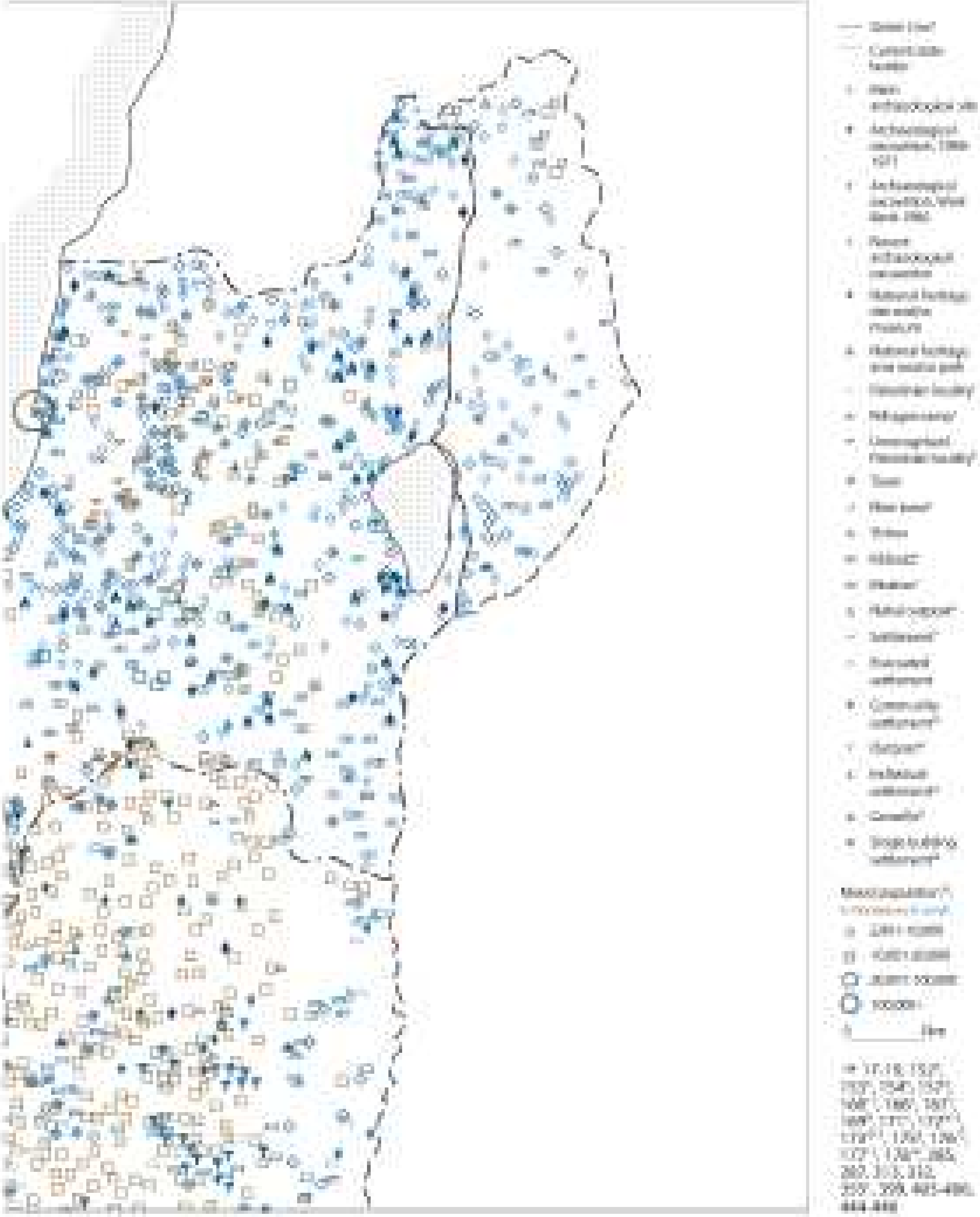
DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PRESERVATION SITES IN RELATION TO ISRAELI LOCALITIES


Haifa
Tel Aviv
Green Line
Current state border
Main archaeological site
Archaeological excavation
Archaeological excavation, West Bank
Recent archaeological excavations
National heritage site and/or museum
National heritage area and/or park
Town
Moshav
Kibbutz
Settlement
Evacuated settlement
Community settlement
Industrial settlement
2,001–10,000
10,001–20,000
20,001–100,000
100,000+
0
20km

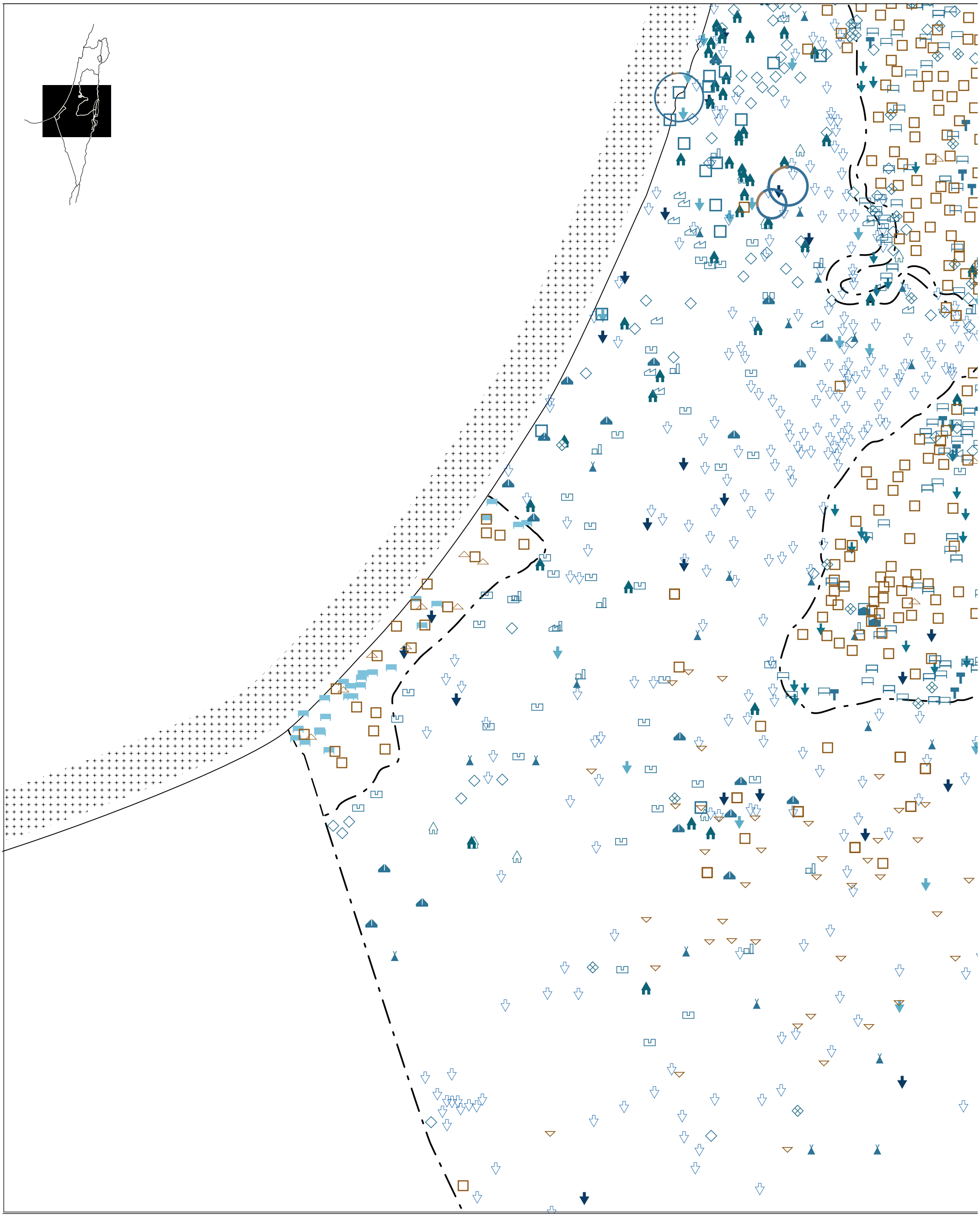
→ 17-19, 160*, 166*, 167*, 168, 171*, 172*, 173*, 175*, 176*, 177*, 178*, 285, 287, 313, 315, 332, 357*, 399, 483-486, 444-446

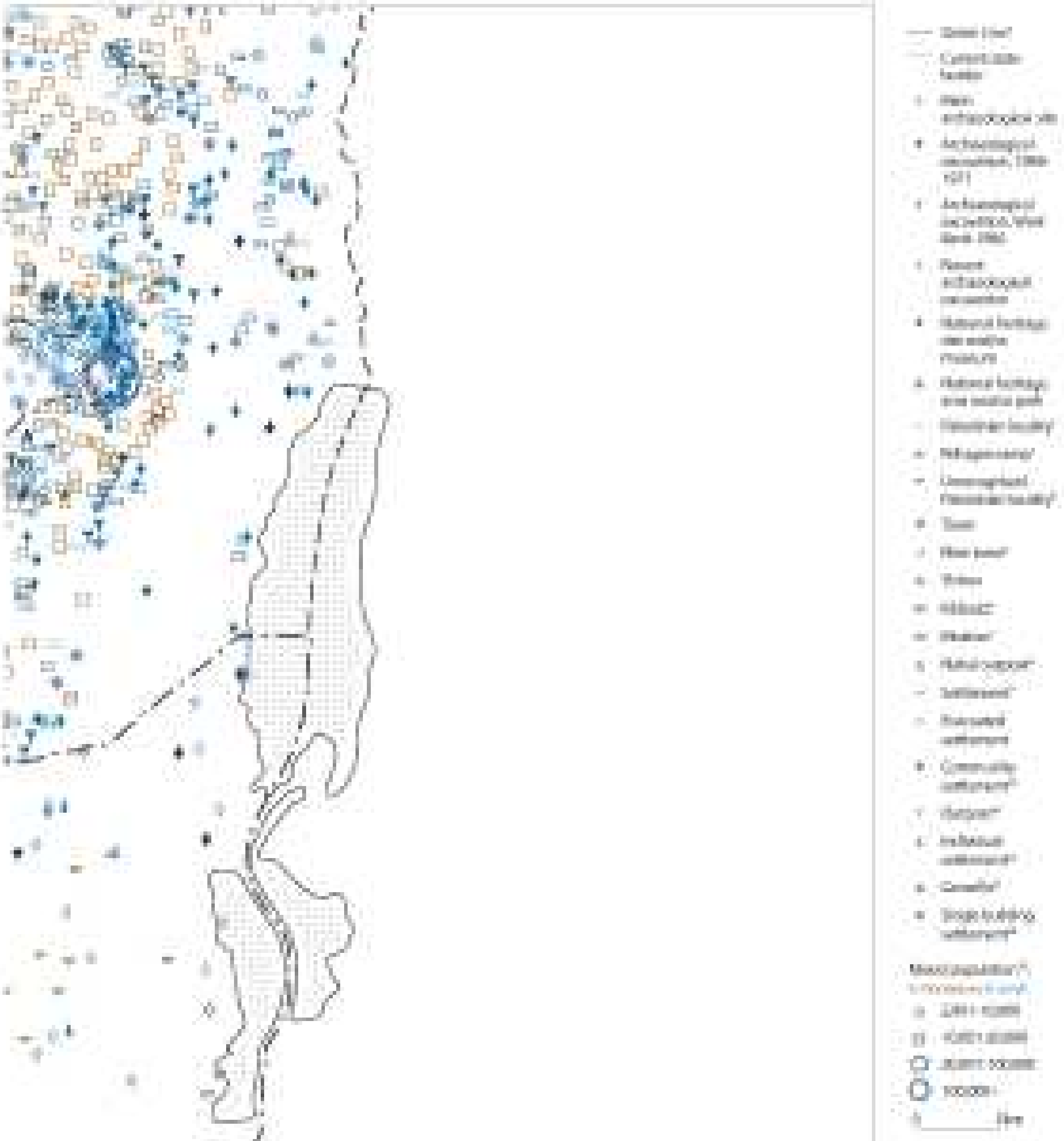
DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PRESERVATION SITES IN RELATION TO PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI LOCALITIES [1/3]




Green Line
Current state border
Main archaeological site
Archaeological excavation, 1948–1967
Archaeological excavation, West Bank, 1967
Recent archaeological excavation
National heritage site and/or museum
National heritage area and/or park
Palestinian locality
Refugee camp
Unrecognised Palestinian locality
Town
Moshav
Kibbutz
Moshava
Nahal outpost
Settlement
Evacuated settlement
Community settlement
Outpost
Individual settlement
Cemetery
Single building settlement
Mixed population
Palestinian Jewish
2,001–10,000
10,001–20,000
20,001–50,000
50,000+
0 5 km
→ 17–18, [illegible]

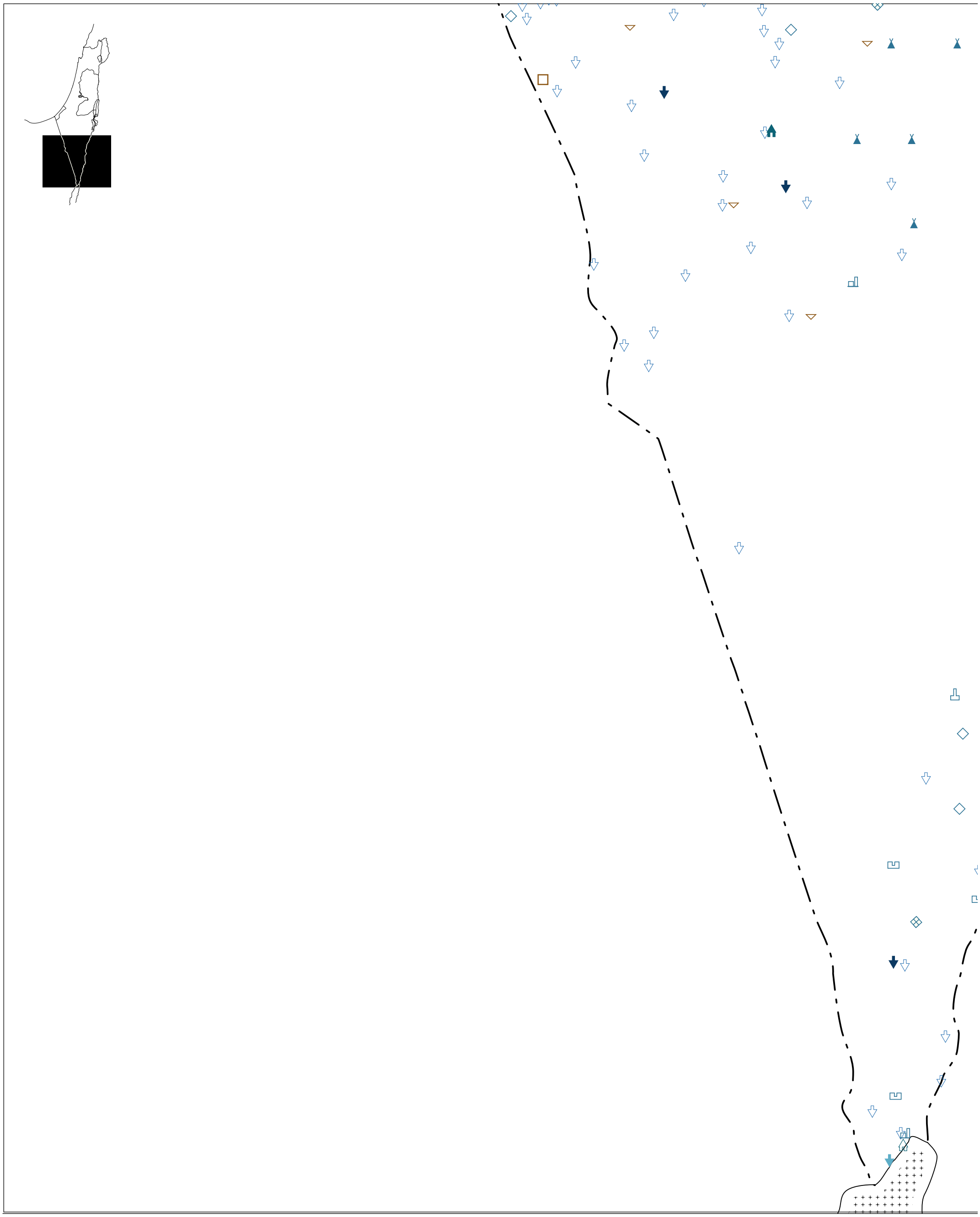
DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PRESERVATION SITES IN RELATION TO PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI LOCALITIES [2/3]

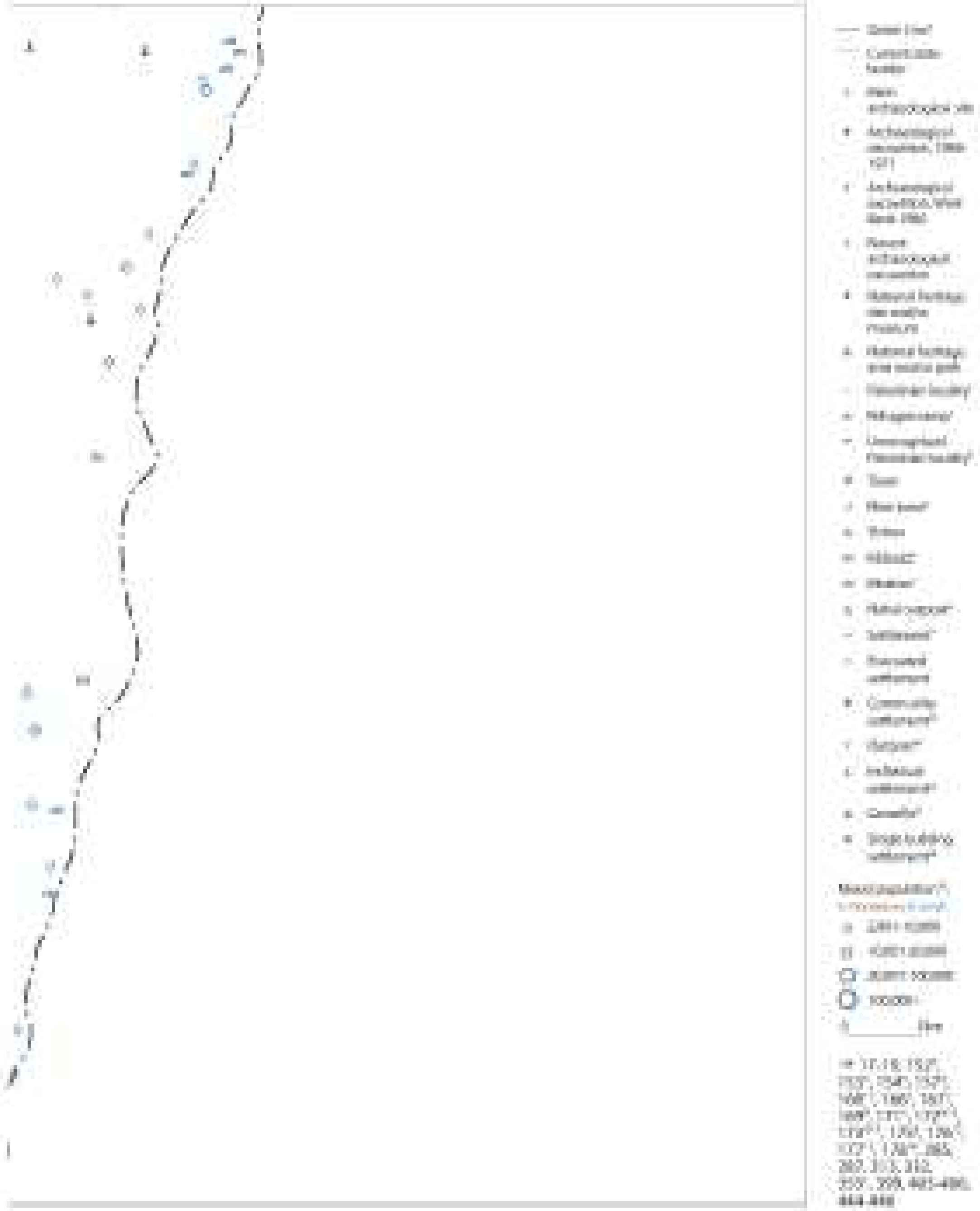



Green Line
Current state border
Main archaeological site
Archaeological excavation, 1948–1967
Archaeological excavation, West Bank, 1967
Recent archaeological excavation
National heritage site and/or museum
National heritage area and/or park
Palestinian locality
Refugee camp
Unrecognized Palestinian locality
Town
[illegible]
[illegible]
Kibbutz
Moshav
Nahal outpost
Settlement
Evacuated settlement
Community settlement
Outpost
Individual settlement
Cemetery
Single building settlement
Mixed population
Palestinian Israeli
2,001–10,000
10,001–20,000
20,001–50,000
50,000+
0 5 km

17-18, 152, [illegible] 444-448

DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PRESERVATION SITES IN RELATION TO PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI LOCALITIES [3/3]




Green Line?
Current state border
Main archaeological site
Archaeological excavation, 1948–1977
Archaeological excavation, West Bank, 1967
Recent archaeological excavation
National heritage site and/or museum
National heritage area and/or park
Palestinian locality
Refugee camp?
Unrecognized Palestinian locality?
Town
Moshava?
Kibbutz
Kibbutz?
Moshav?
Rural outpost?
Settlement?
Evacuated settlement
Community settlement?
Outpost?
Individual settlement?
Cemetery?
Single building settlement?
Mixed population?
Palestinian / Jewish
2,001–10,000
10,001–20,000
20,001–50,000
50,000+
0 5 km

→ 17-19, 152?, 153?, 154?, 157?, 168?, 168, 167, 169?, 171?, 172?, 173?, 175?, 176?, 177?, 178?, 265, 267, 313, 312, 337, 339, 485-490, 444-448

DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PRESERVATION SITES IN RELATION TO DESTROYED PALESTINIAN VILLAGES

-·- Green Line

- - - Current state border

▽ Main archaeological site

↓ Archaeological excavation, 1948-1971

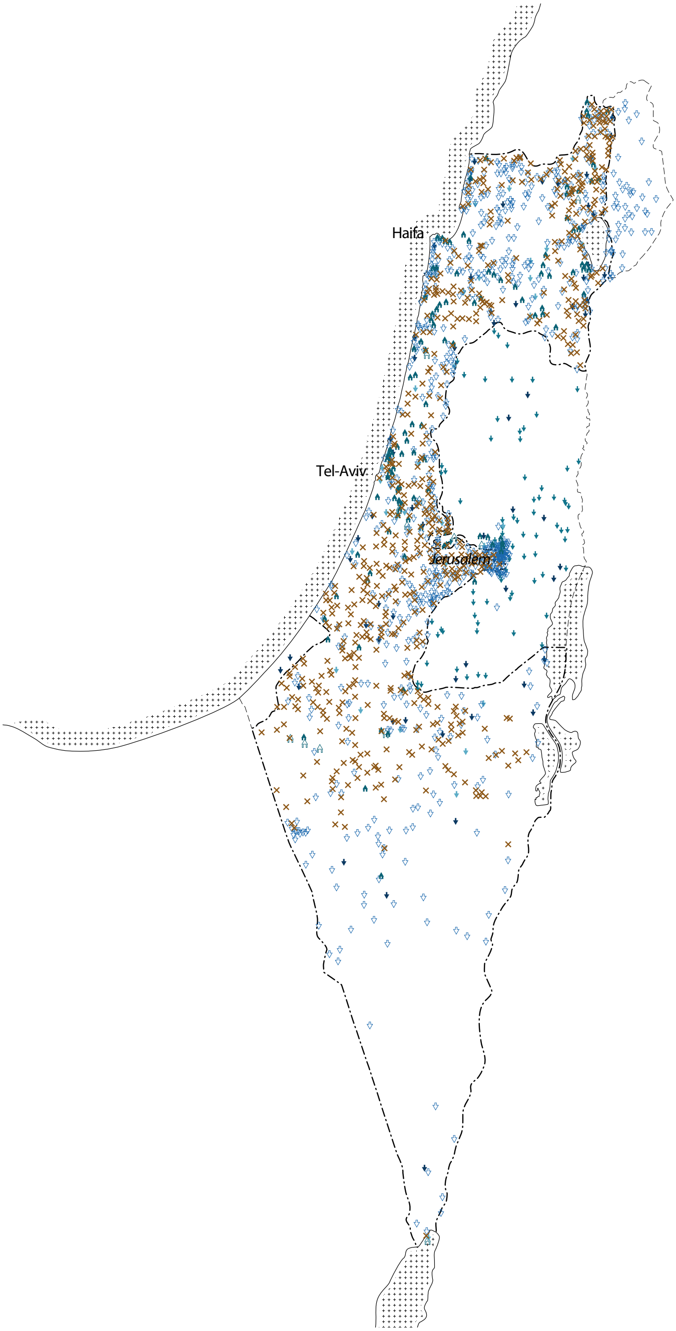
↓ Archaeological excavation, West Bank 1980

↓ Recent archaeological excavation

▲ National heritage site and/or museum

△ National heritage area and/or park

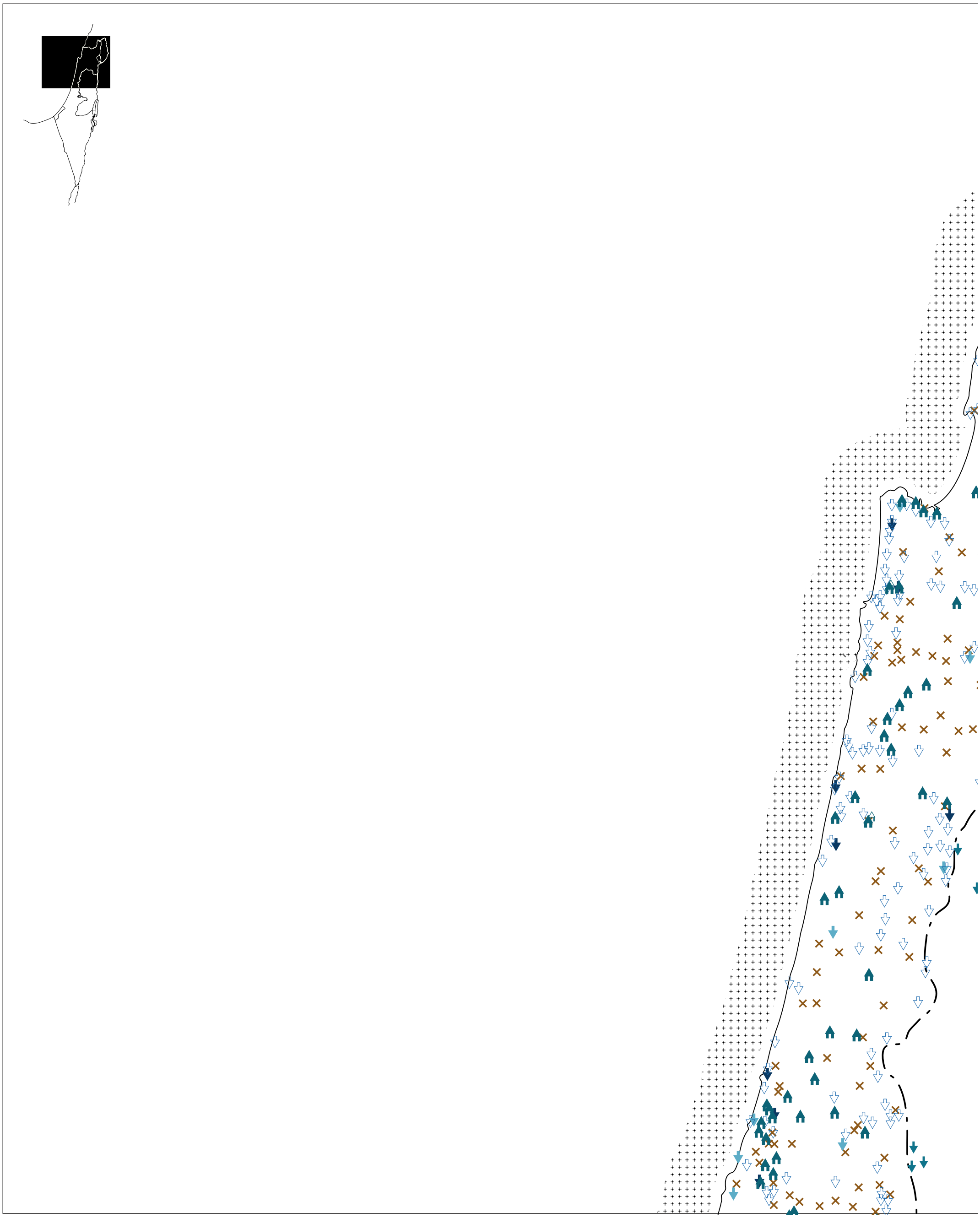
× Destroyed Palestinian village

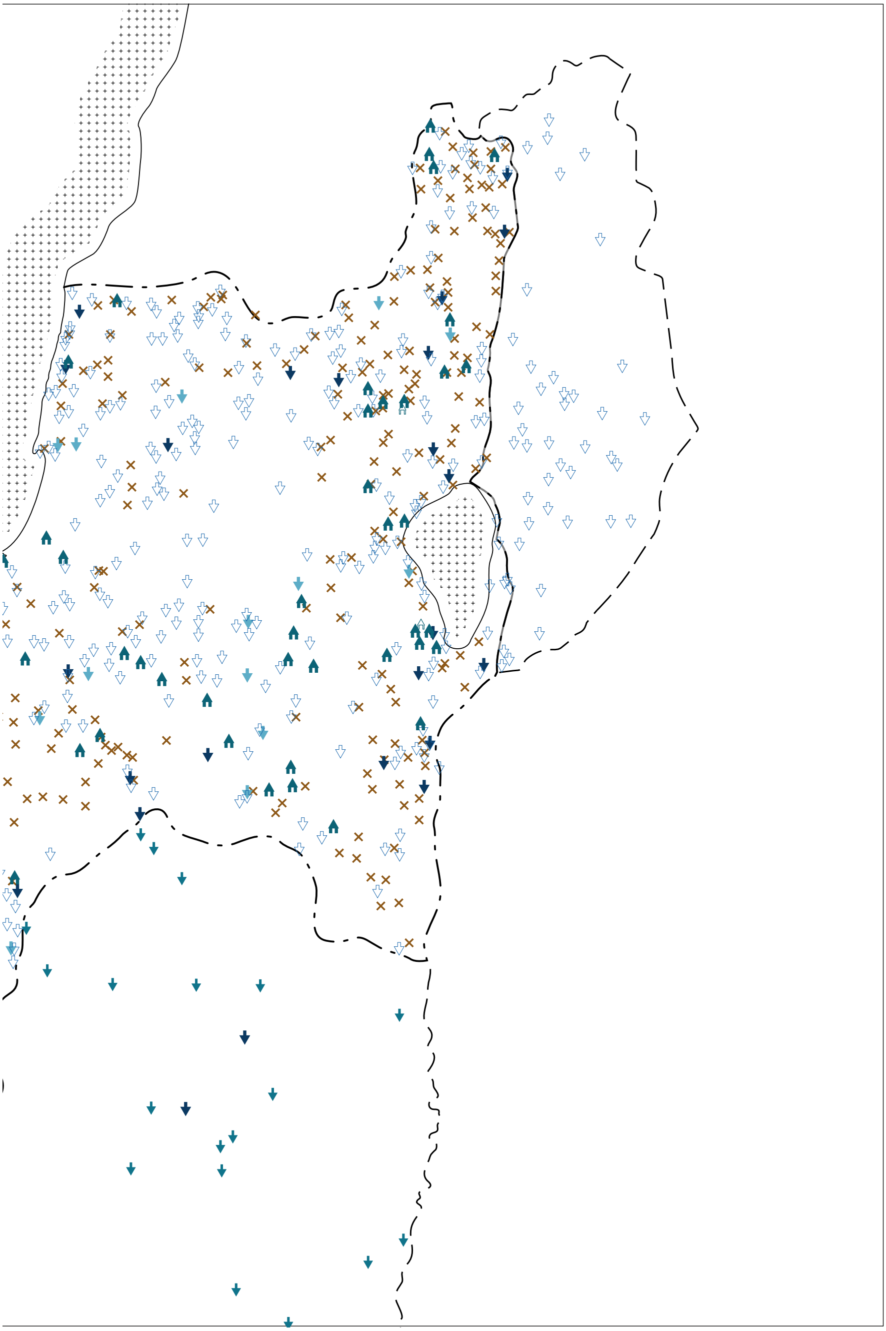


0 25km

→ 17-19, 38, 182, 184, 151, 206, 285, 287, 313, 315, 332, 399, 403-406, 442-450

DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PRESERVATION SITES IN RELATION TO DESTROYED PALESTINIAN VILLAGES [1/3]





-·- Green Line

- - - Current state border

⇩ Main archaeological site

↓ Archaeological excavation, 1948-1971

↓ Archaeological excavation, West Bank 1980

↓ Recent archaeological excavation

⌂ National heritage site and/or museum

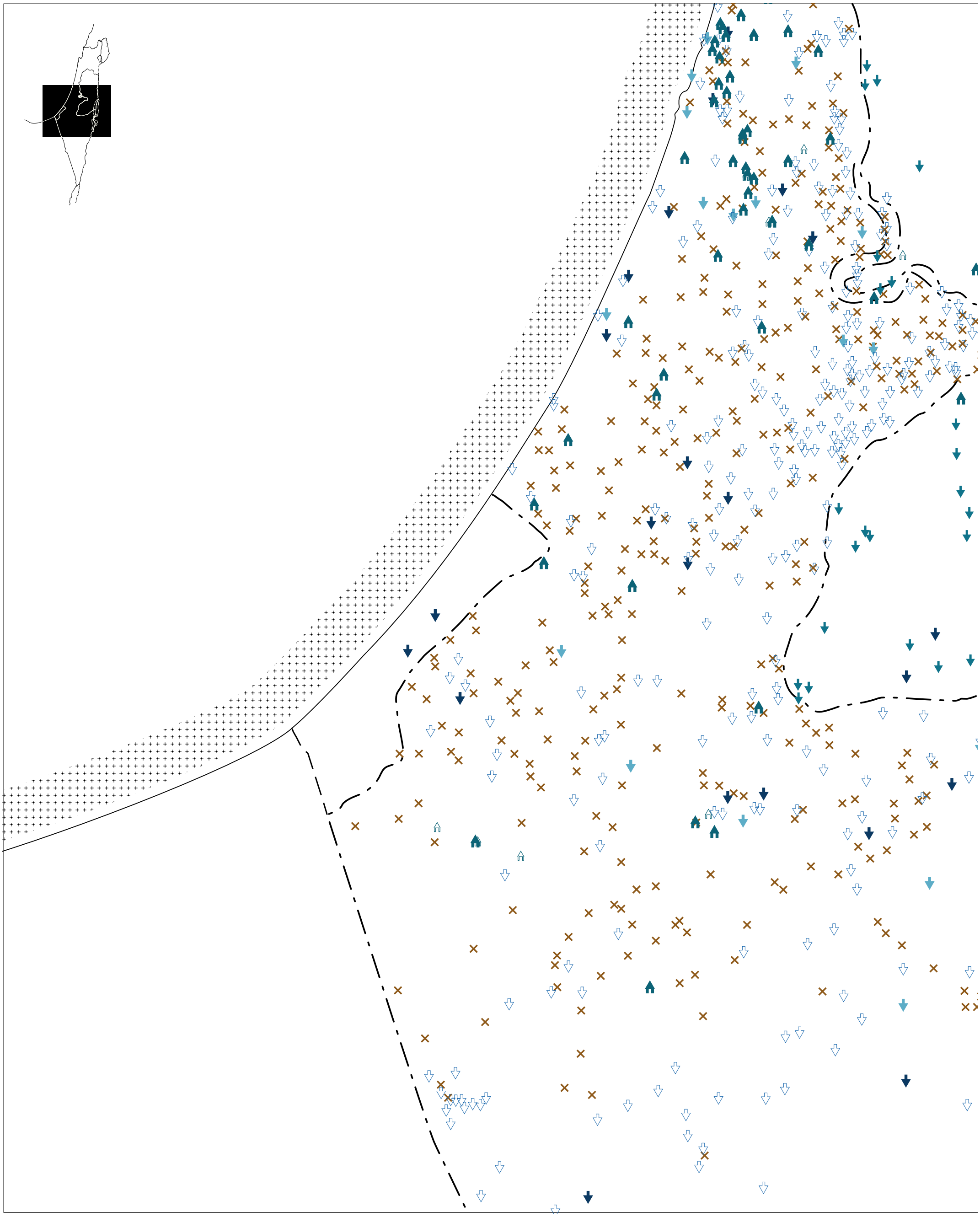
⌂ National heritage area and/or park

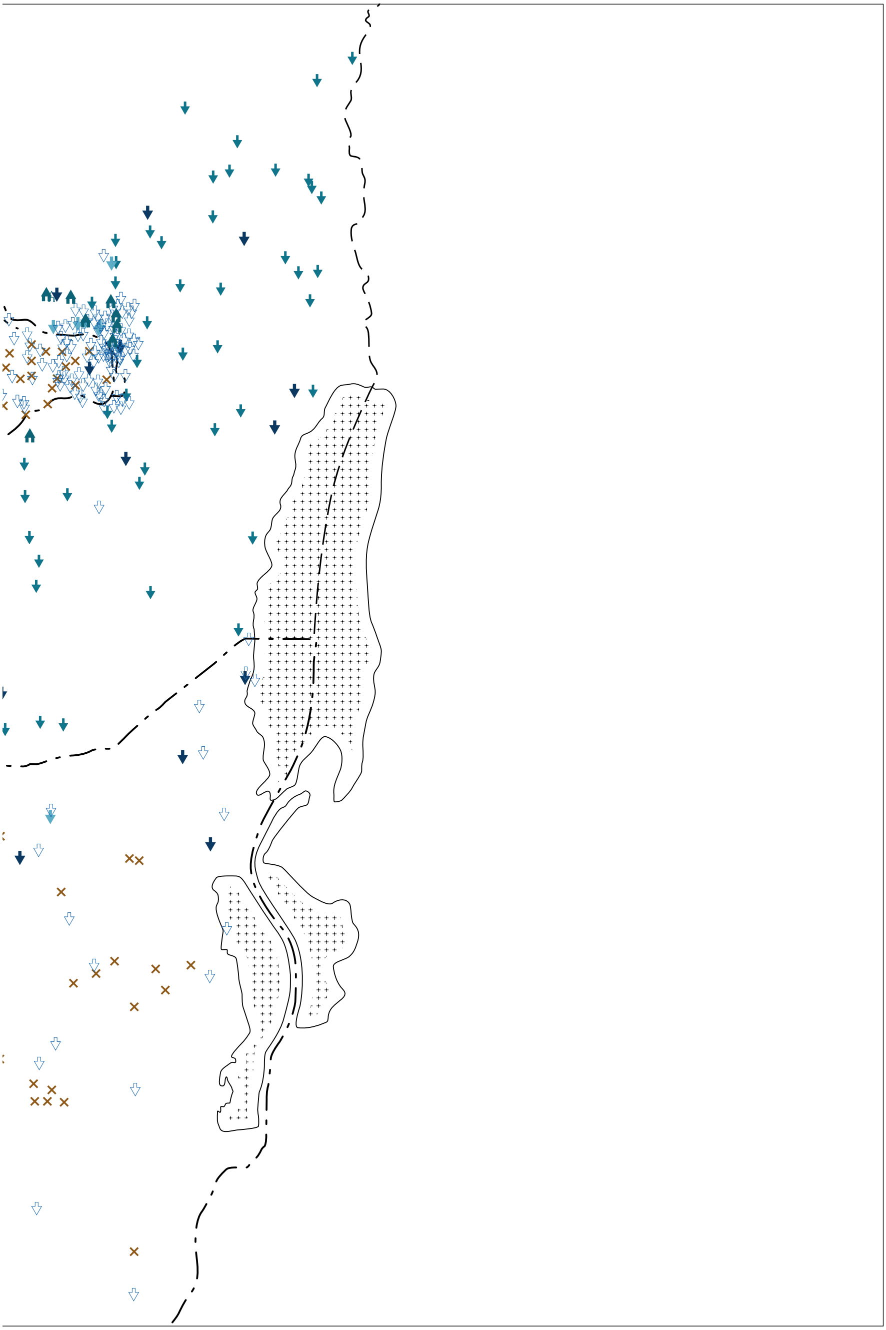
× Destroyed Palestinian village

0 5km

→ 17-19, 38, 182, 184, 151, 206, 285, 287, 313, 315, 332, 399, 403-406, 442-450

DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PRESERVATION SITES IN RELATION TO DESTROYED PALESTINIAN VILLAGES [2/3]





-·- Green Line

--- Current state border

⇩ Main archaeological site

↓ Archaeological excavation, 1948-1971

↓ Archaeological excavation, West Bank 1980

↓ Recent archaeological excavation

⌂ National heritage site and/or museum

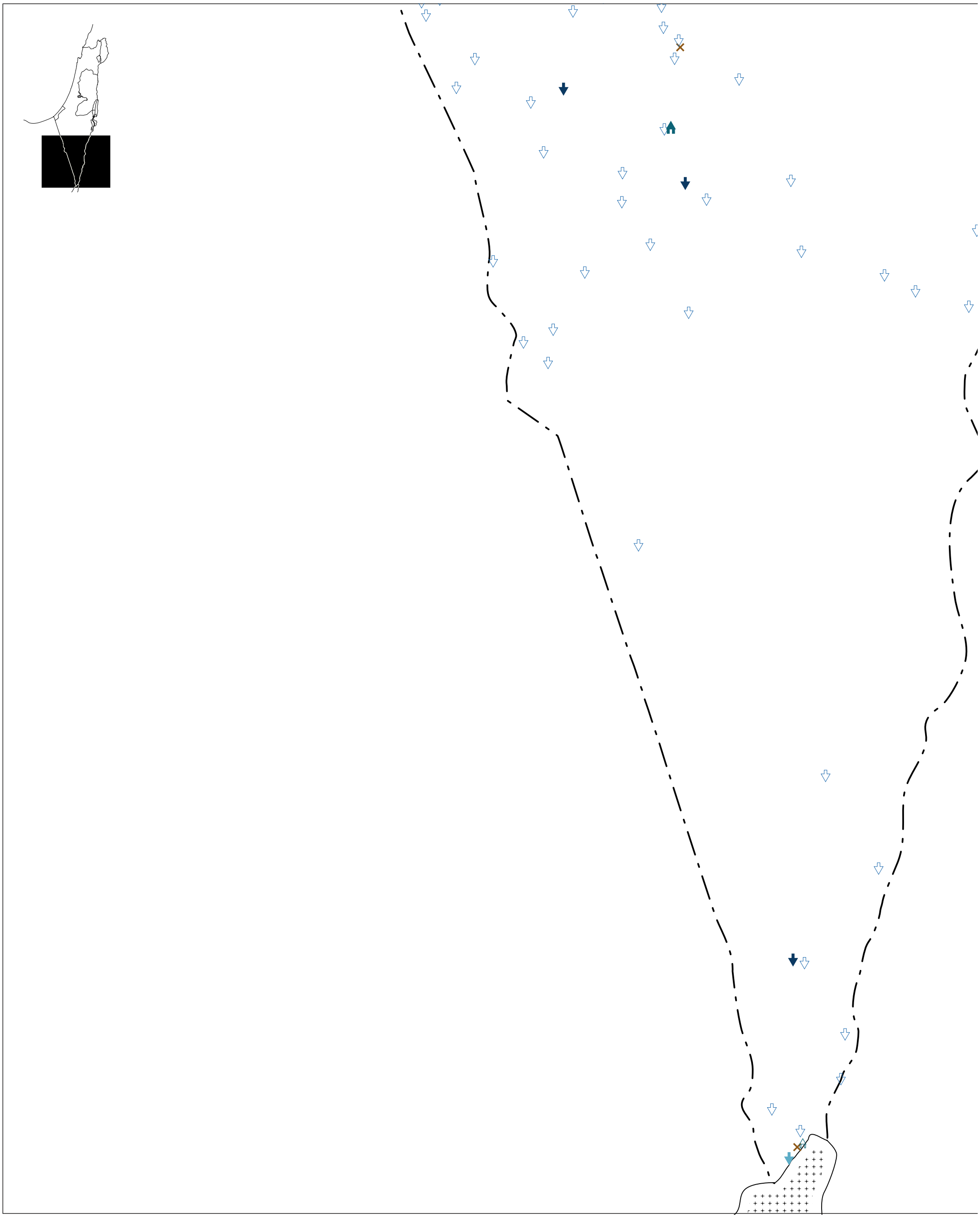
⌂ National heritage area and/or park

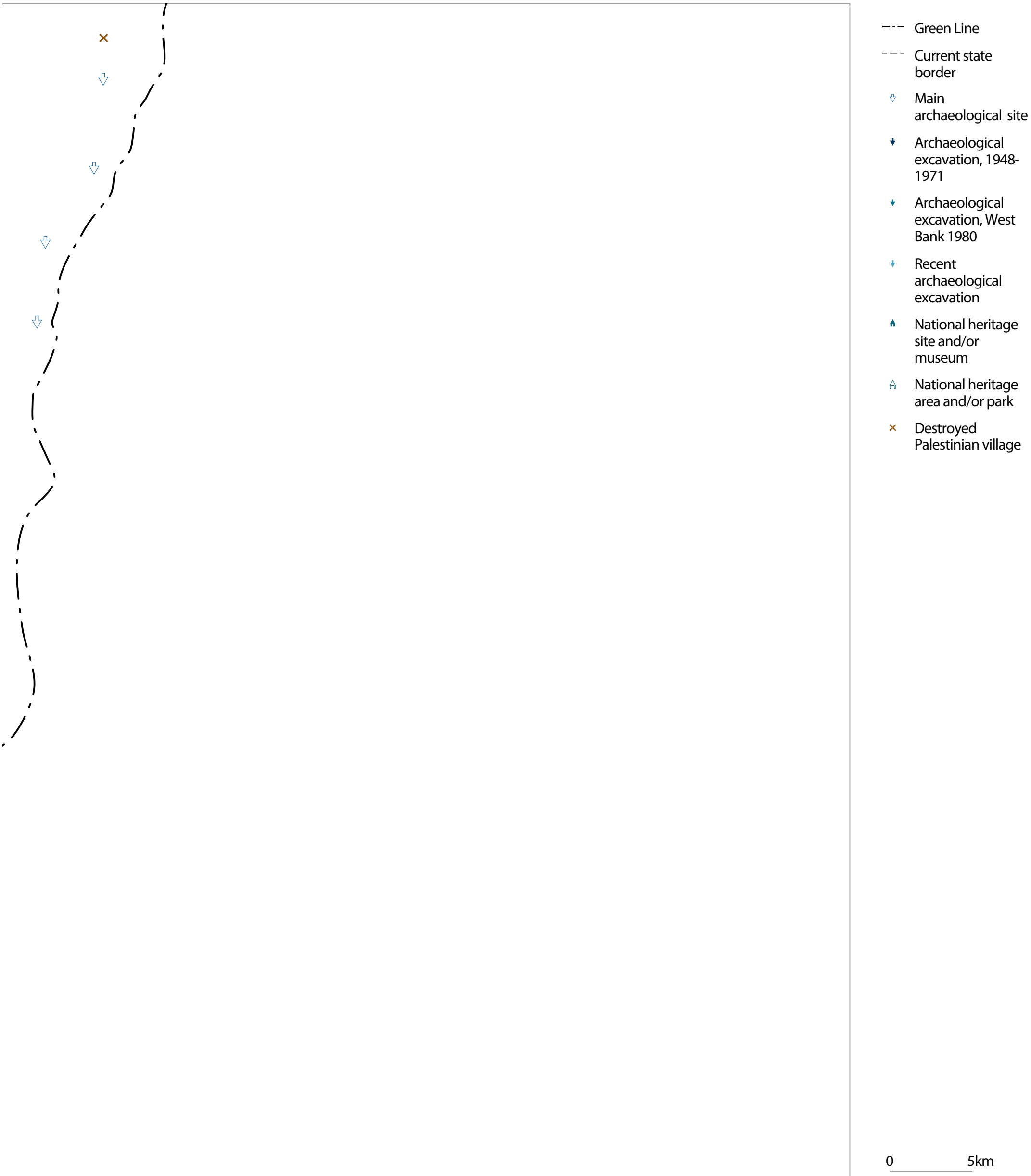
× Destroyed Palestinian village

0 5km

→ 17-19, 38, 182, 184, 151, 206, 285, 287, 313, 315, 332, 399, 403-406, 442-450

DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PRESERVATION SITES IN RELATION TO DESTROYED PALESTINIAN VILLAGES [3/3]




-·- Green Line
--- Current state border
Main archaeological site
Archaeological excavation, 1948-1971
Archaeological excavation, West Bank 1980
Recent archaeological excavation
National heritage site and/or museum
National heritage area and/or park
× Destroyed Palestinian village
0
5km

→ 17-19, 38, 182, 184, 151, 206, 285, 287, 313, 315, 332, 399, 403-406, 442-450

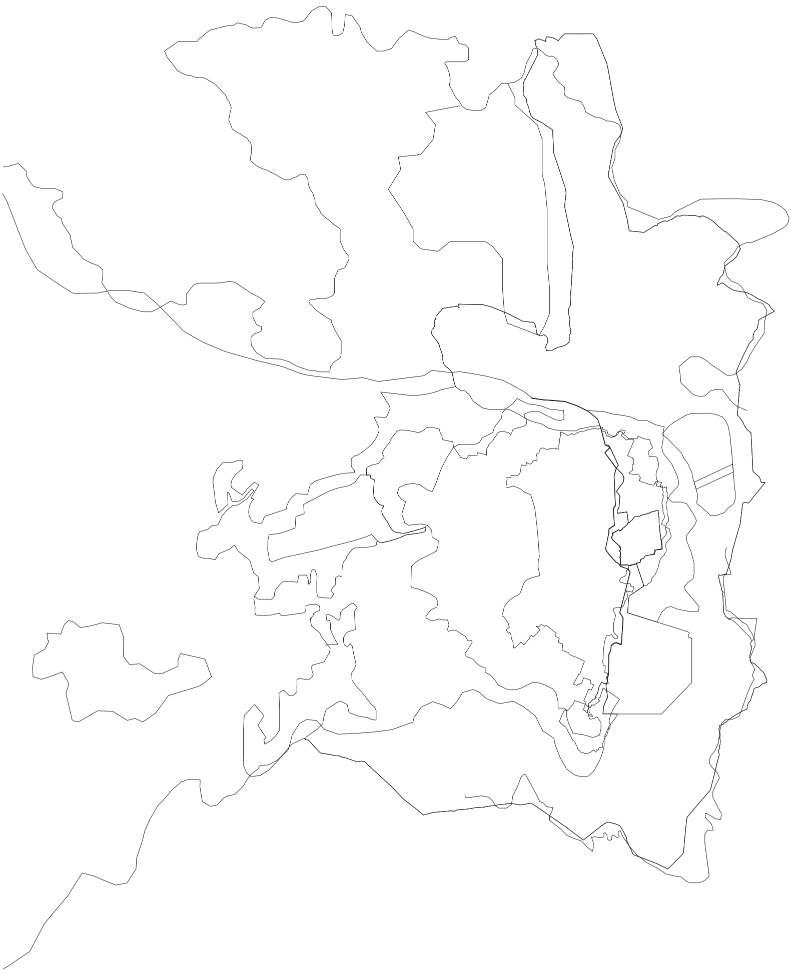
CHAPTER 10 JERUSALEM

The city of Jerusalem embodies all the themes discussed in this atlas in their most extreme form. Mapping Jerusalem through time reveals the gradual transformation of its borders, and the progressive appropriation of the eastern Palestinian parts of the city by Israel. Urban fabric, agricultural land, holy sites, water resources, views, runways, and even airspace are all absorbed by the city's expanding network.

Archaeological digs slice through time to link Jewish biblical history with modern Israel.

A system of bypass roads and tunnels links the occupied West Bank with Israel via Jerusalem. A complex system of separation and surveillance – wall, towers, and checkpoints – supposedly unifies a greater Jewish Jerusalem, but in reality slices the city into Israeli and Palestinian enclaves. This chapter analyses the fractured reality of Jerusalem.

FLUCTUATIONS OF CITY BORDERS OVER TIME

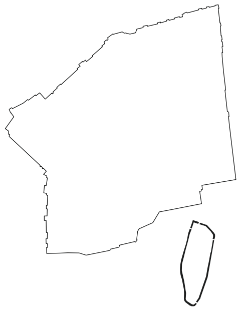


→ 17, 40, 262,
322, 329, 332, 336,
366-368, 394, 399,
402-407, 458

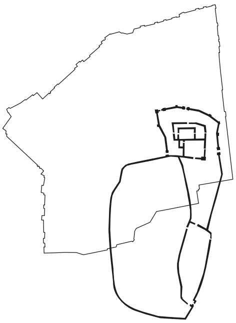
BORDERS DYNAMICS

970 BCE – 1917CE

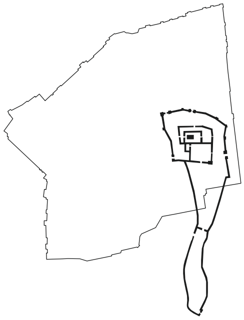
970 BCE



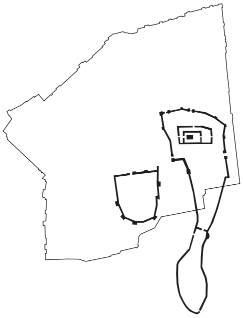
930 BCE



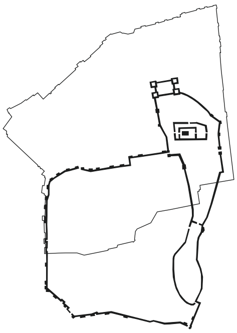
430 BCE



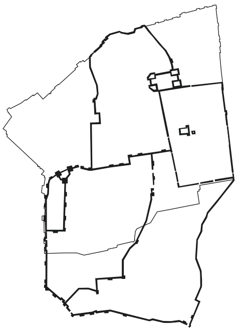
161 BCE

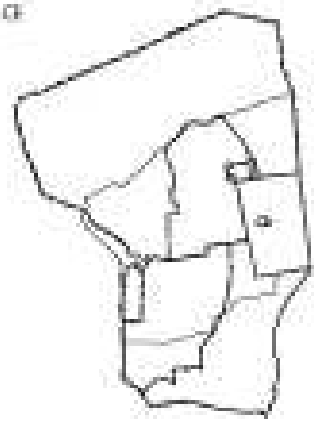


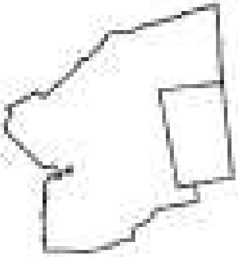
60 BCE

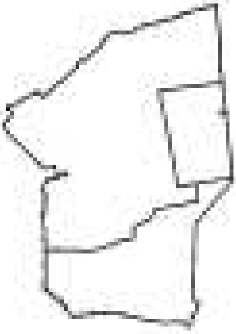


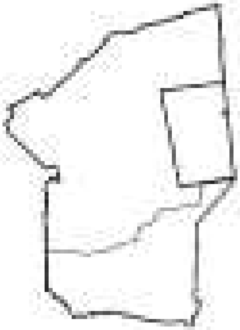
37 BCE

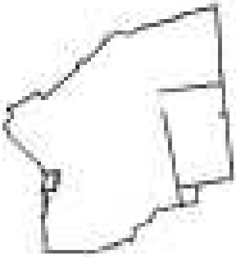


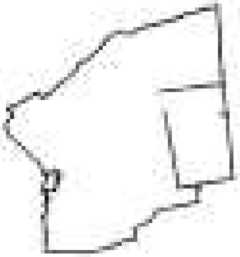

70 CE


131 CE


581 CE


637 CE


1260 CE


1917 CE

Old city walls

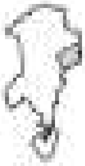
Wall according to year

→ 18, 34, 332, 366
368, 482-487, 457

BORDER DYNAMICS

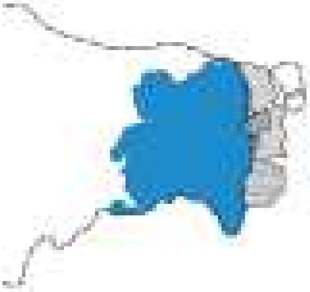
1918-2007

1918

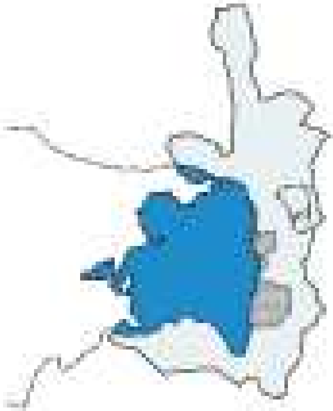


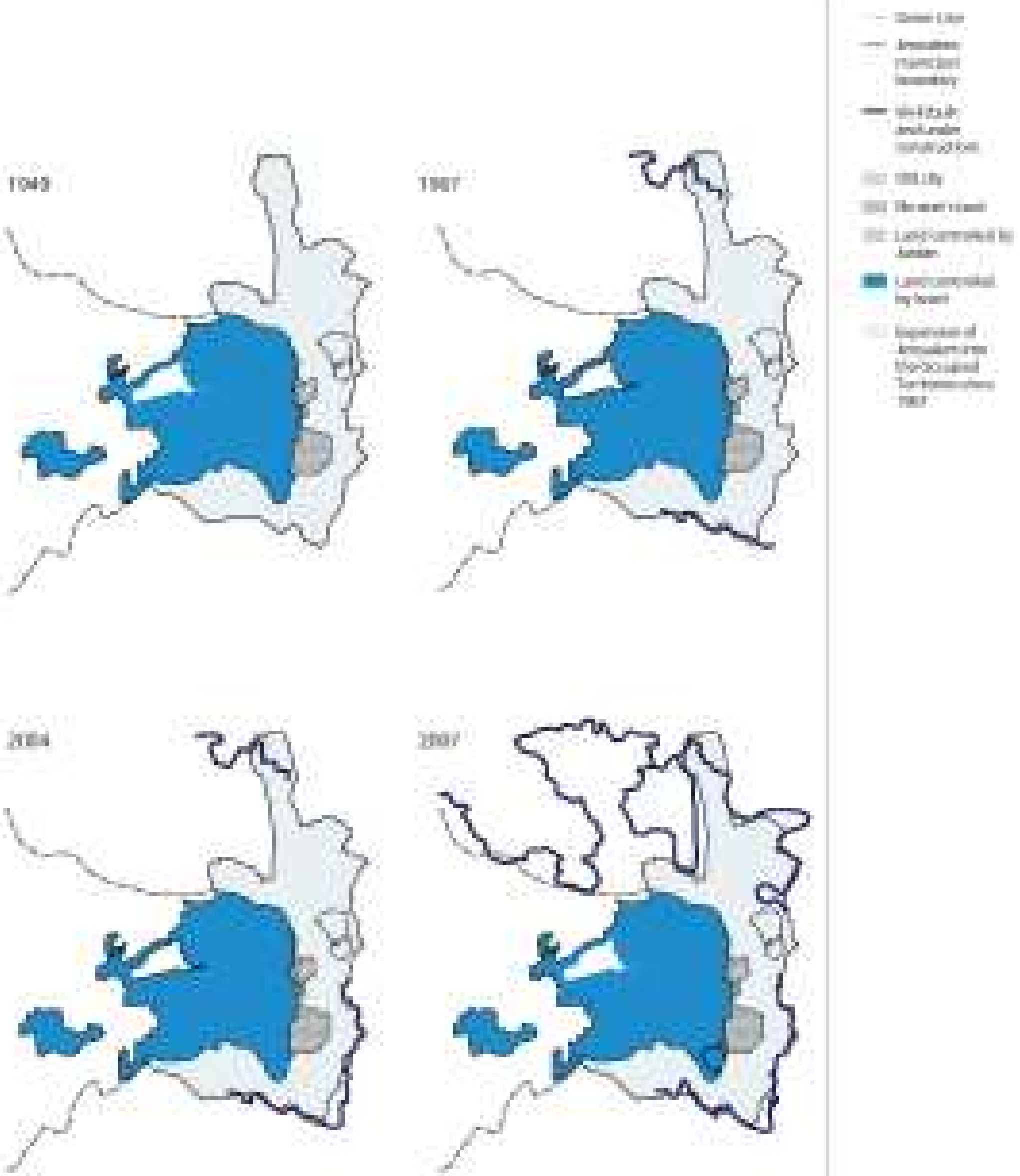
1967

2000



2007

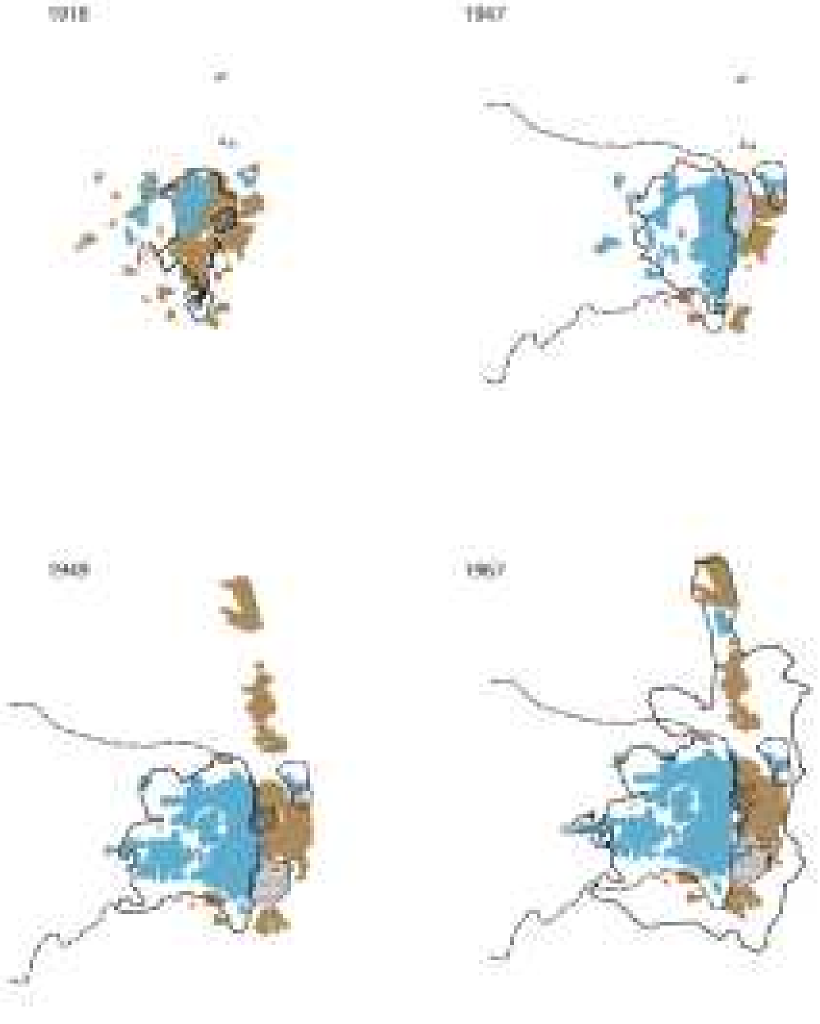


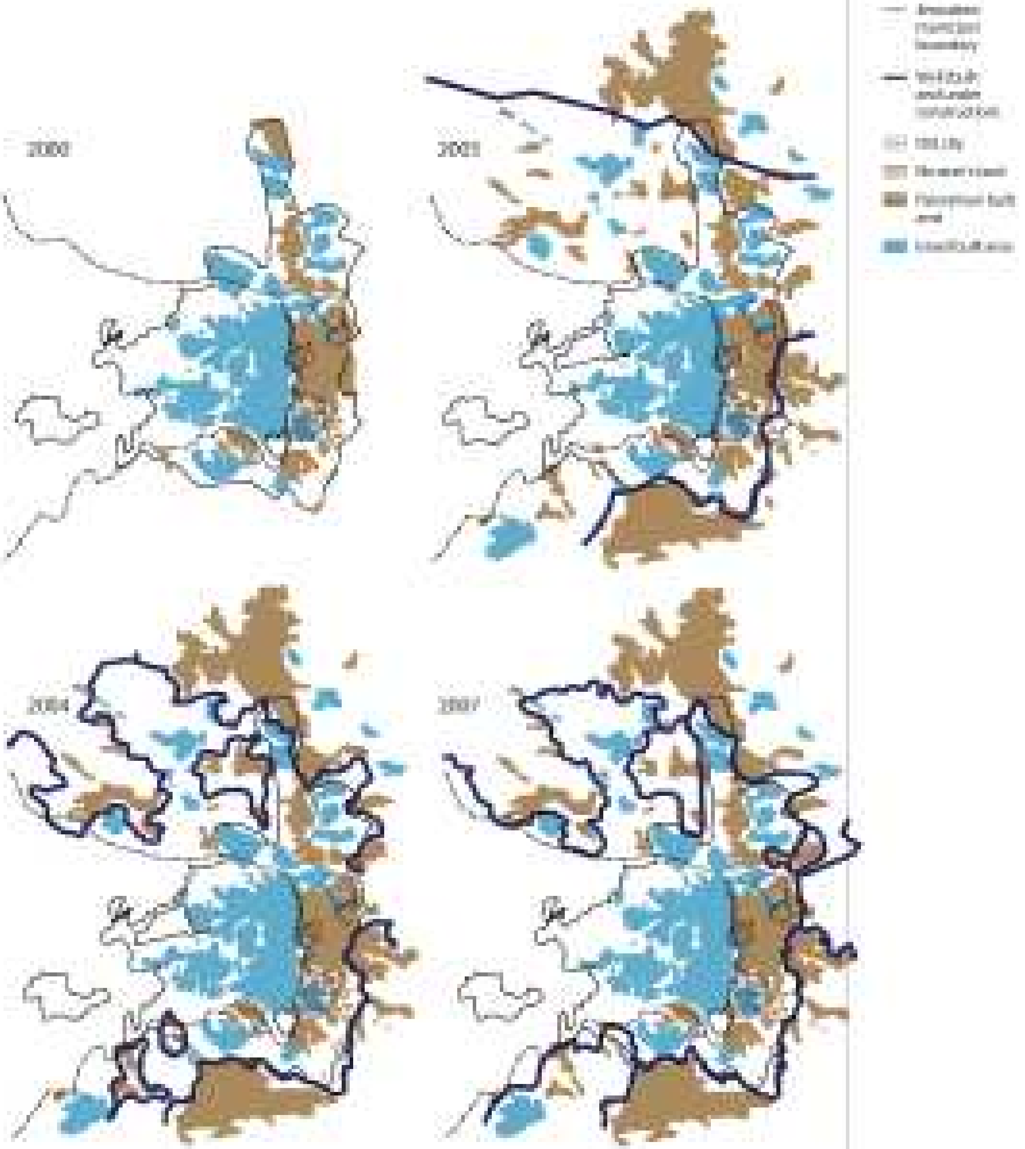

1949
1967
2004
2007
Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
Wall (built and under construction)
Old City
No-man's land
Land controlled by Jordan
Land controlled by Israel
Expansion of Jerusalem into the Occupied Territories since 1967

→ 18, 33, 46,
306-308, 402-405,
412-417, 457

PATTERNS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

1918–2007

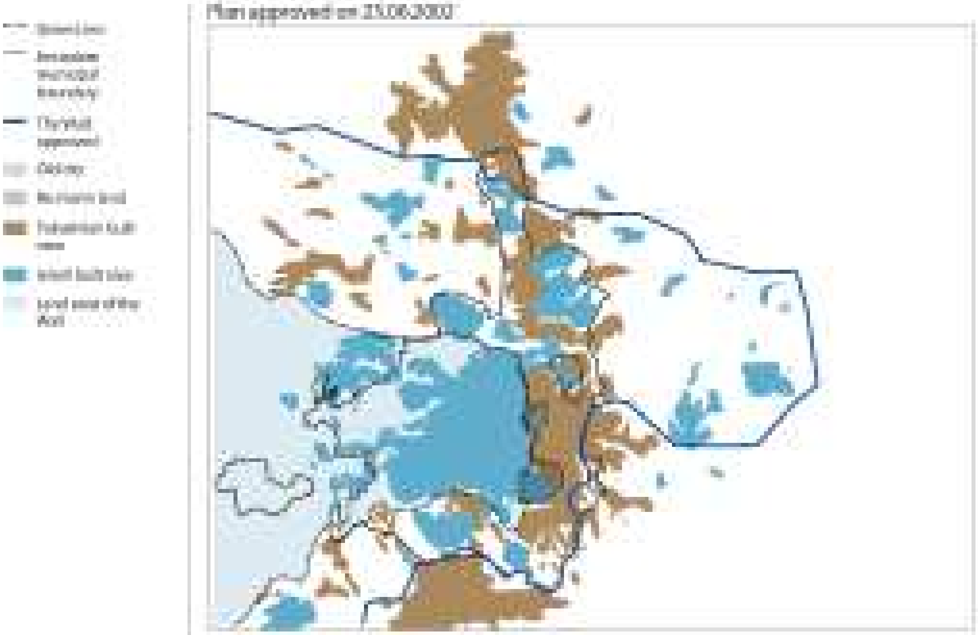

1918
1947
1949
1967


2000
2003
2004
2007
Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
Wall (built and under construction)
Old City
Nature reserve
Palestinian built area
Israeli built area

→ 18, 20, 40, 191, 306-308, 482-486, 812-831, 857

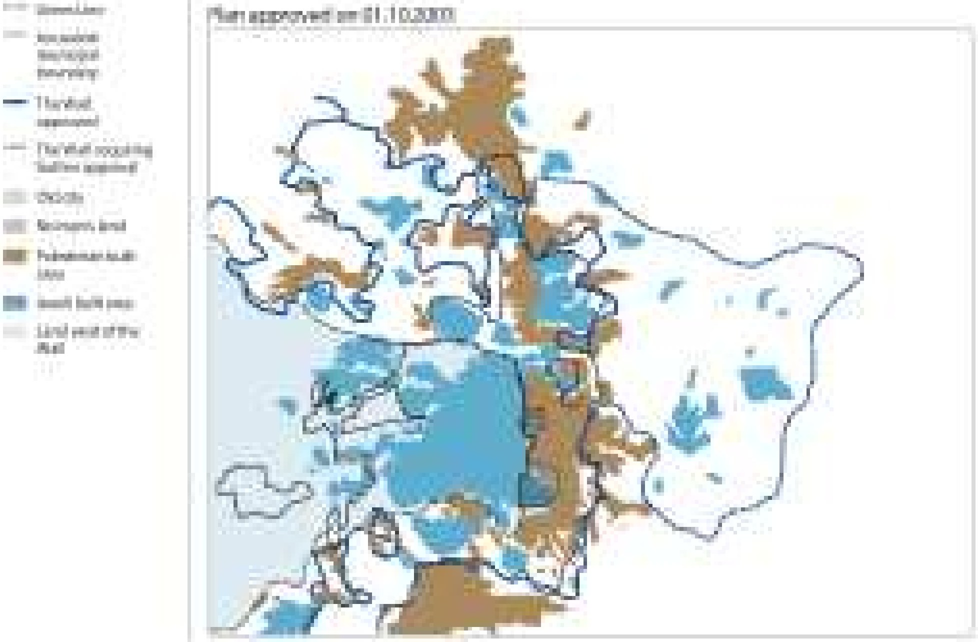
WALL PLANS

2002-2006



Plan approved on 23.06.2002

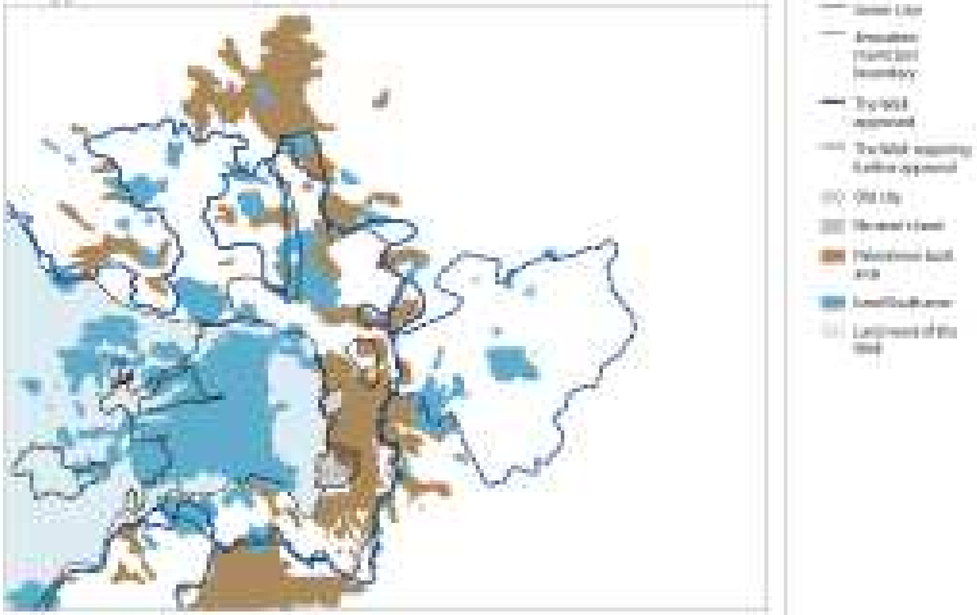
Green Line
Jerusalem Municipal boundary
The Wall approved
Old city
No man's land
Palestinian built area
Israeli built area
Land west of the Wall



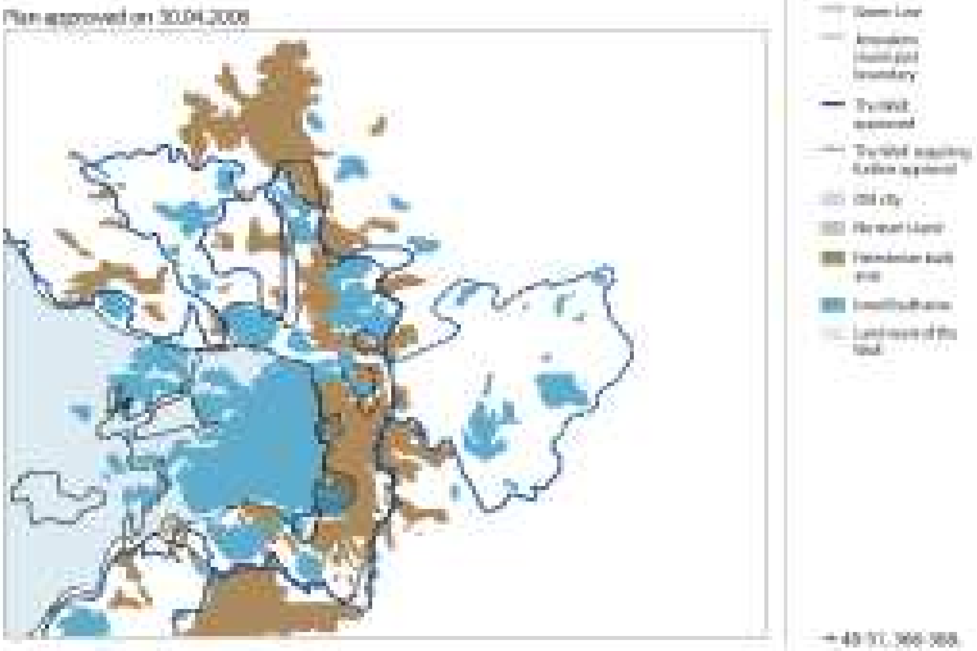
Plan approved on 01.10.2003

Green Line
Jerusalem Municipal boundary
The Wall approved
The Wall requiring further approval
Old city
No man's land
Palestinian built area
Israeli built area
Land west of the Wall

Plan approved on 02.03.2005


Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
The Wall approved
The Wall requiring further approval
Old city
[illegible]
Palestinian built area
Israeli built area
Land west of the Wall

Plan approved on 30.04.2006

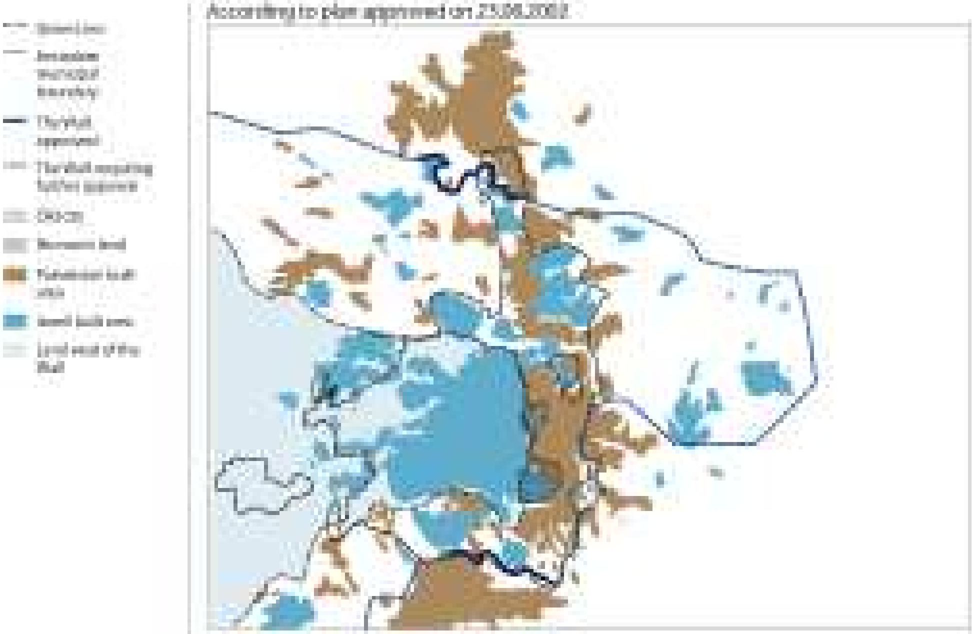

Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
The Wall approved
The Wall requiring further approval
Old city
[illegible]
Palestinian built area
Israeli built area
Land west of the Wall

→ 49 51 366 368

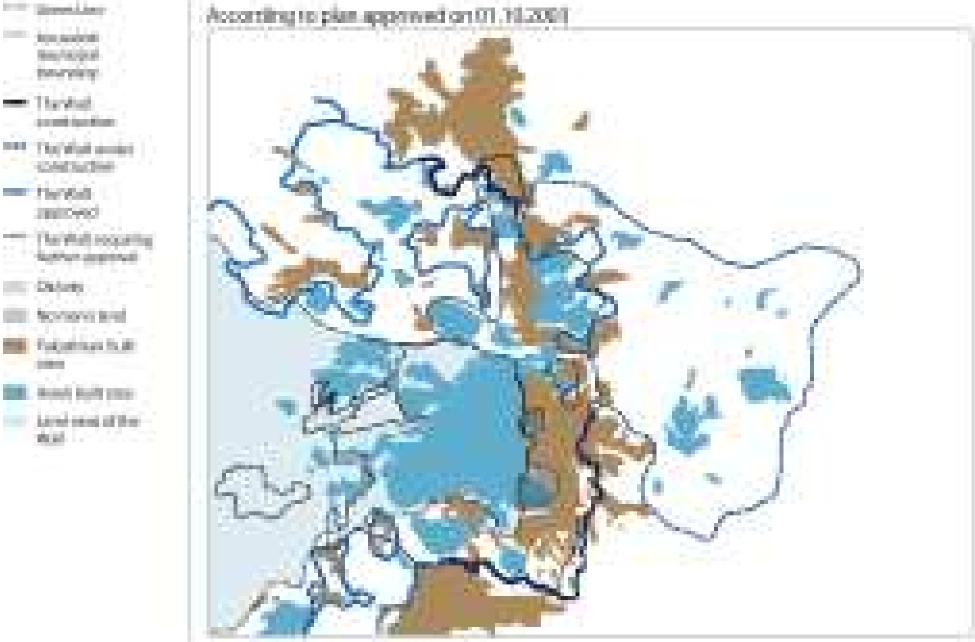
WALL IMPLEMENTATION

2003-2006

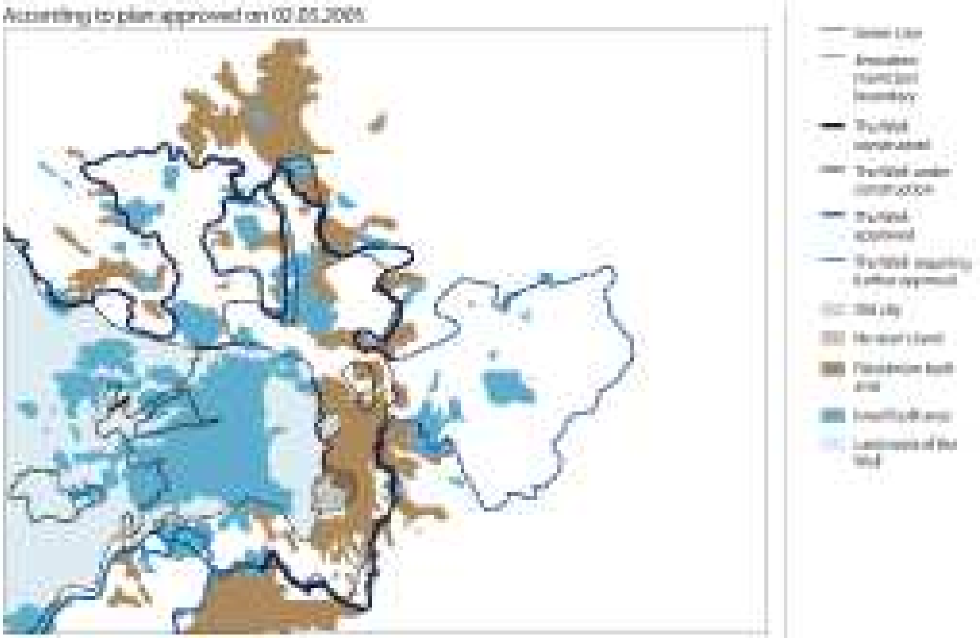
According to plan approved on 23.06.2002


Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
The Wall approved
The Wall requiring further approval
Old city
No man's land
Palestinian built area
Israeli built area
Land west of the Wall

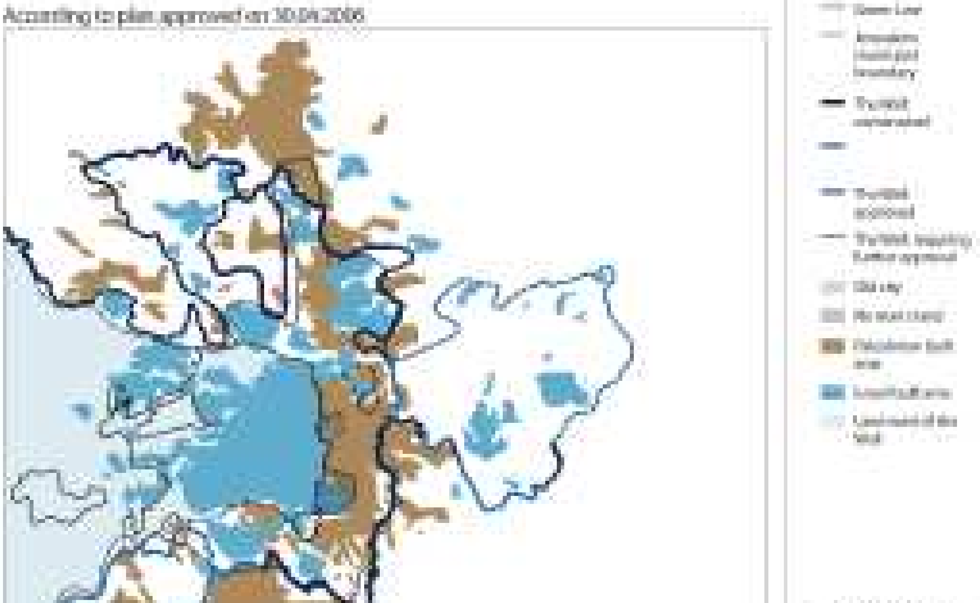
According to plan approved on 01.10.2003


Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
The Wall constructed
The Wall under construction
The Wall approved
The Wall requiring further approval
Old city
No man's land
Palestinian built area
Israeli built area
Land west of the Wall

According to plan approved on 02.05.2005

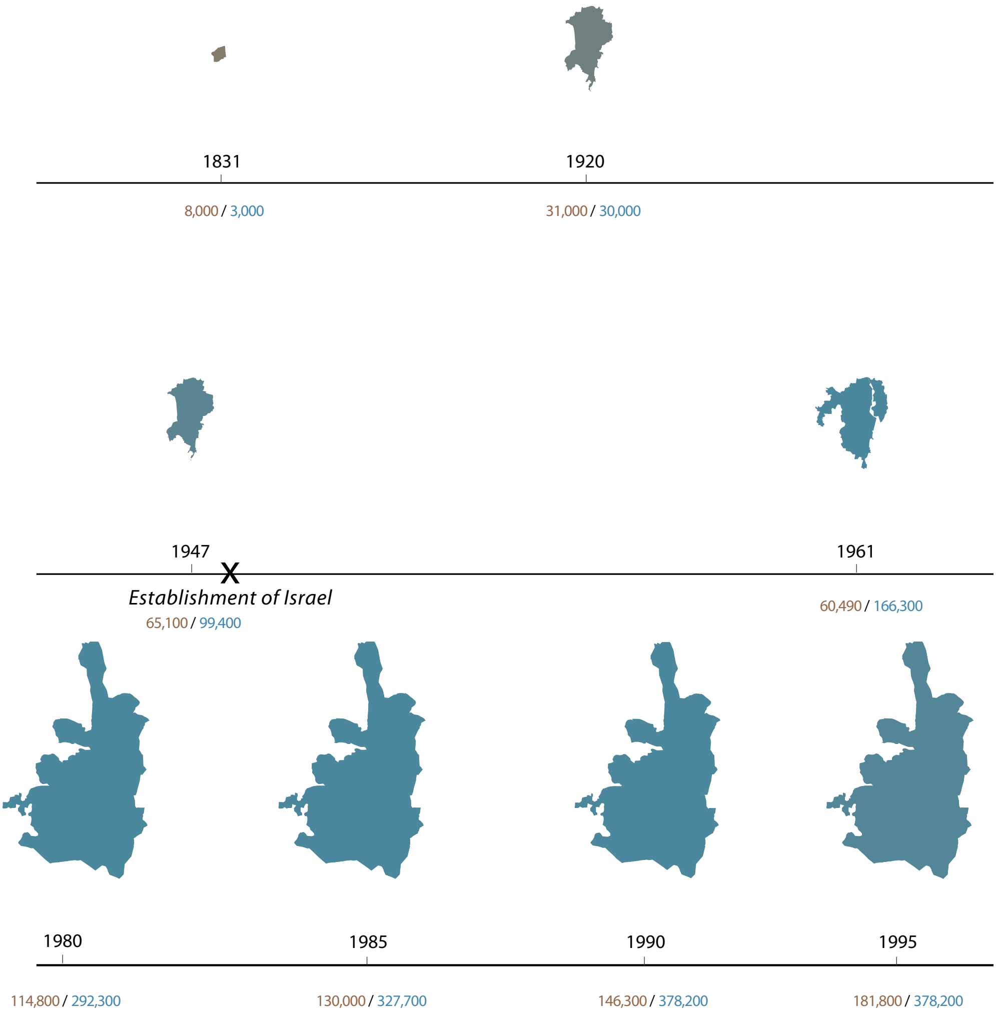

Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
The Wall constructed
The Wall under construction
The Wall approved
The Wall requiring further approval
Old city
No man's land
Palestinian built area
Israeli built area
Land west of the Wall

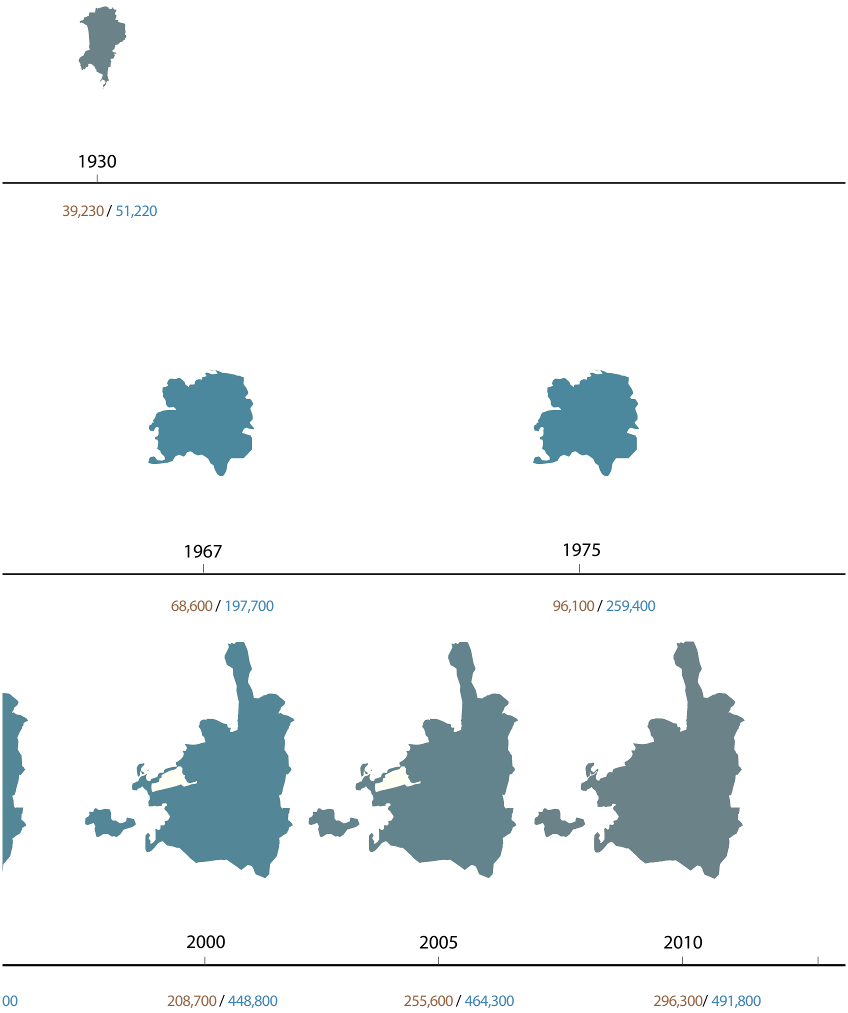
According to plan approved on 30.04.2006

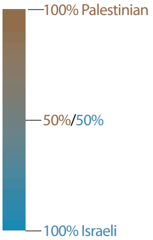

Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
The Wall constructed
The Wall approved
The Wall requiring further approval
Old city
No man's land
Palestinian built area
Israeli built area
Land west of the Wall

→ 52-55, 366-368, 412-431

DEMOGRAPHY [1/2]*


1831
8,000 / 3,000
1920
31,000 / 30,000
1947
X
Establishment of Israel
65,100 / 99,400
1961
60,490 / 166,300
1980
114,800 / 292,300
1985
130,000 / 327,700
1990
146,300 / 378,200
1995
181,800 / 378,200


1930
39,230 / 51,220
1967
1975
68,600 / 197,700
96,100 / 259,400
2000
2005
2010
00
208,700 / 448,800
255,600 / 464,300
296,300/ 491,800

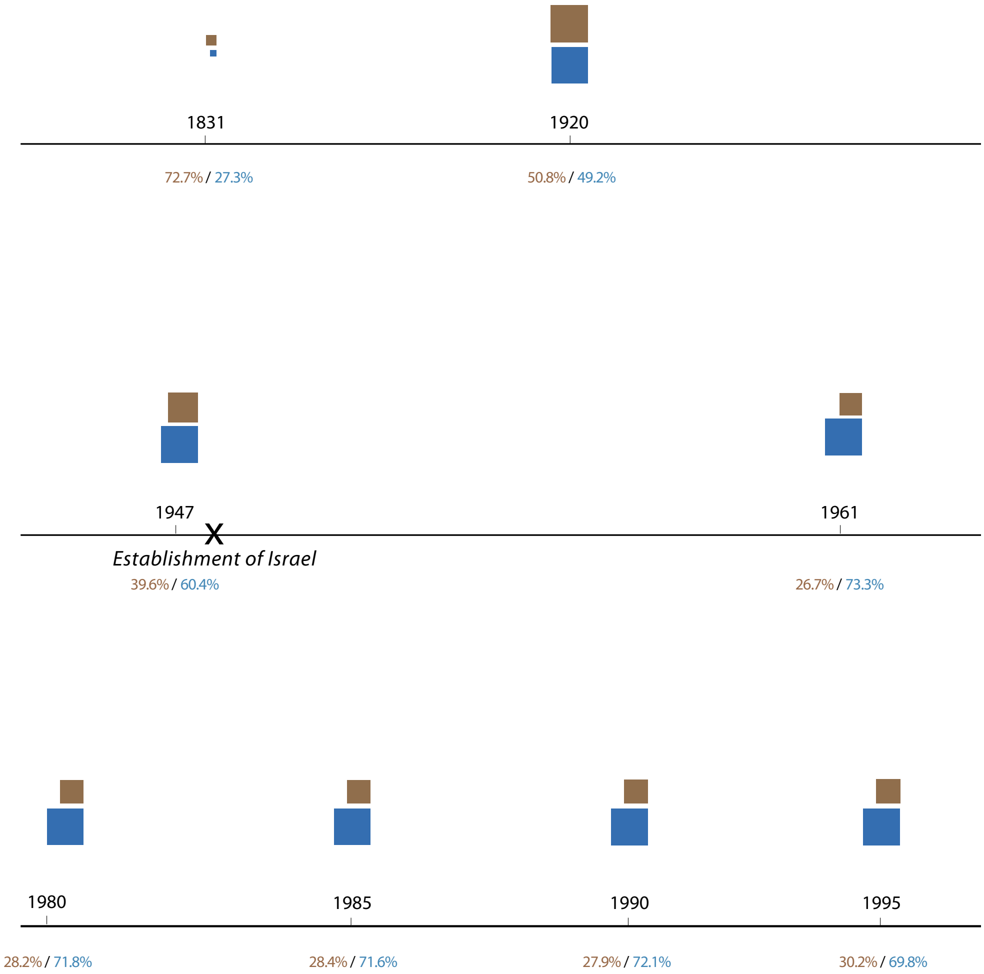


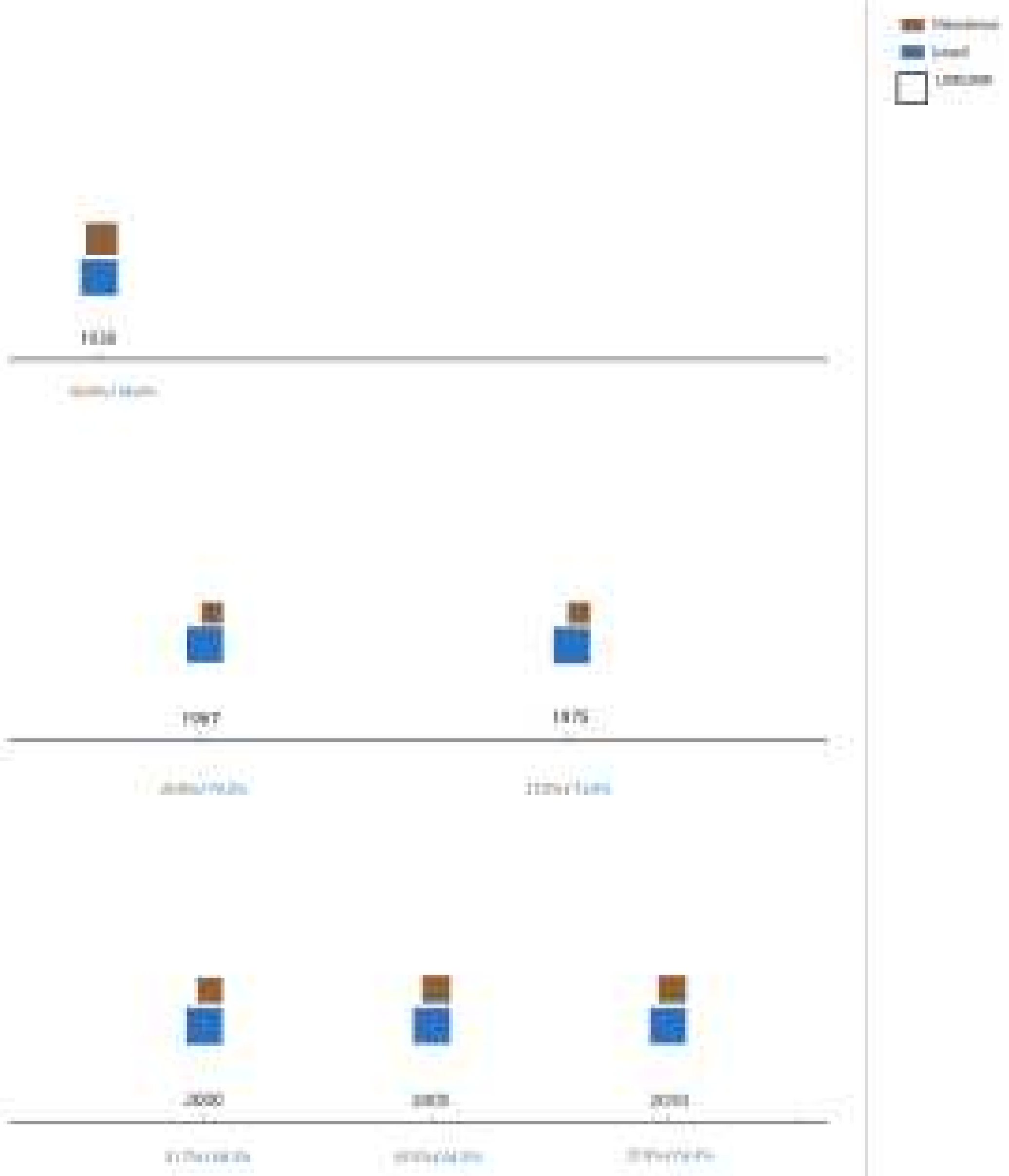
[*] According to The Central Bureau of Statistics (Israel)[`]

[`] According Bezelum there are about 190,000 Palestinian living in East Jerusalem and are not counted

→ 18, 39, 46, 191

DEMOGRAPHY [2/2]

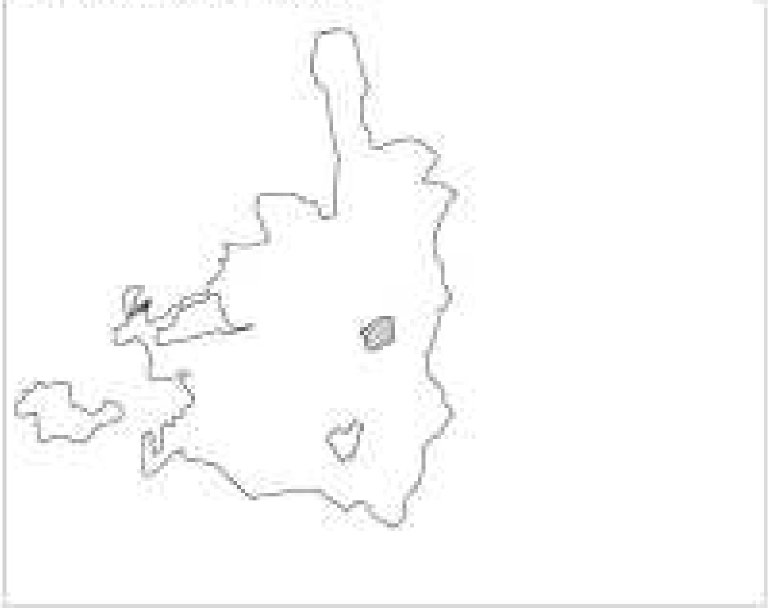




→ 186, 187

ANALYSIS BORDERS

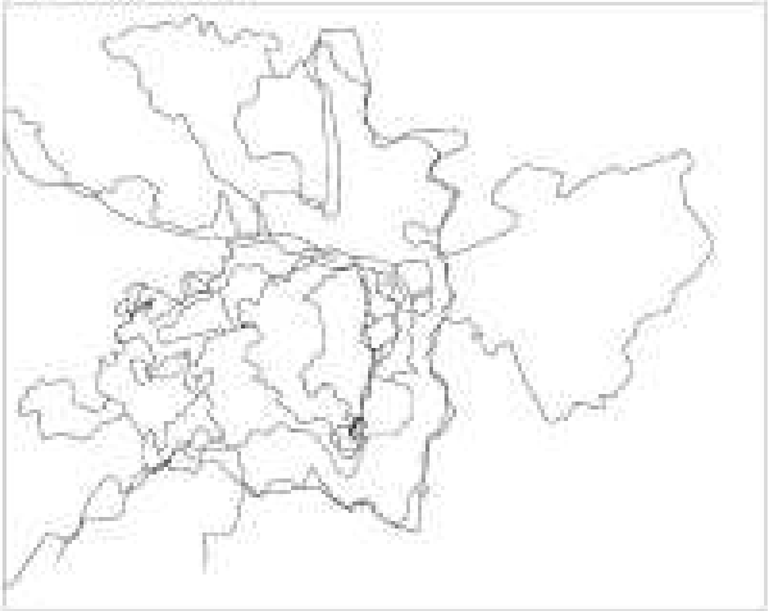
Existing municipal line and the old city wall



— Jerusalem Municipal Boundary

▨ Old city

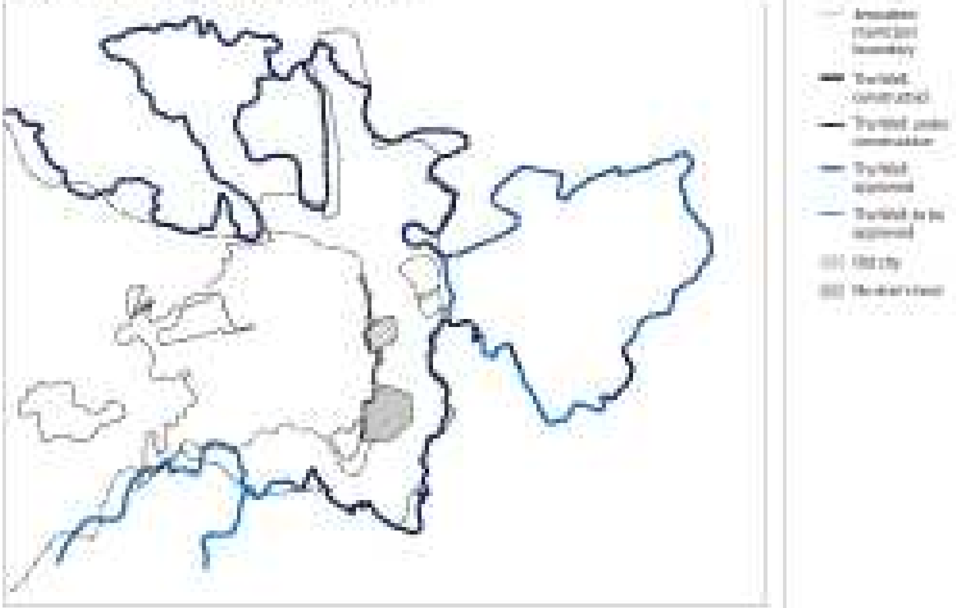
Jerusalem's borders over time



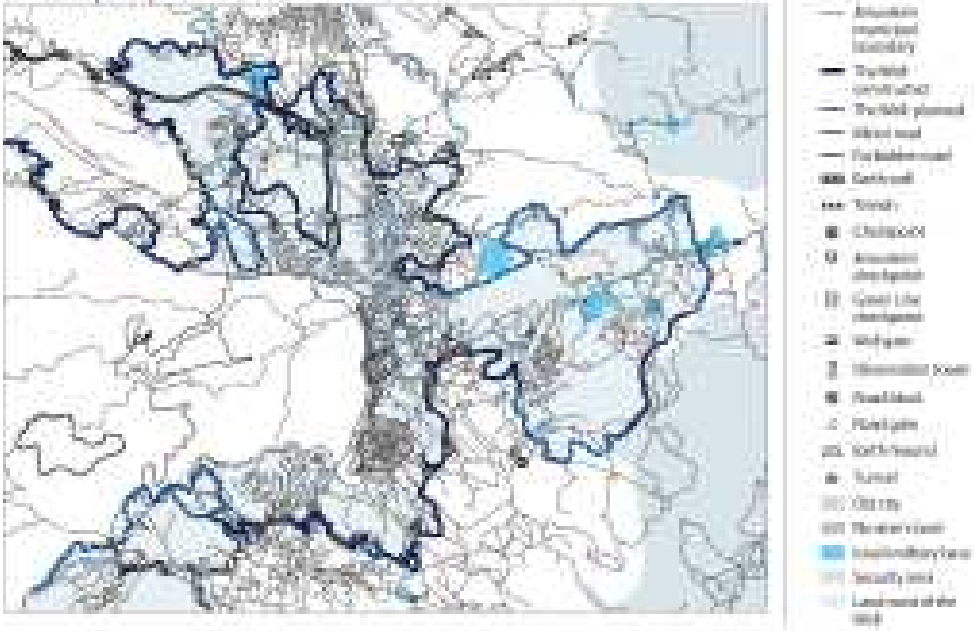
— Jerusalem Municipal Boundary

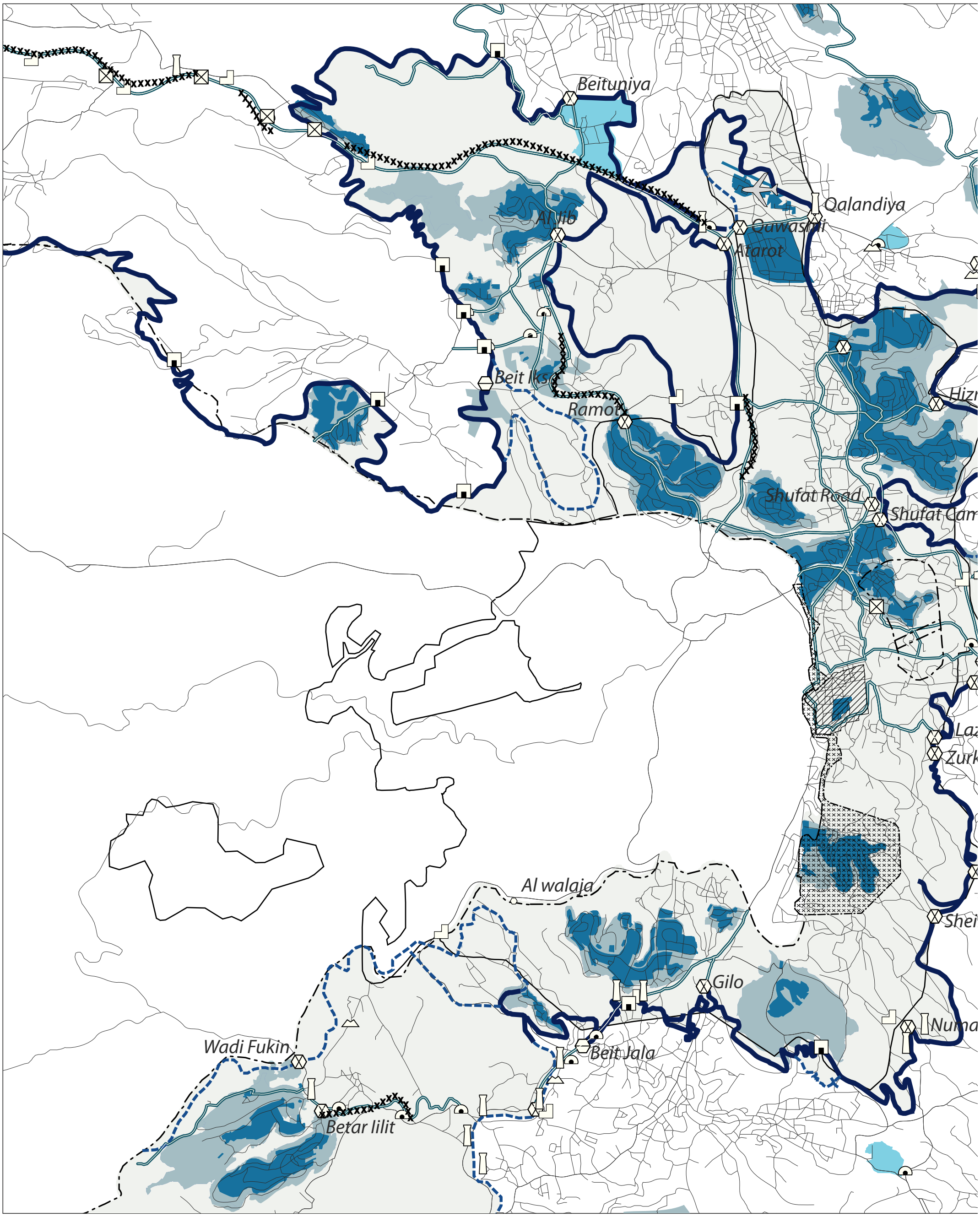
→ TL 46

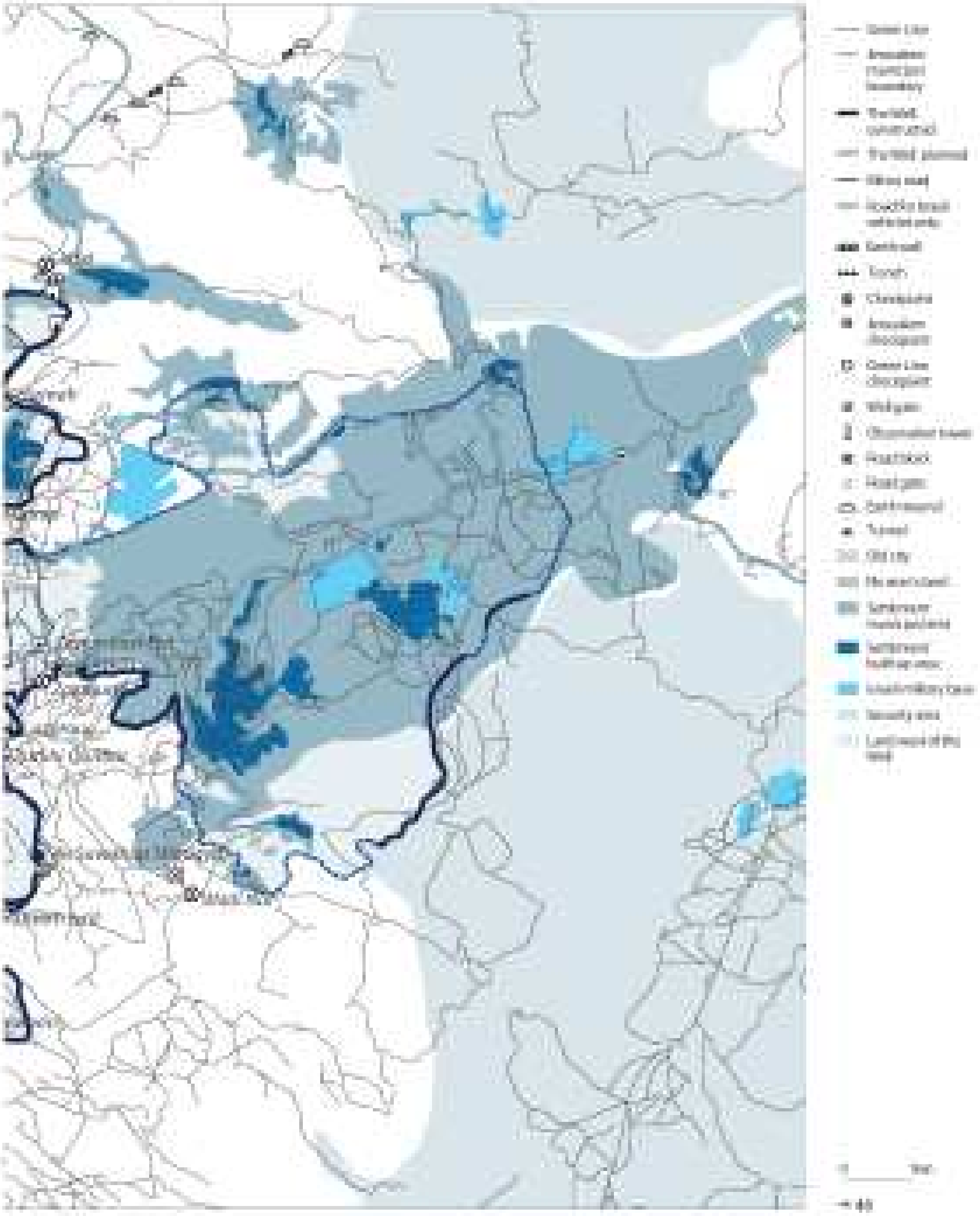
Existing municipal line, the wall and 1967 border


Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
The Wall, constructed
The Wall, under construction
The Wall, approved
The Wall, to be approved
Old city
No-man's land

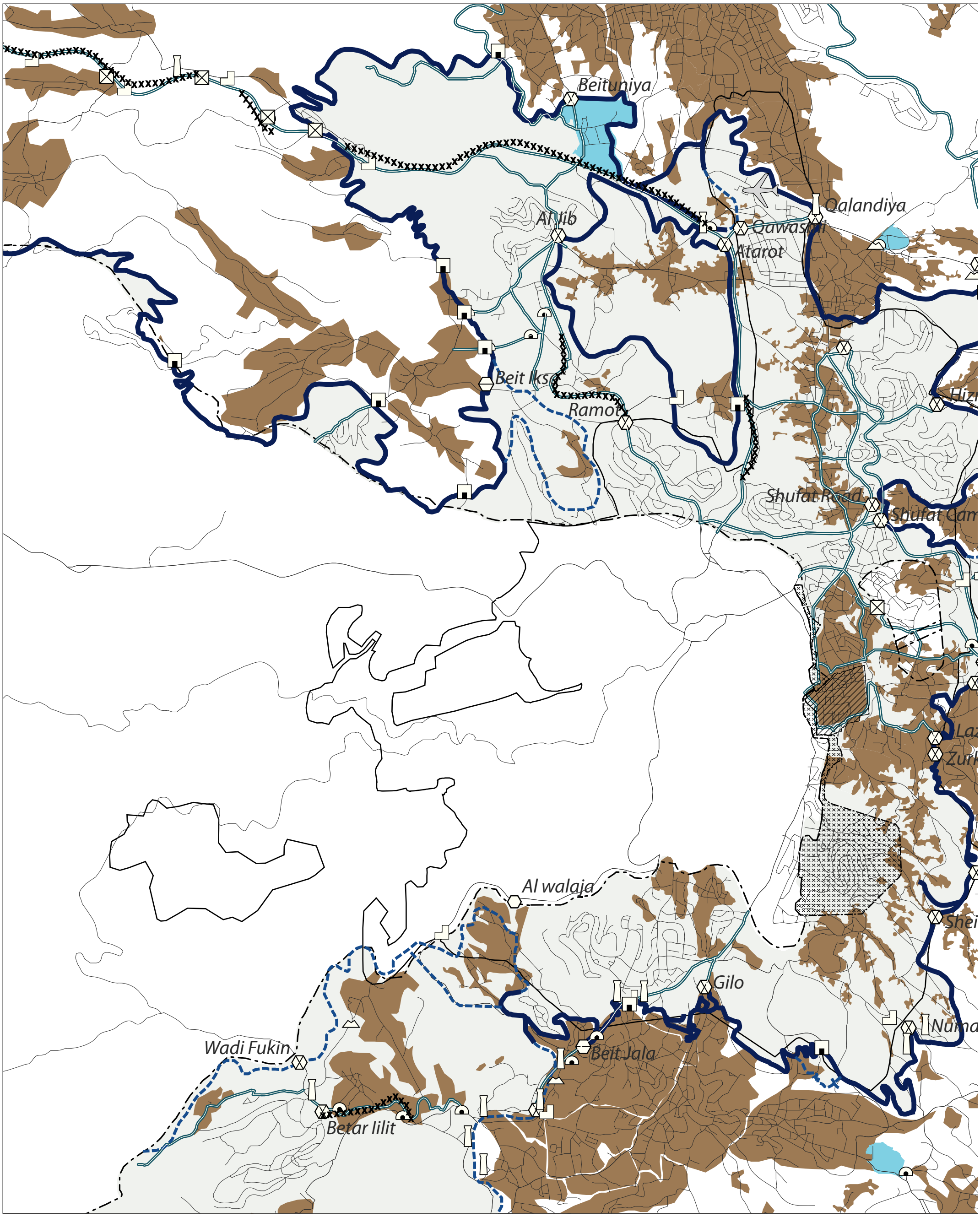
The military occupation in east Jerusalem area

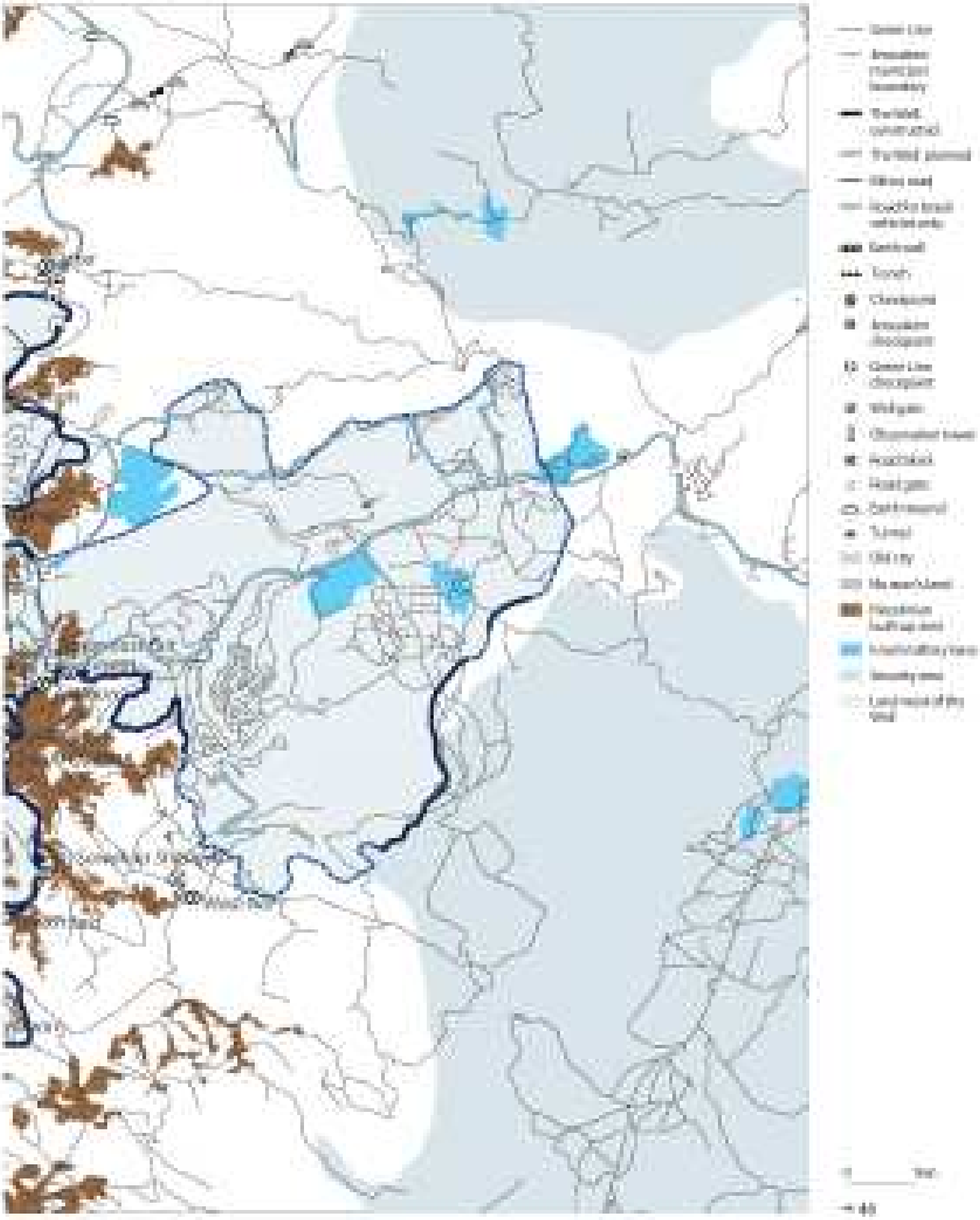

Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
The Wall, constructed
The Wall, planned
Bypass road
Forbidden road
Earth wall
Trench
Checkpoint
Jerusalem checkpoint
Green Line checkpoint
Wall gate
Observation tower
Road block
Road gate
Earth mound
Tunnel
Old city
No-man's land
Israeli military base
Security zone
Land west of the Wall


Beituniya
Qalandiya
Qawasmi
Al Jib
Atarot
Beit Iksa
Ramot
Hiz
Shufat Road
Shufat Cam
La
Zurk
Al walaja
Shei
Gilo
Numa
Wadi Fukin
Beit Jala
Betar lilit

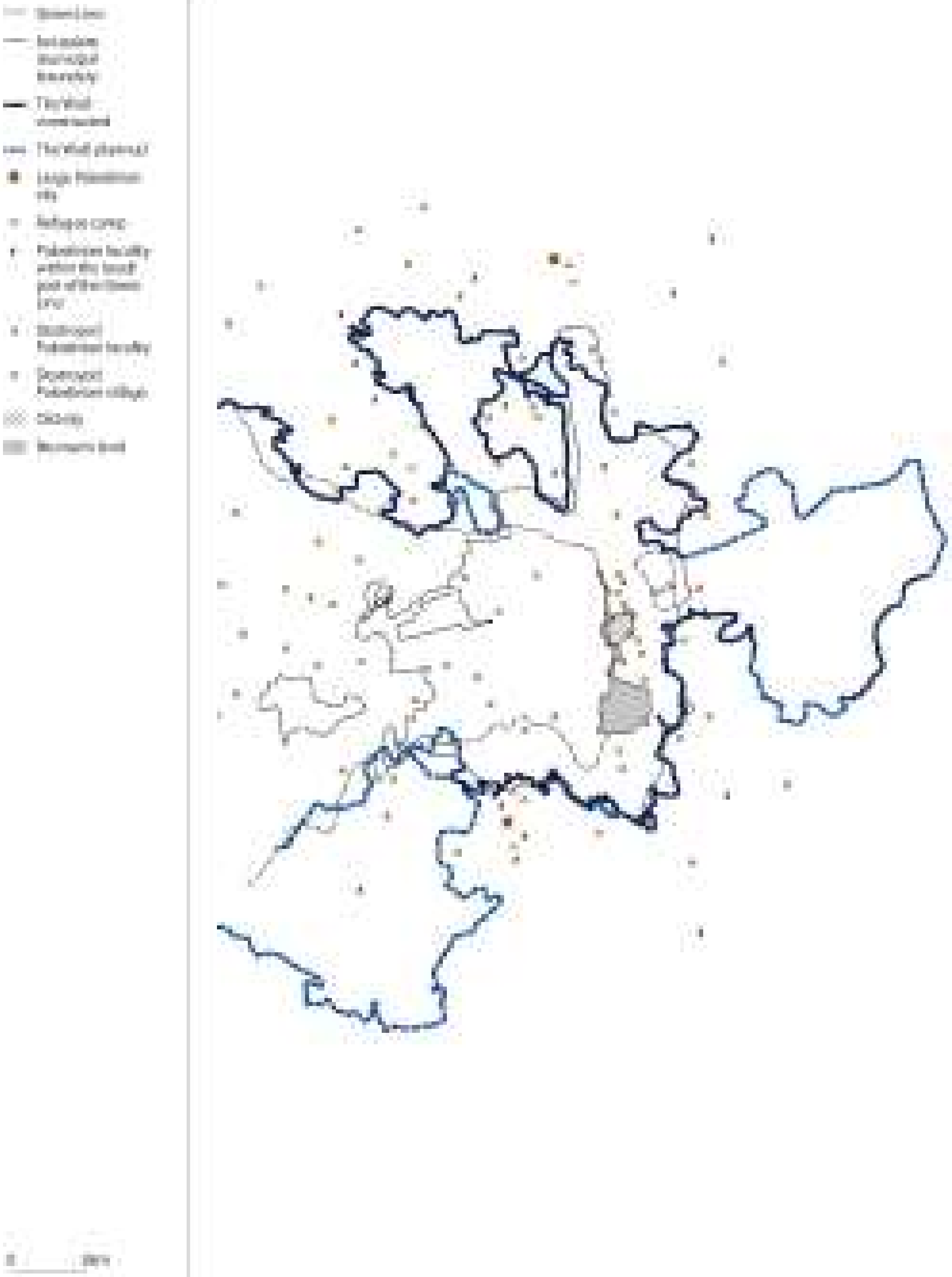

Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
The Wall, constructed
The Wall, planned
Main road
Road for Israeli vehicles only
Earth wall
Trench
Checkpoint
Jerusalem checkpoint
Green Line checkpoint
Wall gate
Observation tower
Road block
Road gate
Earth mound
Tunnel
Old city
Palestinian town
Settlement master plans
Settlement built-up area
Israeli military base
Security area
Land west of the Wall
0
1km
N

THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN AREAS OF EAST JERUSALEM IN RELATION TO THE GREEN LINE AND THE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED WALL


Beituniya
Qalandiya
Al Jib
Qawasmi
Atarot
Beit Iksa
Ramot
Hizi
Shufat Road
Shufat Cam
La
Zur
Al walaja
Shei
Gilo
Numa
Wadi Fukin
Beit Jala
Betar lilit

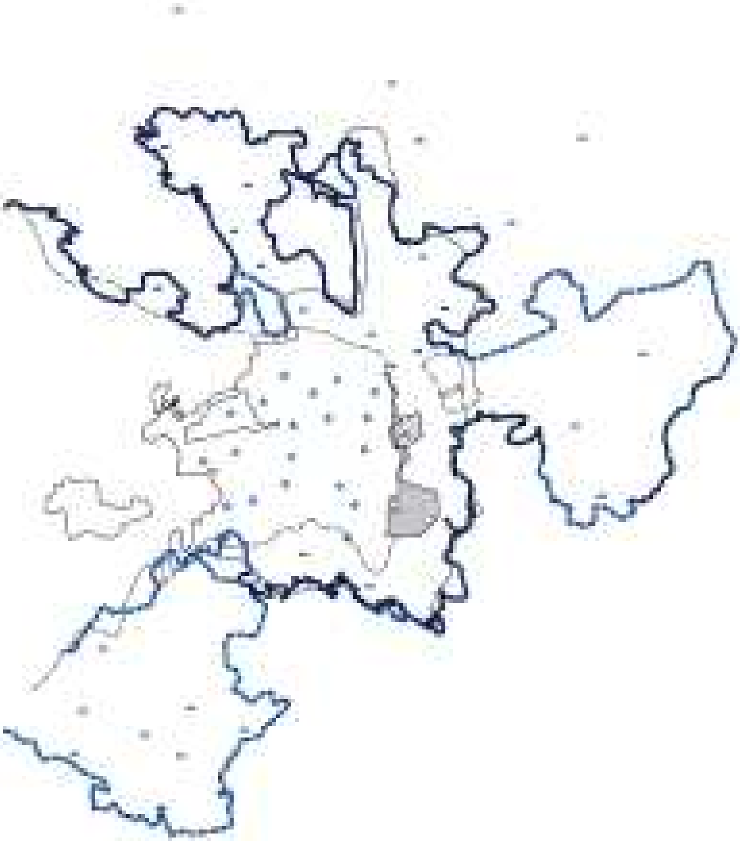

Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
The Wall: constructed
The Wall: planned
Main road
Road for Israeli vehicles only
Earth wall
Trench
Checkpoint
Jerusalem checkpoint
Green Line checkpoint
Wall gate
Observation tower
Roadblock
Road gate
Earth mound
Tunnel
Old city
Ma'ale Adumim
Palestinian built-up area
Israeli military base
Security area
Land east of the Wall
0
1km

DISTRIBUTION OF PALESTINIAN LOCALITIES


Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
The Wall constructed
The Wall planned
Large Palestinian city
Refugee camp
Palestinian locality within the Israeli part of the Green Line
Destroyed Palestinian locality
Depopulated Palestinian village
Old city
No-man's land
0
2km

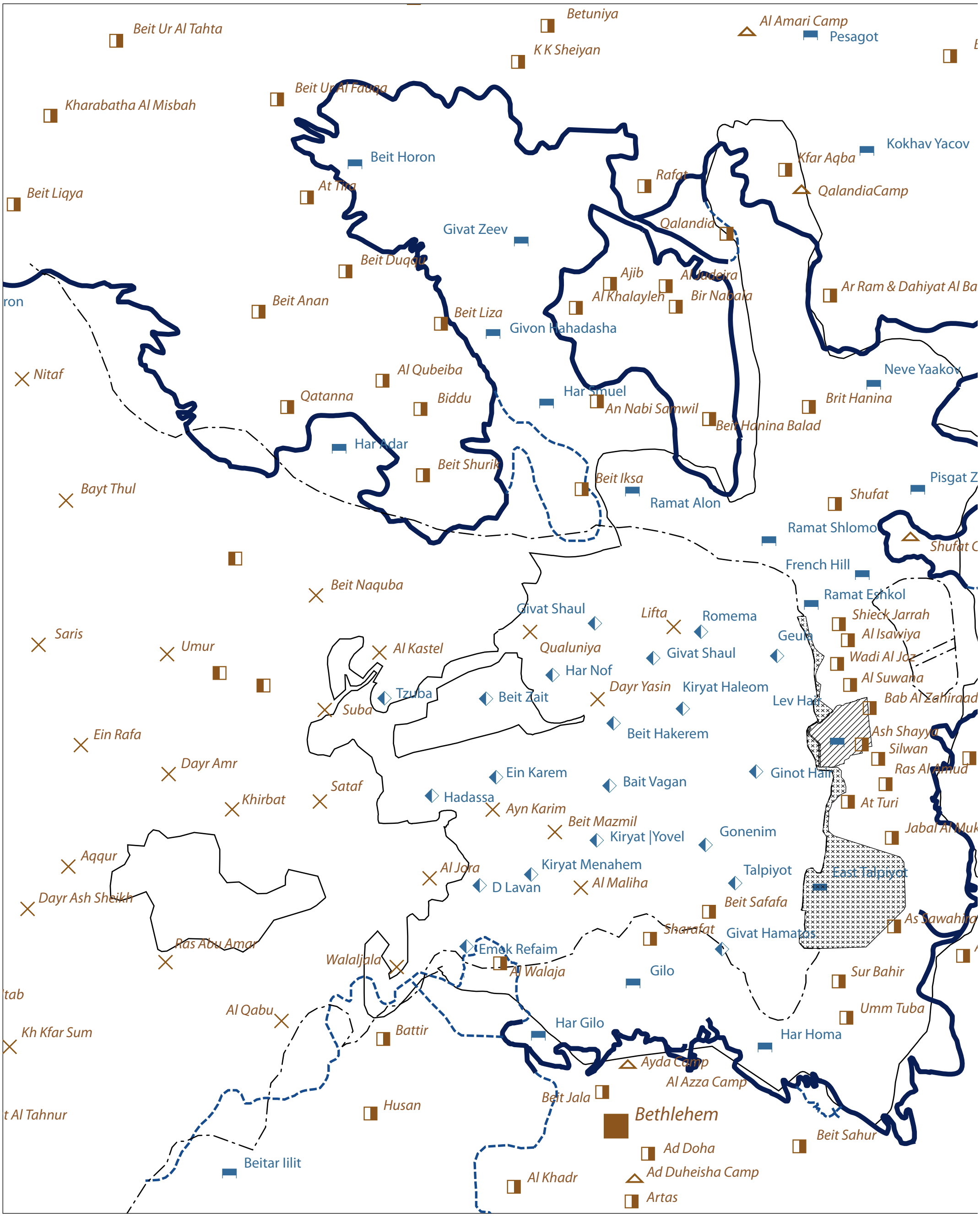
→ 75, 46, 82

DISTRIBUTION OF ISRAELI LOCALITIES

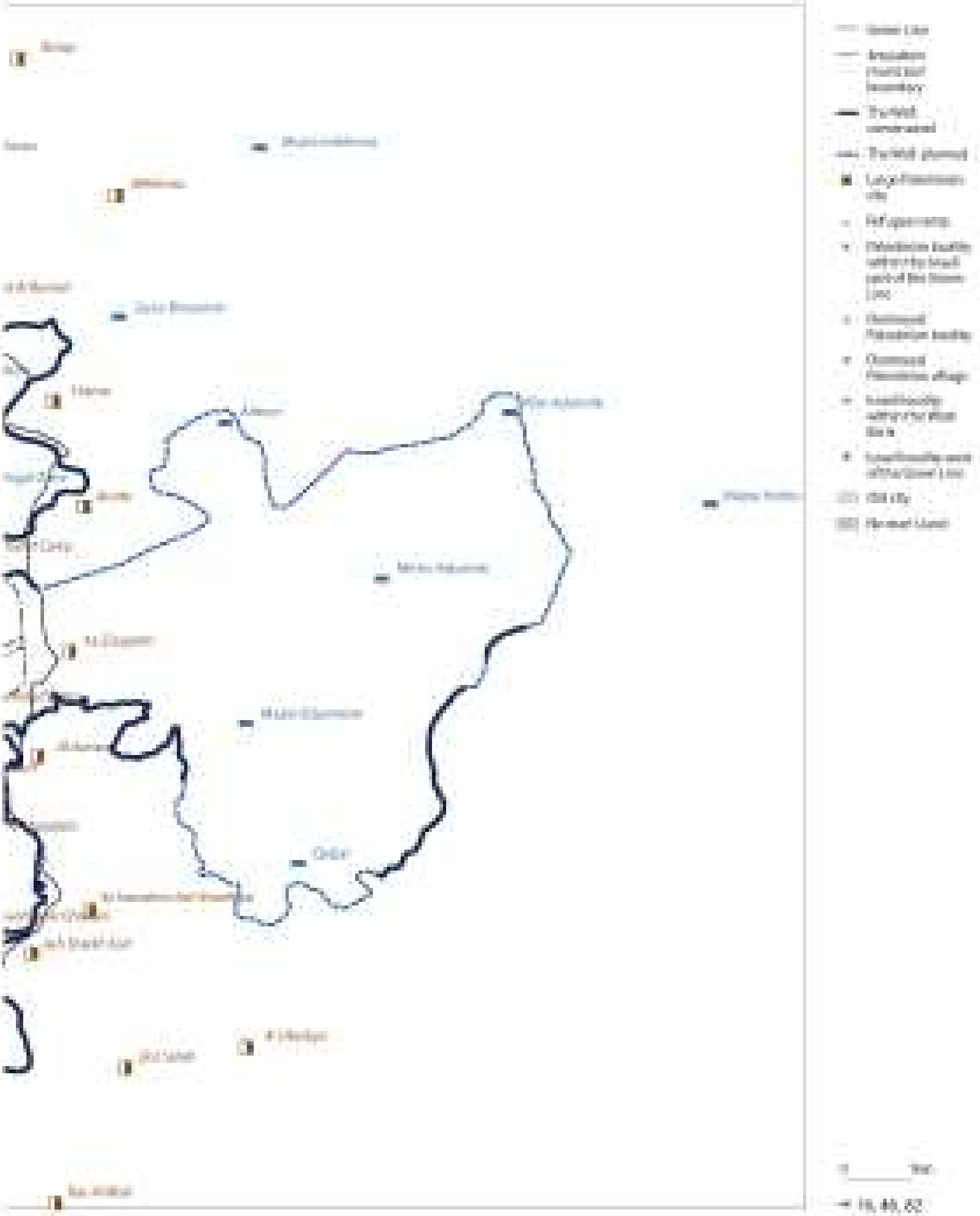

Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
The Wall constructed
The Wall planned
Israeli locality within the West Bank
Israeli locality west of the Green Line
Old City
[illegible]
0
2km

→ 16, 49, 82

NAMES OF PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI LOCALITIES

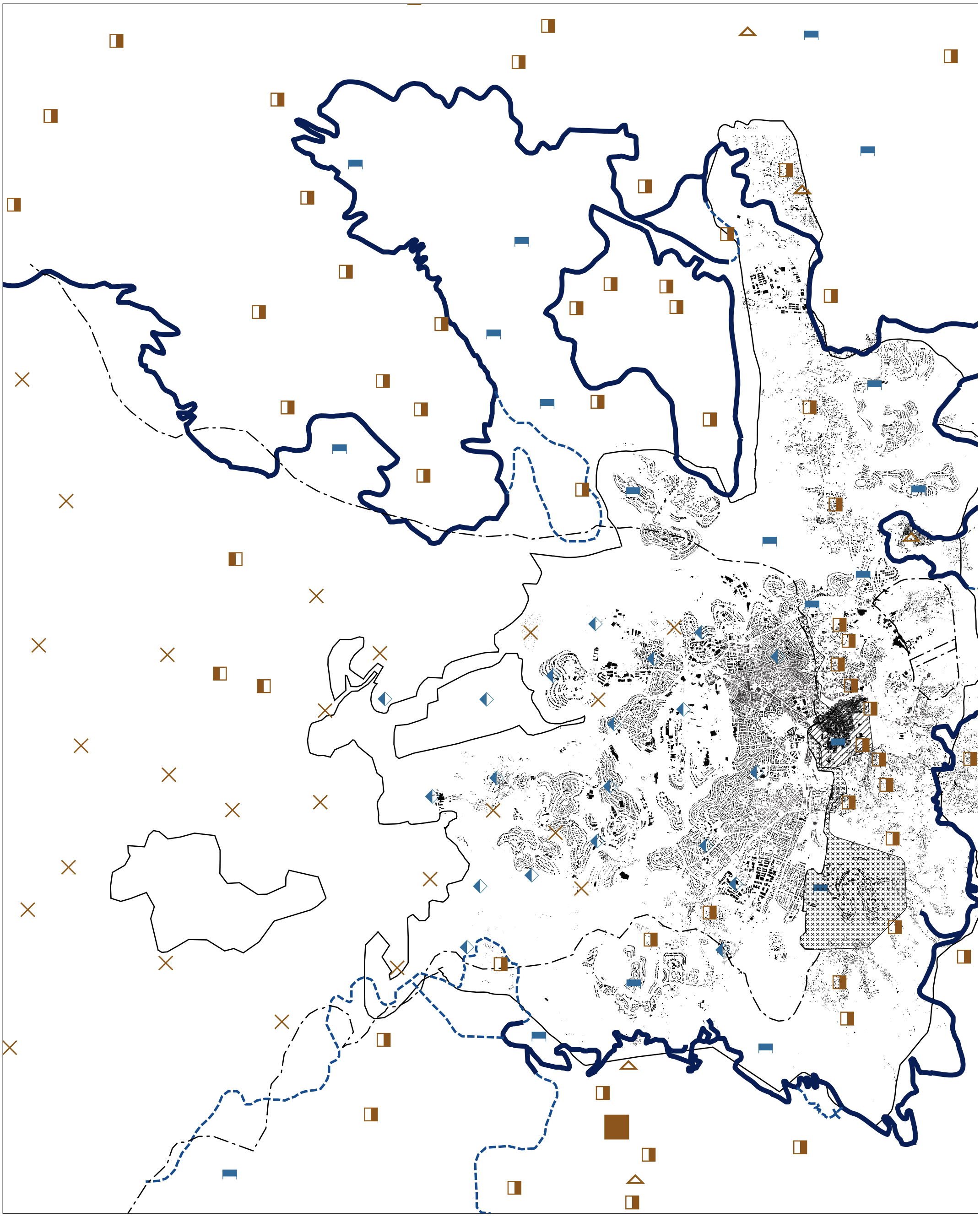


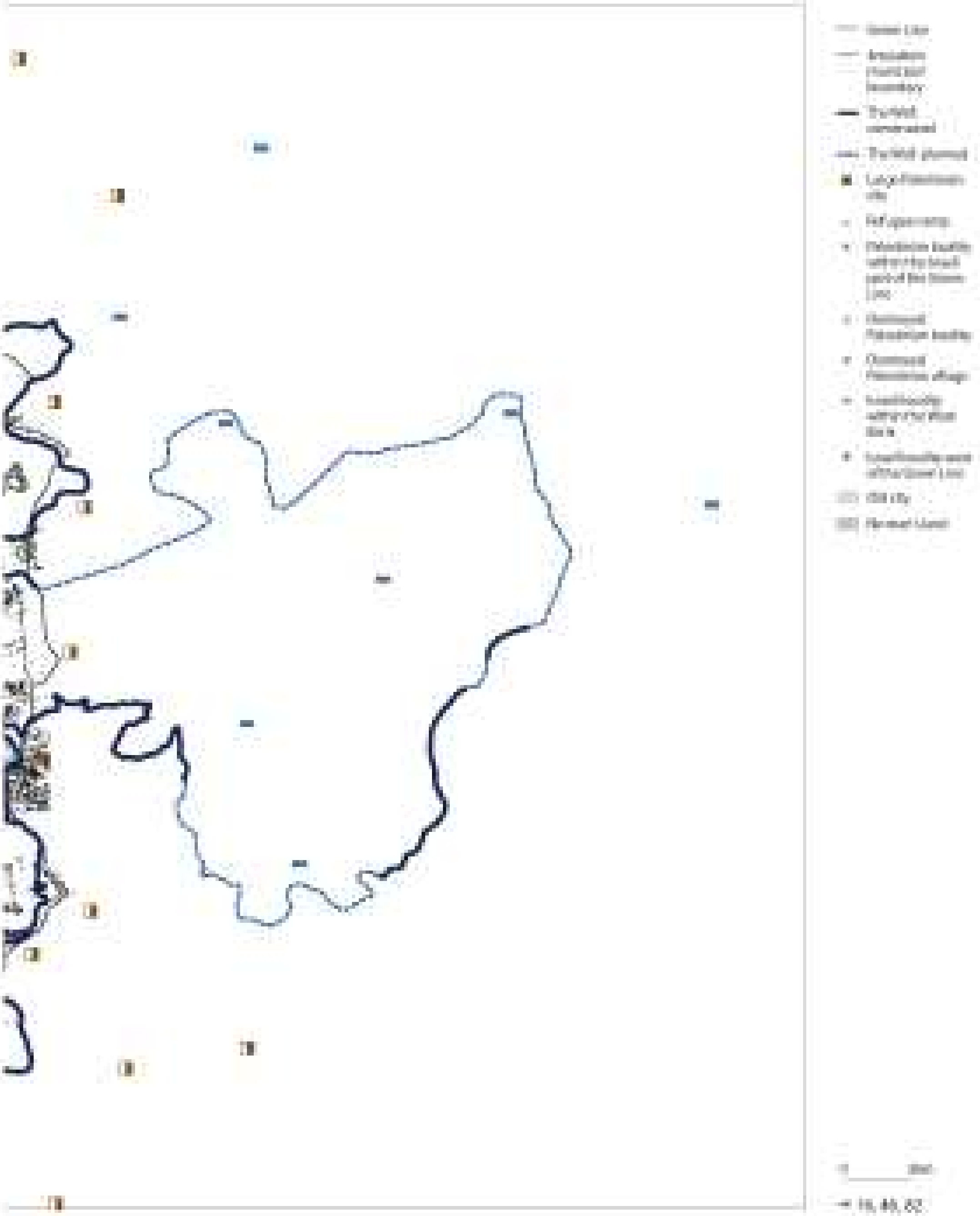
Betuniya
Beit Ur Al Tahta
Al Amari Camp
Pesagot
K K Sheiyan
E
Beit Ur Al Fauqa
Kharabatha Al Misbah
Kokhav Yacov
Beit Horon
Kfar Aqba
Rafat
Beit Liqya
At Tira
QalandiaCamp
Givat Zeev
Qalandia
Beit Duqqu
Ajib
Al Judeira
Ar Ram & Dahiyat Al Ba
ron
Beit Anan
Al Khalayleh
Bir Nabala
Beit Liza
Givon Hahadasha
Nitaf
Al Qubeiba
Neve Yaakov
Qatanna
Biddu
Har Shmuel
Brit Hanina
An Nabi Samwil
Beit Hanina Balad
Har Adar
Beit Shurik
Pisgat Z
Bayt Thul
Beit Iksa
Shufat
Ramat Alon
Ramat Shlomo
Shufat C
French Hill
Beit Naquba
Ramat Eshkol
Givat Shaul
Lifta
Romema
Shieck Jarrah
Saris
Geula
Al Isawiya
Umur
Al Kastel
Qualuniya
Givat Shaul
Wadi Al Joz
Har Nof
Al Suwana
Tzuba
Beit Zait
Dayr Yasin
Kiryat Haleom
Lev Hair
Bab Al Zahiraad
Suba
Ein Rafa
Beit Hakerem
Ash Shayyah
Silwan
Dayr Amr
Ras Al Amud
Ein Karem
Bait Vagan
Ginot Hair
Sataf
Hadassa
Khirbat
At Turi
Ayn Karim
Beit Mazmil
Gonenim
Kiryat |Yovel
Jabal Al Muk
Aqqur
Al Jora
Kiryat Menahem
Talpiyot
East Talpiyot
D Lavan
Al Maliha
Dayr Ash Sheikh
Beit Safafa
As Sawahira
Sharafat
Givat Hamatos
Ras Abu Amar
Emek Refaim
Walaljala
Al Walaja
Gilo
Sur Bahir
tab
Al Qabu
Umm Tuba
Kh Kfar Sum
Battir
Har Gilo
Har Homa
Ayda Camp
Al Azza Camp
Beit Jala
Husan
Bethlehem
t Al Tahnur
Beit Sahur
Ad Doha
Beitar Ilit
Ad Duheisha Camp
Al Khadr
Artas


Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
The Wall: constructed
The Wall: planned
Large Palestinian city
Refugee camp
Palestinian locality within the Israeli part of the Green Line
Destroyed Palestinian locality
Destroyed Palestinian village
Israeli locality within the West Bank
Israeli locality west of the Green Line
Old City
Haram ash-Sharif
Ma'ale Adumim
0
1km

→ 16, 49, 82

PALESTINIAN AND ISRAELI LOCALITIES

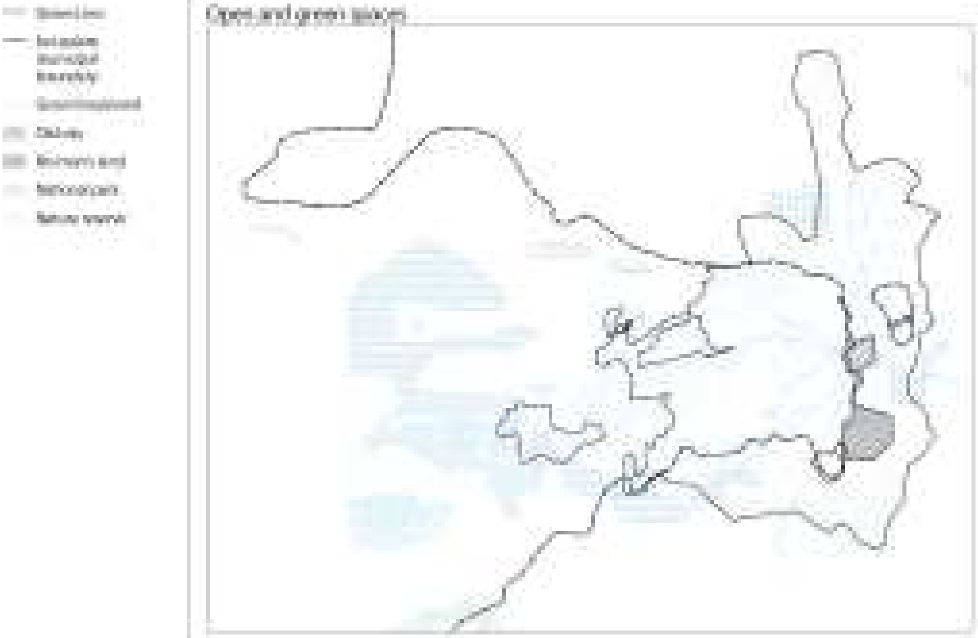



Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
The Wall, constructed
The Wall, planned
Large Palestinian city
Refugee camp
Palestinian locality within the Israeli part of the Green Line
Destroyed Palestinian locality
Destroyed Palestinian village
Israeli locality within the West Bank
Israeli locality west of the Green Line
Old city
Haram ash-Sharif
0
2km

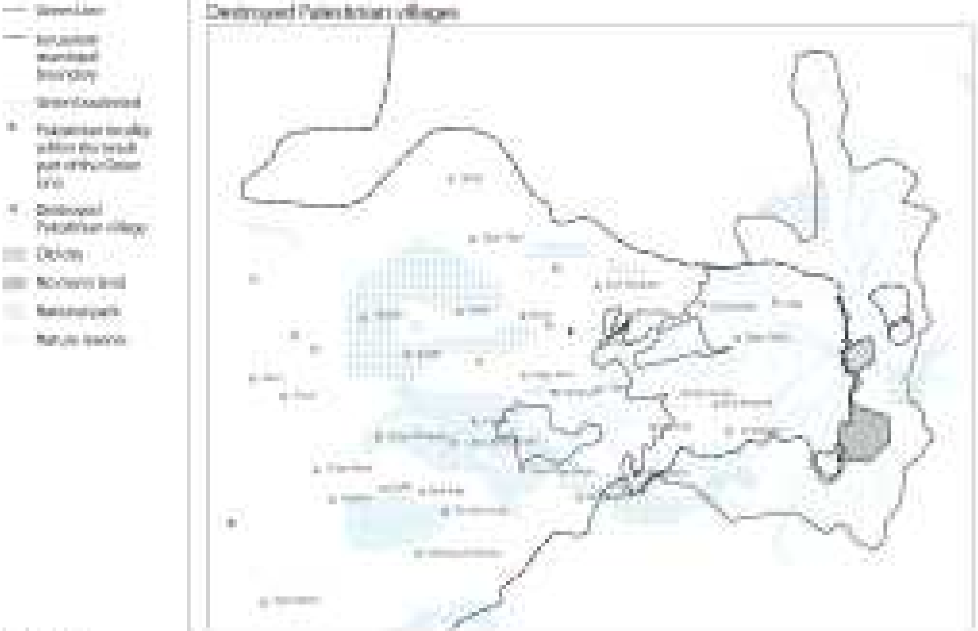
→ 16, 49, 62

OPEN AND GREEN SPACES IN THE JERUSALEM AREA

Open and green spaces


Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
[illegible]
Olives
No man's land
National park
Nature reserve

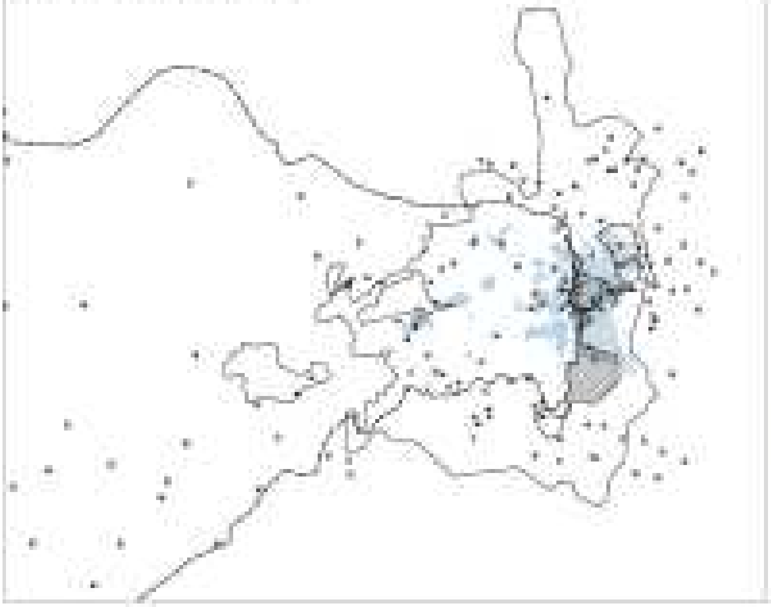
Destroyed Palestinian villages


Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
[illegible]
Palestinian locality within the Israeli part of the Green Line
Destroyed Palestinian village
Olives
No man's land
National park
Nature reserve

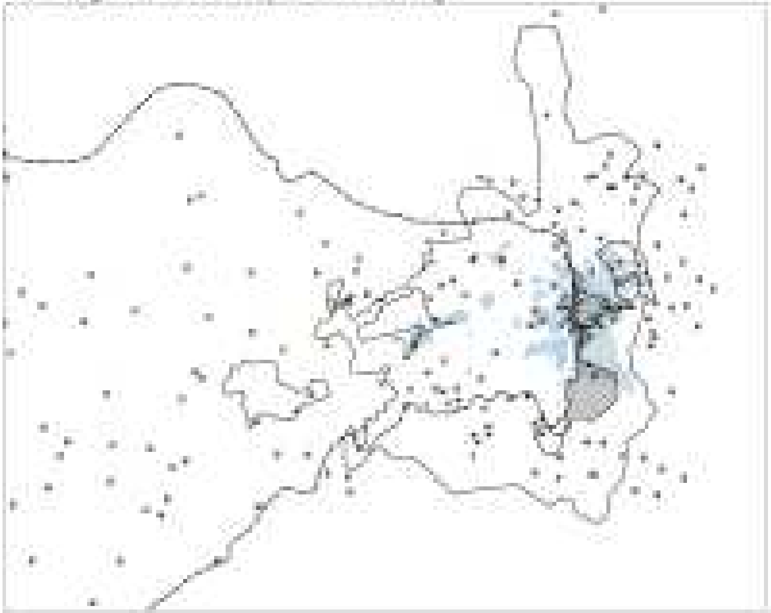
→ III, 239

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE JERUSALEM AREA

Distribution of archaeological sites


Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
Destroyed Palestinian village
Archaeological site within a building
Archaeological site in an open area inside the city
Archaeological site on the periphery of the city
Archaeological site in an open area
Traditional agricultural site
Old city
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

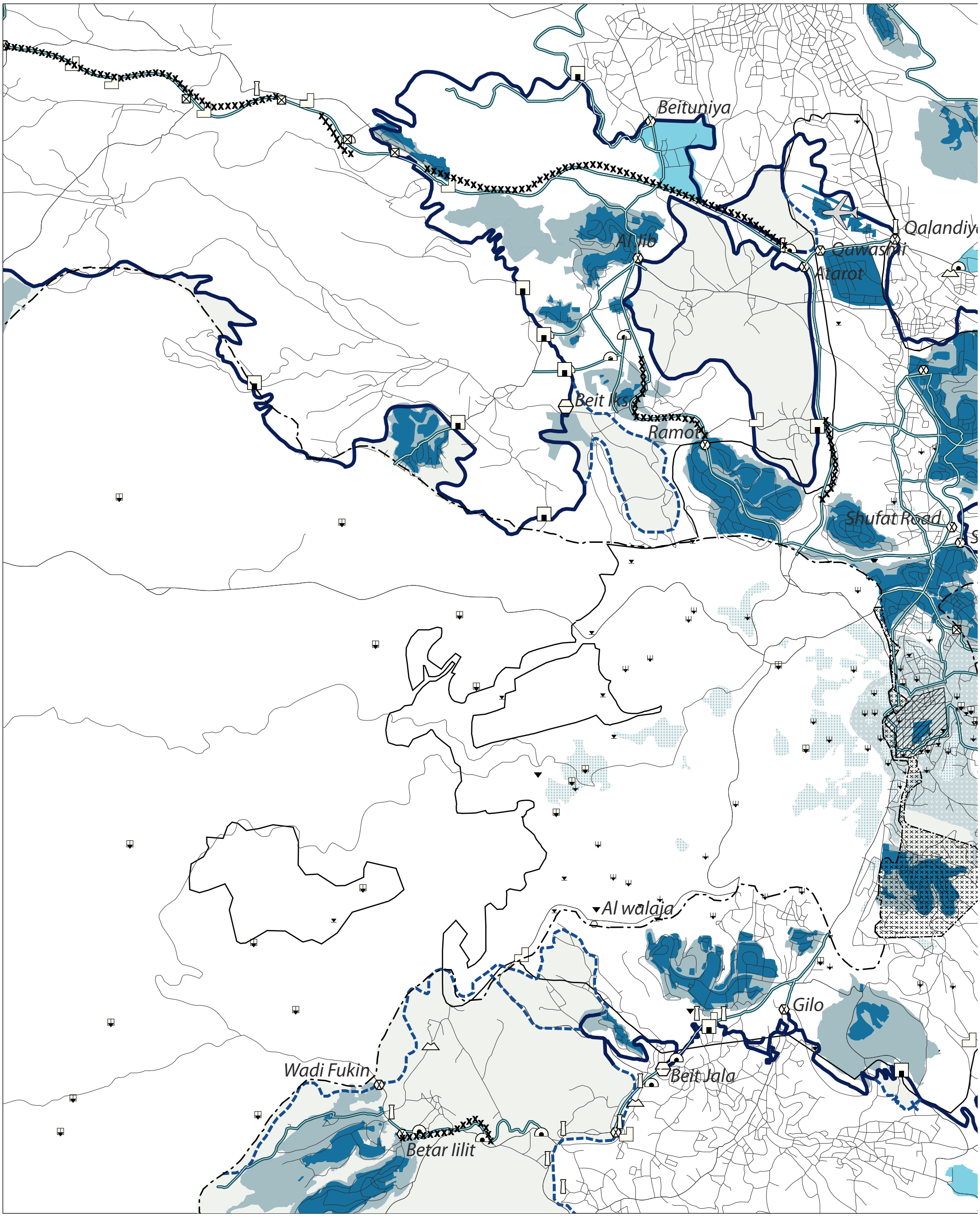
Archaeological sites and destroyed Palestinian villages

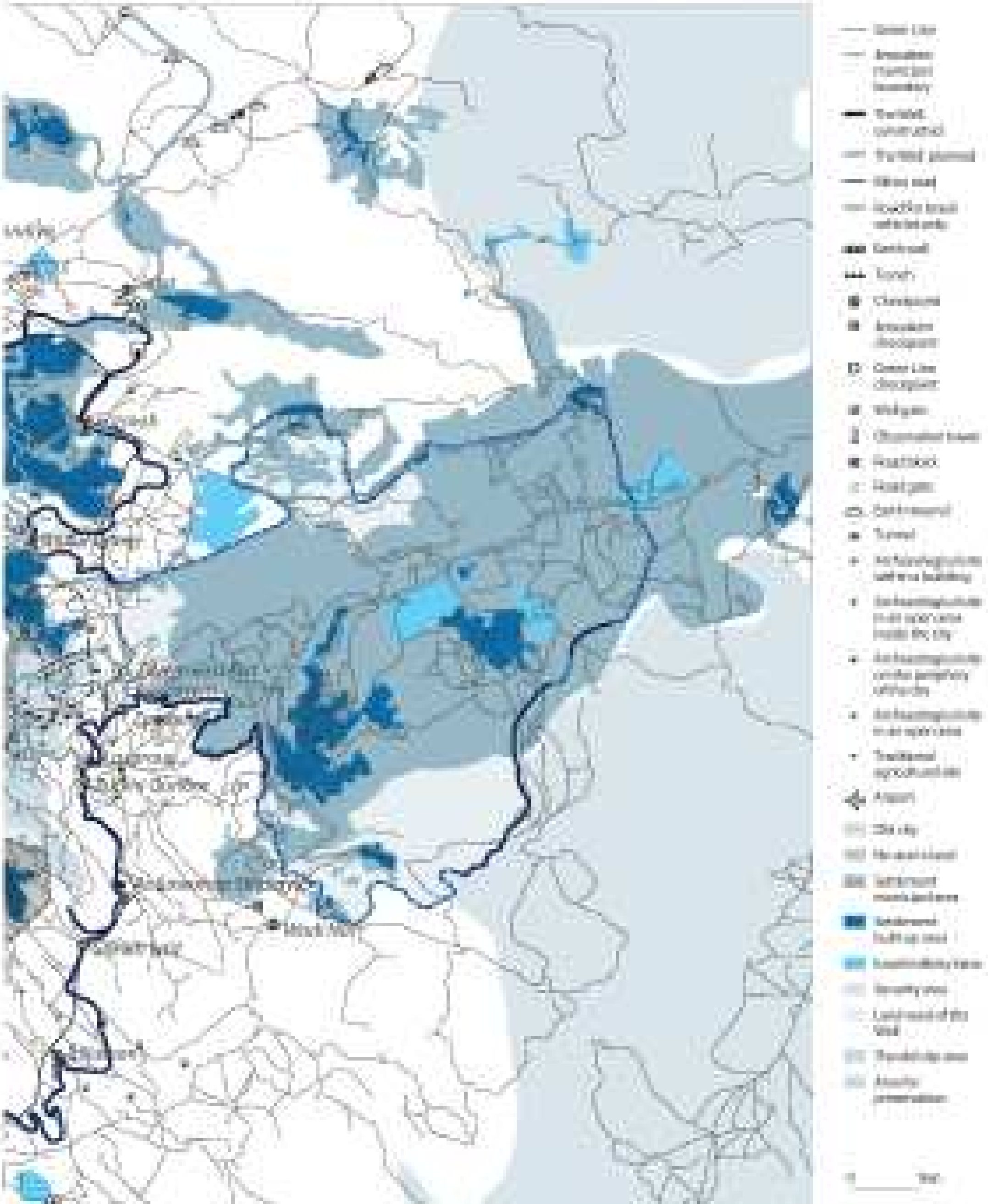


IDF soldiers [illegible] Dome of the Rock [illegible] of Jerusalem's Temple Mount. Photo appears in army [illegible] Jerusalem [illegible] the Jewish world against Hellenistic rule. IDF spokesman [illegible]

→ 82, 202

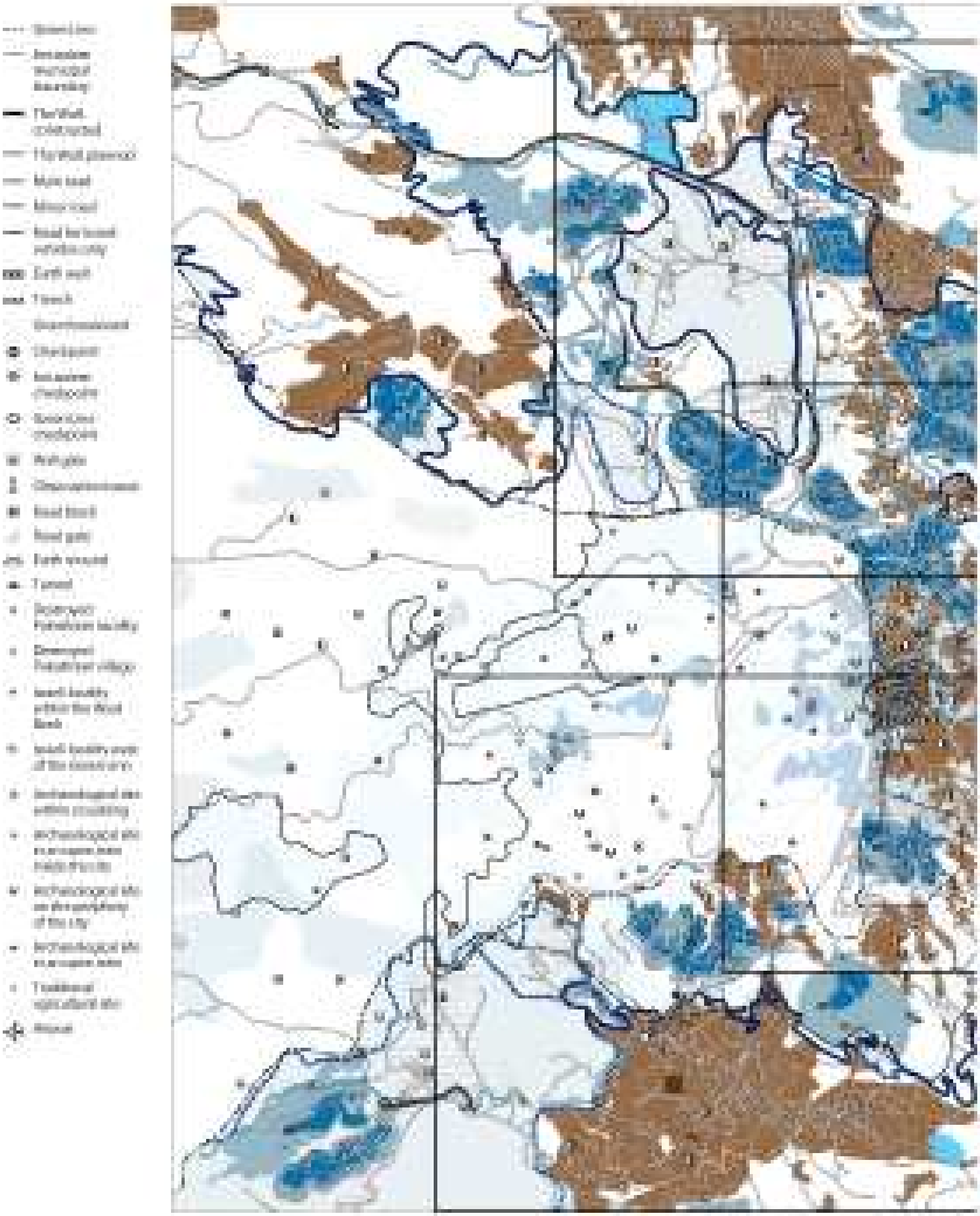
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS

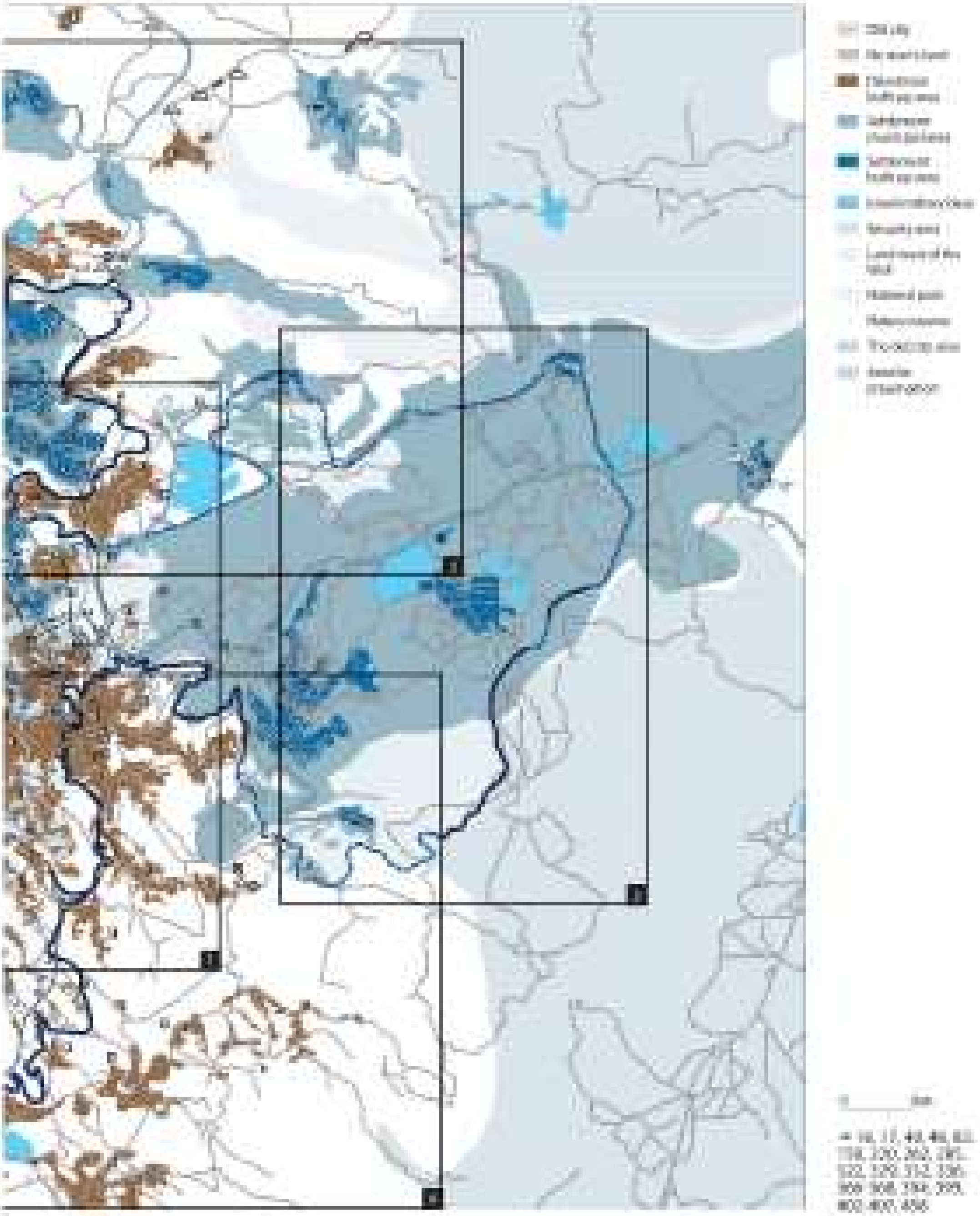

Beituniya
Qalandiy
Qawasmi
Al Jib
Atarot
Beit Iksa
Ramot
Shufat Road
Al walaja
Gilo
Wadi Fukin
Beit Jala
Betar Ilit


Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
The Wall, constructed
The Wall, planned
Main road
Road for Israeli vehicles only
Earth wall
Trench
Checkpoint
Jerusalem checkpoint
Green Line checkpoint
Wall gate
Observation tower
Road block
Road gate
Earth mound
Tunnel
Archaeological site within a building
Archaeological site in an open area inside the city
Archaeological site on the periphery of the city
Archaeological site in an open area
Traditional agricultural site
Airport
Old city
Settlement municipal area
Settlement built-up area
Israeli military base
Security area
Land west of the Wall
Area for preservation
0
1km

→ 202, 461

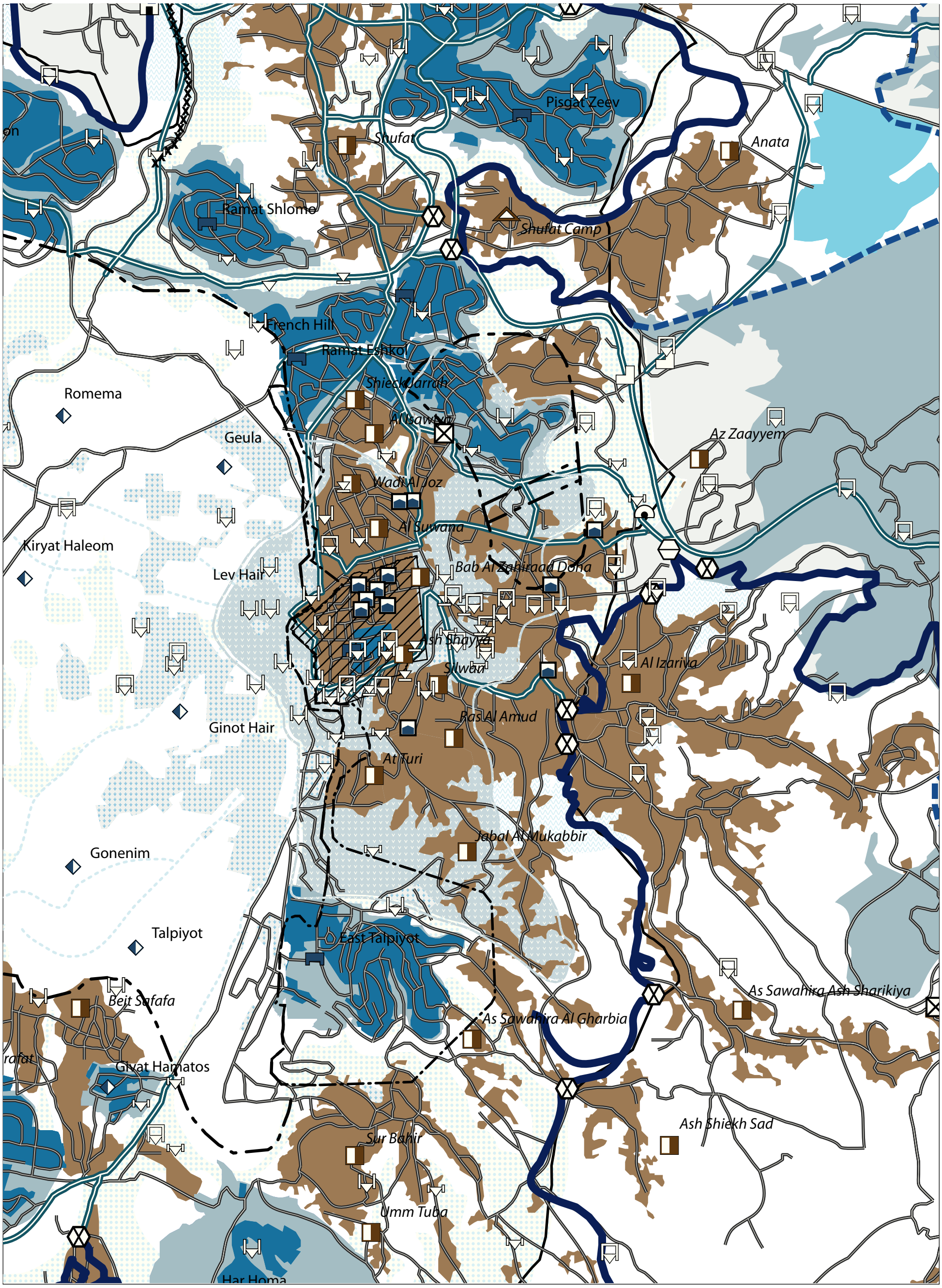
JERUSALEM ZOOM INDEX

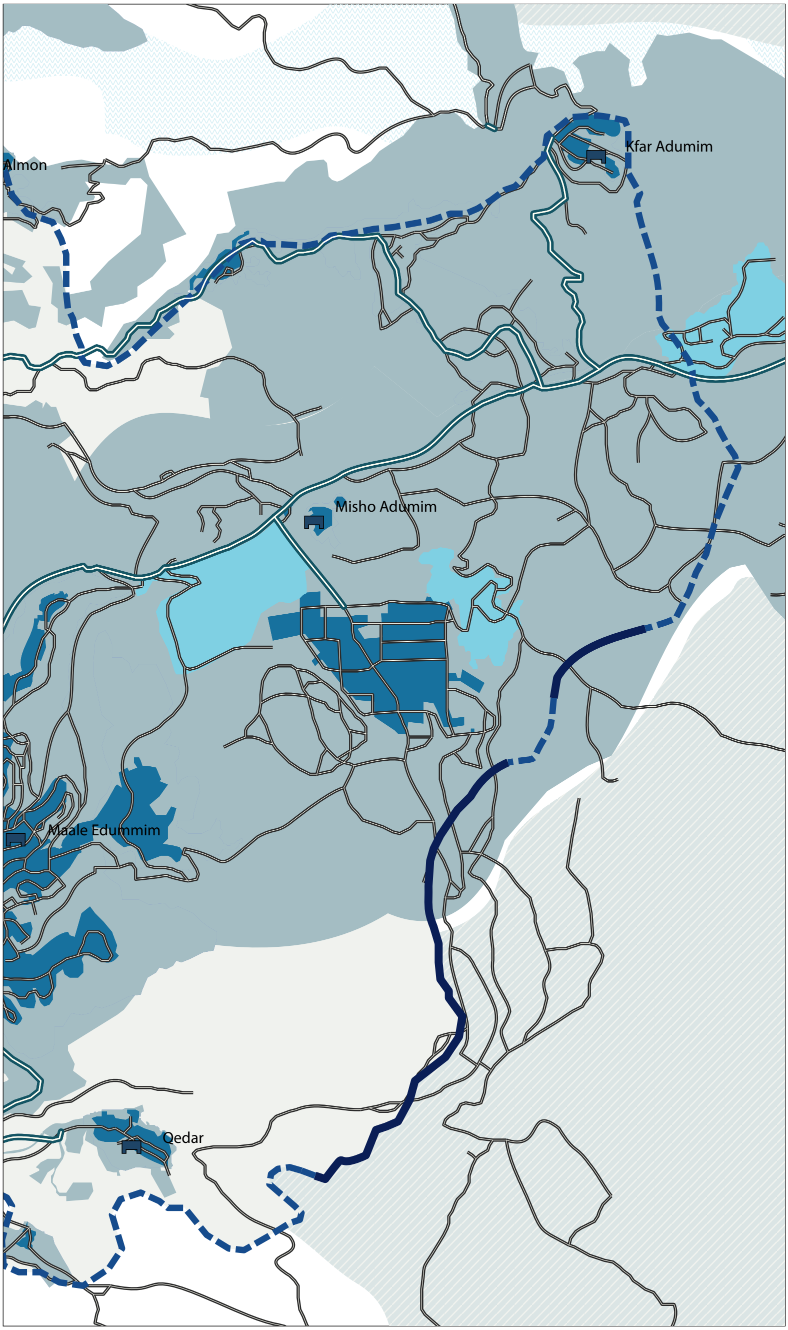

Green Line
Jerusalem municipal boundary
The Wall, constructed
The Wall, planned
Main road
Minor road
Road for Israeli vehicles only
Earth wall
Trench
[illegible]
Checkpoint
[illegible] checkpoint
[illegible] checkpoint
Wall gate
Observation tower
Road block
Road gate
Earth mound
Tunnel
Destroyed Palestinian locality
Destroyed Palestinian village
Israeli locality within the West Bank
Israeli locality west of the Green Line
Archaeological site within a building
Archaeological site in an open area inside the city
Archaeological site on the periphery of the city
Archaeological site in an open area
Traditional agricultural site
Airport


Old city
No man's land
Palestinian built-up area
Settlement municipal area
Settlement built-up area
Israeli military base
Security area
Land route of the Wall
National park
Nature reserve
1
2
3
4
5

→ 16, 17, 43, 46, 82, 118, 220, 262, 295, 322, 329, 332, 336, 366-368, 384, 395, 402-407, 456

■1 JERUSALEM'S EASTERN BORDERS


on
Pisgat Zeev
Shufat
Anata
Ramat Shlomo
Shufat Camp
French Hill
Ramat Eshkol
Shieck Jarrah
Al Isawiya
Romema
Geula
Az Zaayyem
Wadi Al Joz
Al Suwana
Kiryat Haleom
Lev Hair
Bab Al Zahiraad Doha
Ash Shayya
Silwan
Al Izariya
Ras Al Amud
Ginot Hair
At Turi
Jabal Al Mukabbir
Gonenim
Talpiyot
East Talpiyot
As Sawahira Ash Sharikiya
Beit Safafa
As Sawahira Al Gharbia
rafat
Givat Hamatos
Ash Shiekh Sad
Sur Bahir
Umm Tuba
Har Homa

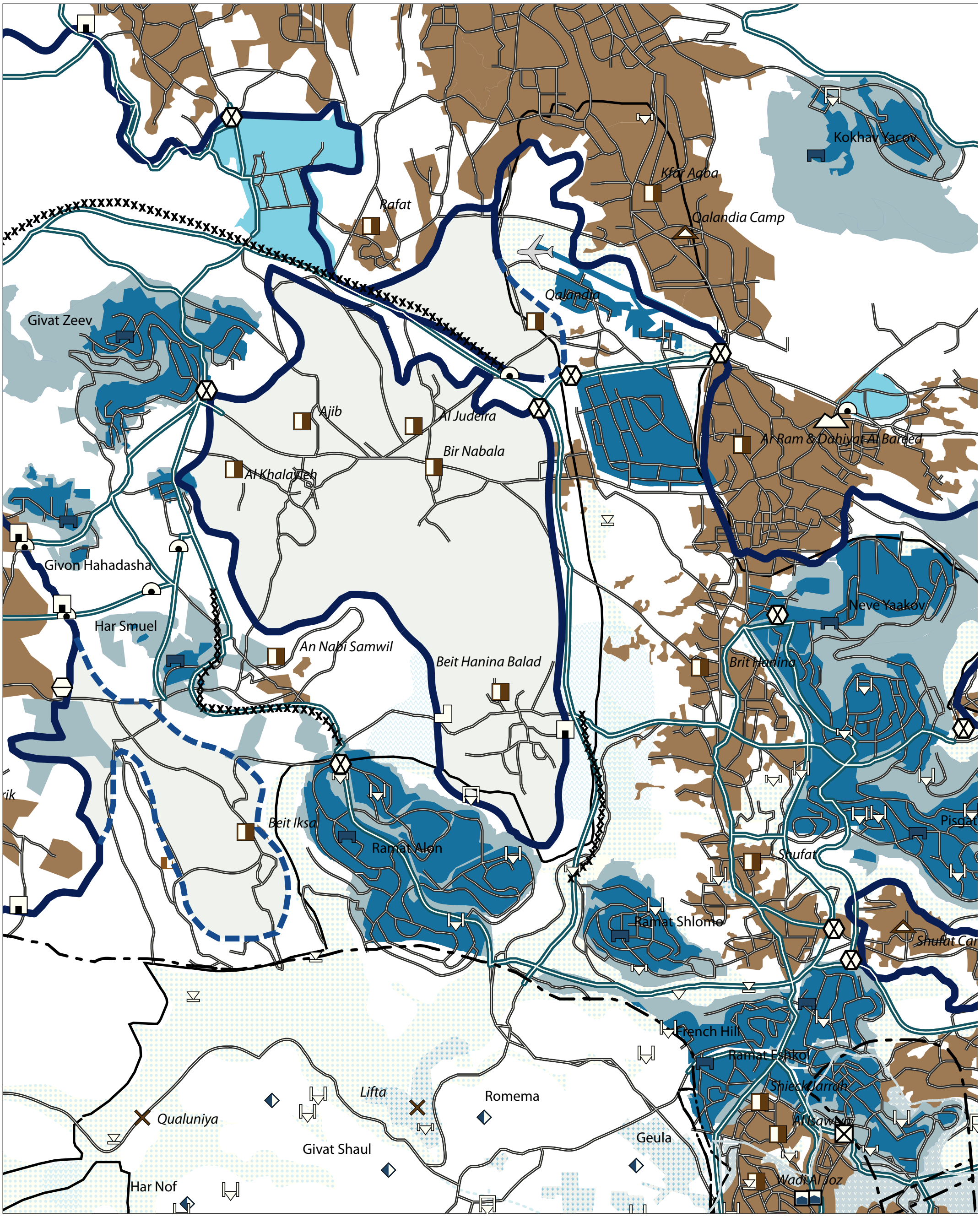


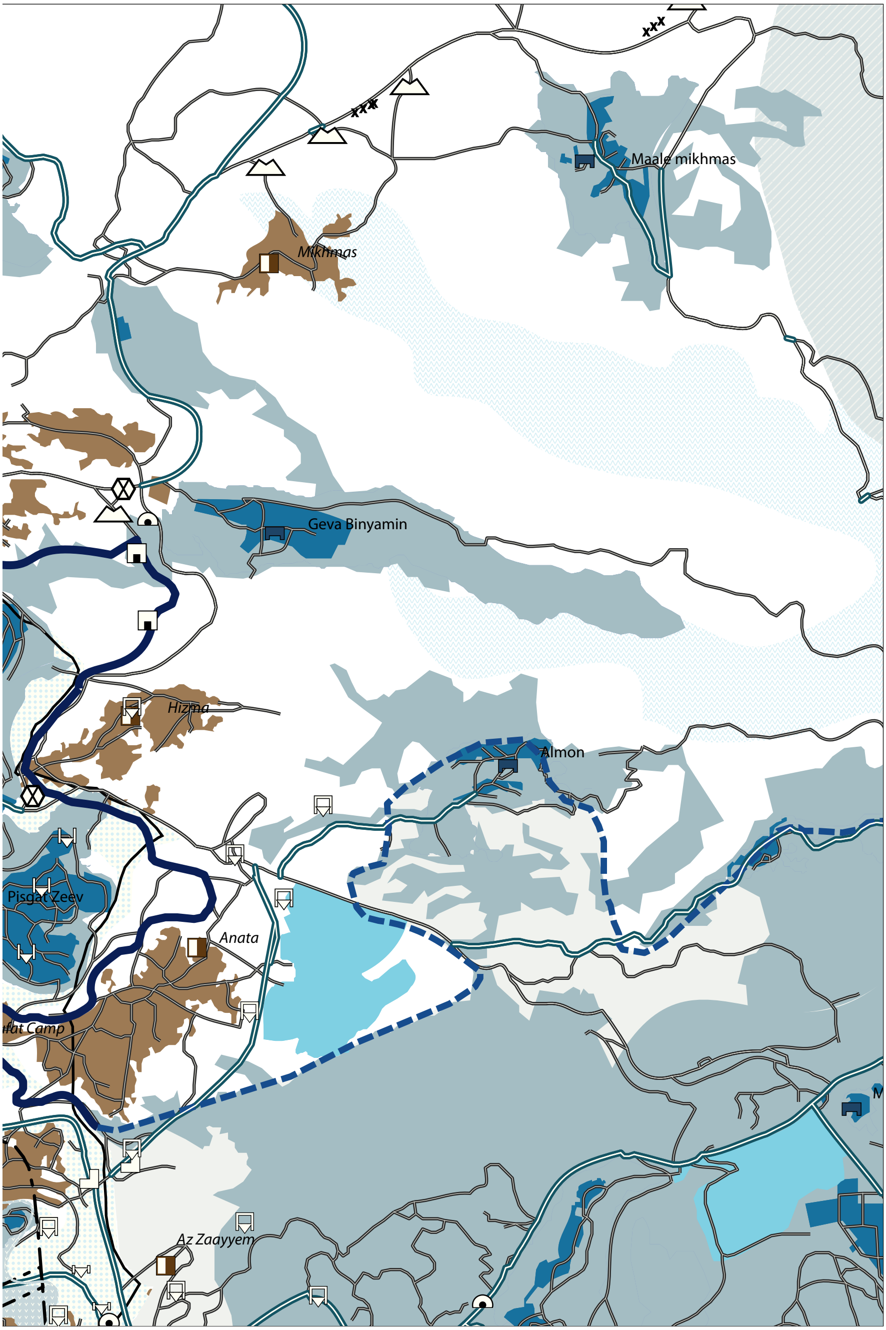
A close-up of Jerusalem's historic city centre reveals that the east is dominated by Palestinian presence, and the west by Israeli presence.There is however a clearly visible Israeli penetration of the east, via archaeological sites, traditional settlements, and a new settlement typology (in the Shiek Jarach area): the single building settlement. Also visible are the old and new walls, as well as various other borders that scar the city, such as the Green Line. Bypass roads can be seen to connect Israeli neighbourhoods in the west with those in the east of the old city and the Green Line, while cutting through Palestinian areas.

0 0.5km

→ 16, 17, 40, 46, 82, 150, 220, 262, 285, 322, 329, 332, 336, 366-368, 394, 399, 402-407, 458

3 THE CITY'S NON-FUNCTIONAL AIRPORT, ATAROT

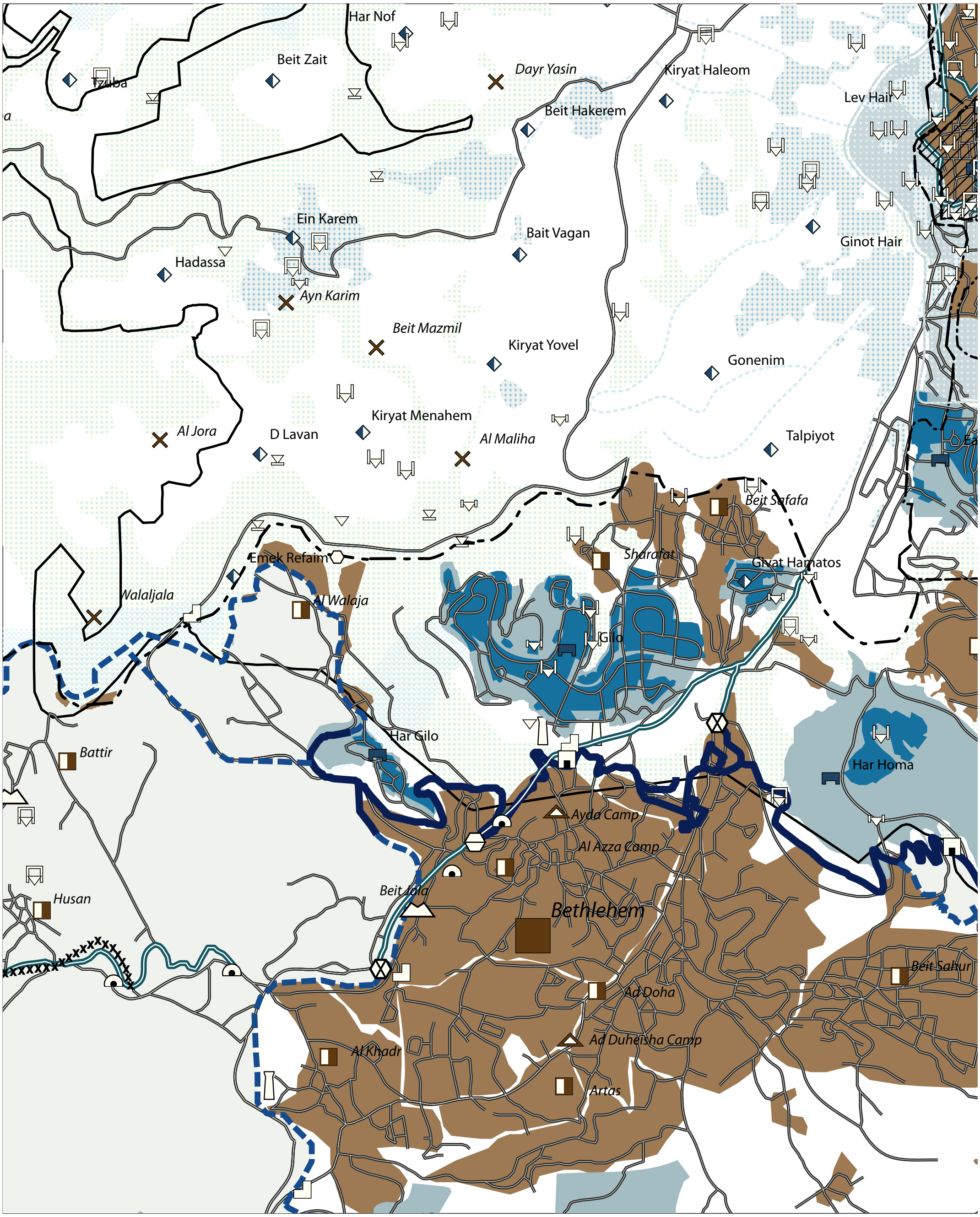

Kokhav Yacov
Kfar Aqba
Rafat
Qalandia Camp
Qalandia
Givat Zeev
Ajib
Al Judeira
Ar Ram & Dahiyat Al Bareed
Bir Nabala
Al Khalayleh
Givon Hahadasha
Har Smuel
Neve Yaakov
An Nabi Samwil
Beit Hanina Balad
Brit Hanina
ik
Pisgat
Beit Iksa
Ramat Alon
Shufat
Ramat Shlomo
Shufat Car
French Hill
Ramat Eshkol
Shieck Jarrah
Al Isawiya
Lifta
Romema
Qualuniya
Geula
Givat Shaul
Wadi Al Joz
Har Nof

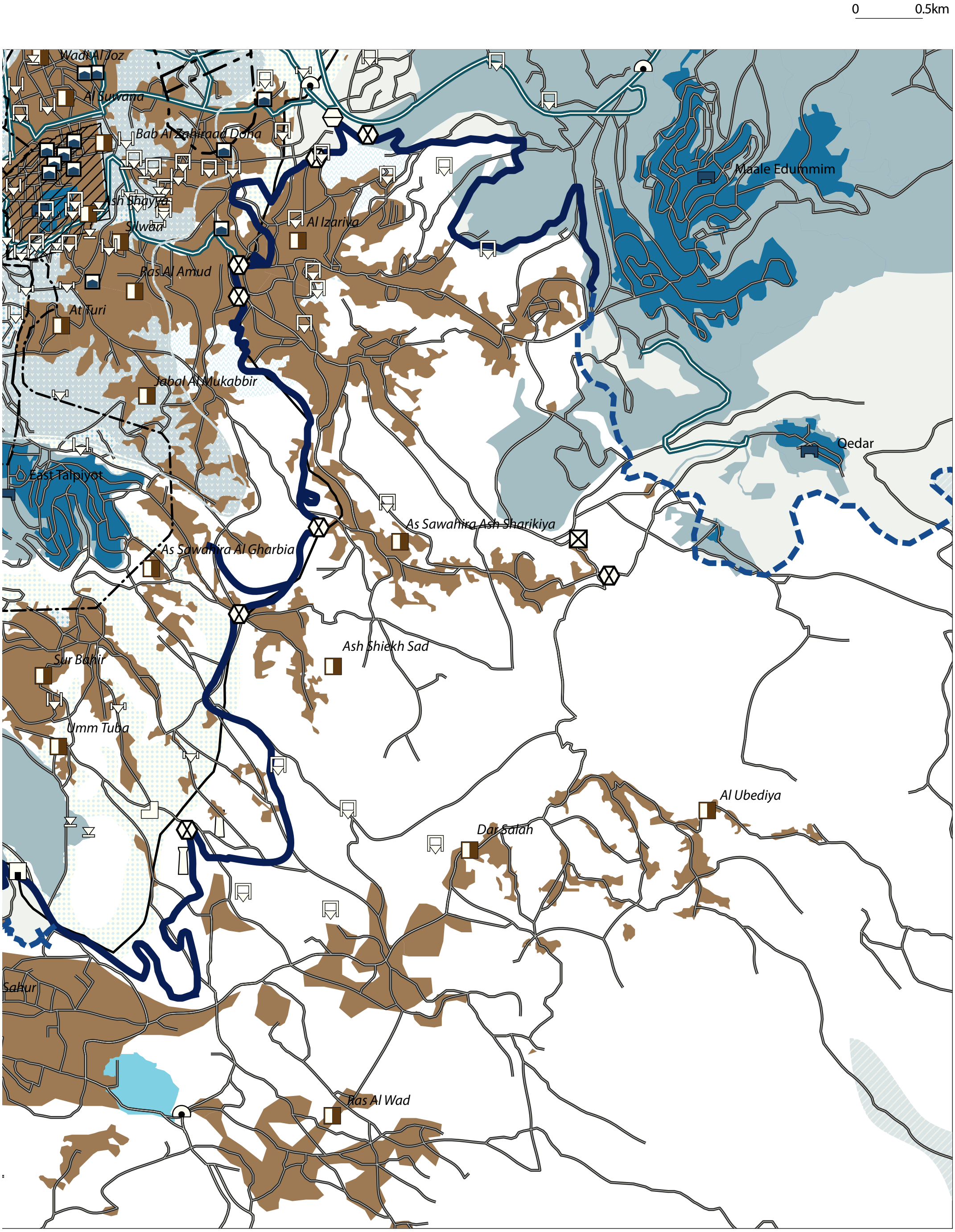

Maale mikhmas
Mikhmas
Geva Binyamin
Hizma
Almon
Pisgat Zeev
Anata
fat Camp
Az Zaayyem

Atarot Airport is a small airport located between Jerusalem and Ramallah. It was the first airport in Palestine and the only airport of theWest Bank area. It is currently within the northern part of Jerusalem's municipal area. In order to prevent the use of Atarot by the Palestinians, it was annexed as an integral part of the Jerusalem municipal area.

0 0.5km

→ 16, 17, 40, 46, 82, 150, 220, 262, 285, 322, 329, 332, 336, 366-368, 394, 399, 402-407, 458


Har Nof
Beit Zait
Tzuba
a
Dayr Yasin
Kiryat Haleom
Lev Hair
Beit Hakerem
Ein Karem
Bait Vagan
Ginot Hair
Hadassa
Ayn Karim
Beit Mazmil
Kiryat Yovel
Gonenim
Al Jora
D Lavan
Kiryat Menahem
Al Maliha
Talpiyot
Ea
Beit Safafa
Emek Refaim
Sharafat
Givat Hamatos
Walaljala
Al Walaja
Gilo
Har Gilo
Har Homa
Battir
Ayda Camp
Al Azza Camp
Husan
Beit Jala
Bethlehem
Beit Sahur
Ad Doha
Al Khadr
Ad Duhaysha Camp
Artas


0
0.5km
Wadi Al Joz
Al Suwana
Bab Al Zahiraad Dona
Ash Shayyah
Silwan
Al Izariya
Maale Edummim
Ras Al Amud
At Turi
Jabal Al Mukabbir
Qedar
East Talpiyot
As Sawahira Ash Sharikiya
As Sawahira Al Gharbia
Ash Shiekh Sad
Sur Bahir
Umm Tuba
Al Ubediya
Dar Salah
Sahur
Ras Al Wad

LEXICON

LEXICON

There are many different accounts of the territorial issues surrounding Israel. This lexicon attempts to map the media coverage in an alphabetical listing of key topics, and a timeline of important events. As it aims to reflect the range of divergent representations of the issues at stake, the lexicon draws on a variety of sources, such as the official statements of the Israeli government, Palestinian organisations, print and online reference guides (eg Wikipedia), news providers, academic books, and individual commentators. While texts have been edited to fit the lexicon’s style and length requirements, no changes have been made to the opinions expressed, which are sometimes contradictory and not necessarily those of the author.

A

Absentees' property laws

A succession of several laws first introduced as wartime emergency ordinances issued by the Jewish leadership, but which were subsequently incorporated into the laws of Israel after the war. According to Cohre and Badil, unlike other laws that were designed to establish Israel's 'legal' control over lands, this body of legislation focused on formulating a legal definition for people (mostly Arabs) who had left or been forced to flee from these lands.

As a result of this legislation, 2m dunams of land were confiscated and eventually transferred to the development authority. Another consequence was the creation of the novel citizenship category of 'present absentees', that is, Israeli Arabs who enjoyed all civil rights - including the right to vote in the parliament elections - except one: the right to use and dispose of their property. About 30,000 to 35,000 Palestinians became present absentees.

Joseph Schechtman gives a detailed account of exactly how 'abandoned' Arab property assisted in Israel's absorption of new immigrants:

'It is difficult to overestimate the tremendous role this lot of abandoned Arab property has played in the settlement of hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants who have reached Israel since the proclamation of the state in May 1948. Forty-seven new rural settlements established on the sites of abandoned Arab villages had by October 1949 already absorbed 25,255 new immigrants. By the spring of 1950, over 1m dunams had been leased by the custodian to Jewish settlements and individual farmers for the raising of grain crops.

Large tracts of land belonging to Arab absentees have also been leased to Jewish settlers, old and new, for the raising of vegetables. In the south alone, 15,000 dunams of vineyards and fruit trees have been leased to cooperative settlements; a similar area has been rented by the Yemenites Association, the Farmers Association, and the Soldiers Settlement and Rehabilitation Board. This has saved the Jewish Agency and the government millions of dollars. While the average cost of establishing an immigrant family in a new settlement was from $7,500 to $9,000, the cost in abandoned Arab villages did not exceed $1,500 ($750 for building repairs and $750 for livestock and equipment).

Abandoned Arab dwellings in towns have also not remained empty. By the end of July 1948, 170,000 people, notably new immigrants and ex-soldiers, in addition to about 40,000 former tenants, both Jewish and Arab, had been housed in premises under the custodian's control; and 7,000 shops, workshops and stores were sublet to new arrivals. The existence of these Arab houses - vacant and ready for occupation - has, to a large extent, solved the greatest immediate problem that faced the Israeli authorities in the absorption of immigrants. It also considerably relieved the financial burden of absorption.'

[Schechtman, Joseph, 1952: The Arab Refugee Problem. New York]

How much of Israel's territory consists of land confiscated using the Absentee Property Law is uncertain and much disputed. Robert Fisk interviewed the Israeli Custodian of Absentee Property, who estimates that it could amount to up to 70% of the territory of Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip:

'The Custodian of Absentee Property does not choose to discuss politics. But when asked how much of the land of the state of Israel might potentially have two claimants - an Arab and a Jew holding respectively a British Mandate and an Israeli deed to the same property - Mr Manor [the Custodian in 1980] believes that 'about 70% might fall into that category.'

[Fisk, Robert (1980) The Times December 24, London, and 1980, Fisk, Robert (1990) Pity the Nation: Lebanon at War, Oxford University Press.]

The Jewish Virtual Library estimates that custodial and absentee land comprises 12% of Israel's total territory.

The Jewish National Fund, in Jewish Villages in Israel, 1949, states:

'Of the entire area of the State of Israel, only about 300,000 to 400,000 dunams - apart from the desolate rocky area of the southern Negev, at present quite unfit for cultivation - are State Domain which the Israeli Government took over from the Mandatory regime. The JNF and private Jewish owners possess under 2m dunams. Almost all the rest belongs at law to Arab owners, many of whom have left the country. The fate of these Arabs will be settled when the terms of the peace treaties between Israel and her Arab neighbours are finally drawn up. The JNF, however, cannot wait until then to obtain the land it requires for its pressing needs. It is, therefore, acquiring part of the land abandoned by the Arab owners, through the Government of Israel, the sovereign authority in Israel. Whatever the ultimate fate of the Arabs concerned, it is manifest that their legal right to their land and property in Israel, or to the monetary value of them, will not be waived, nor do the Jews wish to ignore them. Conquest by force of arms cannot, in law or in ethics, abrogate the rights of the legal owner to his personal property. The JNF,

→ 74, 75, 98-105, 152, 155, 156, 181, 212, 213, 226

A recent view of Lifta, a 'ghost' Palestinian village near Jarusalem. Photo: Aisha Mershani therefore, will pay for the lands it takes over, at a fixed and fair price.'

Absentee property played an enormous role in making Israel a viable state. In 1954, more than one-third of Israel's Jewish population lived on absentee property, and nearly a third of the new immigrants (250,000 people) settled in urban areas abandoned by Arabs. Of 370 new Jewish settlements established between 1948 and 1953, 350 were on absentee property.

Absentees' Property Law, 5710-1950

This law replaced the Emergency Regulations (Absentees' Property) Law, 5709-1948. According to Sabri Jiryis, the definition of absentee in the law was framed in such a way as to ensure that it applied to every Palestinian or resident in Palestine who had left his usual place of residence in Palestine for any place inside or outside the country after the adoption of the partition of Palestine resolution by the UN.

According to Cohre and Badil, the provisions in the law made sure that the term did not apply to Jews. The law also applied to Arabs who had become citizens of the State of Israel but were not in their usual place of residence as defined by the law. In this case, they were referred to as present absentees and many lost their lands.

The law then appointed a Custodianship Council for Absentees' Property, whose president was to be known as the Custodian of Absentees' Property. The law then made these properties the legal holdings of the custodian:

'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.'

According to Cohre and Badil, those who were found to occupy property in violation of this law could be expelled, and those who built on such property could have their structures demolished.

According to the Israel Government Yearbook, 5719 (1958), the property of absentee Arabs appropriated by the Custodian of Absentees' Property included the land of some 350 completely abandoned or semi-abandoned Arab villages, 280,000 dunams of abandoned agricultural lands and 25,416 buildings, including 57,497 dwellings and 10,727 business and trade premises.

Cohre and Badil estimate that Israel claimed somewhere between 4.2m and 5.8m dunams, or between 4,200 and 5,800km^2. Between 1948 and 1953 alone, 350 of the 370 new Jewish settlements were created on lands confiscated under the Absentees' Property Law.

The Absentees' Property Amendment No.3 (Release and Use of Endowment Property) Law, 5725-1965

This law extends the scope of the Absentees' Property Law and earlier regulations concerning Muslim religious endowment, or waqf. According to Cohre and Badil, it allows the government to confiscate vast amounts of Muslim (charity) land and other properties, including cemeteries and mosques, and place them under government administration. According to the law, income from these properties would be used in part to build institutions and provide services for the Muslim inhabitants in areas where such property is located.

According to Benvenisti: 'Most waqf property in Israel was expropriated under the Absentee Property Law (giving rise to the sarcastic quip –'Apparently God is an absentee in Israel') and afterward handed over to the Development Authority, ostensibly because this was necessary to prevent its being neglected, but actually so as to make it possible to sell it. Only about one-third of Muslim waqf property, principally mosques and graveyards that were currently in use, was not expropriated. In 1956, its administration was turned over to the Board of Trustees of the Muslim waqf, which by then was made up of collaborators appointed by the authorities. These 'trustees' would sell or 'exchange' land with the ILA without any accountability to the Muslim community. Anger over these deeds led to acts of violence within the community, including assassinations.'

The Absentees' Property (Compensation) Law, 5733-1973

This law establishes the procedure to compensate owners of lands confiscated under the Absentees' Property Law (1950). To be eligible for compensation claimants must have become Israel residents on 1 July 1973 thereafter.

Other provisions specify the time limit legally allowed for filing a claim, whether compensation would be awarded in cash or bonds (depending on circumstances), the payment schedule (generally over a 15-year period), and other provisions. Appended to the law is a detailed schedule of how compensation is to be calculated for each type of property, urban or agricultural. Some provisions of this law were amended in later years.

[wikipedia.org]

Airports, Palestine

Atarot Airport is a small airport located between Jerusalem and Ramallah. It was the first airport in Palestine. It has been closed since the First and Second Intifadas in the wake of Palestinian political violence.

→ 75-77, 155, 156, 181, 285, 317, 319, 321

In maps presented by Israel at the Camp David talks in the summer of 2000, Atarot was included in the Israeli built-up area of Jerusalem. This was firmly rejected by the Palestinian delegation, which claimed the place as the future Palestinian National Airport, to serve Palestinian East Jerusalem and the whole of the West Bank. This was one aspect of the disagreements, which caused the Camp David talks collapse and the descent into violence and bloodshed.
Yossi Beilin, at the time an Israeli government minister and senior negotiator, later a peace activist and founder of the Geneva Initiative, proposed that the airport be used jointly by Israel and Palestine, as part of an overall sharing of Jerusalem. Beilin cited the successful model of Geneva International Airport, which is used by both Switzerland and France. While Palestinians did not reject this idea out of hand, the Israeli governments headed by Sharon, Olmert and Netanyahu were all cold to it.
On December 20, 2009, the Palestinian Authority cabinet under Salam Fayyad announced its intention to claim the Kalandia Airport for the future State of Palestine, which Fayyad aims to bring into being by 2011.
(wikipedia.org)

NOT FOR USE IN NAVIGATION

Atarot Airport chart

Yasser Arafat International Airport, formerly Gaza International Airport and later Dahaniya International Airport, is located in the Gaza Strip, in Rafah, close to the Egyptian border.
It is owned, and was operated, by the Palestinian Authority, and served as the home airport for Palestinian Airlines. The airport was able to handle 700,000 passengers per year and operated 24 hours and 364 days a year (closed on Yom Kippur). The airport opened in 1998 but it closed in 2001 after being severely damaged by Israeli military forces.
The airport was built with funding from Japan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Spain, and Germany and designed by Moroccan architects and engineers funded by Morocco's King Hassan II. The total cost was $86 million. After a year of construction, it opened on 24 November 1998; attendees at the opening ceremony included Yasser Arafat and US President Bill Clinton. At the time, the opening of the airport was described as evidence of progress toward Palestinian statehood.
Israel Defense Forces aircraft destroyed the radar station and control tower in 2001 after the start of the al-Aqsa Intifada, and bulldozers cut the runway apart in January 2002. From 2001 to 2006, airport staff still manned the ticket counters and baggage areas, although no aircraft flew into or out of the airport during that period. The closest airport to the area is El Arish International Airport in Egypt.
(wikipedia.org)

According to the ending the occupation document, a new international Palestinian airport is planned in the Jordan valley, while Atarot will be taken over from Israeli control. However, there is disagreement on this point, as Israel has annexed the airport to the Jerusalem municipal lines.
(israelnationalnews.com)

Gaza construction workers are earning an income by attacking the runway of Gaza's international airport with pickaxes.
The airport fell into disuse after being bombed and bulldozed by Israeli troops.
Now workers break up tarmac on the airport's grounds, collect the gravel from underneath the asphalt layer, and sell it to construction firms, which use the material for building purposes.
Israel has slightly eased its land blockade of the Gaza Strip but still bans a number of building materials which it says can be used to make weapons from entering the enclave.
Mohammed al Nims, a construction worker breaking up asphalt at the airport recently, replied with sarcasm when asked if he and his colleagues were adding to the destruction of the airport caused by Israeli attacks over the years.
"We came here and found it destroyed, so we're adding to the destruction. It's not like we found a

paradise and destroyed it," he said recently. [channelstv.com]

Apartheid

Aparthheid is an Afrikaans word meaning separation (literally 'aparthood'). In English, it has come to mean any legally sanctioned system of racial segregation, such as existed in South Africa between 1948 and 1990. The first recorded use of the word is in 1917, during a speech by Jan Smuts, then Prime Minister of South Africa. A raft of legislation over the following decades institutionalised apartheid and its discrimination against the indigenous population, denying their human rights and enforcing the dominance of the white settlers.

Apartheid in international law

South African apartheid was condemned internationally as unjust and racist. In 1973, the General Assembly of the United Nations agreed the text of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. The immediate intention of the convention was to provide a formal legal framework within which member states could apply sanctions to press the South African government to change its policies. However, the convention was phrased in general terms, with the express intention of prohibiting any other state from adopting analogous policies. The convention came into force in 1976.

Article 2 of the convention defines apartheid as follows: 'For the purpose of the present convention, the term 'the crime of apartheid', which shall include similar policies and practices of racial segregation and discrimination as practised in southern Africa, shall apply to the following inhuman acts committed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining domination by one racial group of persons over any other racial group of persons and systematically oppressing them:

1) Denial to a member or members of a racial group or groups of the right to life and liberty of person.

2) By murder of members of a racial group or groups.

3) By the infliction upon the members of a racial group or groups of serious bodily or mental harm, by the infringement of their freedom or dignity, or by subjecting them to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

4) By arbitrary arrest and illegal imprisonment of the members of a racial group or groups.

5) Deliberate imposition on a racial group or groups of living conditions calculated to cause its or their physical destruction in whole or in part.

6) Any legislative measures and other measures calculated to prevent a racial group or groups from participation in the political, social, economic and cultural life of the country and the deliberate creation of conditions preventing the full development of such a group or groups, in particular by denying to members of a racial group or groups basic human rights and freedoms, including the right to work, the right to form recognised trade unions, the right to education, the right to leave and to return to their country, the right to a nationality, the right to freedom of movement and residence, the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

7) Any measures including legislative measures, designed to divide the population along racial lines by the creation of separate reserves and ghettos for the members of a racial group or groups, the prohibition of mixed marriages among members of various racial groups, the expropriation of landed property belonging to a racial group or groups or to members thereof.

8) Exploitation of the labour of the members of a racial group or groups, in particular by submitting them to forced labour.

9) Persecution of organisations and persons, by depriving them of fundamental rights and freedoms, because they oppose apartheid.'

The crime was also defined in the formation of the International Criminal Court:

'The 'crime of apartheid' means inhumane acts of a character similar to those referred to in paragraph 1, committed in the context of an institutionalised regime of systematic oppression and domination by one racial group over any other racial group or groups and committed with the intention of maintaining that regime.'

Alleged apartheid in the Arab world

The Kingdom of Jordan forbids Jews from becoming citizens, although peoples of any other group are allowed to do so.

Saudi Arabia forbids non-Muslims from practising their religion in public. Christians who ask Muslims to convert to Christianity have been persecuted and arrested; Muslims who have converted to Christianity have been executed. Jews are forbidden from practising their faith.

Alleged apartheid in the Muslim world

Non-Muslims are regularly denied the same civil rights and voting privileges in many non-Arab Muslim nations.

Alleged apartheid in Israel

A number of organisations, including the Palestinian Society for the Protection of Human Rights (LAW) and the Islamic Human Rights

→ 47, 181, 190-197

Commission, allege that Israel is an apartheid state under the UN definition. The view has been put forward, for example, by many Arab states at the World Conference Against Racism in 1978, 1983, and 2001. This led to a boycott of the conference by the United States and Israel in all three cases, and by many European countries in the first two. In each case, the United States also had other reasons for boycotting. In the first two, they objected to language critical of apartheid in South Africa. In 2001, they objected to language calling the transatlantic slave trade a crime against humanity, which would prepare the way for reparations.

The resolutions were not adopted at any of the conferences, although in 1975, the United Nations General Assembly passed Resolution 3379, condemning Zionism as a form of racism and condemning Israel for supporting the South African apartheid regime. The resolution was repealed in 1991.

One official Israeli position against the allegation of apartheid is that the disparate policies against Palestinians are in place because of security-related reasons, and will be removed when circumstances change. The use of harsh techniques against Palestinians - even torture, which constitutes a crime against humanity - are supported in order to minimize the risks of terrorist attacks, and crimes against humanity against Israelis.

(fact-index.com)

Arab citizens of Israel

A palestinian village in Israel

A phrase used to describe Arabs or Arabic-speaking people who are not Jewish but are citizens of the State of Israel.

Personal identification varies, but recent trends have shown somewhat of a dual Palestinian Arab and Israeli identity, more or less. Many Arab citizens hold many ties, including family ties, to Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Jordan. There has been relatively greater emphasis on their identity as Israelis among the Bedouin and Druze, with the latter performing compulsory military service, unlike their Christian and Muslim counterparts.

→ 151, 156, 181, 275, 285, 317, 318, 327

Special cases are Arabs living in East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, occupied and administered by Israel since the Six-Days War of 1967. The residents of East Jerusalem became permanent residents of Israel shortly after the war. Only a few of them accepted Israeli citizenship, and most of them keep close ties with the West Bank, though they are allowed to vote for municipal services. The mostly Druze residents of the Golan Heights are considered permanent residents under the Golan Heights Law of 1981. Few of them have accepted full Israeli citizenship, and the vast majority consider themselves to be citizens of Syria.

(wikipedia.org)

Arab villages, Israel

Villages are arranged according to the pre-1948 British Mandate sub-district they were situated in. The list does not include Arab districts of mixed cities which were partly or wholly depopulated, among them Haifa, Lod, Ramla, Safad, Ashdod (Isdud), Ashkelon (Majdal) and Beit Shean (Beisan) which all had majority Arab populations before the war.

(answers.com)

Arabia

An peninsular region in South-West Asia. It is bounded to the west by the Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea, to the south by the Indian Ocean, and to the east by the Persian Gulf and the Euphrates. It extends far into the north in barren deserts, meeting those of Syria and Mesopotamia. It is one of the few regions of the world from which the original inhabitants have never been expelled.

(newadvent.org)

Archaeology of Israel

The archaeology of Israel is researched intensively in the universities of the region and also attracts considerable international interest on account of the region's Biblical links. Excavation in Israel continues at a relatively rapid pace and is conducted according to generally high standards. Excavators return each year to a number of key sites that have been selected for their potential scientific and cultural interest. Current excavated sites of importance include Ashkelon, Hazor, Megiddo, Gezer and Beth Shean.

Archaeology in Israeli culture

Each university in Israel possesses a strong department or institute of archaeology and is

involved in research, excavation, conservation and training.
Israeli archaeologists frequently achieve a high profile, both at home and internationally.
Yigael Yadin, one-time Deputy Prime Minister of Israel, was one of the most influential among the older generation of Israeli archaeologists. Eilat Mazar, granddaughter of the pioneering Israeli archaeologist Benjamin Mazar, has emerged as a frequent spokesperson for concerns regarding the archaeology of the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.
Stemming from its Biblical possibilities, controversy remains a hallmark of Israeli archaeology. Recent issues centred on the veracity of such artefacts as the Tel Dan Stele, the Jehoash Inscription and the James Ossuary, as well as the validity of whole chronological schemes. Amihai Mazar and Israel Finkelstein represent leading figures in the debate over the nature and chronology of the United Monarchy.
Excavation in Israel continues at a relatively rapid pace and is conducted according to generally high standards. Excavations return each year to a number of key sites that have been selected for their potential scientific and cultural interest. Current excavation sites of importance include Tell es-Safi/Gath, Ashkelon, Hazor, Megiddo, Qeiyafa and Rehov.
[wikipedia.org, antiquities.org.il]

Archaeological preservation and heritage sites in Israel

B

Bedouin

An Arabic word meaning desert dweller, used to designate the primarily nomadic Arab peoples of the Middle East, where they form about 10% of the population. They are of the same Semitic stock as their settled neighbours (the fellahin) and share with them a devout belief in Islam and a distrust of any but their own local traditions and way of life. Camel and sheep breeding provide their main livelihood. Land is divided into recognised tribal ranges within which are moving family groups. The tribe is a community of equals headed by a sheikh. Among the Bedouin, hospitality and simple, immediate justice are first rules of conduct. Although Bedouin have traditionally avoided agricultural work, settlement policies of the various Middle Eastern states in the 20th century forced many of them into a settled life.
[allrefer.com]

Any tribe or member of a tribe of Arab nomads living in the deserts of the Arabian Peninsula, Syria, or North Africa
[wordsmyth.com]

Black Goat Law

Imposed by the government in 1950, the Black Goat Law caused a gradual reduction in the number of goats and in grazing pressure. A further reduction occurred in the 1960s, for socio-economic reasons. In some forest areas, grazing pressure even decreased much below

→ 151, 159, 181

the desirable level for effective elimination of dry herbaceous vegetation and regenerating evergreen shrubs and trees. This changeover from goat to cattle grazing encouraged the expansion and invasion of thorny shrubs formerly eaten by goats (Sarcopoterium spinosa, Calycotome villosa) into the forest's lower growth and open patches, thus resulting in dangerous levels of accumulated forest fuels.

At present, beef cattle occupy most of the grazed forestland, though a small percentage of sheep and goats graze as well. The JNF Forest Department encourages controlled grazing in planted and native forests. The issuance of licenses according to herd size and carrying capacity of the grazing area restricts grazing to specific areas, timeframes and pressures. During the last two decades, silvo-pastoral management of large, planted forests has developed (Etienne 2000; Tsiouvaras 2000). The Forest Department carries out infrastructure development (fencing, watering and tending compounds) for herd owners in or nearby the forest. This aims at avoiding any legal tenure of the herd owners on the forestland, which is national property. These activities are financed by the KKL, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Israel Lands Administration through a joint administrative body known as the Pasture Authority.

[Integrated Forest Fire Management in Israel: A 15-Year Review, 1987-2002, online at fire.uni-freiburg.de]

Blue line

The Blue Line is a border demarcation between Lebanon and Israel, published by the United Nations on 7 June 2000 for the purposes of determining whether Israel had fully withdrawn from Lebanon.

[Source: wikipedia.com]

Borders

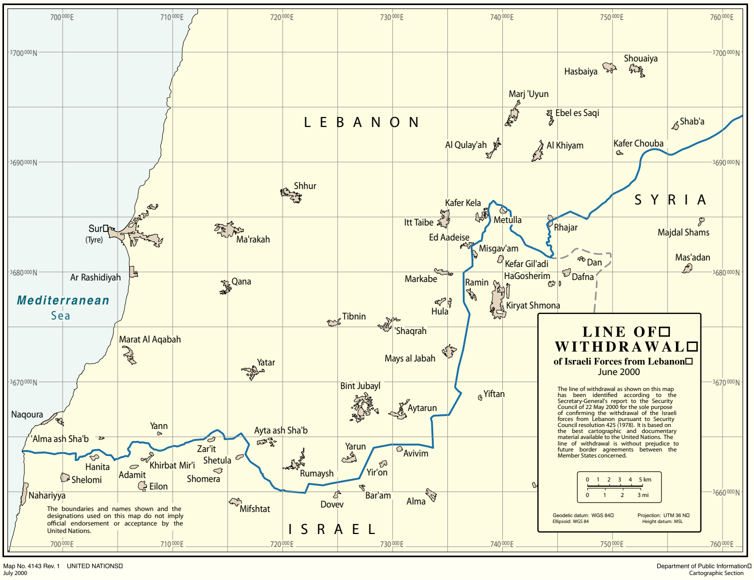
Q) What determined Israel's borders after the 1948 War of Independence?

A) At the conclusion of the War of Independence, in 1949, all of the Arab countries that invaded Israel signed ceasefire agreements with Israel, starting with Egypt on February 24 and concluding with Syria on July 20. These agreements specified the interim borders between Israel and the Arab states, as decided by the outcome of the battles. The territorial result was that the border with Egypt was restored to its previous line, with the exception of the Gaza Strip where Egypt continued in control.

The border with Lebanon, and with Syria, was restored to its previous line. Jordan retained control of the hill country historically known as Judea and Samaria. This territory was renamed the West Bank. Jordan controlled the Old City of Jerusalem.

The 1949 Armistice Line has become known as the Green Line.

[mefacts.com]


LEBANON
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Shouaiya
Marj 'Uyun
Ebel es Saqi
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Al Khiyam
Kafer Chouba
Shhur
Kafer Kela
Metulla
Itt Taibe
Ed Aadeise
Rhajar
Majdal Shams
Sur (Tyre)
Ma'rakah
Misgav'am
Kefar Gil'adi
HaGosherim
Dan
Dafna
Mas'adan
Ar Rashidiyah
Qana
Markabe
Ramin
Kiryat Shmona
Hula
Tibnin
'Shaqrah
Marat Al Aqabah
Yatar
Mays al Jabah
Bint Jubayl
Yiftan
Aytarun
Naqoura
'Alma ash Sha'b
Yann
Ayta ash Sha'b
Zar'it
Shetula
Hanita
Khirbat Mir'i
Shomera
Shelomi
Adamit
Eilon
Rumaysh
Yarun
Avivim
Yir'on
Nahariyya
Mifshtat
Dovev
Bar'am
Alma
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
LINE OF WITHDRAWAL of Israeli Forces from Lebanon June 2000
The line of withdrawal as shown on this map has been identified according to the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council of 22 May 2000 for the sole purpose of confirming the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon pursuant to Security Council resolution 425 (1978). It is based on the best cartographic and documentary material available to the United Nations. The line of withdrawal is without prejudice to future border agreements between the Member States concerned.
0 1 2 3 4 5 km
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Geodetic datum: WGS 84
Ellipsoid: WGS 84
Projection: UTM 36 N
Height datum: MSL
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3700 000 N
3690 000 N
3680 000 N
3670 000 N
3660 000 N
Map No. 4143 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS July 2000
Department of Public Information Cartographic Section

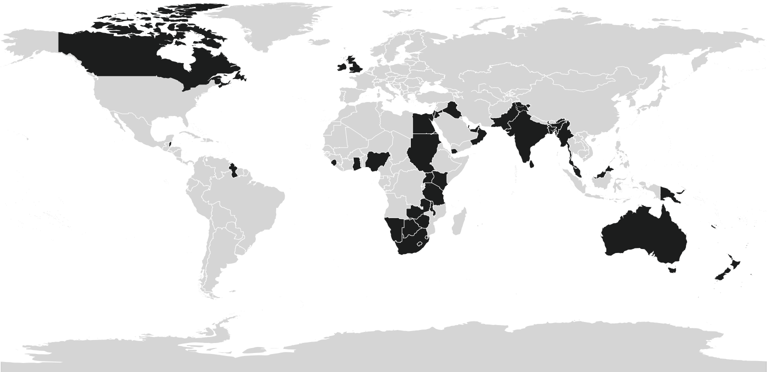
Israel's northern border since 2000, according to the UN

The Sheikh of [illegible] unrecognised village in the south of Israel, 2006. Photo: [illegible]

Dynamics of Israeli borders since 1948

British Empire

Worldwide system of dependencies - colonies, protectorates, and other territories - that over a span of three centuries came under the British Government. Territorial acquisition began in the early 17th century with a group of settlements in North America and West Indian, South Asian, and African trading posts founded by private individuals and trading companies. In the 18th century, the British took Gibraltar, established colonies along the Atlantic seacoast of North America and in the Caribbean Sea, and began to add territory in India. With its victory in the French and Indian War (1763), the empire secured Canada and the eastern Mississippi Valley and gained supremacy in India. From the late 18th century, it began to build power in Malaya and acquired the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon (see Sri Lanka), and Malta. The British settled Australia in 1788 and subsequently New Zealand. Aden was secured in 1839, and Hong Kong in 1841. Britain went on to control the Suez Canal (1875–1956). In the 19th-century European partition of Africa, Britain acquired Nigeria, Egypt, the territories that would become British East Africa, and part of what would become the Union (later Republic) of South Africa. After World War I, Britain secured mandates to German East Africa, part of the Cameroons, part of Togo, German South-West Africa, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and part of the German Pacific islands. Britain gradually evolved a system of self-government for some colonies after America gained independence, as set forth in Lord Durham's report of 1839. Dominion status was given to Canada (1867), Australia (1901), New Zealand (1907), the Union of South Africa (1910), and the Irish Free State (1921). Britain declared war on Germany in 1914 on behalf of the entire empire; after World War I the dominions signed the peace treaties themselves and joined the League of Nations as independent states. In 1931, the Statute of Westminster recognised them as independent countries 'within the British Empire,' referring to the 'British Commonwealth of Nations,' and from 1949, the Commonwealth of Nations. The British Empire, therefore, developed into the Commonwealth in the mid-20th century, as former



Areas under the control of the British Empire in the 19th century

→ 32-35, 37, 90-93, 108, 206, 285

British dependencies obtained sovereignty but retained ties to the United Kingdom.
[answers.com]

C

Caravan

A caravan is an Israeli term referring to a trailer-type, pre-fab facility used as a living space, school classroom, synagogue, or community center. Constructed of aluminum or other metal siding with a corrugated metal roof, caravans are often attached to cement block bases. They are not insulated but can be outfitted with heating and air conditioning units, water lines, electrical lighting, and their wiring to function in a full-service capacity. The establishment of caravans on disputed land in Israel by Jewish activists is considered the first step toward the establishment of a settlement. In its initial stage of a few caravans, the establishment is called an outpost. As more settlers move in, the establishment is upgraded to the more common political term, settlement. Conversely, Arab activists have established caravans on disputed land in Israel as a sign of protest over land rights. Both settlers and the government employ caravans as housing in Israeli settlement areas. The overnight installation of caravans for housing is a popular means of establishing a new settler outpost on disputed land.
[wikipedia.com]

Caravilla

For Jewish families forced to leave their Gaza Strip communities as a result of Israel's unilateral disengagement plan of August 2005, the government established a community of so-called caravillas on the sand dunes of Nitzan. These structures were so-called to evoke a sense of spaciousness (as in a villa) in a temporary structure like a caravan.
[wikipedia.com]

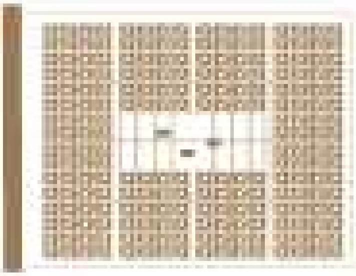
Colonialism

A system in which a state claims sovereignty over territory and people outside its own boundaries; colonialism is often used to facilitate economic domination over such 'colonies'' resources, labour, and often markets. The term also refers to a set of beliefs used to legitimize or promote this system, especially the belief that the mores of the colonizer are superior to those of the colonized.

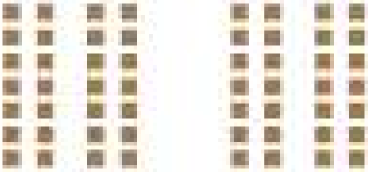
Advocates of colonialism argue that colonial rule benefits the colonized by developing the economic and political infrastructure necessary for modernization and democracy. They point to such former colonies as the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and Singapore as examples of post-colonial success.
[knowledgerush.com]

Community settlements

A settlement type developed in Israel for the first time in the 1970s. Community settlements were established in strategic locations in order to promote Jewish presence in the area and prevent Palestinian 'encroachment' over public land. As part of a sophisticated system designed to exclude Palestinians, Jews received public land in these areas by a complex land allocation system. Initially, the whole settlement land area is assigned through a system known as the three-party lease. According to this arrangement, three parties sign the initial land allocation contract: the ILA as the public landowners agent, the Jewish Agency, and the Jewish settlement as a collective (its legal entity is a cooperative). In order to lease (normally at a subsidized price and sometimes free of charge) an individual plot of land in such a settlement, a person must be accepted as a member of a cooperative that incorporates all residents of the community. The cooperative (often with participation of the Jewish Agency) has the power of selection and practical veto power over acceptance. This delegation of state power, the major rationale of which is to block Palestinian access to land,



Caravan neighbourhood grid



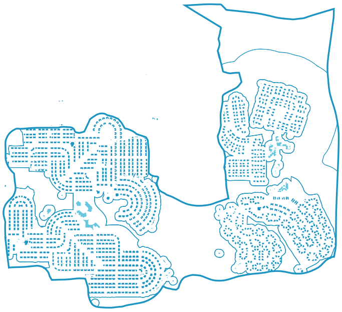
Caravilla grid

→ 119, 120-123, 127, 131, 172-175, 181, 286, 288

Community settlements - Defence (Emergency) Regulations

→ 177, 285

Caravillas on the sand dunes of Nitzan. Photo: Eitan Abramovichh, Getty Images



A community settlement

serves simultaneously to preserve the mainly middle-class character of these settlements.
[Kedar, Alexandre (2006) 'Land Regime and Social Relations in Israel', in Hernando de Soto & Francis Cheneval (ed), 'Realising Property Rights', Swiss Human Rights Book Vol. 1, Ruffer & Rub Publishing House, Zurich]

D

Defence (Emergency) Regulations

An expansive set of regulations that were first enacted by the authorities in British Mandate Palestine on 27 September 1945. Incorporated into Israel's domestic legislation after the state's establishment in 1948, the regulations remain in force to this day.

Provisions in the regulations permit the establishment of military tribunals to try civilians without the right of appeal, prohibitions on the publication of books and newspapers, house demolitions, indefinite administrative detention, extensive powers of search and seizure, the sealing off of territories and the imposition of curfews.

British Mandate

The 1945 emergency regulations compiled old and new orders issued by the Mandatory authorities following the 1936 – 1939 Arab revolt in Palestine. In 1937, the Privy Council in London authorised the British High Commissioner in Palestine to enact such defence regulations 'as appear to him in his unfettered discretion to be necessary or expedient for securing public safety, the defence of Palestine, the maintenance of public order and the suppression of mutiny, rebellion, and riot and for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community.' In his book, The Jewish State, Alan Dowty writes that the regulations subsequently issued reflected the preoccupations of a colonial power (ie Britain) facing widespread unrest and the threat of war.

With the growing prospect of Jewish rebellion, the authorities published the collected set of regulations, along with new measures to restrict illegal immigration in September 1945. A total of 147 regulations, filling 41 pages, effectively established a regime of martial law.

A military court system was empowered to try those who violated the regulations with no right to habeas corpus or appeal. Broad powers of search and seizure were granted to British

Colonialism through time. Source: wikipedia.com

→ 30-31, 34-35, 37, 285

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soldiers. The regulations also permit long-term detention without trial and the deportation of even native-born citizens. Permits are required for the publication of any material of 'political significance.' Any area can be closed and the civil courts suspended therein. Property can be expropriated or destroyed, movement restricted, mail opened, services suspended, or businesses closed, and the military is not even required to publish orders that it intends to enforce.

The Jewish population in Palestine vigorously protested the Defence Regulations after they were first issued. Richard Crossman, a member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry who heard such complaints in early 1946 reflected on the regulations in his diary, and concluded that 'Palestine today is a police state.' Bernard (Dov) Joseph, who later became the Israeli Minister of Justice, also used the term 'police state' to describe the defence regulations.

Israeli law

The Defence (Emergency) Regulations were incorporated into Israeli domestic law pursuant to section 11 of the Government and Law Arrangements Ordinance in 1948. An addendum to the law noted that exceptions could arise from 'changes resulting from establishment of the State or its authorities.' Only the section restricting immigration was cancelled at the time of the law's adoption into domestic Israeli law. The remaining regulations remain in effect except where explicitly annulled or superseded by either actions of the cabinet (under Section 9 of the Law and Administration Ordinance) or by parliamentary legislation.

There has been significant debate in Israel surrounding the regulations. While most of the provisions incorporated into Israeli legislation have never been invoked by the executive branch, a few have been and continue to be repeatedly invoked, precipitating public and legal debates concerning the appropriate balance between security considerations and democratic premises.

After a debate on the administrative detention provision in 1951, the government directed the Constitution, Law, and Justice Committee to draft a bill to repeal the regulations on the basis that they opposed basic democratic principles. The recommendation was not followed through and the regulations were not abolished. B'tselem submits that repeal was not possible since the regulations served as the legal basis for the military rule that was in effect for Arab citizens of Israel.

→ 98-105, 151, 152, 159, 181-197, 207, 212, 213, 226, 285

After military rule ended in 1966, the Ministry of Justice established a committee charged with examining and proposing amendments to the regulations that would lead to their partial repeal; however, the outbreak of the Six-Day War in June of 1967 brought the committee's work to an end.

After the war, the Israeli military governor in the territories occupied in 1967 immediately issued a military order freezing the legal situation there. The Israeli government argues that the defence regulations were part of the domestic law in these territories prior to occupation. To underline this position, regional commanders in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip issued orders on explicitly outlining the validity of the defence regulations there.

Application

Provisions that have been repeatedly invoked by the Israeli authorities are those addressing censorship, closed areas, and restriction, detention, and deportation. The context in which they have been invoked is inextricably linked to the Arab-Israeli conflict and has had an impact on relations between Jews and Arabs in Israel. These provisions of the regulations are generally invoked much less frequently within Israel itself today than was the case in the past.

The provisions that apply to publishing houses and published materials allow for the summary closure of publications and restrictions on distribution. The military censor can prevent the publication not only of sensitive security material, but anything that is deemed prejudicial to public order. The defence regulations have been and are used extensively in the occupied territories and serve as the legal foundation for the demolition of homes, the deportation of residents, the administrative detention of thousands of people, and the imposition of closures and curfews on Palestinian towns and villages.
[wikipedia.com]

Demographic threat

A term used in political conversation to refer to population increases within a minority ethnic group in a given country that are perceived as threatening to change the ethnic identity of that country. Israeli politicians have used the term demographic threat (also demographic bomb) to describe the potential challenge that the growing Arab population poses to the maintenance of a Jewish majority in Israel
[wikipedia.com]

Depopulated and destroyed Palestinian villages

Several authors have conducted studies on the number of Palestinian localities destroyed and/or depopulated during the 1947 - 1948 period. Based on their respective calculations, the table

Destroyed and/or depopulated Palestinian localities (comparative figures)

	TOWNS	VILLAGES	TRIBES	TOTAL
Morris	10	342	17	369
Khalidi	1	400	17	418
Abu sitta	13	419	99	531

[Dajani, Suad (2005) Ruling Palestine, A History of the Legally Sanctioned Jewish-Israeli Seizure of Land and Housing in Palestine, Cohre & Badil, Geneva.]

Depopulation of Palestinian towns and villages (1947–1949)

29 Nov. 1947–Mar.1948, Partition Plan to Plan D	
Destroyes/depopulated localities	30
Refugees	> 22,600
Jewish/Israeli lands (km^2)	1,159’4

Apr.–13 May 1948, Plan D to State of Israel (Tiberias, Jaffa, Haifa, Safad, etc.)	
Destroyes/depopulated localities	199
Refugees	> 400,000
Jewish/Israeli lands (km^2)	3,363’9

15 May–11 June 1948, 15 May to 1st Truce (an additional 90 villages)	
Destroyes/depopulated localities	290
Refugees	> 500,000
Jewish/Israeli lands (km^2)	3,943’1

12 June–18 July 1948, Lydda/Ramleh, Nazareth, etc.	
Destroyes/depopulated localities	378
Refugees	> 628,000
Jewish/Israeli lands (km^2)	5,224’2

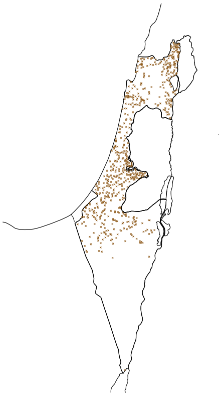
19 July–24 Oct. 1948, Galilee and southern areas	
Destroyes/depopulated localities	418
Refugees	> 664,000
Jewish/Israeli lands (km^2)	7,719’6

24 Oct.–5 Nov. 1948, Galilee, etc	
Destroyes/depopulated localities	465
Refugees	> 730,000
Jewish/Israeli lands (km^2)	10,099’6

5 Nov. 1948–18 Jan. 1949, Negev, etc.	
Destroyes/depopulated localities	481
Refugees	> 754,000
Jewish/Israeli lands (km^2)	12,366’3

19 Jan.–20 July 1949, Negev, etc.	
Destroyes/depopulated localities	531
Refugees	> 804,000
Jewish/Israeli lands (km^2)	20,350’

[Ruling Palestine, COHRE & BADIL, taken from: Abu Sitta, Salman (2001): From Refugees to Citizens at Home. London: Palestine Land Society ad Palestinian Return Centre, 2001.]



Distribution of destroyed Palestinian villages

below summarises their information on the depopulated and destroyed areas of Palestine.

Druze

The Druze are a sect residing in many countries, predominantly in mountainous regions in Israel, Lebanon and Syria. In Israel, the Druze live mainly in the north, notably in Carmel City near Haifa. There are also Druze localities in the Golan Heights, which were captured in 1967 from Syria and annexed to Israel in 1981.

It is in keeping with Druze religious practice to always serve the country in which they live. So while Druze people in Israel are Arabic speakers like their counterparts in Syria and Lebanon, they often consider themselves Israeli and, unlike the

→ 151, 159, 181, 285

Arab Muslims and Arab Christians in Israel, they rarely identify themselves as Palestinians. As early as 1939, the leadership of one Druze village formally allied itself with pre-Israeli militias, like the Haganah.

The Druze are defined as a distinct ethnic group in the Israeli Ministry of the Interior's census registration. While the Israeli education system is basically divided into Hebrew and Arabic speaking schools, the Druze have autonomy within the Arabic speaking branch.

The Druze of British Mandate Palestine showed little interest in Arab nationalism that was on the rise in the 20th century, and did not take part in the early Arab-Jewish skirmishes of the era either. By 1948, many young Druze volunteered for the Israeli army and actively fought on their side. Unlike their Christian and Muslim counterparts, no Druze villages were destroyed in the 1948 war and no Druze left their settlements permanently. Druze are required to serve in the IDF according to an agreement made between their local religious leaders and the Israeli government in 1956. Opposition to the decision among the Druze populace was evident immediately, but was unsuccessful in reversing the decision. It is estimated that 85% of Druze men in Israel serve in the army. In recent years, a growing minority from within the Druze community have denounced this mandatory enrolment, and refused to serve. In 2001, Said Nafa, who identifies himself as a Palestinian Druze and serves as the head of the Balad party's national council, founded the Pact of Free Druze, an organisation that aims to stop the conscription of the Druze. It claims the community is an inalienable part of the Arab population in Israel and the Palestinian nation at large.

[wikipedia.com; answers.com; reference.com]

Dunam

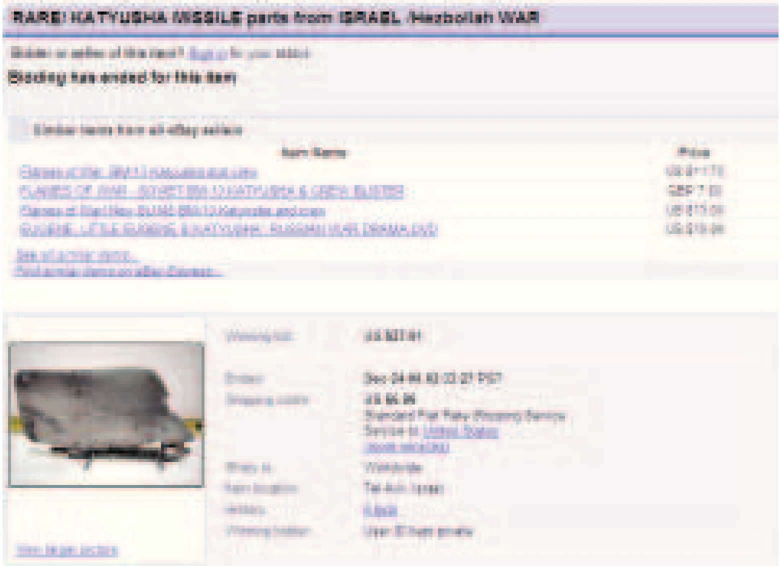
A dunam is a unit of land area, equal to 1,000 m^2, or approximately a quarter of an acre. It is the standard unit of land measurement in Israel. It is one of the few Turkish terms (dönüm) to have entered everyday Hebrew – surprising considering that modern spoken Hebrew developed in Turkish-administered Palestine. The reason is that Turkish officials conducted their business with the local population in Arabic, so few Jews had any knowledge of Turkish.

[wikipedia.com]

E

eBay

eBay Inc. is an American Internet company that manages eBay.com, an online auction and shopping website in which people and businesses buy and sell a broad variety of goods and services worldwide. A majority of the sales take place through a set-time auction



RARE! KATYUSHA MISSILE parts from ISRAEL /Hezbollah WAR

Bidding has ended for this item

Schrapnel offered for sale on eBay

→ 207, 285

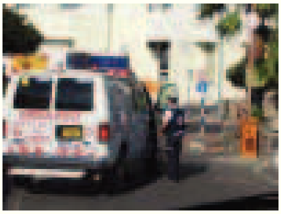
MY PART IN ISRAEL & LEBANON SECOND WAR

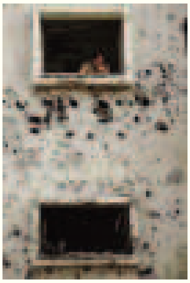
Liron Touris - been drafted for the whole Conflict period as an Ambulance Driver in the North Round Kinerret, Tyberias, Zefat and Quiryat Shmona.

Back in my youth, in my compulsory service in Israeli Defense Force (IDF) I served as a fighter, from there I've promoted to a corpsman, and by time a battalion paramedic.

The day the conflict between Israel and Hezbullah began I've been called to be recruited as a paramedic in a rescue and first AID team Mag en David Adom (Israeli equivalent of the Red Cross first aid organization) in the North.
During the war period in every point a Katyusha dropped, I and the crew arrived to the event area

to confirm and make sure there are neither injured or wounded civilians nor soldiers,
and if there are any – give a first treatment and clear them off to safety place,
and to a concentration camp.

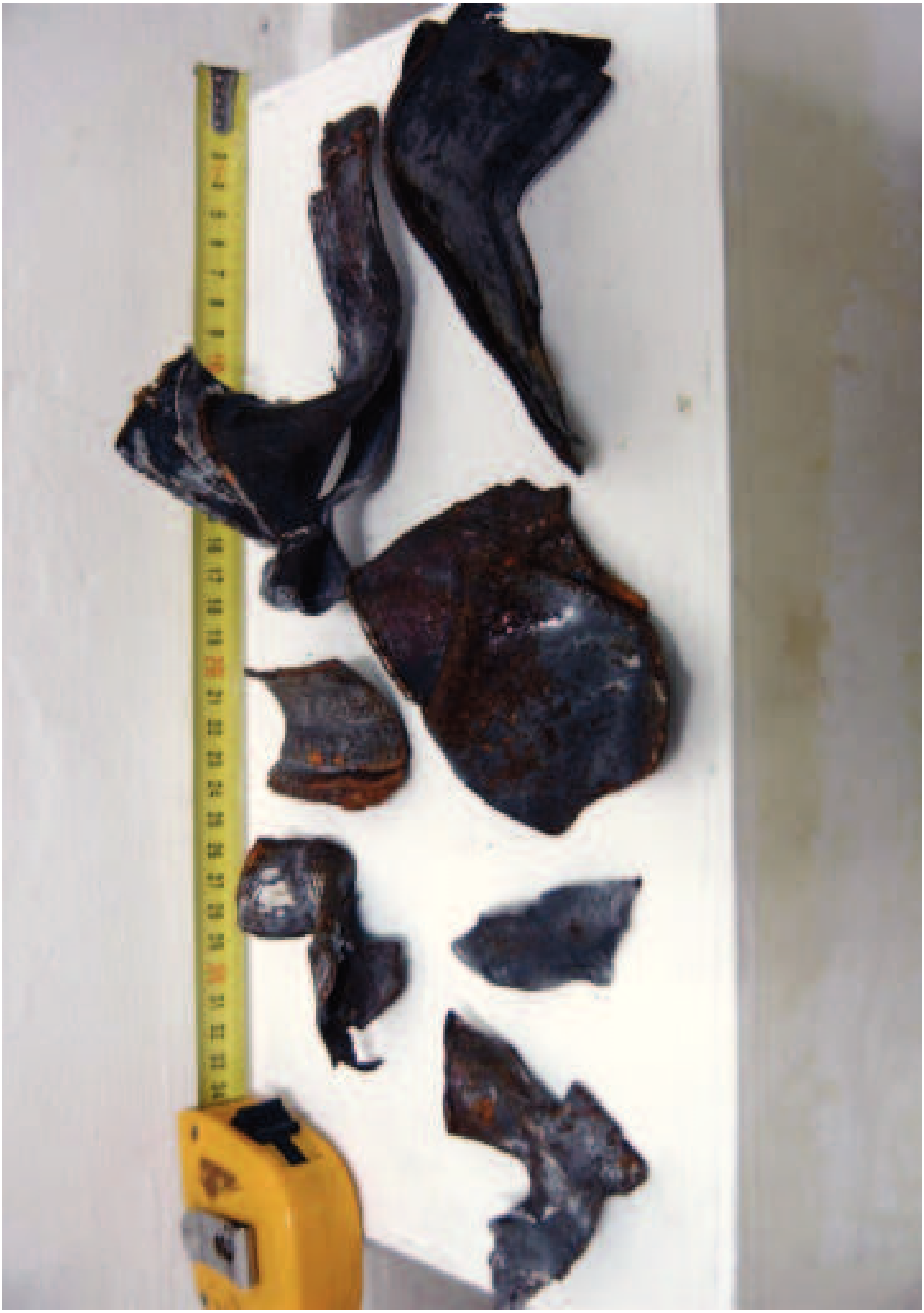




After tens of days without home, where we've slept in strange and different places – from field beds to vacuous hotels and breached to any passer-by who is insane enough to arrive the area, after treating tens of injured while taking a self risk, and under the danger of driving to a bombarded areas, I came back to my home wife and kids with collection of souvenirs of those crazy days.

Ebay - F16 Fighting Falcon

→ 285



Schrapnel offered for sale on eBay

format, but the site also includes a substantial segment of listings in the 'buy it now' category. In addition to its original American website, eBay has established localised websites in 30 other countries. During the Second Lebanon War, rare Katyusha missile parts were sold on eBay.
[eBay.com]

Ending the Occupation document

Prime Minister Salam Fayyad unveiled the document, Ending the Occupation, Establishing the State, on 25 August 2009:

"This document presents the programme of the 13th government of the Palestinian National Authority," the document says. "The programme, which sets out our national goals and government policies, centres around the objective of building strong state institutions capable of providing, equitably and effectively, for the needs of our citizens. Despite the occupation, we believe that full commitment to this state-building endeavour will advance our highest national priority of ending the occupation, thereby enabling us to live in freedom and dignity in a country of our own."

The document added that the establishment of an independent, sovereign, and viable Palestinian state is fundamental for peace, security and stability in our region. Whereas Israeli settlement policies and activities continue to undermine the viability of the two-state solution, our government is determined to preserve and advance this solution concept through our full commitment to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) programme. We call on our people to unite behind this programme and the government's vision to transform it into a reality. This is the path to freedom. This is the path to the creation of the independent state of Palestine on the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital. And, yes, this can and must happen within the next two years.

"The work of our government will be guided by international law and the precepts of good governance, as we work to ensure the fulfilment of our commitments toward our citizens and our partners in the international community. Despite the occupation practices, which have severely hampered our progress, we have demonstrated in recent years the will and capacity to build toward statehood. This government is fully committed to building on the accomplishments of the previous governments, and it will work to further develop effective institutions of government based on the principles of good governance, accountability and transparency," the document continued.

It insisted that, "we look forward to continued regional and international support to establish Palestine as an independent, democratic, progressive, and modern Arab state, with full sovereignty over its territory in the West Bank and Gaza, on the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital. Palestine will be a peace-loving state that rejects violence, commits to co-existence with its neighbors, and builds bridges of cooperation with the international community. It will be a symbol of peace, tolerance and prosperity in this troubled area of the world. By embodying all of these values, Palestine will be a source of pride to all of its citizens, and an anchor for stability in this region."
[www.miftah.org]

Ethnic cleansing

A term that has come to be used to describe all forms of ethnically motivated violence, ranging from murder, rape, and torture to the forcible removal of populations. A 1993 United Nations Commission defined it more specifically as, 'the planned deliberate removal from a specific territory, persons of a particular ethnic group, by force or intimidation, in order to render that area ethnically homogenous.' The term entered English and international media usage in the early 1990s to describe war events in the former Yugoslavia, particularly Kosovo and Bosnia.
The term ethnic cleansing is not to be confused with genocide. These terms are not synonymous, yet the academic discourse considers both as existing in a spectrum of assaults on nations or religio-ethnic groups. Simply put, ethnic cleansing is similar to forced deportation or 'population transfer' whereas genocide is the 'intentional murder of part or all of a particular ethnic, religious, or national group.' The idea in ethnic cleansing is 'to get people to move, and the means used to this end range from the legal to the semi-legal.' Some academics consider genocide as a subset of 'murderous ethnic cleansing.' Thus, these concepts are different, but related: 'literally and figuratively, ethnic cleansing bleeds into genocide, as mass murder is committed in order to rid the land of a people.'
[wikipedia.com, citations from various sources]

F

F16 Fighting Falcon

The Lockheed Martin F-16 Fighting Falcon is a multi-role jet fighter aircraft originally

→ 43, 74, 75, 80, 81, 181-197, 285

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F16 Fighting Falcon - Flotilla

→ 43, 47, 285

The lockhead Martin F-16 Fighting Falcon developed by General Dynamics for the United States Air Force. Designed as a lightweight, daytime Visual Flight Rules (VFR) fighter, it evolved into a successful multi-role aircraft. The Falcon's versatility is a paramount reason it has proven a success on the export market, having been selected to serve in the air forces of 25 nations. The F-16 is the largest Western jet fighter programme, with over 4,400 aircraft built since production was approved in 1976. Though no longer being bought by the US Air Force, advanced versions are still being built for export customers. In 1993, General Dynamics sold its aircraft manufacturing business to the Lockheed Corporation, which in turn became part of Lockheed Martin after a 1995 merger with Martin Marietta. The Fighting Falcon is a dogfighter with numerous innovations including a frameless, bubble canopy for better visibility, side-mounted control stick to ease control while under high g-forces, and reclined seat to reduce the effect of g-forces on the pilot. The F-16 has an internal M61 Vulcan cannon and has 11 hard points for mounting various missiles, bombs and pods. It was also the first fighter aircraft deliberately built to sustain 9-g turns. It has a thrust-to-weight ratio greater than one, providing power to climb and accelerate vertically if necessary. Although the F-16's official name is 'Fighting Falcon', its pilots know it as the 'Viper', due to its resemblance to the cobra snake and after the Battlestar Galactica star fighter. The Thunderbirds air demonstration team uses it.

The F-16 is scheduled to remain in service with the US Air Force until 2025. The planned replacement is the F-35 Lightning II, which is scheduled to enter service in 2011 and will gradually begin replacing a number of multi-role aircraft among the air forces of the programme's member nations.

Second Lebanon War (2006)

Israeli F-16s, the bomber workhorse of the Israel Defense Forces, participated in the 2006 Lebanon War. The only reported F-16 loss was an IDF F-16I that crashed on 19 July when one of its tires burst as it took off for Lebanon from an air base in the Negev. The pilots ejected safely and there were no casualties on the ground. Israeli F-16s shot down three Hezbollah-operated Ababil UAVs during the war.

[wikipedia.com]

FAST (Foundation For Achieving Seamless Territory)

FAST - the Foundation for Achieving Seamless Territory - aims to make visible the reality of segregation and human rights violations caused by architecture and spatial planning.

FAST wants to contribute to a world where national territory is not fragmented into ethnic and socio-economical enclaves, where architects and planners do not abuse their professional knowledge in order to commit violations of human rights, and where governments do not exploit architecture and planning tools in order to promote agendas of segregation.

FAST does this by bringing together architects, human rights organisations, local communities, and decision-makers.

FAST uses architecture and planning tools to expose violations of human rights and to promote better and fairer alternatives.

FAST tools

1) Identifying, through research and analysis, the architectonic, spatial and social configurations of segregation based on ideological, political and socio-economic agendas.

2) Exposing cases of unjust planning through the media (websites, magazines, blogs, and public events), and revealing how architects and planners embed government agendas and policies of segregation in the physical environment.

3) Creating a platform for international, multidisciplinary discussion in order to foster the exchange of information and accumulation of knowledge relating to territorial emergencies and potential solutions to crises caused by conflicting territorial claims and divisive planning policies.

4) Developing 'counter-planning' and instruments for alternative (planning) solutions in order to promote the future sustainability of the regions in question.

The Israeli architect, Malkit Shoshan, established FAST in 2004.

Flotilla

The Gaza flotilla raid, code named Operation Sea Breeze or Operation Sky Winds by the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), was the boarding and seizure of six ships of the Gaza Freedom Flotilla in May 2010. The flotilla, organized by the Free Gaza Movement and the Turkish Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief (IHH), was carrying humanitarian aid, medical supplies, and construction materials, intent on breaking the Gaza Strip blockade. It was the ninth attempt since 2008 of the Free Gaza Movement to break the naval blockade that Israel has imposed with the expressed intent of preventing Hamas from acquiring weapons. The six ships gathered near Cyprus, and departed on 30 May 2010 carrying 718 people from 37 countries. Israel requested to have the cargos inspected at the port of Ashdod and items permitted by Israel delivered by land; the

→ 47, 74, 75, 80, 81, 285

Flotilla - Gaza Strip

→ 47, 285

Planning as a criminal act

FAST's first exhibition at Mediamatic in Amsterdam, 2005. Photo: Willem Velthoven

MV Mavi Marmara

flotilla refused this request. Israeli commandos then raided and seized the Gaza-bound ships in international waters of the Mediterranean Sea.

Activists aboard the flotilla's largest passenger ship, the MV Mavi Marmara, clashed with Israeli Shayetet 13 special forces as the commandos abseiled onto the deck of the vessel. Nine activists, all from the IHH, were killed by the Israeli troops, dozens were injured, and hundreds were detained. Seven Israeli commandos were injured. The wounded activists were evacuated by Israeli air force helicopters to hospitals in Israel, where they were treated alongside the wounded Israeli soldiers. Some Israeli soldiers said they used their pistols only after activists struck one of their comrades. Activists on board said the IDF opened fire on the ship before boarding. Espen Goffeng, an activist from Norway, said Israeli soldiers started with paintball rounds, then switched to rubber bullets and then afterwards used live ammunition. Shane Dillon, an activist from Ireland, said soldiers beat and injured women on the ship.

The raid prompted widespread international reactions, including condemnation from national authorities, supranational bodies and NGOs, as well as demonstrations around the world. The United Nations Security Council condemned "those acts resulting in civilian deaths," demanded an impartial investigation of the raid, and called for the immediate release of civilians held by Israel. Israel released all passengers of the flotilla by June 6, 2010. The incident seriously threatened the already deteriorating relations between Turkey and Israel.

Israel has rejected calls from the United Nations and by governments all over the world for an international investigation into its raid on the Gaza aid flotilla. Some countries continued to request an international investigation, and in August 2010, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced that the U.N. will conduct an investigation of the incident.
[wikipedia.org]

G

Gaza Strip

The Gaza Strip is a narrow piece of land along the Mediterranean coast between Israel and Egypt. Just 40km long and 10km wide, it is home to more than 1.5 million Palestinians. Following the creation of Israel in 1948, and the subsequent war between the Israeli and Arab armies, the Armistice Line defined the shape of the territory. Egypt administered it for the next 19 years, but Israel captured it during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and Gaza has been under Israeli control ever since.

In 2005, Israel pulled out the troops occupying Gaza, along with thousands of Jews who had settled in the territory. As far as Israel was concerned, that was the end of the occupation. However, this has not been accepted internationally, as Israel still exercises control over most of Gaza's land borders, as well as its territorial waters and airspace. Egypt controls Gaza's southern border.

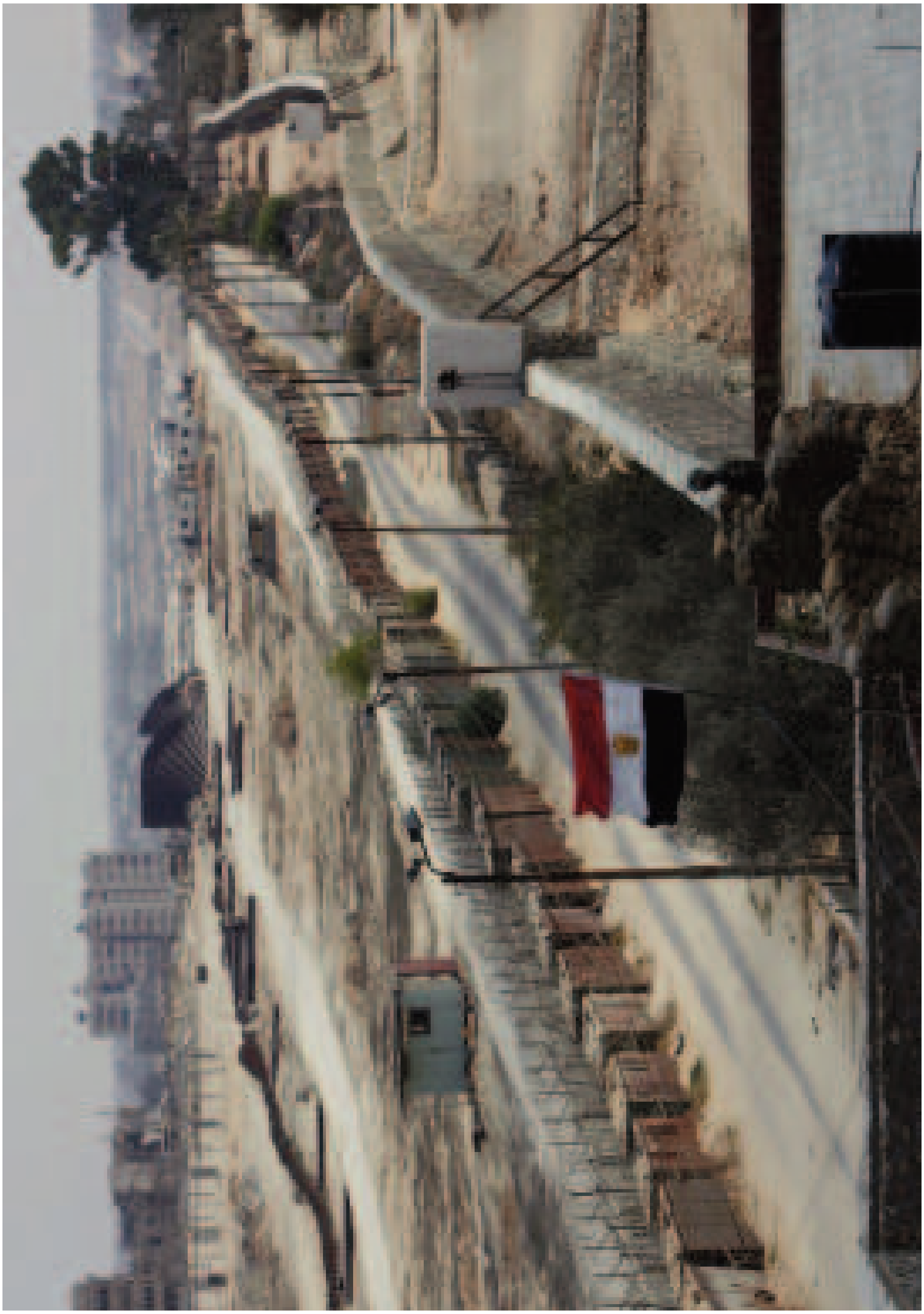
In June 2007, the Islamist militant group Hamas took over the strip, ousting the forces of Fatah, the faction led by Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas and effectively splitting Gaza from the West Bank in terms of its administration. Hamas had won legislative elections in January 2006.

Gaza City is the biggest population centre and has about 400,000 inhabitants. As in other

→ 47, 75, 80, 81, 285

Gaza Strip

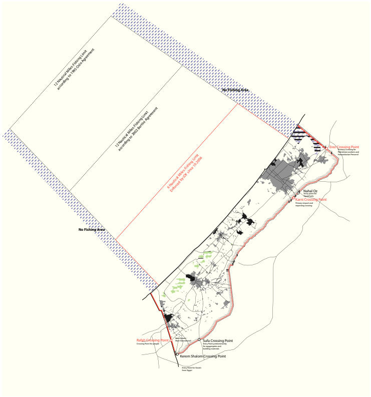
→ 285



An Egyptian border post overlooks Israel's security barrier and The Palestinian town of Rafah, Gaza, September 2005. Photo: Khaled Desouki, Getty Images

Breaking through the wall between Gaza and Egypt. Screenshots from Euronews, 'No Comment' feature, 27 September 2008

→ 47, 74-78, 80, 81, 285


12 Nautical Miles Fishing Limit according to 1995 Oslo Agreement
12 Nautical Miles Fishing Limit according to 2002 Bertini Agreement
6 Nautical Miles Fishing Limit Enforced by IDF since 10.2006
No Fishing Area
No Fishing Area
Erez Crossing Point
Primary Crossing for Palestinian workers and Humanitarian Personel
Nahal Oz
Entry point for liquid fuels
Karni Crossing Point
Primary import and exporting crossing
Rafah Crossing Point
Crossing Point for people
Sufa Crossing Point
Entry Point predominantly for aggregates and building materials
Kerem Shalom Crossing Point
Entry Point for Goods from Egypt

The Gaza Strip barriers

towns in Gaza, there are high levels of poverty, deprivation and unemployment in Gaza City. It was the scene of frequent deadly clashes between gunmen from the rival Hamas and Fatah factions. Under Hamas rule, law and order in the strip improved, though Hamas security forces have been accused of abuses. Over the years, Israeli air strikes targeting militants in the densely populated areas have often killed bystanders as well.

Gaza's other two main population centres are Khan Younis (population 200,000) in central Gaza, and Rafah (150,000) in the south. The majority of Gaza's residents are from refugee families who fled or were expelled from the land that became Israel in 1948. Most Gazans live in one of eight refugee camps, to which the United Nations delivers health, education and other humanitarian services.

Some of the camps have merged with nearby towns, while others such as Nuseirat and Bureij are self-contained. The influx of refugees into the narrow strip of land means it now has one of the highest population densities on earth. About 20% of refugee dwellings are not connected to the sewage system and wastewater flows in open channels along roads.

The camp populations in Gaza, according to the UN, are:

- Jabaliya:	106,691
- Rafah:	95,187
- Shati	78,768
- Nuseirat	57,120
- Khan Younis	63,219
- Bureij	28,770
- Maghazi	22,266
- Deir al-Balah	19,534

→ 75-77, 80, 81, 285

Israel has for many years restricted entry to and exit from Gaza, but it intensified its blockade in June 2007, when Hamas took over. The aim has been to isolate Hamas and to pressure it to stop militant rocket-fire. Since then, the strip's population has been relying on less than a quarter of the volume of imported supplies it received in December 2005. At times, significantly less than that has gone into the strip, causing severe shortages. Only basic humanitarian items have been allowed in, and virtually no exports permitted, paralysing the economy.

In the wake of the Hamas takeover, Israel said it would allow only basic humanitarian supplies into the strip. No specific list of what is and is not classed as humanitarian exists, although aid agencies say permitted items generally fall into four categories - human food, animal food, groceries (cleaning products, nappies etc), and medicines.

In September 2007, the Israeli government declared the strip a 'hostile entity' in response to continued rocket attacks on southern Israel, and said it would start cutting fuel imports.

Fuel shortages and a lack of spare parts have had a heavy knock-on impact on sewage treatment, waste collection, water supply and medical facilities. Israel maintains the blockade has at no point caused a humanitarian crisis - but in early 2008, a group of aid agencies described the situation as exactly that, and the worst situation in the strip since Israel occupied it in 1967. The blockade has been criticised as collective punishment by, among others, the United Nations.

An Israeli-built metal fence separates Israel and the Gaza Strip. Along the border are several heavily fortified border crossings for people and goods. They are heavily guarded by Israeli forces and have been targets of Palestinian militant attacks.

After the 2005 pullout, Israel wanted to keep control of Gaza's border with Egypt, known as the Philadelphi Route, to control traffic and prevent smuggling.

However, it was obliged by international pressure to abandon the plan and it handed over responsibility for the border to Egypt.

Since Hamas took over the strip by force in June 2007, Egypt has kept largely its border with Gaza closed. It is opened occasionally for humanitarian reasons and to allow pilgrims to pass through.

Tunnels have been built under the border, which are used to bring in all kinds of goods, and weapons.

Officially goods can enter from Egypt by the Kerem Shalom crossing and from Israel via the Sufa and Karni crossings, both of which are controlled by the Israeli army.

These crossings have been closed much of the time since Hamas took over Gaza.

The main passenger crossing point into Israel, Erez in the north, has been closed to Palestinians for long periods, preventing labourers from working in Israel, though internationals and emergency medical cases are allowed to cross.

In the late 1990s, the Palestinians were allowed to open their own airport in the Gaza Strip, but this has been put out of use by Israeli attacks since the 2000 Intifada.

Israel agreed in principle to the opening of a seaport for Gaza and to allow bus connections with the West Bank in a US-brokered deal in November 2005. But both moves are yet to be implemented.

The main vehicle of resistance, as the militants describe it, is the firing of short-range homemade rockets, which can reach nearby Israeli population centres such as Sderot, less than a kilometre from Gaza's north-east corner.

Palestinian militant groups have started firing more sophisticated rockets, some reaching 40km in to Israel.These have caused a handful of deaths, injuries and severe disruption for Israelis living within range. Israeli shelling and missile attacks, meanwhile, which Israel says are meant to stop the rocket fire, have killed large numbers of Gazans, including many civilians.

[bbc.co.uk]

Gaza Strip barrier

A separation barrier first constructed under the leadership of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Completely encircling the Gaza Strip, the barrier is made up of wire fencing with posts, sensors and buffer zones on lands bordering Israel, and concrete and steel walls on lands bordering Egypt.

The Israel–Gaza Strip barrier is one of several constructed by various Israeli administrations in different locations to restrict and control the movement of Palestinian and other people. The stated purpose is security and counter-terrorism. In June 2006, Palestinian militants used an 800-m tunnel dug under the barrier over a period of months to infiltrate into Israel, attack a patrolling Israeli armored unit, kill two Israeli soldiers, and capture another one. On 22 January 2008, after Israel imposed a total closure on all exits and entrances to the Gaza Strip, a group of Hamas demonstrators, many of them women, attempted to force open the door of the Rafah Border Crossing from Gaza into Egypt. They were beaten back by Egyptian police, and gunfire erupted. That same night, Hamas militants set off 15 explosive charges, demolishing a 200-m length of the metal border wall that had been erected by Israel in 2004. After the resulting breach of the Gaza-Egypt border, many thousands of Palestinians (estimates ranged from 200,000 to 700,000) flowed into Egypt to buy goods.

Crossing points

There are three main crossing points in the barrier: the northern Erez crossing into Israel, the southern Rafah crossing into Egypt, and the eastern Karni crossing used only for cargo. Other cargo crossing points are the Keren Shalom crossing on the border with Egypt, and the Sufa crossing further south.

The crossings are crucial to Gaza's population of 1.4 million, as the area is too small to be self-sufficient.

[absoluteastronomy.com]

Hamas 'spent months cutting through Gaza wall in secret operation'

As tens of thousands of Palestinians clambered back and forth between the Gaza strip and Egypt today, details emerged of the audacious operation that brought down a hated border wall and handed the Islamist group Hamas what might be its greatest propaganda coup.

[The Times, January 24, 2008, London]

Golan Heights

The Golan Heights, a rocky plateau in south-western Syria, has a political and strategic significance that belies its size.

Israel seized the Golan Heights from Syria in the closing stages of the 1967 Six-Day War. Most of the Syrian Arab inhabitants fled the area during the conflict.

An armistice line was established and the region came under Israeli military control. Almost immediately Israel began to settle the Golan.

Syria tried to retake the Golan Heights during the 1973 Middle East war. Despite inflicting heavy losses on Israeli forces, the surprise assault was thwarted. Both countries signed an armistice in 1974 and a UN observer force has been in place on the ceasefire line since 1974.

Golan Heights facts

Status: Israeli-occupied. Captured from Syria in the 1967 Middle East war, and annexed in 1981, a moved condemned internationally. Lebanon claims Shab'a Farms area.

Population estimate: 20,000 Israeli settlers, 20,000 Syrians

Israel unilaterally annexed the Golan Heights in 1981. The move was not recognised internationally. There are more than 30 Jewish settlements on the heights, with an estimated 20,000 settlers. There are some 20,000 Syrians in the area, most of them members of the Druze sect.

Strategic importance

Overlooking northern Israel and southern Syria, the heights give Israel an excellent vantage point for monitoring Syrian movements. The topography provides a natural buffer against any military thrust from Syria.

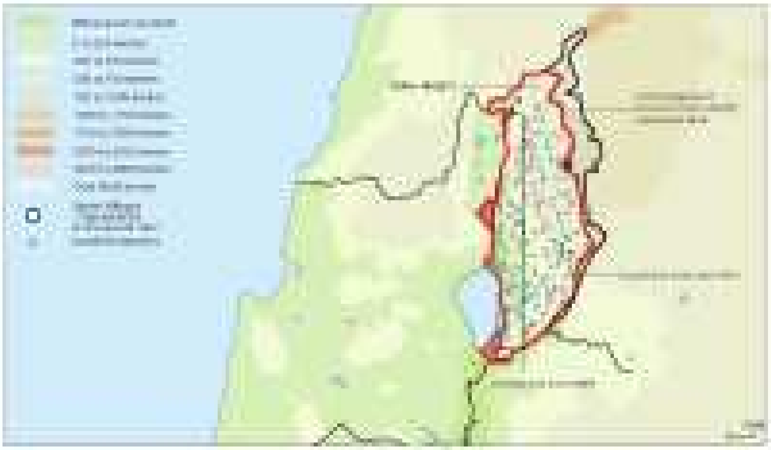
The area is also a key source of water for an arid

→ 74-78, 80, 81, 285

Golan Heights - Green Line

→ 285

The Golan Heights, a photo released by the Austrian Armed Forces (date unknown)



Map of the Golan Heights

region. Rainwater from the Golan's catchment feeds into the Jordan River. The area provides a third of Israel's water supply. The land is fertile, with the volcanic soil being used to cultivate vineyards and orchards and to raise cattle. The Golan is also home to Israel's only ski resort.

Stumbling blocks

Syria wants to secure the return of the Golan Heights as part of any peace deal. In late 2003, Syrian President Bashar al-Assad said he was ready to revive peace talks with Israel.

In Israel, the principle of returning the territory in return for peace is already established. During US-brokered peace talks in 1999-2000, then-Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak had offered to return most of the Golan to Syria.

But the main sticking point during the 1999 talks is also likely to bedevil any future discussions. Syria wants a full Israeli withdrawal to the pre-1967 border. This would give Damascus control of the eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee - Israel's main source of fresh water. Israel wishes to retain control of Galilee and says the border is located a few hundred metres to the east of the shore. A deal with Syria would also involve the dismantling of Jewish settlements in the territory. An Israeli newspaper estimated in 1999 that compensation for the settlers would run to $10bn.

Public opinion in Israel appears not to favour withdrawal. Opponents say the Heights are too strategically important to be returned. An opinion poll in January 2004 suggested that a majority of Israelis opposed plans to hand back the Golan to Syria.

Indirect talks between Israel and Syria resumed in 2008, through Turkish government intermediaries. Both sides agreed that the three rounds of talks had made some progress, but Syria suspended them when Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert announced his impending resignation over a corruption inquiry.

Mr Olmert has since said he would like to resume the talks, and Syria has indicated its willingness to do so when US President-elect Barack Obama and a new Israeli government take office in 2009. (bbc.co.uk)

Green Line / 1949 Armistice Line

The Green Line

After the cessation of hostilities between the Arab countries and Israel in 1948, an armistice

→ 43, 44, 67-81, 86, 90-105, 108-115, 117-123, 126-141, 151, 153, 158, 212, 213, 236, 234-241, 355

agreement was signed in 1949. The agreement delineated the borders of each party and designated the no man's land between them according to the location of their respective armies. This line demarcated the borders between Israel and the West Bank and Gaza Strip as recognised by the international community. It is worth mentioning that Israel does not specify the boundaries of its state. Although the line later became known as the Green Line, its proper name is the 1949 Armistice Line.
[seamless-israel.org]

H

Hope

Belief in a positive outcome related to events and circumstances in one's life. Hope is the feeling that what is wanted can be had or that events will turn out for the best.

In a religious context, it is not considered as a physical emotion but as a spiritual grace. Hope is distinct from positive thinking, which refers to a therapeutic or systematic process used in psychology for reversing pessimism. The term false hope refers to a hope based entirely around a fantasy or an extremely unlikely outcome.
[wikipedia.com]

I

Individual farms ('land keepers')

A recent settlement typology consists of agritourism farms in the Negev, along the road leading south from Beer Sheva to Mitzpe Ramon. The National Planning and Building Council decided that the road could be a key tourist focus, a place where agritourism farms could flourish without harming the nature or archaeology of the area.

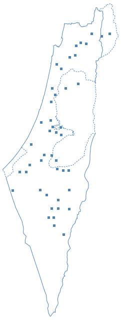
The council set a number of criteria that agritourism establishments must meet. The farms must be based on principally agritourist activities, with no more than six tourist bungalows per farm, and the public must be guaranteed right of way. Also essential is parking for tourists, and free movement for trips and hikes.
[seamless-israel.org]

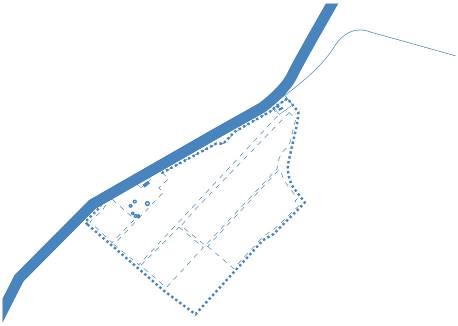
Industrial zones

The Bush administration has proposed the building of a new Palestinian city in the West Bank that would serve as a place to live for Palestinian workers in a new industrial zone.

Since Israel occupied the West Bank in 1967, it has worked systematically and methodically to oppress any attempt to develop the Palestinian economy, in fact, Israel spared no effort to ensure the incapacitation of the Palestinian economy as it still in control of import and export outlets (airport, seaport, and land borders), land development in more than 80% of the West Bank and some 25% of Gaza's.

After decades of tacitly supporting the development of dozens of Israeli illegal settlements and in the occupied Palestine territory, the US government is finally coming forward with a proposal to build one Palestinian city in the West Bank. It is about time. On the other hand, maybe one should contemplate on what drives such new trend. The destinies of the Palestinians and the Israelis intertwined beyond political issues, they also share economic interests regardless of the fact that Israel has the upper hand on this subject. The fact of the matter is that, as much as the Palestinians need the work under good sustainable economic conditions and an attractive environment for investors to invest in, Israel needs a greater numbers of skilled workers, which it can only

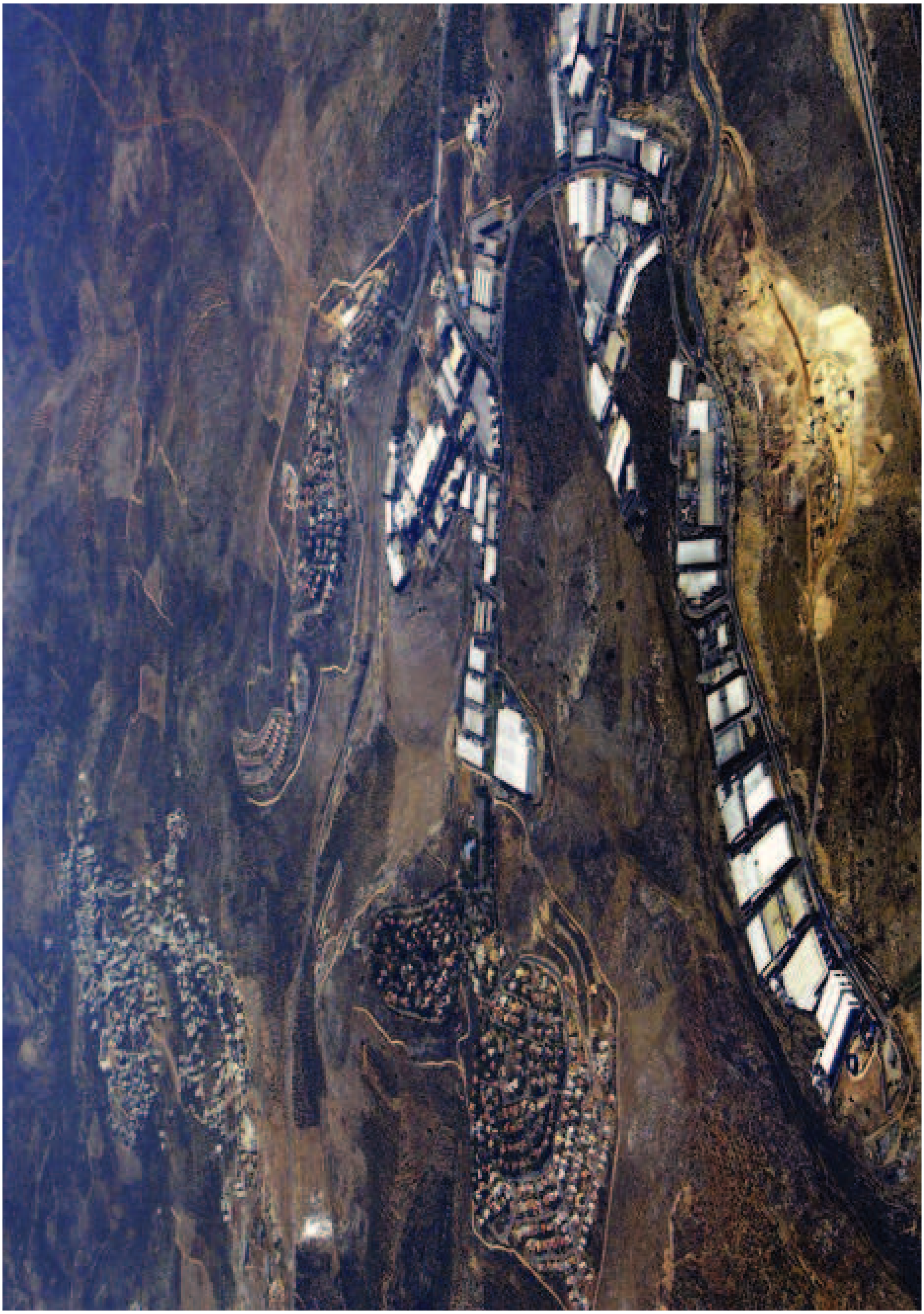




Distribution of individual farms (left)
Drawing of an individual farm's spatial occupancy (right)

→ 176, 181, 285

→ 285



Industrial zone, Barkan. Photo: David Silverman, Getty Images.

Industrial zones

→ 176, 285

Orly Cactus
Farm

Orly Cactus Farm, 2006. Photo by Adalah from 'One Land Two Systems' magazine

חוות זית
במדבר

Desert olive farm, 2006. Photo by Adalah from 'One Land Two Systems' magazine

Industrial zones

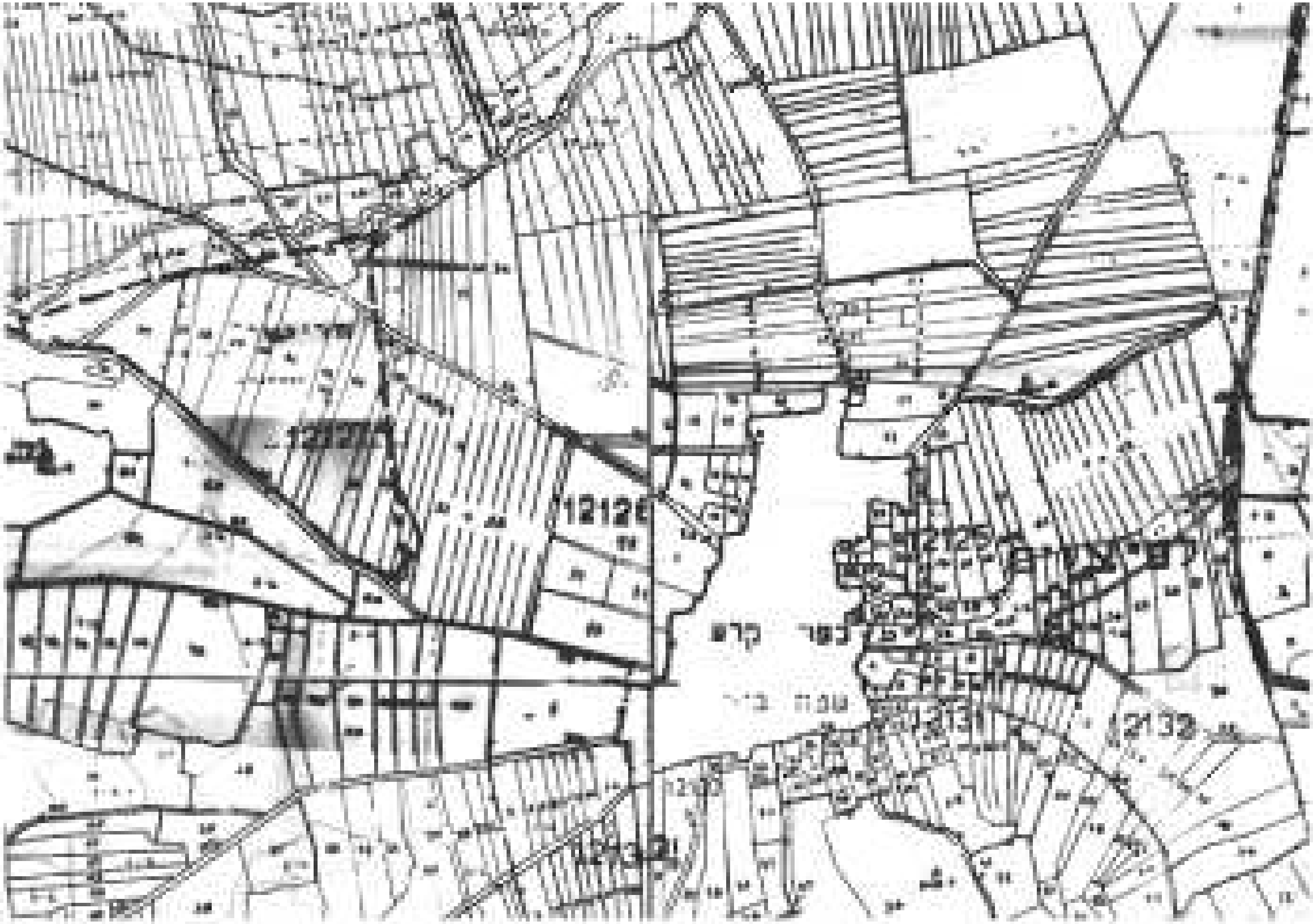
→ 176, 285

Farm in southern Israel, 2006. Photo by Adalah from 'One Land Two Systems' magazine

[illegible] in southern Israel, 2006. Photo: [illegible]

Industrial zones - Israeli

→ [illegible]



Map used by Israel Land Administration to track changes in land ownership, planning, demolitions, dimensions, etc

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

locate in the West Bank.

In spite of the fact that Israel does not have the right to build industrial zones in Palestine, today, there are 18 Israeli industrial zones location in the occupied West Bank territory. Building an industrial zone and a new Palestinian city in Palestine is a way to benefit the local population until the PA has a chance to grow into its new role as the governing body in its own sovereign territory. However, unless the Palestinians have jurisdiction over the territory that will enable them to move around freely without any Israeli obstacles, especially to areas such as the industrial zones and import and export outlets (airport, seaport, and land borders), the industrial zones will be prone to monopolisation. To give the US the benefit of the doubt with regard to their intention, the fact remains that the greater part of all the good that will come from the new city and the industrial zone will be for the Israelis more than it will be for the Palestinian as intended. To this end, the US should concentrate more on pressuring Israel to discard the collective punishment policy it imposes on the Palestinians with more than 550 different kinds of obstacles set up all over the Occupied Palestinian territory, and to ease economic restrictions imposed on Palestinian in terms of movement, import, and export.

[poica.org]

Israel Land Administration

In Israel, 93% of the land is in the public domain; that is, it is the property of either the state, the Jewish National Fund, or the Development Authority. Israel Land Administration is the government agency responsible for managing this land, which comprises over 23,269 km^2. Ownership of real estate in Israel usually means leasing rights from the administration for 49 or 98 years.

[seamless-israel.org]

Israeli

Dictionary definition

1) adjective: of or relating to or characteristic of Israel or its people.

2) noun: a native or inhabitant of Israel.

[webdictionary.co.uk]

Nationality Law

Israel's Nationality Law relates to persons born in Israel or resident therein, as well as to those wishing to settle in the country, regardless of race, religion, creed, sex or political belief. Citizenship may be acquired by birth, the Law of Return, residence, or naturalisation.

Acquisition of nationality by birth is granted to:

1) Persons who were born in Israel to a mother or a father who is an Israeli citizen.

2) Persons born outside Israel, if their father or mother holds Israeli citizenship, acquired either by birth in Israel, according to the Law of Return, by residence, or by naturalisation.

3) Persons born after the death of one of their parents, if the late parent was an Israeli citizen by virtue of the conditions enumerated above at the time of death.

4) Persons born in Israel, who have never had any nationality and subject to limitations specified in the law, if they apply for it in the period between their 18th and 25th birthday, and have been residents of Israel for five consecutive years, immediately preceding the day of the filing of their application.

Acquisition of nationality according to the Law of Return

On the establishment of the state, its founders proclaimed 'the renewal of the Jewish state in the land of Israel', which would 'open wide the gates of the homeland to every Jew.' In pursuance of this tenet, the state of Israel has absorbed survivors of the Holocaust, refugees from the countries in which they had resided, as well as many thousands of Jews who came to settle in Israel of their own volition.

The Law of Return (1950) grants every Jew, wherever he may be, the right to come to Israel as an oleh (a Jew immigrating to Israel) and become an Israeli citizen.

For the purposes of this law, Jew means a person who was born of a Jewish mother, or has converted to Judaism and is not a member of another religion.

Israeli citizenship becomes effective on the day of arrival in the country or of receipt of an oleh's certificate, whichever is later. A person may declare, within three months, that he/she does not wish to become a citizen.

An oleh's certificate may be denied to persons who:

1) Engage in activity directed against the Jewish people.

2) May endanger public health or the security of the state.

3) Have a criminal past, likely to endanger public welfare.

Since 1970, the right to immigrate under this law has been extended to include the child and the grandchild of a Jew, the spouse of a child of a Jew and the spouse of the grandchild of a Jew. The purpose of this amendment is to ensure the unity of families, where intermarriage had occurred; it does not apply to persons who had been Jews and had voluntarily changed their religion.

→ 36, 37, 181-197, 199-202, 204, 205, 207, 208, 210-213, 218, 219, 285

Map used by Israel Land Administration to track changes in land ownership, planning, demolitions, forestation, etc.

→ 209, 218, 219, 285

Acquisition of nationality by residence
Special provision is made in the Nationality Law for former citizens of British Mandatory Palestine. Those who remained in Israel from the establishment of the State in 1948 until the enactment of the Nationality Law of 1952 became Israeli citizens by residence or by return. According to an amendment (1980), further possibilities to acquire citizenship by residence were included in the law.

Acquisition of Nationality by Naturalisation
Adults may acquire Israeli citizenship by naturalisation at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior and subject to a number of requirements, such as:

1) They must have resided in Israel for three years out of the five years preceding the day of submission of the application.
2) They are entitled to reside in Israel permanently and have settled or intend to settle in Israel.
3) They have renounced their prior nationality, or have proved that they will cease to be foreign nationals upon becoming Israeli citizens.

The Minister of the Interior may exempt an applicant from some of these requirements.
[mfa.gov.il]

J

Jerusalem

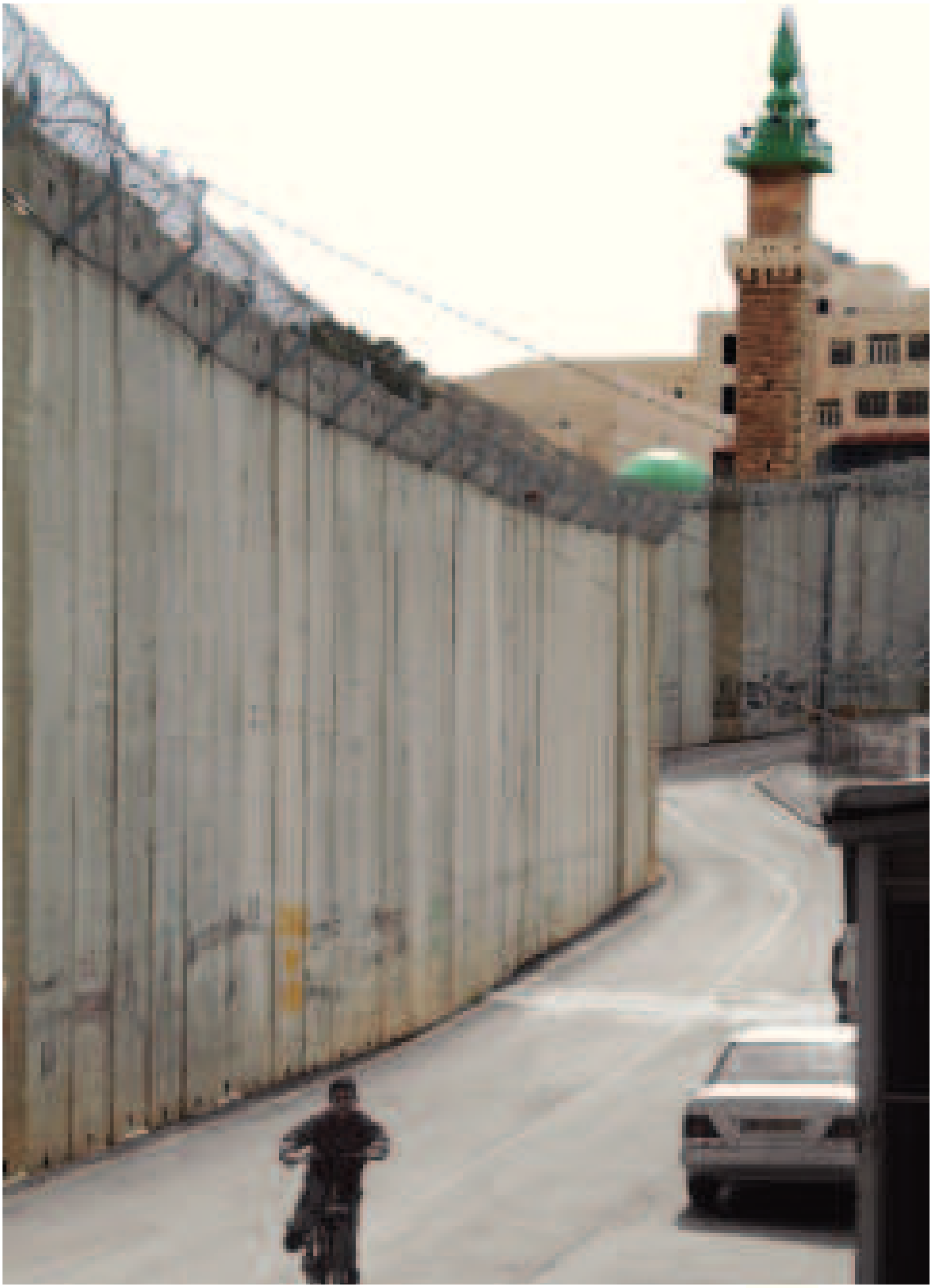
Jerusalem is the capital and largest city of Israel in terms of both population and area, with 732,100 residents in an area of 126km^2 Located in the Judean Mountains, between the Mediterranean Sea and the northern tip of the Dead Sea, the city has a history that goes back as far as the 4th millennium BCE, making it one of the oldest cities in the world. Jerusalem has been the holiest city in Judaism and the spiritual centre of the Jewish people since the 10th century BCE. The city contains a number of significant ancient Christian sites and is considered the third holiest city in Islam.

The walled area of Jerusalem, which constituted the entire city until the 1860s, is now called the Old City, and was added to the List of World Heritage Sites in danger in 1982. The Old City has been traditionally divided into four quarters, although the names used today - the Armenian, Christian, Jewish, and Muslim Quarters - were only introduced in the early 19th century. Despite having an area of less than a square kilometre, the Old City is home to several sites of key religious importance: the Temple Mount and its Western Wall for Jews, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre for Christians, and the Dome of the Rock and al-Aqsa Mosque for Muslims.

The old city walls of Jarusalem

→ 112, 114, 118, 126, 285

→ 47, 285



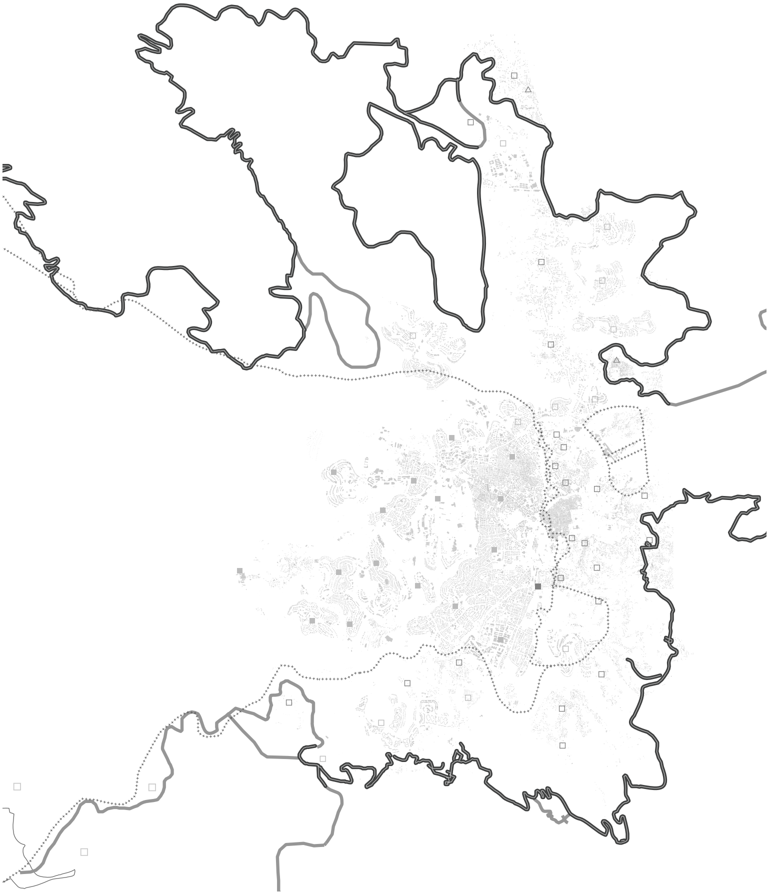
Jarusalem's new wall

Jerusalem - Judaisation

Modern Jerusalem has grown up around the Old City, with its civic and cultural hub extending westward toward Israel's urban centre in Gush Dan. The Arab population resides in clusters in the north, east and south. Today, Jerusalem remains a bone of contention in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict: Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem (captured in the 1967 Six-Day War) has been particularly controversial, as Palestinians view this part of the city as the capital of a potential Palestinian state. The status of a 'united Jerusalem' as Israel's 'eternal capital' has not been officially recognised by most of the international community, and nearly all countries maintain their embassies in Tel Aviv.

Demographics

In December 2007, Jerusalem had a population of 747,600 - 64% was Jewish, 32% Muslim, and 2% Christian. At the end of 2005, population density was 5,750.4 inhabitants per km^2. In 2005, Jerusalem received 2,450 immigrants, with nearly three quarters of them arriving from the United States, France, and former members of the Soviet Union. Within Israel, emigrants from Jerusalem outnumber immigrants to the city. In 2005, over 10,000 Israelis migrated to Jerusalem while over 16,000 left the city. The population of Jerusalem, however, continues to rise due to high birth rates, especially among the Arab and Haredi Jewish communities (whose birth rates are higher than the Israeli national average).



→ 285

Jerusalem 2010

Consequently, the total fertility rate in Jerusalem (4.02) is far higher than those of comparable cities in the region such as Tel Aviv (1.98), and well above the national average of 2.90. Similarly, the average size of Jerusalem's 180,000 households is 3.8 people.

In 2005, the total number of residents in Jerusalem grew by approximately 13,000 (1.8%) - also well above the Israeli national average. However, as the city has continued to grow, the religious and ethnic composition of Jerusalem has proceeded to shift. Although Jews account for the majority of people in Jerusalem, they only account for 31% of children under 15. This recent data corroborates the observation that the Jewish population of Jerusalem has been declining over the past four decades. In 1967, the year of the Six-Day War, Jews accounted for 74% of the population, which is 9% more than their share of the population in 2006. Explanations for this decline are the soaring cost of housing in Jerusalem, the smaller job market, and the growing religious character of the city. Many young people are moving to the suburbs and coastal cities in search of cheaper housing and the more secular lifestyle offered by other cities.

Demographics and the Jewish-Arab population split continue to play a major role in carving the outcome of the dispute over Jerusalem. In 1998, the chairman of the Jerusalem Development Authority even proposed expanding city limits to the west so as to include more areas heavily populated by Jews.

[wikipedia.org]

Jewish National Fund

This non-governmental organisation is controlled by the World Zionist Organisation. It was founded in 1901 in order to purchase lands in Palestine and turn them into the property of the Jewish people that would never be sold but only leased. Forestation is one of the JNF's main concerns, especially as a practice of retaining untended land and turning it into recreation areas.

Since its inception, the JNF has planted over 240 million trees in Israel. It has also built 180 dams and reservoirs, developed 1,000km^2 of land, and established more than 1,000 parks.

[jnf.org]

Jordan (River)

The River Jordan is a major water source that flows through the Jordan Rift Valley into the Dead Sea. The Jordan only reaches 18m across in some places, and its deepest point is around 5m. It extends from tributaries at the base of Mount Hermon to its main source, the Kinneret, and then down to the Dead Sea. The river forms the boundary between the country of Jordan and the West Bank. The Jordan is a key water source for Israel, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon; water remains a central issue to the Middle East conflict. Israel and Jordan have signed treaties on Jordan River-related matters. For Israel, the water of the Jordan is an absolute necessity for drinking water and for irrigation.

Jewish National Fund

The 'blue box', used by the JNF to collect money all over the world for developing land in Israel

The cultural and religious significance of the Jordan River is equal to that of its modern practical uses. In the Tanakh, the Jordan is mentioned several times as a source of fertility for Israel. It is the place where Joshua and the tribes of Israel crossed into Jericho, and also the scene of many biblical battles. In Christian tradition, the Jordan is the scene of the baptism of Jesus by John the Baptist. Today, Christian pilgrims can visit the traditional site of the baptism at a place called Yardenit, at the point where the Jordan River flows out of the Kinneret.

[jewishvirtuallibrary.org]

Judaisation

The case of Israel well illustrates the making of an ethnocratic regime. It has evolved around the central Zionist (and uni-ethnic) project of Judaising Israel/Palestine. This strategy was implemented by land, settlement, immigration and military policies, and created a stratified and segregated political geography. The 'momentum' of the Judaisation project, and especially its prevailing land and settlement practices, led to the rupturing of the state's borders, to the

→ 36, 37, 181, 199-205, 207, 208, 210-213, 221-226, 228-243, 245, 247, 250, 251, 254, 255-261

Katyusha - Kibbutz

→ 216, 217, 221-226, 228-243

A pine forest planted by the JNF, 2010. Photo: Matthijs Bouw

Katyusha launch

continuing involvement of world Jewry in the governing of the state, and to the subsequent undermining of equal citizenship, popular sovereignty and democratic rule. Most notably, the Judaisation project has caused the pervasive dispossession of Palestinian-Arabs, but it has also reshaped relations between Jewish ethnoclasses, mainly along the Ashkenazi-Mizrahi and orthodox-secular cleavages.

[Oren Yiftachel (2006) Ethocracy: Land and Identity Politics in Israel, University of Pennsylvania Press]

K

Katyusha

The Katyusha multiple rocket launcher is a type of rocket artillery first built and fielded by the Soviet Union in World War II. Compared to other artillery, it delivers a devastating amount of explosives to an area target quickly, but with lower accuracy and a longer reload time. They are fragile compared to artillery guns, but inexpensive and easy to produce. The Katyushas of World War II, the first self-propelled artillery mass-produced by the Soviet Union, were usually mounted on trucks. This mobility gave Katyushas (and other self-propelled artillery) another advantage: being able to deliver a large blow all at once, and then move before being located and attacked with counter-battery fire.

Hezbollah often attacks Israel by firing old soviet Katyusha rockets.

The rockets get their name from Katyusha, Katusha or Katjusha, a Russian Soviet wartime song about a girl longing for her beloved, who is away on military service. Matvei Blanter composed the music in 1938, and Mikhail Isakovsky wrote the lyrics. It was first performed by the celebrated Russian folk singer, Lidiya Ruslanova and is part of the repertoire of the Alexandrov Ensemble.

Katyusha is a diminutive of the female name Ekaterina.

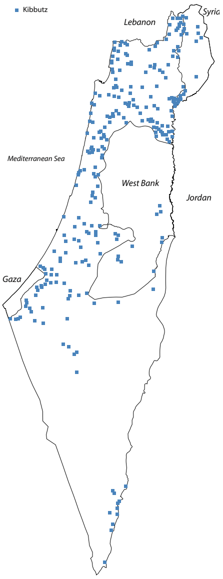
[wikipedia.org]

Kibbutz

A kind of collective communal settlement, the first kibbutz established in Israel was Degonia, near the Sea of Galilee, in 1909. Others followed during the 1920s. These early kibbutzim were agricultural co-operatives protected by armed settlers. Their motto was ‘Work and Believe’. Today, there are about 230 kibbutzim in Israel.

Life on a kibbutz varies somewhat according to the main focus of each particular group. Most are mainly agricultural, while others make toys,

→ 166



Distribution of kibbutzim in Israel

shoes, blow glass, or a number of other things. Some kibbutzim operate tourist facilities or arrange for young people from other countries to spend time living at the kibbutz and sharing in the work and other aspects of life there.

Committees govern kibbutz life and regulate the various parts of community life. There are committees for finance, education, care of children, and so on. They have a special meeting once a year where they elect officers, take care of policies, and regulate other aspects of kibbutz life.

In a kibbutz, everyone living in the village shares all property equally. There is equality of opportunity and responsibility. Residents do not receive salaries but they are given housing and other necessities, including medical services and education.

Women work as the men do, and everyone eats at a common table. Some kibbutzim have modern kitchens, swimming pools, and gymnasiums. Others have art galleries, concert halls, and cultural centres. Kibbutz hotels are popular vacation spots.

Originally, the children on a kibbutz lived in a separate house apart from their parents. Their parents were working all day. They could visit in the afternoons and on weekends, but the children slept in special quarters and not with their parents. Today, in an effort to achieve more family stability and closeness, the children spend their days with other children but sleep in their parents' quarters at night.

Members from one kibbutz can transfer to another, or move to an independent farm or to another job. Less than 4% of the people of Israel live in a kibbutz.

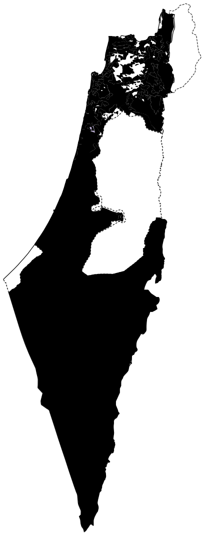
[wikipedia.org]

L

Land (Acquisition for Public Purposes) Ordinance

This 1943 ruling authorises the government to confiscate land for public purposes with minimal compensation. Up to 40% of the owner's land can be confiscated without compensation. Public purposes are usually Jewish: from 1,200 dunams confiscated in Nazareth for public purposes, 80 dunams were used for public buildings and the rest was used to build Jewish housing.

[seamless-israel.org]



Land owned by the state of Israel, 1960

Land and property laws in Israel

Following its establishment, Israel designed a system of laws that legitimised both a continuation and a consolidation of the nationalisation of land and property, a process that it had begun decades earlier. For the first few years of Israel's existence, many of the new laws continued to be rooted in earlier Ottoman and British law. These laws were later amended or replaced altogether.

In 1945, of the 26.4m dunams of land in Palestine, 12.8m dunams belonged to Arabs, 1.5m dunams to Jews, 1.5m dunams was public and 10.6m dunams constituted the desert Beersheba district (Negev). In terms of arable land, 7.8m dunams was owned by Arabs, 1.2m dunams by Jews and 0.2 million dunams was public. By 1949, some 700,000 Palestinians had fled or been expelled from their lands and villages. Israel was now in control of some 20.5m dunams (about 20,500 km²) of lands in what had been Mandate Palestine: while 8% was privately controlled by Jews, and 6% by Arabs, the remaining 86% was under the control of the government.

[wikipedia.org]

Leaflets

Israeli aircraft drop propaganda leaflets over Tyre, Lebanon, encouraging residents to leave. The leaflets call Sheik Hassan Nasrallah, the leader of Hezbollah, 'a thief hiding among the Lebanese.

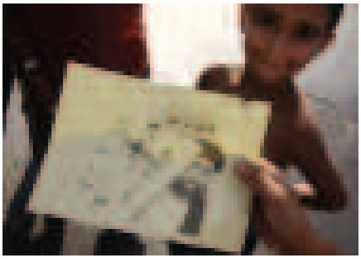
[merip.org]

Living wall

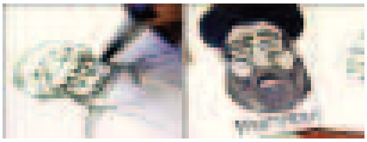
Leaving Jameela and family, I head north, going backward in Israeli-Arab border history, to Kibbutz Menara, the oldest Jewish settlement directly on the Lebanon border. Among the settlement's 270 members are a handful of elderly founders. Shaul Haxter, a refugee from Nazi Germany now 79 years old, tells me he came to the bald rock of Al-Menara in 1943 to expand the borders of Jewish settlement with his own body. During those first cold months, Shaul and other four others pushed the limits of their country-to-be by sleeping in hilltop caves near the border. 'We had to be here to make facts and say, "Jews are here"', he tells me simply. 'We had to maintain the border.'

In those days, he explains, the border between British Mandate Palestine and French Mandate Lebanon was barely marked and not much respected, and the Zionist settlers hoped to reinforce it for their future claim to a state. Under Ottoman rule, 'Palestine' did not exist, 'Lebanon' referred only to the Mount Lebanon area, and 'southern Syria' meant southern Lebanon and northern Palestine. France and Britain agreed to carve up the spoils of the fallen Ottoman Empire after World War I and in 1923 drew borders on the ground though locals tended to ignore them. In 1938, the British erected double- and triple-layer barbed wire fences along the Lebanese-Israeli border. People protested the restrictions on their movement, and by 1939 the fences were gone.

Propaganda leaflets litter this Lebanese street



A boy displays a propaganda cartoon

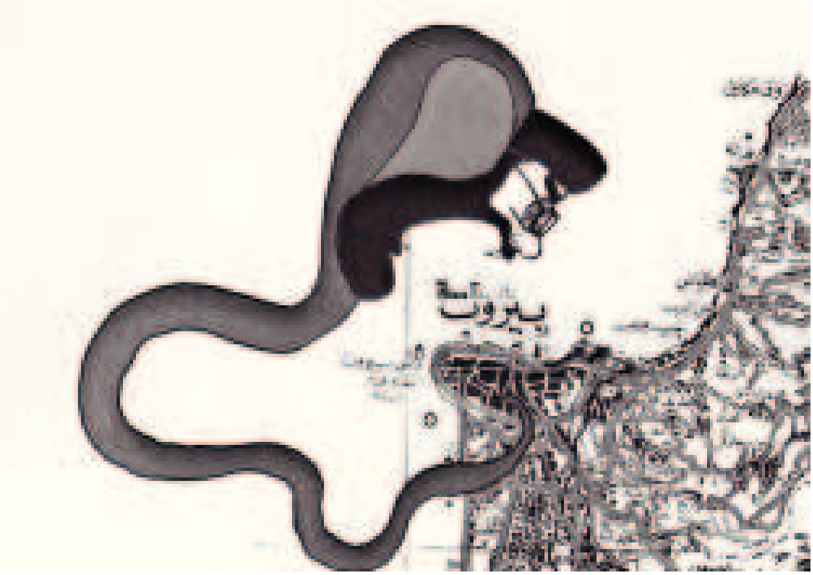


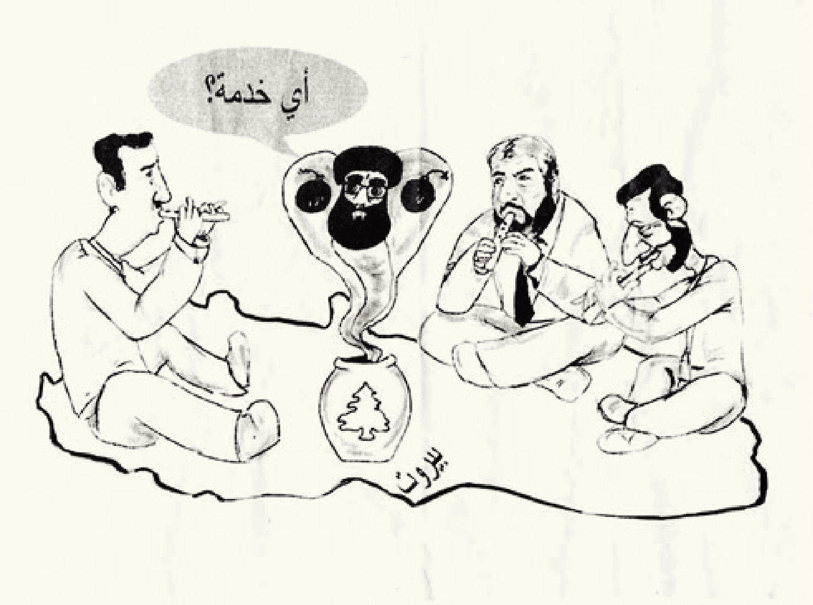
Propaganda cartoon

In the early 1940s, two bulls and a wagon brought water, flour and provisions along a road from the Lebanese village Adessa to Menara. The kibbutz was cut off from other Jewish towns because no roads in Palestine led there, Shaul says.

So the Holocaust survivor in the Palestine highlands learned Arabic along with Hebrew, maintaining more daily connections with Arab villages than with Jewish villages. In a kind of exclusive, two-sided border zone citizenship, Jewish frontier residents obtained passes from the British to access an area tens of kilometres

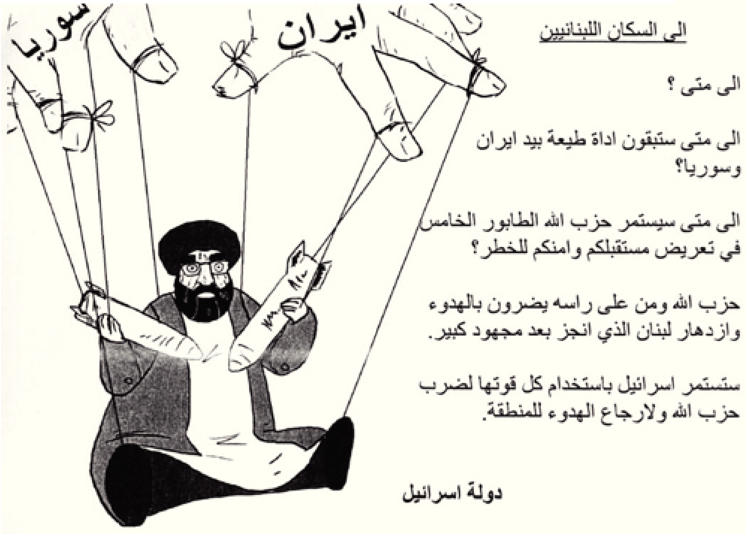
→ 166, 181





Top
Another propaganda leaflet dropped by the Israeli air force on Lebanon. The caption above reads: 'People of Lebanon! Understand! A face like a brother, but the back of the head like a snake.'[merip.org]

Bottom
A propaganda leaflet dropped by the Israeli air force on Beirut and elsewhere in Lebanon. The cartoon depicts Hezbollah Secretary-General Hasan Nasrallah as a genie summoned out of a bottle by (left to right) Syrian President Bashar al-Asad, Hamas politburo head Khalid Mashaal, and Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. The genie is asking, 'What is your wish?'



الى السكان اللبنانيين

الى متى ؟

الى متى ستبقون اداة طيعة بيد ايران وسوريا؟

الى متى سيستمر حزب الله الطابور الخامس في تعريض مستقبلكم وامنكم للخطر؟

حزب الله ومن على راسه يضرون بالهدوء وازدهار لبنان الذي انجز بعد مجهود كبير.

ستستمر اسرائيل باستخدام كل قوتها لضرب حزب الله ولارجاع الهدوء للمنطقة.

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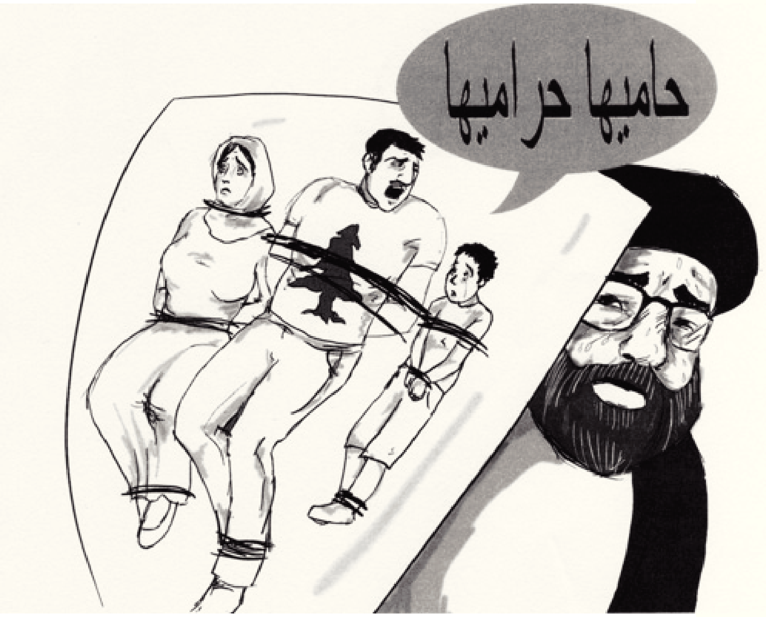
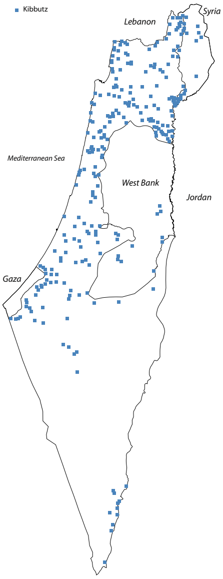


Top
In this example, Hezbollah Secretary-General Hasan Nasrallah toys with missiles, but is himself the puppet of Iran.

Bottom
This leaflet shows Hezbollah Secretary-General Hasan Nasrallah shielding himself with the Lebanese people.



Distribution of Kibbutzim

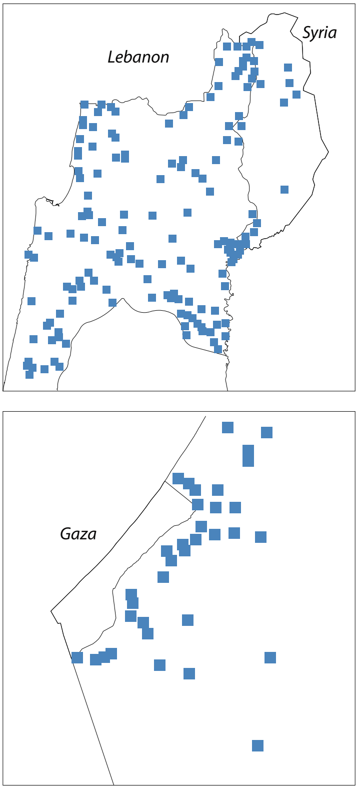
wide on either side, and the Lebanese got passes from the French. That was over in 1948. Our conversation is silenced for a minute by a low-flying United Nations helicopter on one of its daily rounds.

Refugee Palestinian fedayeen, or guerilla fighters, launched the first attacks on Menara in the early 1960s. Dan Ilan, the kibbutz secretary, recalls that the first fence was built around that time. It was a metal fence, he says, and the fedayeen cut through it.

First a fence. Then a smarter fence, with electronic sensors to detect touching or tampering. Then army patrols, daily ploughing of the border area, more sophisticated sensor equipment. As Israel was building barriers, it was also overstepping them. Israel invaded Lebanon in 1978 to subdue the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Then the army withdrew, only to invade Beirut in 1982. As Israel fortified its fences, the Palestinian fedayeen crossed them: landmines, bazookas, rocket-propelled grenades, cannons - then, recently, the katyusha rockets of the Iranian-backed militia Hezbollah came to Israel. After the Beirut invasion, Israeli soldiers remained in southern Lebanon to create a nine-mile-wide 'security zone' and fight Hezbollah in yet another border war.

[Robin Shulman (2003) 'Kibbutz Menara: Where Bodies Built Borders', in 'Israel – Tracing Borders', Frontline World at pbs.org]

→ 47, 170



Kibbutzin placement is intensified in key strategic areas

M

Ma'abara

The ma'abarot (plural of ma'abara) were refugee camps in Israel in the 1950s. They were meant to provide accommodation for the large influx of new Jewish immigrants arriving in the newly independent state of Israel.

The name ma'abara derives from the Hebrew word ma'avar, (transit). Ma'abarot were temporary communities where new arrivals - refugees from the Middle East and Europe - were housed in tents or in tin dwellings. Over 80% of residents originated in the Middle East, a higher percentage than their share in the numbers of immigrants arriving in Israel. This was the result of a mixture of discrimination and the fact that Ashkenazi Jews were likely to be better connected with the administration.

Over time, ma'abarot metamorphosed into towns or neighbourhoods of towns they were attached to, and residents were provided with permanent housing. The sudden arrival of over 130,000 Iraqi Jews in Israel in the early 1950s meant that almost a third of ma'abarah dwellers were of Iraqi origin. At the end of 1949, there were 90,000 Jews housed in ma'abarot, and by the end of 1951 this number had risen to over 220,000 in about 125 separate communities.

Conditions in the ma'abarot were very harsh, with large numbers sharing toilets and showers. In one community it was reported that there were 350 people to each shower, and in another 56 to every toilet. The number of people housed in ma'abarot began to decline in 1952, and the last ma'abarot were closed in about 1963. Ma'abarot that became towns include Kiryat Shmona, Sderot, Beit She'an, Yokneam and Migdal HaEmek.

[wikipedia.org]

Maskiot

Maskiot is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank. It was founded as a Nahal settlement, and in July 2008 it was reportedly close to being expanded. According to Israeli Radio, the expansion was part of a deal with settlers in Israeli outposts established without government permission. Many of Maskiot's future residents will be settlers previously evicted from Gush Katif in the Gaza Strip. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon said he was "deeply concerned" about the new Maskiot plan.

[wikipedia.org]

Masterplan for the Negev

This masterplan, signed by the Ministry of Interior Affairs, exposed a strategy to concentrate the Bedouin tribes of the Negev in seven newly planned towns. The process of displacement and concentration is still taking place.

[seamless-israel.org/archive of displacement]

Markovich Report

The Markovich committee dealt with the issue of illegal building on state lands and in open (green) areas, a phenomenon it described as a 'state catastrophe' in the conclusion of its 1986 report. 'Illegal constructions are spreading over wide areas and destroying the principals of fiscal planning,' it stated. 'Central and local governmental bodies have to act quickly and decisively in order to stop the illegal buildings and destroy them immediately.'

The committee recommended the creation of a national unit to control illegal building, as part of the Ministry of Interior Affairs. This is now operating. It has six offices in the different regions of the country, plus an administrative centre. The unit is responsible for tracking illegal buildings, creating a legal case against them, and, following the legal process, demolishing them.

[seamless-israel.org]

Merkava

The Merkava is the main battle tank of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF). Since the early 1980s, four main versions have been deployed. The name Merkava is derived from the IDF's development programme name.

The tank is optimised for crew survival and rapid repair of battle damage. Through the use of spaced-armour techniques and quick-replacement modular designs, the design team was able to incorporate composite armour, a derivative of rolled homogeneous armour and Chobham armour. Additionally, the space between the inner and outer hulls is filled with diesel fuel - an economical storage method and a means of defeating high explosive anti-tank rounds.

Following the model of contemporary self-propelled howitzers, the turret assembly is located nearer the rear than in most main battle tanks. This gives the crew additional protection against a frontal attack by putting the engine between them and the attack. This arrangement also creates more space in the rear of the tank that allows increased storage capacity, as well as a rear entrance to the main crew compartment allowing easy access even under enemy fire. This allows the tank to be used as a platform for medical disembarkation, a forward command and control station, and an armoured personnel carrier. The rear entrance's clamshell-style doors provide overhead protection when off- and on-loading cargo and personnel.

It was reportedly decided shortly before the beginning of the 2006 Lebanon War that the Merkava line would be discontinued within four years. However, on 7 November 2006, Haaretz reported that an Israeli General Staff assessment had ruled of the Merkava Mark IV that, 'if properly deployed, the tank can provide its crew with better protection than in the past,' and deferred the decision on discontinuing the line.

Design features of the Merkava

The Merkava combines the best features of American, British, French, and (captured) Soviet tanks, all of which have been used extensively by Israel in the past. The 1967 War re-emphasised that armour protection is extremely important for tanks - so much so, that Israeli designers placed tank survivability first, armament second, and speed third. General Israel Tal assumed command of the tank development project in 1970 and

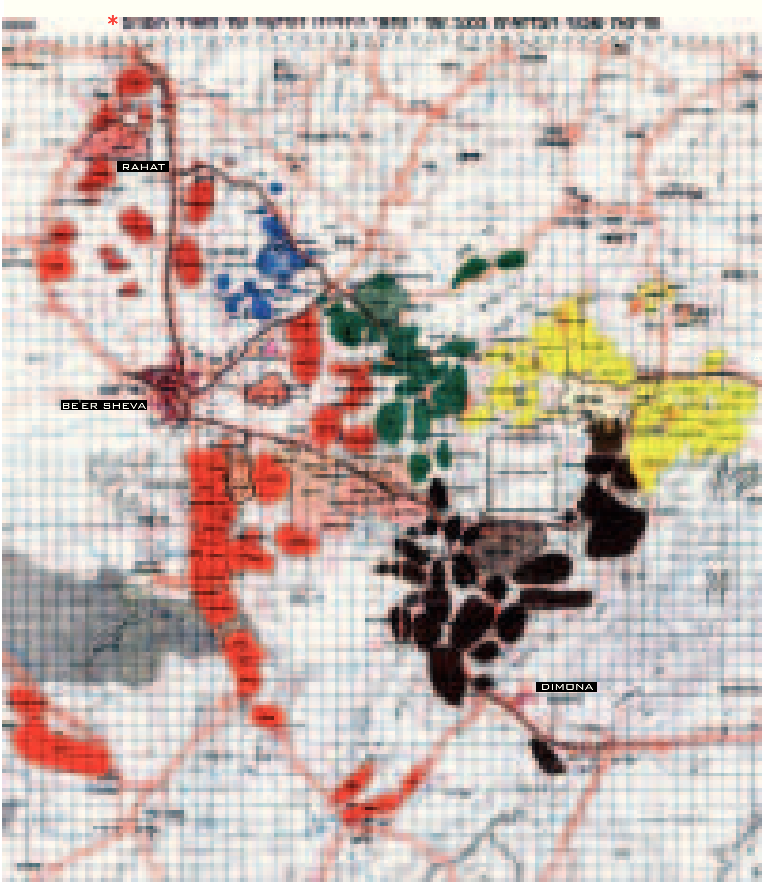
→ 118, 125, 126, 151, 157, 158, 162

Merkava

→ 170

A ma'abara, designed/ to house an influx of Jewish immigrants to Israel

The Merkava, main battle tank of the IDF



The Ministry of Interior Affairs map shows the distribution of Bedouin localities in the south of Israel and reveals plans for seven new concentration towns to replace them

brought a professional soldier's experience to the design process. Merkava production began in 1978, and the new tank reached service units the following year. For a tank that does not have an auto-loading main gun and carries a crew of four, the Merkava has an extremely low silhouette. Its Horstmann-style suspension system makes it one of the most mobile off-road tanks in the world today. The Merkava I and Merkava II are equipped with a 105-mm gun, which is small by today's MBT standards, But they fire Hetz armour-piercing, fin-stabilised, discarding sabot rounds, which can penetrate MBT armour at ranges greater than 5,000m. The tank is equipped with a laser range finder that is connected to a ballistic computer that gives the tank first-round hit capability.
[wikipedia.org, howstuffworks.com]

→ 151, 167, 172, 173

Mitzpe

Mitzpim (singular mitzpe) are a type of settlement established in strategic locations in order to promote Jewish presence and to prevent Palestinian 'encroachment' on land. Such settlements offered high-quality suburban homes at subsidised prices to induce Jews to move to Galilee. The mitzpim then expanded into additional Israeli regions (the occupied territories), becoming known as 'community settlements'. Kazir was established in this way, in an area densely populated by Palestinians and bordering the 1967 Green Line.
[seamless-israel.org]

Moshav

A cooperative agriculture settlement, where

each family owns its own farmland and home. Purchasing and selling are both done cooperatively. There are a number of villages grouped around a central town in a moshav. The town collects and distributes the produce, provides the necessary equipment and materials, and acts as the administrative centre. Within this central town, there is generally a secondary school, a concert hall, a theatre, and classes in cultural subjects for adults.
[seamless-israel.org]

N

Nakba

Also al-nakba, an Arabic term pronounced an-nakba, meaning cataclysm or calamity. It is the term usually used by Palestinians to refer to the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.

The term nakba was coined by Constantine Zurayk, a professor of history at the American University of Beirut, in his 1948 book Ma'nat al-Nakba (The Meaning of Disaster). Together with Naji Ali's Hanzala (the barefoot kid always drawn in rear view), and the symbolic key of the house in Palestine carried by so many Palestinian refugees, the nakba is perhaps the most important symbol of Palestinian discourse.

Nakba Day (May 15) is considered an important day in the Palestinian calendar, and is traditionally observed as a time to learn about the history of Palestine and to remember the event.
[seamless-israel.org]

National park

A national park is a reserve of land, declared or owned by a national government, protected from most human development and pollution.
[wikipedia.org]

Israel Nature and National Parks Protection Authority

The two organisations that once separately managed the nature reserves and the national parks in Israel have recently merged, forming the Israel Nature and National Parks Protection Authority. Rapid urban development, economic progress and increasing transportation needs in Israel, together with the steep growth in population, have amplified the threat posed to the country's natural wonders, landscape, green spaces and historical sites. This situation has made it imperative for the authorities in charge of protecting nature in Israel to combine forces, making a stronger and more efficient entity. The union of the two authorities, legislated in April of 1998, constitutes an effective framework for enforcement and conservation, dedicated to developing, protecting and promoting Israel's natural, historical and recreational sites that have been and are currently in the process of formally becoming, national parks and nature reserves.

According to Azaria Alon, the former chairman of The Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel: 'Israel is an island of nature preservation compared to its neighbouring countries, which do not consider this subject important at all.'
[parks.org.il]

Negev

The Negev is the desert region of southern Israel, which makes up the majority of Israel's official Southern District. Its name originates from the Hebrew word meaning dry. In the Bible the word negev also means the south.

The Negev covers over some 13,000km^2 or 69% of Israel. It forms an inverted triangle whose western side is contiguous with the desert of the Sinai Peninsula, and whose eastern border is the Wadi Arabah. The Negev has a number of interesting cultural and geological features. Among the latter are three enormous, craterlike makhteshim (erosion cirques), which are unique to the region.

The Negev can be split into five different ecological regions: the northern, western and central Negev, the high plateau and the Arabah Valley.

Nomadic life in the Negev dates back 4,000 years and the first urbanised settlements were established by a combination of Canaanite, Amalkite, and Edomite groups around 2000 BCE. Pharaonic Egypt is credited with introducing copper mining and smelting in both the Negev and the Sinai between 1,400 and 1,300 BCE.

In the 9th century BCE, the development and expansion of mining in both the Negev and Edom (modern Jordan) coincided with the rise of the Assyrian Empire. Bir es-Saba was the region's capital and a centre for trade in the 8th century BCE. Small settlements of Jews in the areas around the capital (and later further afield) existed between 1020 and 928 BCE.

The 4th century BCE arrival of the Nabateans resulted in the development of irrigation systems that supported at least five new urban centres: Oboda, Mamphis, Sobata, Elusa, and Nessana. The Nabateans controlled the trade and spice route between their capital Petra and the Gazan seaports. Nabatean coins, as well as the remains of red and orange potsherds identified as a trademark of their civilisation, have been found along the route, remnants of which are also still visible.

Nabatean control of southern Palestine ended when the Romans annexed their lands in 106 CE. The population, largely made up of Arabian nomads and Nabateans, remained largely tribal

→ 98-107, 152, 212, 213, 226

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Negev - Ottoman Empire

→ 32, 33

The Negev desert covers some 69% of Israel and independent of Roman rule, with an animist belief system.

Byzantine rule in the 4th century introduced Christianity to the population. Agricultural-based cities were established and the population grew exponentially.

The population, due to their shared Arab background, accepted the arrival of Muslim forces in the 7th century with relative ease, and Islam was easily adopted by most as well. Upon Islamic conquest, permanent agricultural sites were established and the Ummayads built hundred of farms and systematic terracing of wadis. The efforts, in part were made to settle the semi-nomadic Arab tribes of the area.

Nomadic tribes ruled the Negev largely independently and without interference for the next thousand years. What is known of this time is largely derived from oral histories and folk tales of tribes from the Wadi Musa and Petra areas in present-day Jordan. Late in the rule of the Ottoman Empire, an administrative centre for southern Palestine was established in Bir es-Saba and schools and a railway station were built. The authority of the tribal chiefs over the region was recognised by the Ottomans.

Today, the Negev is home to some 379,000 Jews and some 175,000 Bedouins. The region's largest city and administrative capital is Beersheba (population around 200,000), in the north. At its southern end are the Gulf of Eilat and the resort city of Eilat. Other towns include Dimona, Arad, Mitzpe Ramon as well as a number of small Bedouin towns, including Rahat and Tel Sheva. There are also several kibbutz settlements, including Revivim and Sde Boker; the latter became the home of Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, after his retirement from politics.

The desert is home to Ben-Gurion University, whose faculties include the Jacob Blaustein Institutes for Desert Research and the Albert Katz International School for Desert Studies, both located on the Midreshet Ben-Gurion campus next to Sde Boker.

[answers.com, wikipedia.com]

Negev Bedouins

The Negev Bedouins (Arabic: Badawit an-Naqab) are nomadic tribes who have discontinuously inhabited the desert for more than 7,000 years. Although unaffected by external influences throughout history, the tribal culture and way of life has changed dramatically recently.

The Bedouins of the Negev survive on sheep and goat husbandry. Scarcity of water and of permanent pastoral land requires them to move constantly. The Bedouins have established very few permanent settlements.

The population of Negev Bedouins in what is today Israel is estimated to be 160,000. During the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, the vast majority of the Negev Bedouins fled or were expelled to Egypt or Jordan. Of the 65,750 that existed before the war about 11,000 remained. Those who remained belonged to the Tiaha confederation and were relocated by the Israeli government the 1950s and 1960s to a reservation in the north-eastern corner of the Negev, called the siyag (closure), made up of relatively infertile land comprising 10% of the Negev desert. In 1951, the UN reported the expulsion of about 7,000 Negev Bedouins into neighbouring Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai. Many, however, returned undetected.

Between 1940 and 1966, the Bedouin, like other Arabs, were placed under military administration by Israel. During this time they were restricted to reservations, despite meagre subsistence levels. As the Jewish immigration increased, unemployment levels in the Bedouin population reached record highs. As of 1958, employment in the Bedouin male population was less than 3.5%. Bedouins were generally discriminated against in employment, as preference was given to Jews.

During this period, Israel also enforced mandatory schooling upon Bedouin children. As a result there was a general rise in literacy levels. The Bedouins also benefited from the introduction of modern healthcare in the region. Today there are around 120,000 Bedouins living in the Negev, though the number is increasing fast; at 5.5%, their birth rate is amongst the highest in the world.

Around half the population lives in seven towns built for them by the Israeli government between 1979 and 1982. The largest Bedouin locality in Israel is the city of Rahat. Other towns include Ar'arat an-Naqab (Arara BeNegev), Bir Hadaj, Hura, Kuseife, Lakiya, Shaqib al-Salam (Segev Shalom) and Tel as-Sabi (Tel Sheva).

The legendary Israeli soldier, Amos Yarkoni, first commander of the Shaked Reconnaissance Battalion in the Givati Brigade, was a Bedouin (born Abd el-Majid Hidr).

[wikipedia.org]

O

Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire (1299 - 1923) was the one of the largest and longest lasting empires in history. Inspired and sustained by Islam, and Islamic institutions, it replaced the Byzantine Empire as the major power of the eastern Mediterranean.

The Ottoman Empire reached its height under Suleiman the Magnificent (reigned 1520 - 1566), when it expanded to cover the Balkans and

→ 36, 37, 151, 153, 154

RUSSIAN EMPIRE
ROMANIA
BULGARIA
GREECE
SYRIA
IRAQ
EGYPT
NEJD
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
FRENCH WEST AFRICA

Territories controlled by the Ottoman Empire

Hungary, reaching the gates of Vienna.

It began to decline after its defeat at the Battle of Lepanto (1571), when it lost almost its entire navy. It declined further over the next centuries, and was effectively finished off by the First World War and the Balkan Wars.

One legacy of the Islamic Ottoman Empire is the robust secularism of modern Turkey. At its peak, its territories included Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Macedonia, Hungary, Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, parts of Arabia, and much of the coastal strip of North Africa.

[bbc.co.uk]

P

Palestinian

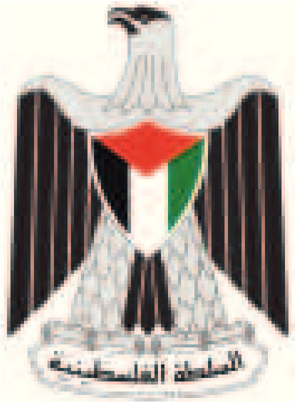
→ 47

Usually refers to the Arabic-speaking people originating in Palestine. The total Palestinian population is estimated at between 10 and 11 million worldwide. Over half are stateless and lack citizenship of any country. There are 4,255,120 Palestinians registered as refugees with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. This figure does not include the 274,000 people, or 1 in 4 of all Arab citizens of Israel, who are internally displaced Palestinian refugees.

[hackthisbox.com]

Palestinian National Authority

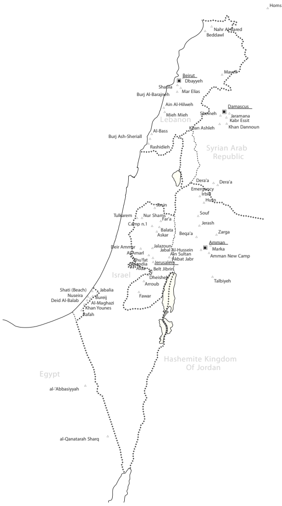
In January 1996, Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the Palestinian-controlled parts of the West Bank elected a legislature controlled by the Fatah faction, with Yasser Arafat as chairman, called rais (president) by the Palestinians, to administer these areas. As the Israelis withdrew, Palestinians took control of these areas. About 97% of the



Emblem of the Palestininan National Authority

Palestinians in these areas were nominally under Palestinian rule, but the area controlled by the Palestine National Authority amounted to about 8% of the land. Israel embarked on an accelerated settlement programme, building thousands of housing units in the West Bank, and doubling the number of settlers there by 2004.
[mideastweb.org]

Palestinian refugee camps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Sbeineh
Damascus
Jaramana
Kabr Essit
Khan Dannoun
Lebanon
Khan Ashleh
Al-Bass
Burj Ash-Sheriall
Rashidieh
Syrian Arab Republic
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Tulkarem
Nur Shams
Far'a
Souf
Camp n.1
Jerash
Balata
Askar
Beqa'a
Zarga
Amman
Jalazoun
Deir Ammar
Jabal Al-Hussein
Marka
Al-Amari
Ain Sultan
Amman New Camp
Shu'fat
Akbat Jabr
Qalandia
Jerusalem
Aida
Belt Jibrin
Israel
Dheisheh
Talbiyeh
Arroub
Shati (Beach)
Jabalia
Nuseira
Bureij
Deid Al-Balab
Al-Maghazi
Fawar
Khan Younes
Rafah
Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan
Egypt
al-'Abbasiyyah
al-Qanatarah Sharq

Distribution of Palestinian refugee camps established since 1948

Palestinian refugee camps were established after the 1948 Arab-Israeli War to accommodate those forced to leave their homes.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency defines Palestinian refugees as:

'Persons whose normal place of residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948, who lost both their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.'

The agency provides facilities in 59 recognised refugee camps in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It also provided relief to displaced persons inside the State of Israel following the 1948 conflict, until the Israeli government took over responsibility for them in 1952.

For a camp to be recognised by the agency, there must be an agreement between the host government and the agency governing the use of the camp. The agency does not itself run any camps, and has no police powers or administrative role, but simply provides services to the camp. Refugee camps, which developed from tented cities to rows of concrete blockhouses to urban ghettos indistinguishable from their surroundings, house around one third of all registered Palestinian refugees. The agency also provides facilities in other areas where large numbers of registered Palestinian refugees live outside of recognised camps.

The agency's services are available to all those living in its area of operations who meet this definition, who are registered with the agency and who need assistance. Its definition of a refugee also covers the descendants of persons who became refugees in 1948. The number of registered Palestine refugees has subsequently grown from 914,000 to 4,255,120.

Jordan

Has 10 official camps accommodating 304,430 Palestinian refugees. The total number of refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency is 1,827,877.

Est. *	Name	Population
1955	Amman (Wihdat)	49,805
1968	Baqa'a	80,100
1968	Husn (Martyr Azmi el-Mufti)	19,573
1968	Irbid camp	23,512
1952	Jabal el-Hussein	27,674
1968	Jerash camp	15,696
1968	Marka	41,237
1967	Souf	14,911
1968	Talbieh	4,041
1949	Zarqa	17,344

* Established

→ 74-77, 99, 151, 153

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Lebanon

Has 12 official camps accommodating 225,125 refugees. The total number of refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency is 404,170.

Est.	Name	Population
1955	Beddawi	15,695
1948	Burj el-Barajneh	19,526
1955	Burj el-Shemali	18,134
1956	Dbayeh	4,223
	Dikwaneh	destroyed
1948	Ein el-Hilweh	44,133
1948	El-Buss	9,840
	Jisr el-Basha,	destroyed
1952	Mar Elias	1,406
1954	Mieh Mieh	5,078
	Nabatieh	destroyed
1949	Nahr al-Bared	28,358
1963	Rashidieh	24,679
	Sabra	
1949	Shatila	11,998
1948	Wavel	7,357

Syria

Has 10 official camps accommodating 119,776 Palestinian refugees. The total number of refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency) is 432,048.

Est.	Name	Population
1950	Dera'a	5,916
1967	Dera'a (emergency)	5,536
1950	Hama	7,597
1949	Homs	13,825
1948	Jaramana	5,007
1950	Khan Dunoun	8,603
1949	Khan Eshieh	15,731
1948	Neirab	17,994
1967	Qabr Essit	16,016
1948	Sbeineh	19,624

Additional unofficial camps in Syria

Est.	Name	Population (registered)
1955–6	Latakia	6,534
1957	Yarmouk (Damascus)	112,550
1962	Ein Al-Tal	4,329

West Bank

Has 19 official camps accommodating 176,514 refugees. The total number of refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency) is 699,817.

Est.	Name	Population
1950	Aida	4,151
1949	Am'ari	8,083
1948	Aqabat Jabr	5,197
1950	Arroub	9,180
1950	Askar	13,894
1950	Balata	20,681
1950	Beit Jibrin	1,828
1950	Camp No.1	6,221
1949	Deir Ammar	2,189
1949	Dheisheh	10,923
1948	Ein el-Sultan	1,888
1949	Far'a	6,836
1949	Fawwar	7,072
1949	Jalazone	9,284
1953	Jenin	14,050
1949	Kalandia	9,188
1952	Nur Shams	8,179
1965	Shu'fat	9,567
1950	Tulkarm	16,259
	Abu-Dies*	

* (residents of this camp claim the territory of Ma'ale Adummim as their own)

Gaza Strip

Has 8 official camps accommodating 478,854 refugees. The total number of refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency) is 986,034.
[wikipedia.org]

Est.	Name	Population
1948	Beach (Shati)	76,109
1949	Bureij	30,059
1948	Deir el-Balah	20,188
1948	Jabalia (Jabaliya)	103,646
1949	Khan Yunis	60,662
1949	Maghazi	22,536
1949	Nuseirat	64,233
1949	Rafah	90,638

Patriot

The MIM-104 Patriot is a surface-to-air missile system, the primary of its kind used by the United States Army and several allied nations. The Patriot system replaced the Nike Hercules system as the US Army's primary high to medium air defence platform, and replaced the MIM-23 Hawk system as the US Army's medium tactical air defence platform. In addition to these roles, Patriot has assumed the role as the US Army's anti-ballistic missile platform, which today is Patriot's primary mission.

Patriot uses an advanced aerial interceptor missile and high performance radar systems. Patriot was developed at the Redstone Arsenal in

Huntsville, Alabama, which had previously developed the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system and its component Spartan and Sprint missiles.

Patriot systems have been sold to the Republic of China (Taiwan), Egypt, Germany, Greece, Israel, Japan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Spain. The Republic of Korea is also in the process of purchasing several second-hand Patriot systems after North Korea test-launched several ballistic missiles to the Sea of Japan and went ahead with underground nuclear testing in 2006. In August 2008, the United States and Poland signed a declaration on strategic cooperation, in which they agreed to 'the deployment of a US Army Patriot air and missile defence battery in Poland. We intend to begin this cooperation next year (2009) and to expand it with the aim of establishing by 2012 a garrison to support the US Army Patriot battery.'
[wikipedia.org]

PICA (Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association)

Baron Edmond de Rothschild founded PICA in 1923 (this date is also variously given as 1912 and 1924) to renew the work of the Jewish Colonisation Association. It was run by James Armand de Rothschild and, by 1930, had acquired 5,200 hectares in different areas. It had set up 50 settlements of different types - villages, kibbutzim, moshavim and towns, including the towns of Bnei Brak and Herzliya. It assisted rural settlements as well as developing or financing economic enterprises such as wineries, the Potash Company, the Palestine Electric Company and Nesher Cement.

It also drained swamps, giving the land thus reclaimed to existing or newly founded rural settlements. In 1934, PICA purchased the Huleh valley, which was later drained and settled. After the foundation of the state, it made a free gift of all its lands to the Israeli government.
[zionism-israel.com]

Pine trees

The first pine forests in Israel, particularly Jerusalem pine, were planted in the 1930s.

'Initially, the afforestation enterprise saw man as the centre, and its goals were to provide for him,' Dr Yagil Osem, a plant researcher at the Volcani Institute, explains. 'It sought to rehabilitate landscapes destroyed by over-exploitation, after trees had been chopped down, herds had grazed and fires had raged. Those in charge of afforestation at that time had socio-political considerations such as creating employment and recreation sites, maintaining ownership, and even supporting the wood industry.'

The destroyed landscapes left behind by the Ottoman Empire, combined with the planters' meagre knowledge of local species such as the oak, turned the afforestation enterprise toward the pine tree.

'That was a revolution,' says Osem. 'Suddenly they could set up a forest on marginal lands. For the pioneers, who came from Europe and wanted some familiar scenery, the pine needles were perfect, psychologically speaking.'

However, over the years, the pine forests became the focus of attacks and scorn, and the tree soon became identified with Jewish National Fund forests. The monotonous pine landscape, which appeared to have been copied and pasted all over the Galilee, the coast, the Jerusalem hills and the northern Negev, was poorly received by nature lovers who wanted to see local species and groves indigenous to the land of Israel.

'Pine tree deserts' is how they angrily described these conifers, under which it seemed like nothing would grow. Some even were happy to see that during the Second Lebanon War, thousands of dunams were burned in the northern Galilee. Critics said the pine forests did not allow the natural flora to renew itself, and replaced it with an unnatural forest - conifers that were too close together and too sensitive to fire, and which suppressed wild saplings to the point of eliminating diversity.

The argument over the pine forests becomes even more intense regarding the northern Negev. 'The ecological argument intensifies here,' Osem says, 'since the desert afforestation is based largely on imported species, and this creates an extreme environmental change. This is a confrontation between the classic ecological viewpoint of preserving the natural desert environment and an act of afforestation that is considered to be against nature. At the same time, some consider this an important act in terms of settlement, encouraging tourism and lowering local temperatures.'

Osem says most of the pine forests in Israel come from seeds brought from the western Mediterranean and North Africa. These seeds are not perfectly suited to the longer summer, drier conditions and higher temperatures here, and this is apparently one of the reasons why many of these forests have perished.
[haaretz.com]

Plan D

Plan Dalet, or Plan D, was worked out by the Haganah, the forerunner of the Israel Defence Forces, in Palestine in 1947 and 1948. Its purpose is much debated. According to Yoav Gelber and Benny Morris, it was a contingency plan for defending a nascent Jewish state from invasion. According to other historians, such as

→ 98-107, 151, 152, 159, 181, 200-205, 207, 212, 213, 216, 217, 221-226, 228-243

Indiscriminate planting of pines like this one have resulted in so-called 'pine tree deserts'

Walid Khalidi and Ilan Pappe, its purpose was to conquer as much of Palestine, and to expel as many Palestinians, as possible.

Outcome of the plan

The plan's execution lasted about six weeks, until Israel's declaration of independence and the invasion of Palestine by neighbouring Arab countries, marking the beginning of the 1948 Arab–Israeli War. In these six weeks, the position changed dramatically. About 100 Arab villages were conquered, and almost all Jewish settlements enjoyed territorial continuity, with the notable exception of Jerusalem. Many Arab leaders left the country and local leadership collapsed. On the Jewish side, the number of those killed during the execution of the plan was 1,253, including 500 civilians.
[wikipedia.com]

Population

The total population of the state of Israel was 7.4 million as of December 2008 (not including foreigners living in the country). According to the 2009 census, 82.8% of Israeli citizens are Jewish, 17.2% are Arab (not including 268,400 non-citizen East Jerusalem Arabs). In 2007, population growth was 1.8%. In 2006, there were 20,192 immigrants. In 2005, 21,500 Israelis left the country and had not returned by the end of 2006.
[wikipedia.com]

Present absentees

The Absentee Property Law (1950) allowed the state of Israel to acquire control of all the property (including land) left behind by those who were expelled or fled from their homes during the 1948 war. The absentee status does not change should the person come back, or even if they never left the country in the first place, in which case they are known as present absentees.
[seamless-israel.org]

Q

Qassam

The Qassam is a simple steel rocket filled with explosives, developed and deployed by the military arm of Hamas. Three models have been produced and used between 2001 and 2009. All of them are free-flying artillery rockets lacking any guidance system.

The rocket gained significant notoriety through its development and deployment by Hamas against civilian Israeli targets in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. Since 2001, Qassam rockets have claimed the lives of 11 Israelis (as of July 2008).
[wikipedia.org]

R

Refugee

A refugee is a person who flees to escape conflict, persecution or natural disaster.

A person who is seeking to be recognised as a refugee is an asylum seeker. Refugee status was defined as a legal status in response to the large numbers of people fleeing Eastern Europe following World War II. The leading international agency coordinating refugee protection is the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which counted 8,400,000 refugees worldwide at the beginning of 2006. This was the lowest number since 1980. A special case are the 4,300,000 Palestinian refugees under the authority of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), who are the only group to be granted refugee status as the descendants of refugees according to the above definition. The US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants gives the world total as 62,000,000 refugees, and estimates that over 34,000,000 are displaced by war, including internally displaced persons, who remain within the same national borders. The majority of refugees seek asylum in neighbouring countries. The 'durable solutions' for refugee populations, as defined by the UNHCR and governments, are: voluntary repatriation to the country of origin; local integration into the country of asylum; and resettlement to a third country.

As of December 31, 2005, the largest source countries of refugees were Afghanistan, Iraq, Myanmar, Sudan, and the Palestinian Territories. The country with the largest number of internally displaced persons is Sudan, with over 5 million. According to UNHCR estimates, over 4.7 million Iraqis have had to leave their homes since the US-led invasion of Iraq in 2003, with 2.7 million displaced within Iraq itself and 2 million in neighbouring countries. At least 60,000 Iraqis are losing their homes and becoming refugees every month.
[wikipedia.org]

Refugee camp

A refugee camp is a temporary camp built to receive refugees. Hundreds of thousands or even millions of people may live in any one single camp. Usually they are built and run by a government, the United Nations, or international organisations (such as the Red Cross).

Refugee camps are generally set up in an

→ 47, 70, 71, 74-77, 80, 81, 151, 154, 159, 181 impromptu fashion and designed to meet basic human needs for only a short time. Some refugee camps are dirty and unhygienic. If the return of refugees is prevented (eg, by civil war), a humanitarian crisis can result.

Some refugee camps have grown into permanent settlements, such as Ein el-Helweh, which has existed for decades, with major implications for human rights.

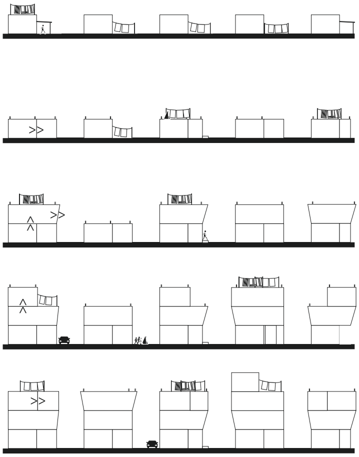
People may stay in these camps, receiving emergency food and medical aid, until it is safe to return to their homes. In some cases, often after several years, other countries decide it will never be safe for them to return, and they are resettled in 'third countries,' far away from the border they crossed.

[wikipedia.org]

Resistance

The forces and actions taken to resist the occupation of the various countries of Europe and Asia by the Axis powers during World War II. Resistance covered the full range of passive and active means and methods from avoiding compulsory service and disobeying the regulations imposed by the occupying forces through intelligence gathering and sabotage to active armed opposition.

[encyclopedia.com]



Evolution of a refugee camp

Resolutions 242 and 338

UN Resolution 242

The UN Security Council adopted United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 unanimously on November 22, 1967, in the aftermath of the Six Day War. The resolution was drafted by British ambassador Lord Caradon and was one of five drafts under consideration. It calls for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, which should include the application of both the following principles:

1) Withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict.

2) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of 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.

It is one of the most commonly referenced UN resolutions in Middle Eastern politics. Egypt, Jordan, Israel and Lebanon entered into consultations with the UN special representative over the implementation of 242. After denouncing it in 1967, Syria 'conditionally' accepted the resolution in March 1972. Syria formally accepted UN Security Council Resolution 338, the cease-fire at the end of the Yom Kippur War, which embraced resolution 242.

→ 47, 49-51, 80, 81

UN Resolution 338

The three-line United Nations Security Council Resolution 338, approved on October 22, 1973, called for a cease-fire in the Yom Kippur War (also known as the Ramadan War) in accordance with a joint proposal by the United States and the Soviet Union. The resolution stipulated a cease-fire to take effect within 12 hours, no later than 6:52pm of that day.

The resolution states in full that the Security Council:

1) Calls upon all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption of this decision, in the positions they now occupy.

2) Calls upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 (1967) in all of its parts.

3) Decides that, immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations shall start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The 'appropriate auspices' was interpreted to mean American or Soviet rather than UN auspices. This third clause helped to establish the framework for the Geneva Conference held in December 1973.

The alleged importance of resolution 338 in the Arab-Israeli conflict supposedly stems from the word 'decides' in clause 3, which is held to make

→ 47, 74, 75, 80, 81

Qassam

Resolutions 242 and 338

→ 47, 49-51

Balata refugee camp in the 1960s

→ 74-77, 80, 81

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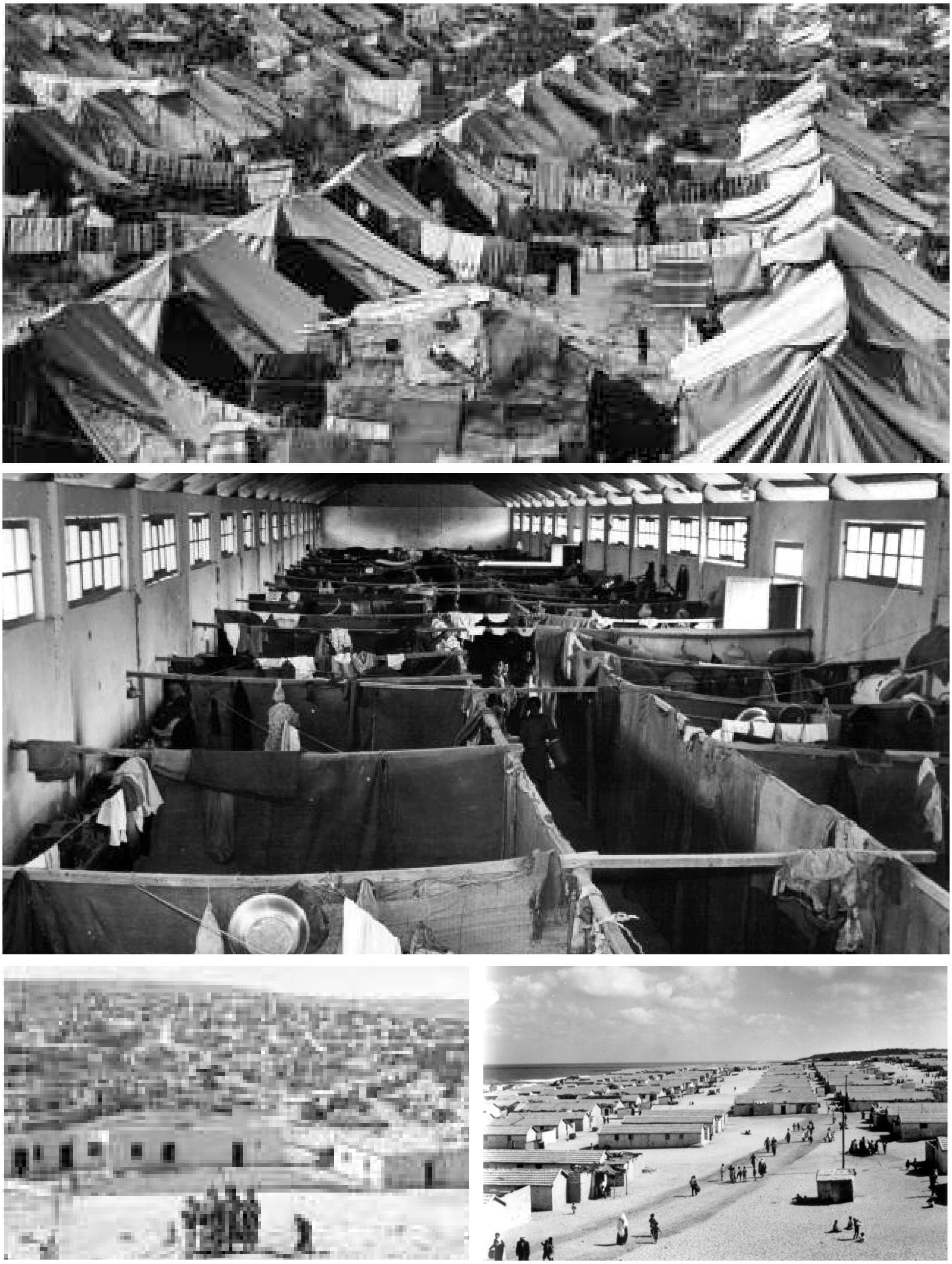


Photos taken in various Palestinian refugee camps resolution 242 binding. However, the decision in clause 3 does not relate to resolution 242, but rather to the need to begin negotiations on a just and durable peace in the Middle East that led to the Geneva Conference, which Syria did not attend.

The argument continues. Article 25 of the United Nations Charter says that UN members 'agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council'. It is generally accepted that Security Council resolutions adopted in the exercise of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace in accordance with the UN Charter are binding upon the member states. Scholars applying this doctrine on the resolution assert that the use of the word 'decide' makes it a 'decision' of the council, thus invoking the binding nature of article 25. The legal force added to Resolution 242 by this resolution is the reason for the otherwise puzzling fact that 242 and the otherwise seemingly superfluous and superannuated Resolution 338 are always referred to together in legal documents relating to the conflict.

The resolution was passed at the 1,747th UNSC meeting by 14 to none, with one member, the People's Republic of China, not participating in the vote. The continued fighting, despite the terms called for by the resolution, brought Resolution 339, which resulted in a ceasefire.

[wikipedia.com]

S

Seam Zone

The Seam Zone is a term used to refer to a land area in the West Bank located east of the Green Line and west of Israel's separation barrier.

According to Israeli government officials, in a context of increased suicide bombings after September 2000, the 'seam zone' plan was drafted with the intent of reducing the ability of terrorists to infiltrate Israel from areas administered by the Palestinian Authority. Part of the route was also planned with the stated goal of providing protection from the same threats to Israeli settlers living in 'Judea and Samaria.'

[wikipedia.org]

Seam security

The IDF spokesperson's unit has announced on 10 February 2004 that the IDF is completing the establishment of a new brigade, which will be responsible for the Seam Zone area, from the area south of Qalkilya to the outskirts of Jerusalem, an area that includes nine Israeli communities and 32 Palestinian villages.

The new brigade, to be called the Macabim Brigade, was established in order to reinforce Israeli homeland security in the western Seam Zone area in which the building of the security fence is not yet complete.

The compulsory soldiers' brigade of the Amud Haesh division of Central Command will take the responsibility for the brigade.

The establishment of the regional brigade, which includes additional forces for protecting the Seam Zone, was intended to enable commanders in the area to focus on the effort to prevent the infiltration of terrorists into Israel through this zone, to supervise the construction of the security fence, and provide security for the Israeli civilians in the region.

[seamzone.mod.gov.il]

”מרחב התפר“
Israel's Security Fence

Source: www.securityfence.mod.gov.il

→ 173, 263-275, 285, 317, 319, 321

Spatial distribution of Arab villages

Arab citizens of Israel form a majority of the population (52%) in Israel's Northern District. Some 50% of the Arab population lives in 114 different localities throughout Israel. In total there are 122 primarily, if not entirely, Arab localities in Israel, 89 of them with populations over 2,000. State agencies have established over 600 Jewish settlements in Israel. The only Arab localities to have been established since 1948 are seven townships and the villages of the Abu Basma Regional Council created for the Bedouin population of the Negev, which have the aim of relocating Arab Bedouin citizens.

Some 46% of the country's Arabs (about 622,400 people) live in predominantly Arab communities in the north. Nazareth is the largest Arab city, with a population of 65,000 (roughly 40,000 are Muslims). Shefa-'Amr has a population of approximately 32,000, and the city is mixed – there are sizable populations of Muslims, Christians and Druze.

About 14% of the Arab population lives in Haifa District, predominantly in the Wadi Ara region. Here is the largest Muslim city, Umm al-Fahm, with a population of 43,000. Baqa-Jatt and Carmel City are the next biggest Arab population centres in the district. The city of Haifa has an Arab population of 9%, concentrated in the Wadi Nisnas neighbourhood, while 10% of Israel's Arab population resides in the Center District, primarily in the cities of Tayibe, Tira and Qalansawe, as well as in the mixed cities of Lod and Ramla, which have primarily Jewish populations.

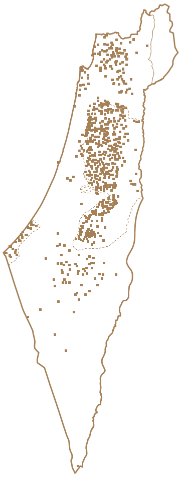
Jerusalem, a mixed city, has the largest overall Arab population. Jerusalem was home to 209,000 Arabs in 2000 and they make up some 33% of the city's residents. Together with the local community of Abu Ghosh, they make up some 19% of the country's entire Arab population.

Of the remaining 11%, Bedouin communities in the northwestern Negev Desert are home to 10%. The Bedouin city of Rahat is the only Arab city in the South District and it is the third largest Arab city in Israel.

The remaining 1% of the country's Arab population lives in cities that are almost entirely Jewish, such as Nazaret Illit, with an Arab population of 9%, and Tel Aviv-Yafo (4%).

In February 2008, the government announced that the first new Arab city would be constructed in Israel. According to Haaretz, 'Since the establishment of the State of Israel, not a single new Arab settlement has been established, with the exception of permanent housing projects for Bedouins in the Negev.'

[wikipedia.org]



Distribution of Palestinian localities in Israel and the Occupied Territories

T

Territorialism

1) A social system that gives authority and influence in a state to the landowners.

2) A system of church government based on primacy of civil power.

[yourdictionary.com]

Territorialism preached the formation of a Jewish collective in Palestine, or anywhere else, on the basis of self-rule. The territorialist outlook coalesced in the debate over the Uganda Programme. In July 1905, after the Zionist Congress rejected this plan, the Territorialist Jewish Organization was established in Basle under the leadership of the writer Israel Zangwill. It attempted to locate territory suitable for Jewish settlement in various parts of Africa, Asia, and Australia, but with little success. The Balfour Declaration and the resulting Zionist awakening negated the movement and led to its dissolution in 1925.

Other territorialist attempts, meant as counterweights to Zionism, were undertaken in the Soviet Union between the two World Wars. The first was in the southern Ukraine and the northern Crimea, where four non-contiguous 'national districts' were established in the early 1920s and obliterated when the Nazis invaded. The second was in Birobidjan, where a Jewish 'autonomous region' was proclaimed in 1934.

→ 74, 75, 181

A landscape view from a settlement, West Bank 2010. Photo: Malkit Shoshan

→ 74

Territorialism - Tunnels

→ 47, 74, 75, 78, 80, 81

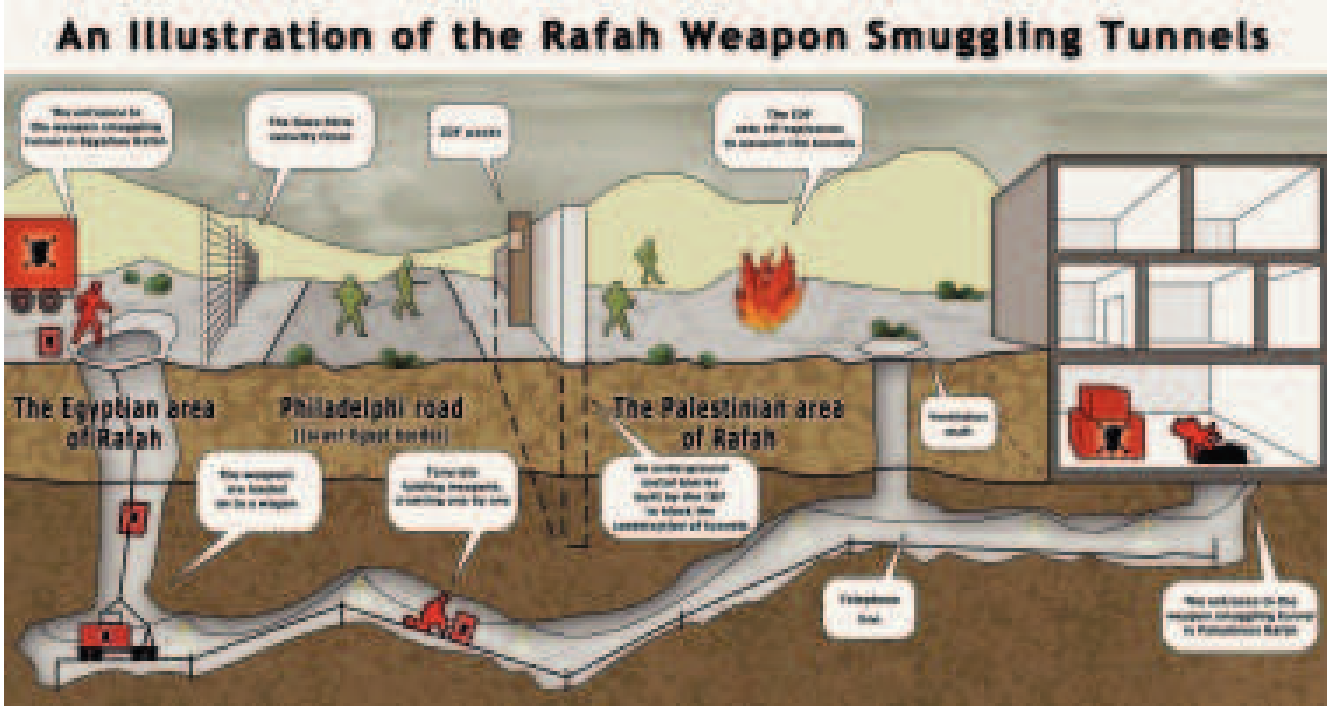

An Illustration of the Rafah Weapon Smuggling Tunnels
The Egyptian area of Rafah
Philadelphi road
The Palestinian area of Rafah

Illustration showing tunnels in the West Bank

This venture also failed, leaving a small Jewish minority in the region. In 1935, in response to the Nazi accession to power in Germany, Isaac Nachman Steinberg established the Freeland League in the United States. This organisation attempted, unsuccessfully, to pursue Jewish autonomy by planning to obtain a large piece of territory in a sparsely populated area of Ecuador, Australia, or Surinam.

None of the territorialist movements are viable today.

[jewishvirtuallibrary.org]

Terrorism

The systematic use of terror or unpredictable violence against governments, publics, or individuals to attain a political objective. Terrorism has been used by political organisations with both rightist and leftist objectives, by nationalistic and ethnic groups, by revolutionaries, and by the armies and secret police of governments themselves.

Terrorism is defined in the United States by the Code of Federal Regulations as: 'The unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.'

[terrorismfiles.org]

Tunnels

Welcome, if that is the word, to Gaza's 'Tunnel Town', where with every perilous scoop of earth they dig, human moles like Mr Sazzar are quite literally undermining Israel's economic blockade. Imposed last year after Gaza fell under the control of the militant Palestinian faction Hamas, the blockade was designed to make Hamas unpopular with Gaza's 1.4 million residents by banning virtually all trade with the outside world.

But deep beneath the watchtowers and fences of Gaza's 10-mile long border with Egypt, a sprawling warren of hand-dug burrows now supplies everything from food, petrol and designer jeans through to guns, drugs and black market Marlboro cigarettes.

Tunnel gangs charge premiums of up to 150% on their cargos, raking in tens of thousands of dollars a week and making the excavation business one of Gaza's few growth industries.

'We bring through laptops, clothes, computers, medicines, mobile phones and even people,' said Hisham al Loukh, 23, another tunneller. 'There was even a bride from Egypt who came through one recently to get married to a man in Gaza.'

The first tunnels underneath Gaza's perimeters were dug years ago, when they were they were primarily to smuggle weapons and explosives for use against Israel.

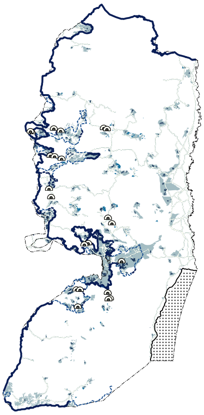
But it is during the blockade of the past year that the tunnellers' hazardous craft has really come to the fore. On some estimates, there are now up to 500 passageways across to Egypt, mostly clustered around the town of Rafah, which straddles the border.

The tunnels usually surface in the gardens of villas on the Egyptian side of Rafah, where many residents are either sympathetic to the Palestinian cause or willing to lend their properties in return for a share of the lucrative profits.

Each member of a tunnelling gang, usually working in day and night shifts of 10 men each, earns around $15 per metre of passageway dug, which counts as a decent wage in an area which currently has 80% unemployment. But as even the briefest of sojourns down into one of the tunnels makes clear, it is a risky living.

Entering one requires perching precariously on a makeshift wooden chairlift, which is then lowered down the 30-foot shaft by a winch powered by a sputtering petrol generator.

[telegraph.co.uk]



Tunnels, West Bank

Tunnels, West Bank

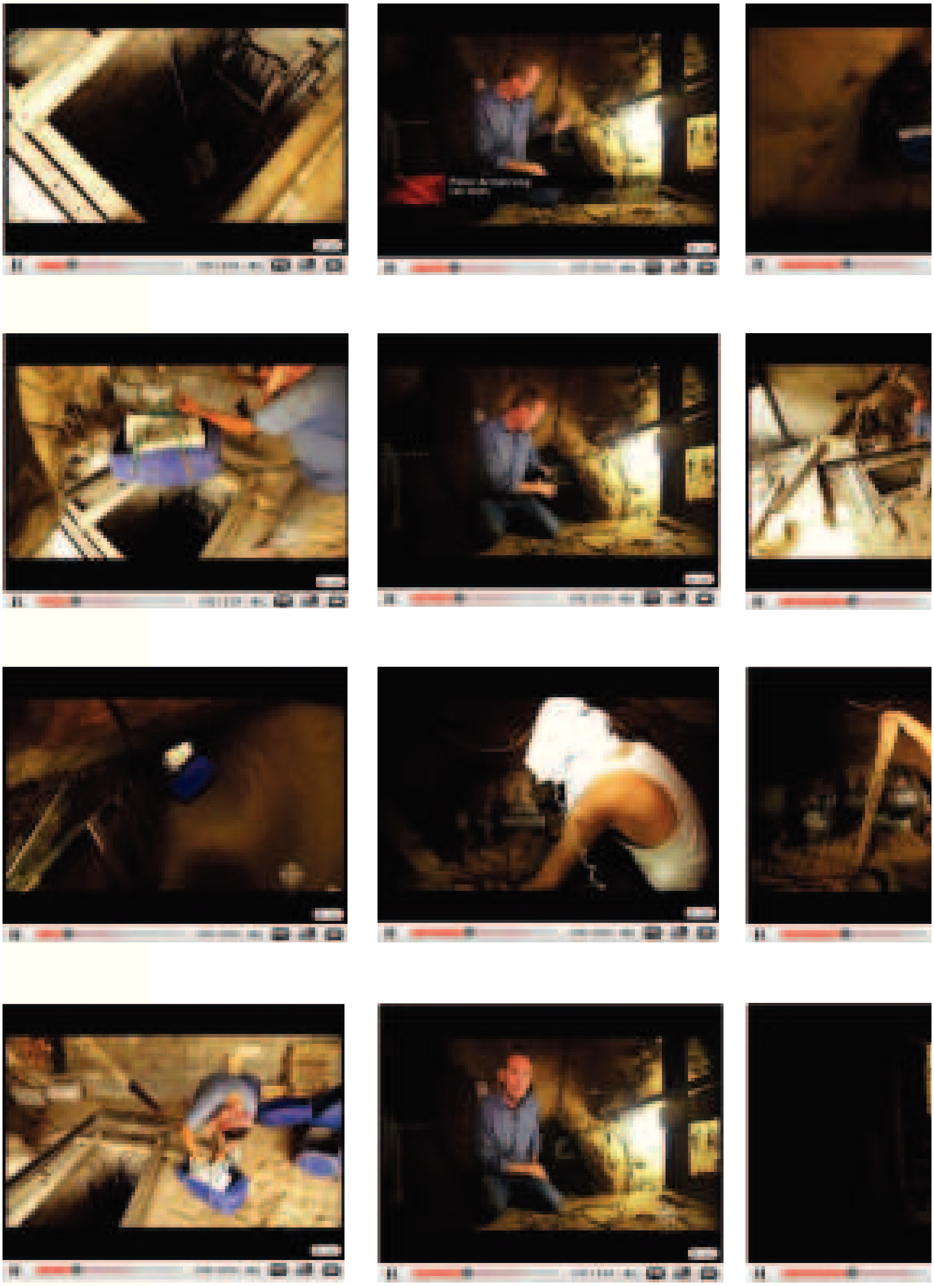
The Israeli government has excavated more than 20 tunnels in the West Bank. The tunnels, which run underneath Palestinian towns, are intended as safe connections between Israeli settlements.

[seamless-israel.org]

Tunnels, Jerusalem

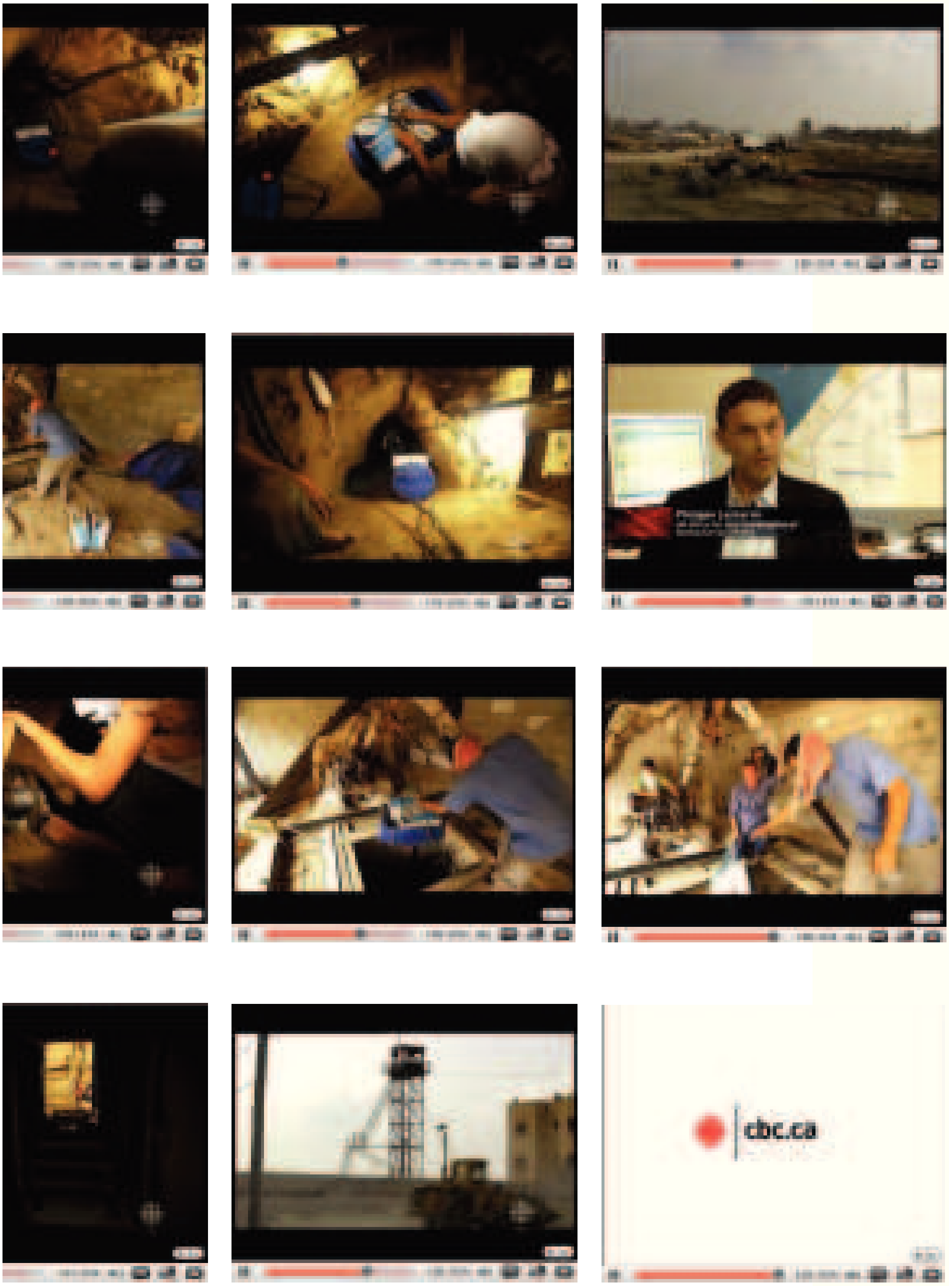
Palestinians in the old city of Jerusalem expressed anger yesterday after Israeli workers

→ 47, 63, 78, 80, 81, 317, 319, 321, 263-285



Stills from the film report, 'Gaza's Tunnel City', shown on CBCtv on November 19, 2003. Source: youtube.com

→ 47, 74, 75, 78, 80, 81



Tunnels

→ 19-29, 47-51, 276-289, 291, 317, 319, 321

Bypass roads in the West Bank. Photo: Malkit Shoshan

→ 19-29, 47, 276-289, 291, 317, 319, 321

Excavations around Temple Mount and the Western Wall in Jarusalem. Photo: Malkit Shoshan

הכניסה החדשה
לגן הארכיאולוגי
ירושלים
ולמרכז דוידסון

Excavations in Jarusalem. Photos: Malkit Shoshan

→ 19-29, 47, 62, 228-241, 276-289, 291, 317, 319, 321

הגן הארכיאולוגי ירושלים
The Jerusalem Archaeological Park
מרכז דוידסון
The Davidson Center

Tunnels - Unrecognised villages

→ 47, 276-289, 291, 317, 319, 321

Excavations in Jarusalem. Photo: Malkit Shoshan were discovered digging a tunnel under the Muslim quarter, just to the north of the Temple Mount. The tunnel was found late on Wednesday when shopkeepers on the Via Dolorosa heard digging underneath a stone ramp leading to the entrance of the ancient Umariyya boys' school. 'People heard sounds,' Khalid Dweik, who owns a shop near by, said. 'They took stones out of the side of the ramp. Four people who were working there ran away.'

A team of Israeli workers, guarded by a squadof soldiers, was working hurriedly yesterday to cementback stones removed the night before. At first they refused to speak. Their leader, wearing a blue shirt, said: 'I have no interest in talking to you.' Later Amnon Lorch, an Israeli lawyer who is chairman of the East Jerusalem Development Association, confirmed his men are excavating a tunnel connecting with another Israeli-built tunnel that runs north from theWesternWall along the side ofTemple Mount.The discovery is arousing fears among Muslims that Israel is conducting a subterranean takeover of the old city of Jerusalem.

AdnanHusseini,director of theWaqf religious endowment,which owns much of the property in the city, said yesterday: 'Officials had told us digging had stopped. Theywant to take over everything. 'He said Israelis were applying chemicals to the bedrock to make it easier to excavate. The issue is so sensitive because the new tunnel extends the network of underground tunnels dug by Israel in the 1980s—and nowopen to the public—beneath Palestinian houses and institutions standing along the Western Wall or Haram al-Sharif.

On the great 34-acre masonry platform, once the site of the Jewish Temple, now stand the Dome of the Rock and the al-Aqsa mosque, making it the second most important place of pilgrimage in the Muslimworld.Amnon Lorch says the Israelis are excavating a tunnelwhich is 2,100 years old and was originally discovered by a British archaeologist, Charles Warren, in the last century. He added, however, that he did not know who had built the original one and it might be a natural formation.He also criticised local people for removing stones fromthe side of the rampwhich'doesn't belong to the people'.

Adnan Husseini says he cannot find out who is behind the excavation because 'the decision-makers hide in their houses'. The East Jerusalem Development Association is two-thirds owned by the Ministry of Tourism and one-third by Jerusalem Municipality.

An existing tunnel caused the front steps of the al-Waqf building itself to subside several feet, according to Adnan Husseini. Another tunnel dug into Temple Mount itself was discovered when the Muslim authorities found water had drained out of an ancient cistern. Last night the Ministry of Tourism categorically denied there are plans to open the tunnel, but said that it had been there formillennia. Aspokeswoman, OrlyDoron, said: 'I read about it in Josephus. The Crusaders blocked it.' She said agreement was reached yesterday with all parties, including the Waqf, to reseal the tunnel,and that itwould not be used by tourists in the foreseeable future.

Amnon Lorch said: 'Nobody has any intention other than increasing tourism.' He denies there is any threat to theHaram. Razi Sa'adi, a Palestinian fromelsewhere in the old city, who was taking photographs of the tunnelbeing resealed,said: 'People are scared.Now they [the Israelis] will say we are living on part of Temple Mount which is underground.'

Other Palestinians say that since, after more than 3,000 years,Jerusalemis honeycombed with old drainage channels, water conduits and built-over passages, they fear any excavation beneath their homes can be justified.
[independent.co.uk]

U

UNESCO

UNESCO works to create the conditions for dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, based upon respect for commonly shared values. It is through this dialogue that the

A view of an unrecognised village, Ein Hawd, 2008. Photo: Malkit Shoshan

→ 47, 276-289, 291, 317, 319, 321

world can achieve global visions of sustainable development encompassing observance of human rights, mutual respect and the alleviation of poverty, all of which are at the heart of UNESCO'S mission and activities.

UNESCO's mission is to contribute to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information.

[unesco.org]

UN General Assembly Resolution 181

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 called for the partition of the British-ruled Palestine Mandate into a Jewish state and an Arab state. It was approved on November 29, 1947 with 33 votes in favour, 13 against, 10 abstentions and one absent.

[mfa.gov.il]

Unrecognised villages

The term 'unrecognised village' is used to refers to a Palestinian village within Israel that the Israeli government does not recognise as a legal settlement. Approximately 100,000 people are living in more than 80 unrecognised localities in Israel. Unrecognised villages are not eligible for municipal services such as connection to the electricity grid, water mains or refuse collection. Homes in such villages are subject to demolition by the Israeli authorities. The unrecognised villages are not marked on any commercial map.

[seamless-israel.org]

UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is a relief and human development agency, providing education, healthcare, social services and emergency aid to over 4.6 million refugees living in the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.

UNRWA is by far the largest UN operation in the Middle East, with over 29,000 staff, almost all of them refugees themselves, working directly to benefit their communities - as teachers, doctors, nurses or social workers.

[un.org]

V

→ 47-51, 80, 81, 118, 125, 151, 157, 159, 162, 181, 291

Versus

often abbreviated as v., vs or vs., it may refer to:

- situations where two parties are opposed to each other in some way, for example at a sporting event. One party is said to be versus another. Versus in this context is synonymous with 'against".
- In mash-ups, a genre of music remixes where two songs are mixed together, the two artists are often said to be 'vs' (e.g. Eminem vs Britney Spears)
- legal court cases, allowing court cases to be referred to as one party versus or v. another (the abbreviation vs. is seldom used in legal contexts), for example: 'Smith v. Jones.'
- scientific graph or line charts of two real world variables. The graph is said to plot one variable 'versus', or against, another.

[answers.com]

Victory

A term, originally applied to warfare, given to success achieved in personal combat, after military operations in general or, by extension, in any competition.

Success in a military campaign is considered a strategic victory, while the success in a military engagement is a tactical victory.

In terms of human emotion, victory is accompanied with strong feelings of elation, and in human behaviour is often accompanied with movements and poses paralleling threat display preceding the combat, associated with the excess endorphin built up preceding and during combat.

[answers.com]

W

Wall

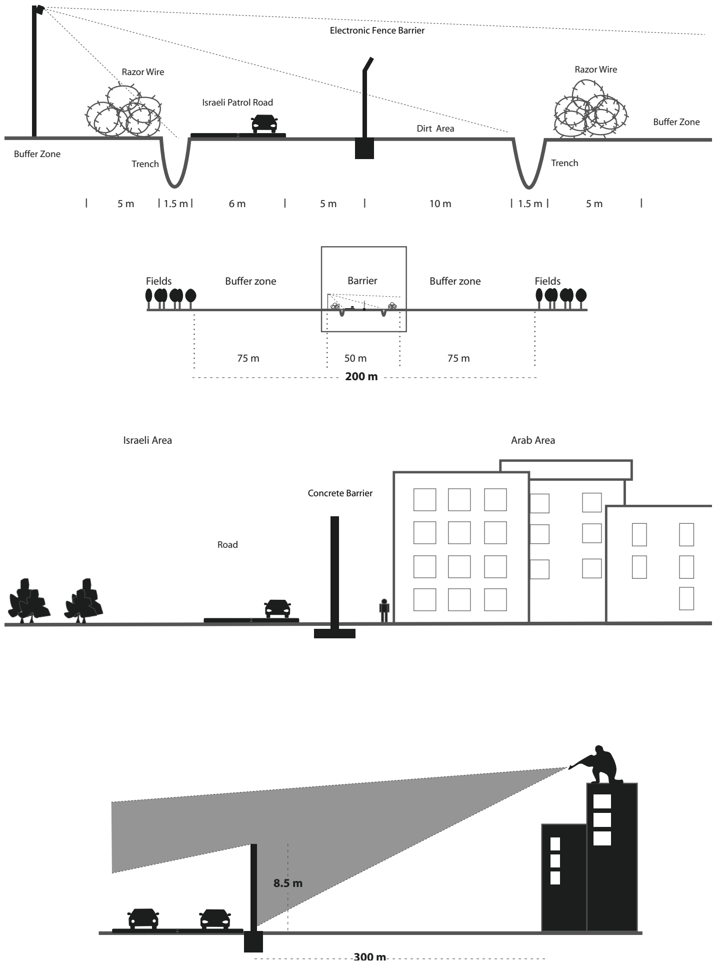
Also known as the security barrier, security fence, or apartheid wall, the separation wall is either a concrete wall of approximately 8m to 9m high with watchtower and sniper positions, or an electric barrier of approximately 3m to 5m high, equipped with a buffer zone, ditches, razor wire, roads, electronic sensors and cameras.

The wall is the most dramatic manifestation of a set of administrative apparatus (the associated regime) designed to have the same effect, and which is composed of military orders (land and property confiscation), closed areas, a new permit system, and new regulations at checkpoints (or terminals) and gates.

[seamless-israel.org]

International Court of Justice decision on the wall

A major issue of the 2003 Israeli election campaign had been the erection of a security barrier (fence, wall) advocated by Israel's Labour party. The barrier was to be erected along the


Electronic Fence Barrier
Razor Wire
Israeli Patrol Road
Razor Wire
Buffer Zone
Dirt Area
Buffer Zone
Trench
Trench
5 m
1.5 m
6 m
5 m
10 m
1.5 m
5 m
Fields
Buffer zone
Barrier
Buffer zone
Fields
75 m
50 m
75 m
200 m
Israeli Area
Arab Area
Concrete Barrier
Road
8.5 m
300 m

The structure of the Wall, as depicted in IDF illustrations

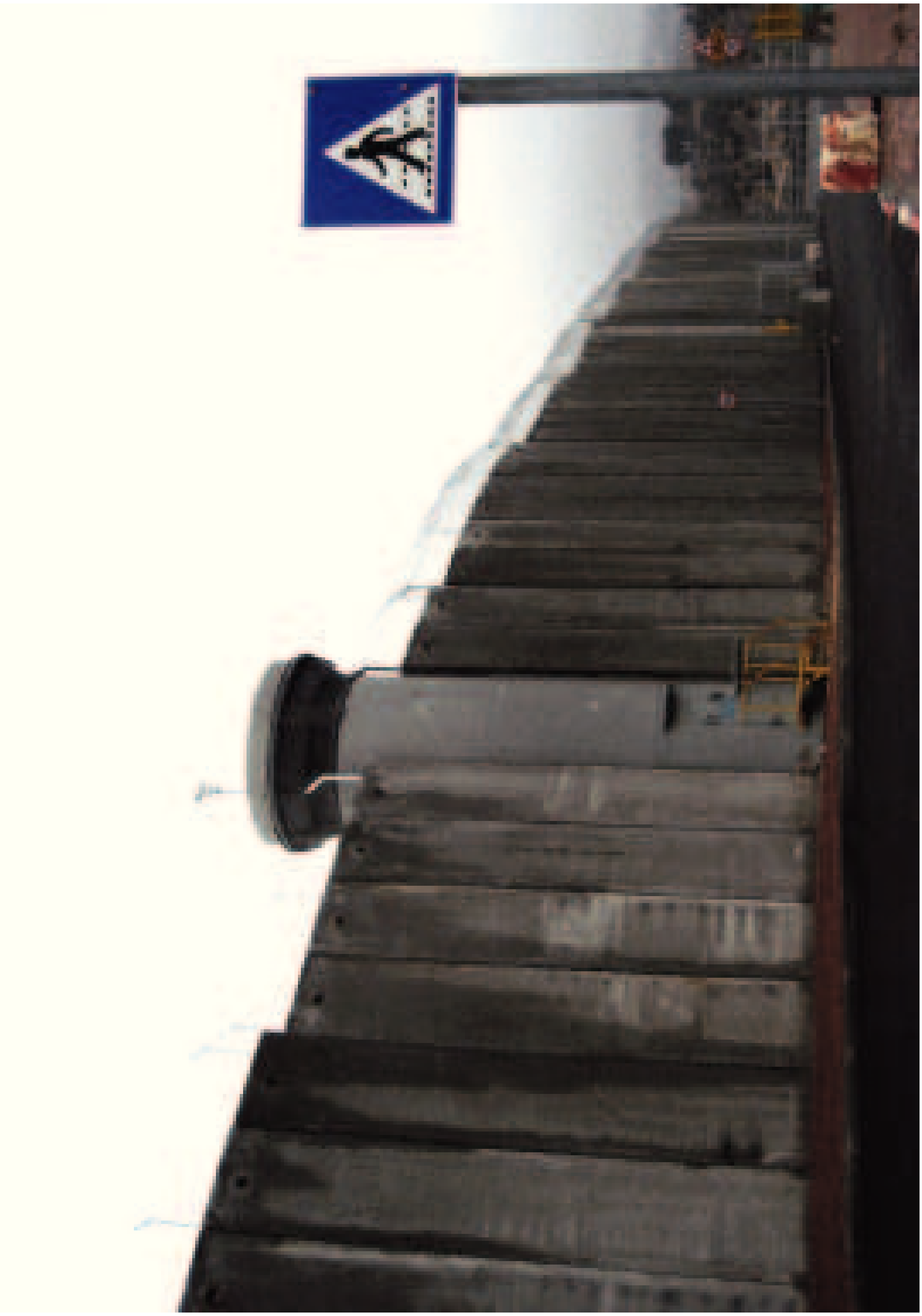
Green Line and would help to prevent suicide attacks in Israel. A similar barrier in Gaza had reduced infiltration to zero. The right, including Ariel Sharon's Likud party, opposed the barrier, because it would create a de-facto border as they thought, dividing Jerusalem, and putting most of the Israeli settlements in the West Bank outside the protection of the security arrangements. Sharon and the Likud won the election by a landslide majority, sending the Labour party and the leftist Meretz party into total disarray.

During 2003, Prime Minister Ariel Sharon adopted and adapted the barrier concept, changing the route to include major Israeli settlements and including a projected eastern portion that would envelope the Palestinians in two enclaves. As the barrier went up, it became evident that it would trap many Palestinians who would be cut off from their fields and places of work, some on the Israeli side of the 1948 armistice Green Line, and some on the Palestinian side. In populated areas where it is most visible, the barrier is in fact a forbidding cement wall, though it is a fence

→ 47-49, 52-58, 63

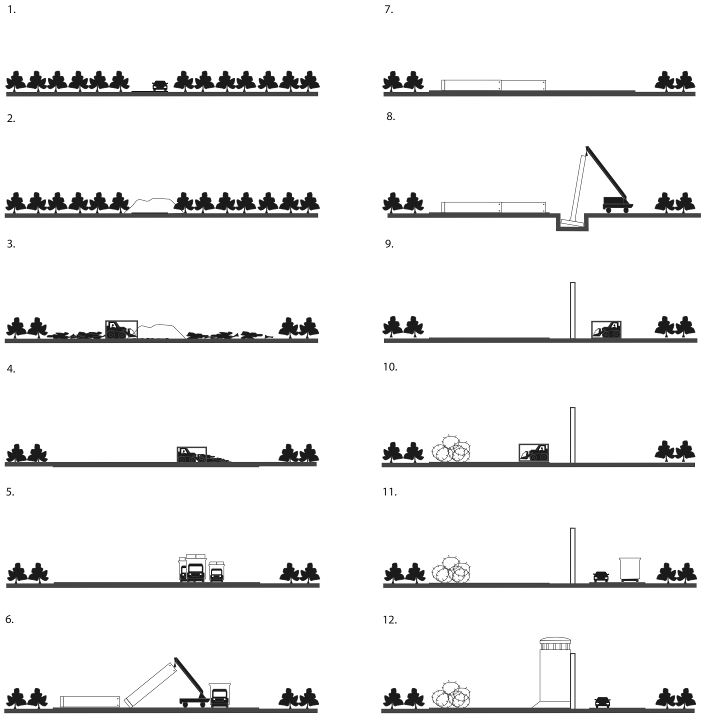
Wall

→ 47, 52-59, 62



Wall and tower, West Bank, 2007. Photo: Malkit Shoshan

Steps: Wall Construction



over most of its extent. Palestinian groups and Israeli peace groups began an intense protest campaign. On December 8, 2003 the UN General Assembly met in emergency session, asking the International Court of Justice in The Hague for an advisory opinion on the legality of the barrier. The court began its hearings on February 24. Israel boycotted the hearings, but submitted a brief saying that the court should not rule on the matter. About 30 other countries, including the United States and several EU countries, submitted briefs saying that the court should not rule on the matter because it was a political question rather than a legal one, and likewise did not attend the hearings. Most of these countries also criticised the barrier as illegal or a hindrance to peace negotiations. Zionist and Israeli groups organised demonstrations at the Hague, and Palestinians organised counter demonstrations. The Israelis brought a bombed out bus and stressed that the wall prevents suicide attacks. The Palestinians used the hearings as a platform for de-legitimising the occupation.

On July 9, the International Court of Justice delivered its advisory opinion on the Israeli security barrier. The court ruled that the barrier violates human rights and that Israel must dismantle it. Israel announced that it would not abide by the court decision, but it did plan changes in the route of the barrier to satisfy requirements of the Israeli High Court.
[mideastweb.org]

Official description of the wall
Most of the barrier (over 95% of its total length) consists of a 'multi-layered fence system' ideally 50m in width. The Israel Defence Force's preferred design has three fences, with pyramid-shaped stacks of barbed wire for the two outer fences and a lighter-weight fence with intrusion detection equipment in the middle. Patrol roads are provided on both sides of the middle fence, an anti-vehicle ditch is located on the West Bank side of the fence, and a smooth dirt strip on the Israeli side for 'intrusion tracking'.
Some sections (less than 5% of total length)

→ 47-51

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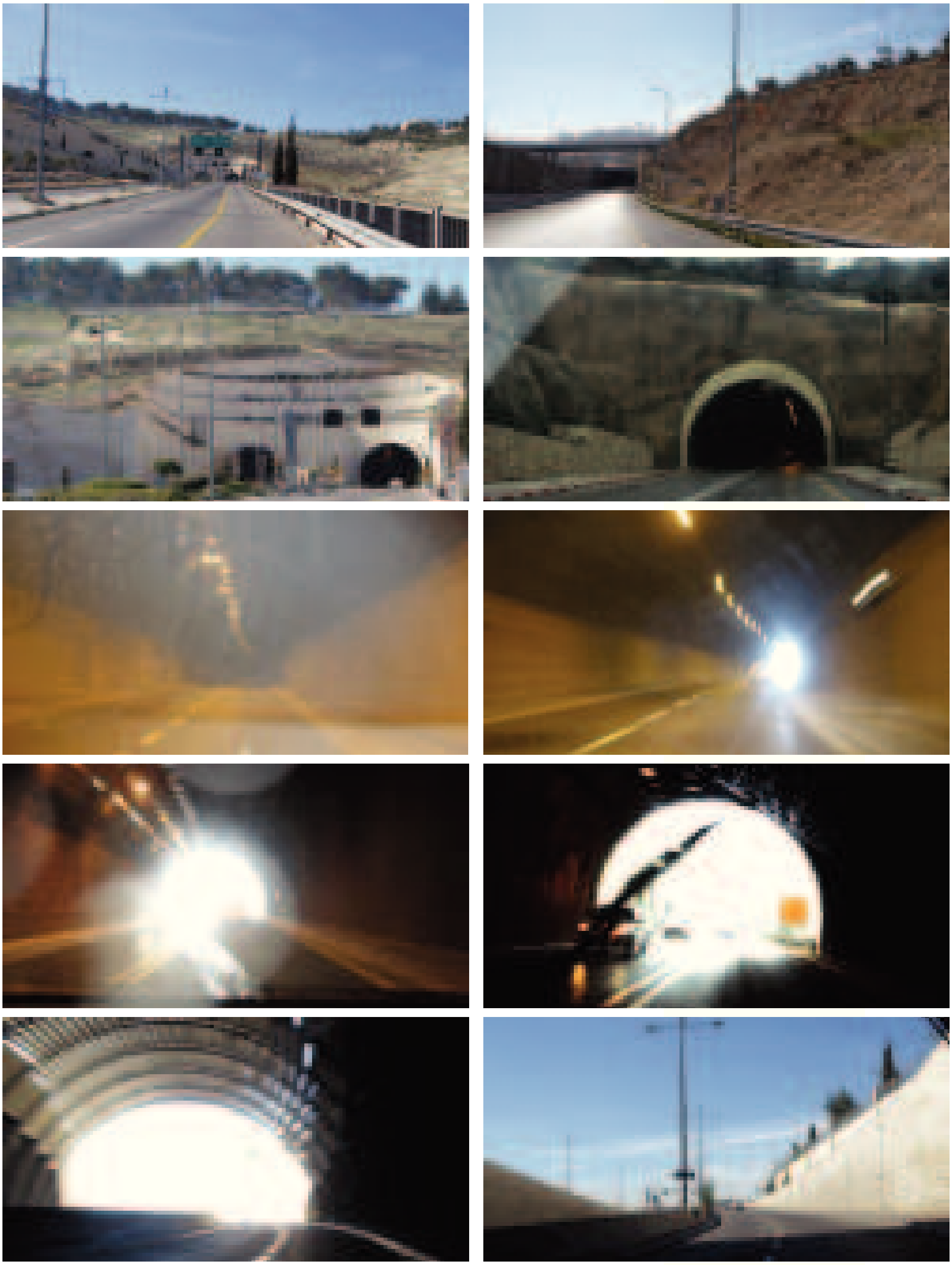
Wall

→ 47, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 62, 289, 295

Tunnels

LIGHTS ON
TO END OF
SECOND
TUNNEL

→ 47, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 60, 62, 289, 295

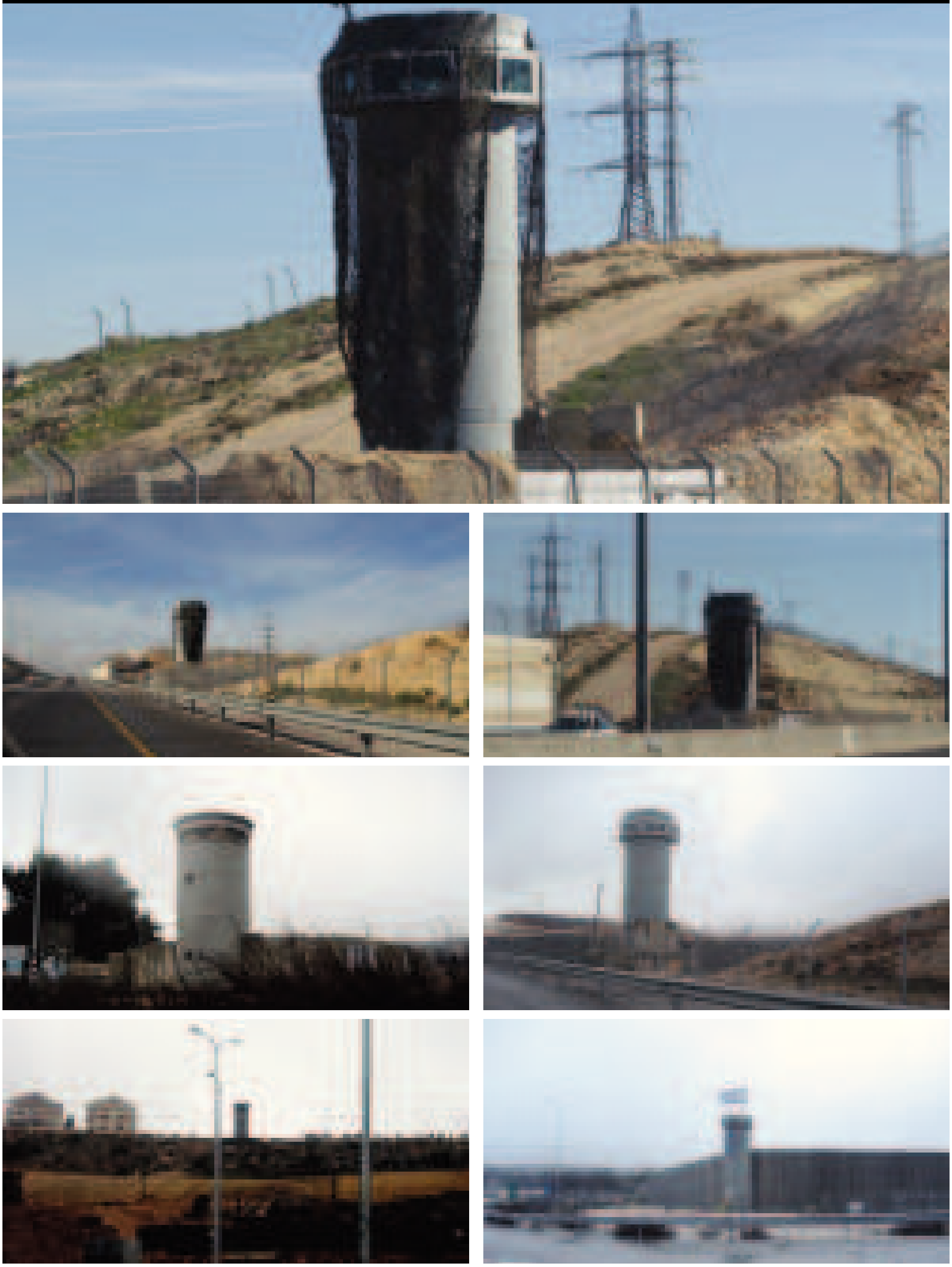


Snapshots taken while driving along the West Bank,2004-2009. Photos: Malkit Shoshan

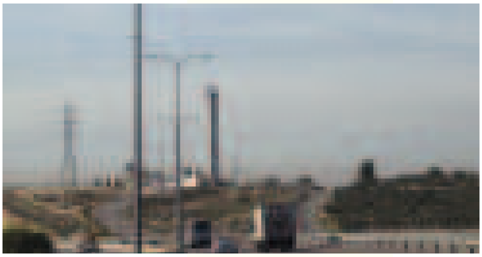
Wall

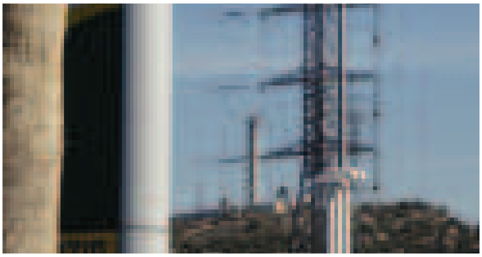
→ 17, 40, 47, 59, 63, 289, 295

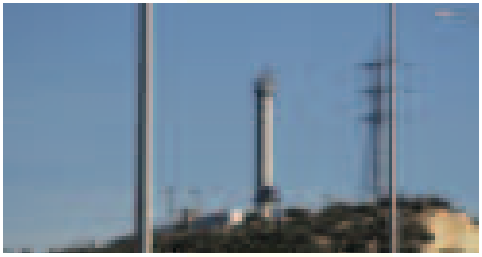
Towers

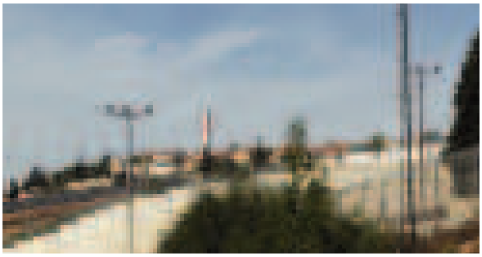


→ 17, 41, 47, 289, 295









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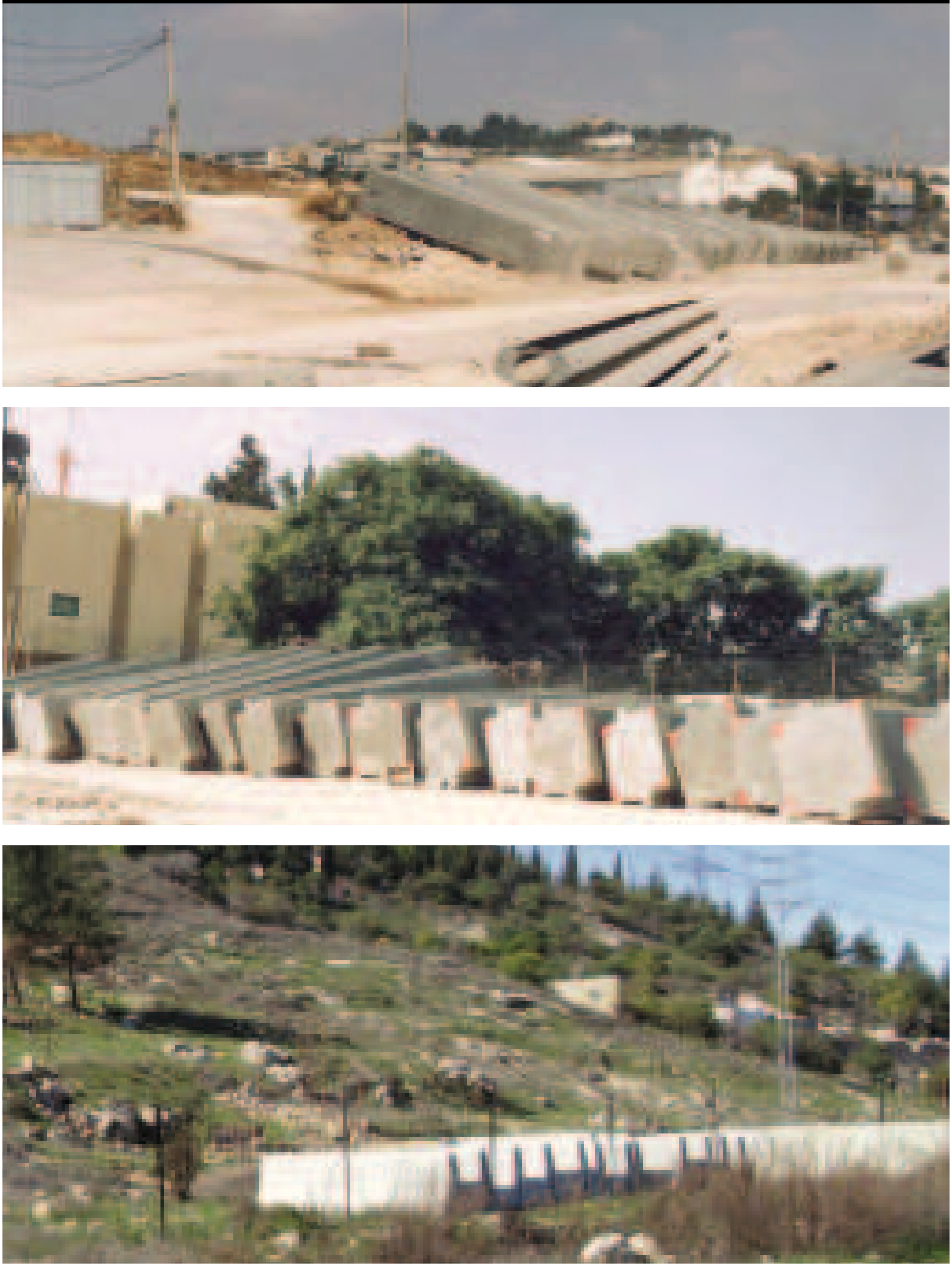
Tower in the West Bank, 2007. Photo: Malkit Shoshan

→ 47, 59, 60, 289, 295

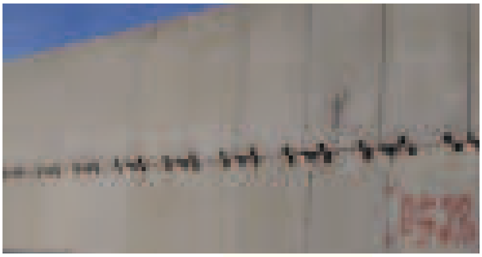
Wall

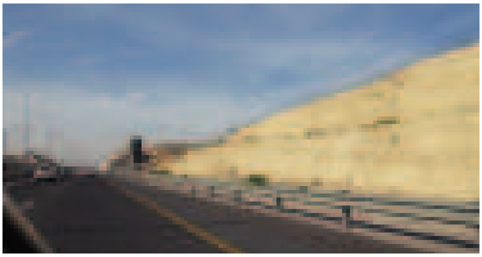
→ 17, 47, 52-58, 60-64, 69, 289, 295



Lying sections of the wall

→ 17, 47, 52-58, 60-69, 289, 295



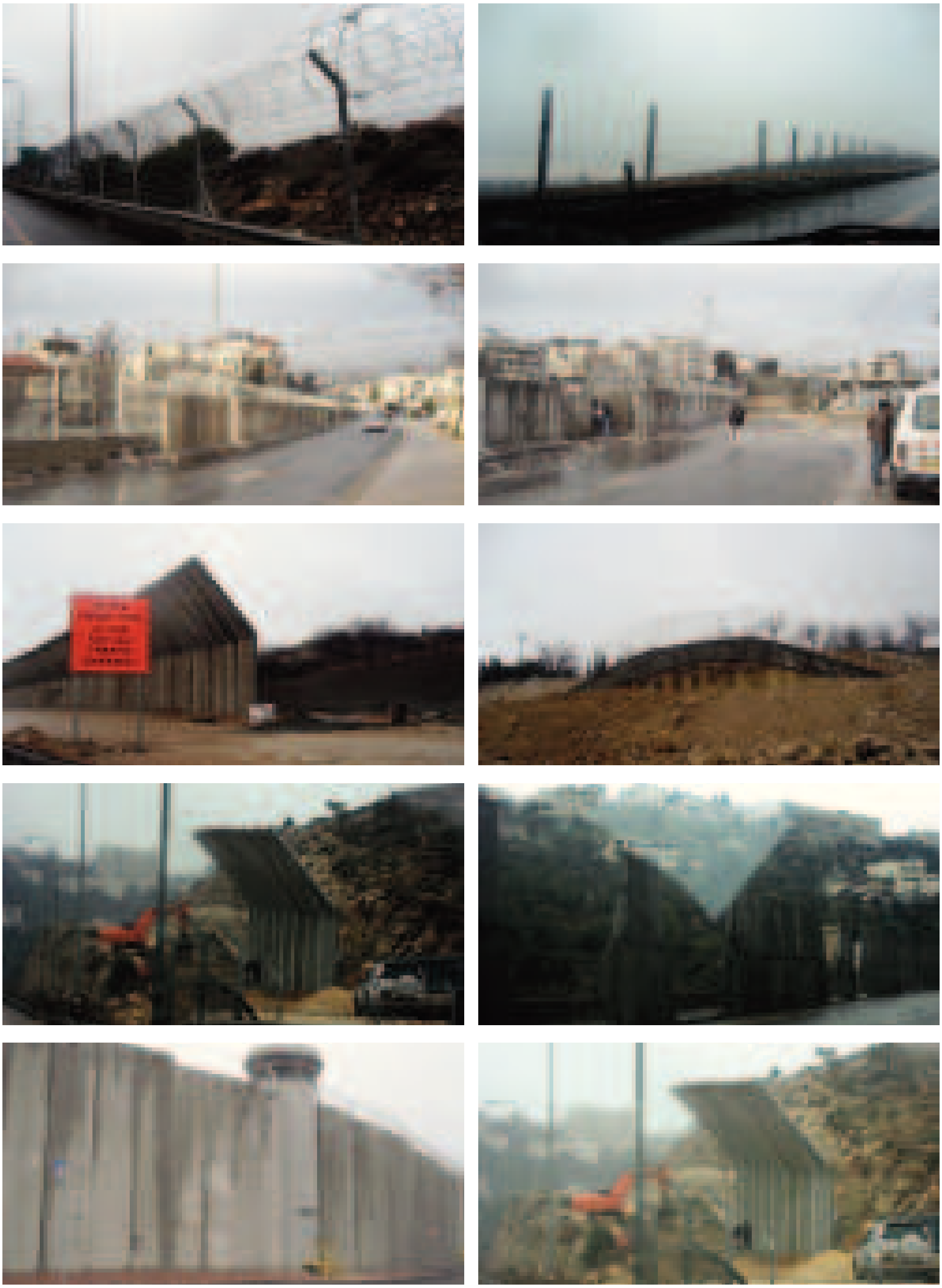


Calandria checkpoint, West Bank, 2007. Photo: Malkit Shoshan

→ 47, 52-69, 289, 295

Wall

→ 17, 47, 52-69, 289, 295



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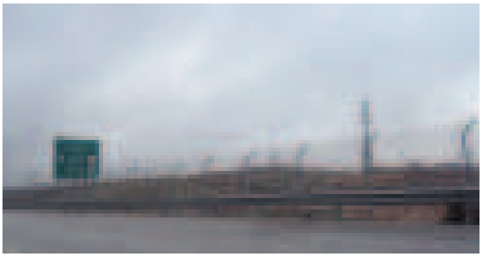

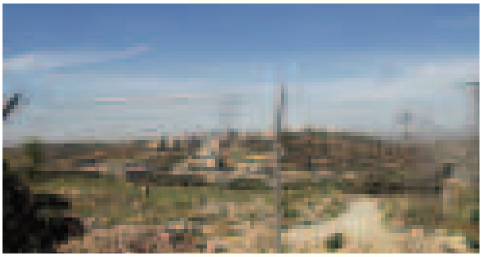

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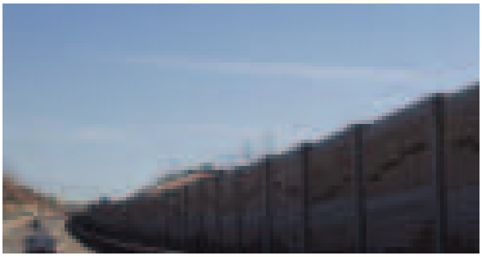
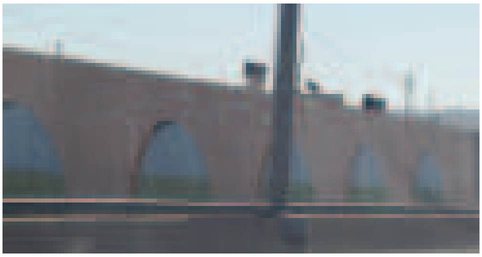
Wall

→ 17, 47, 52-58, 60-69, 289, 295

Wall decor

→ 17, 47, 52-58, 60-69, 289, 295





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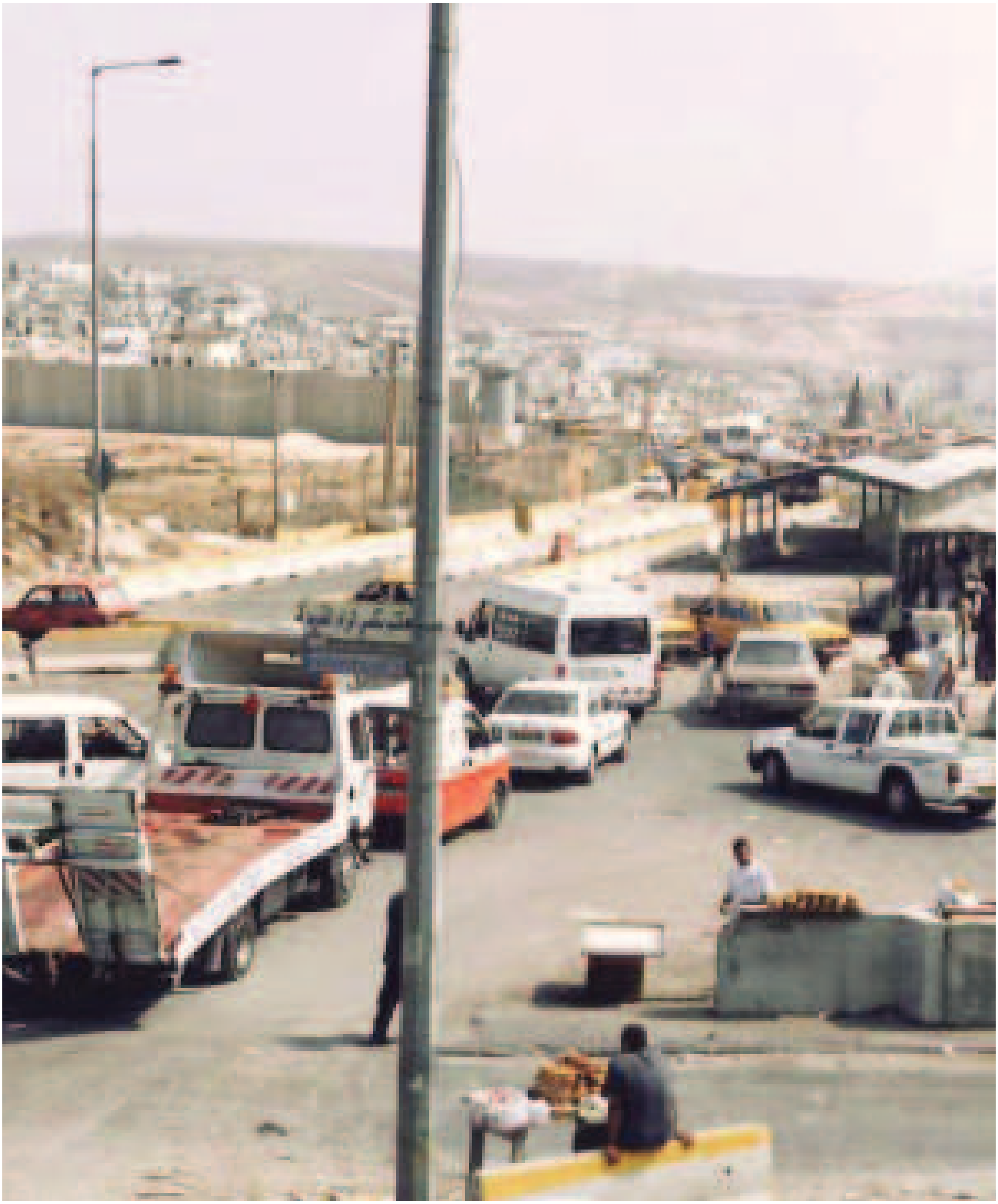


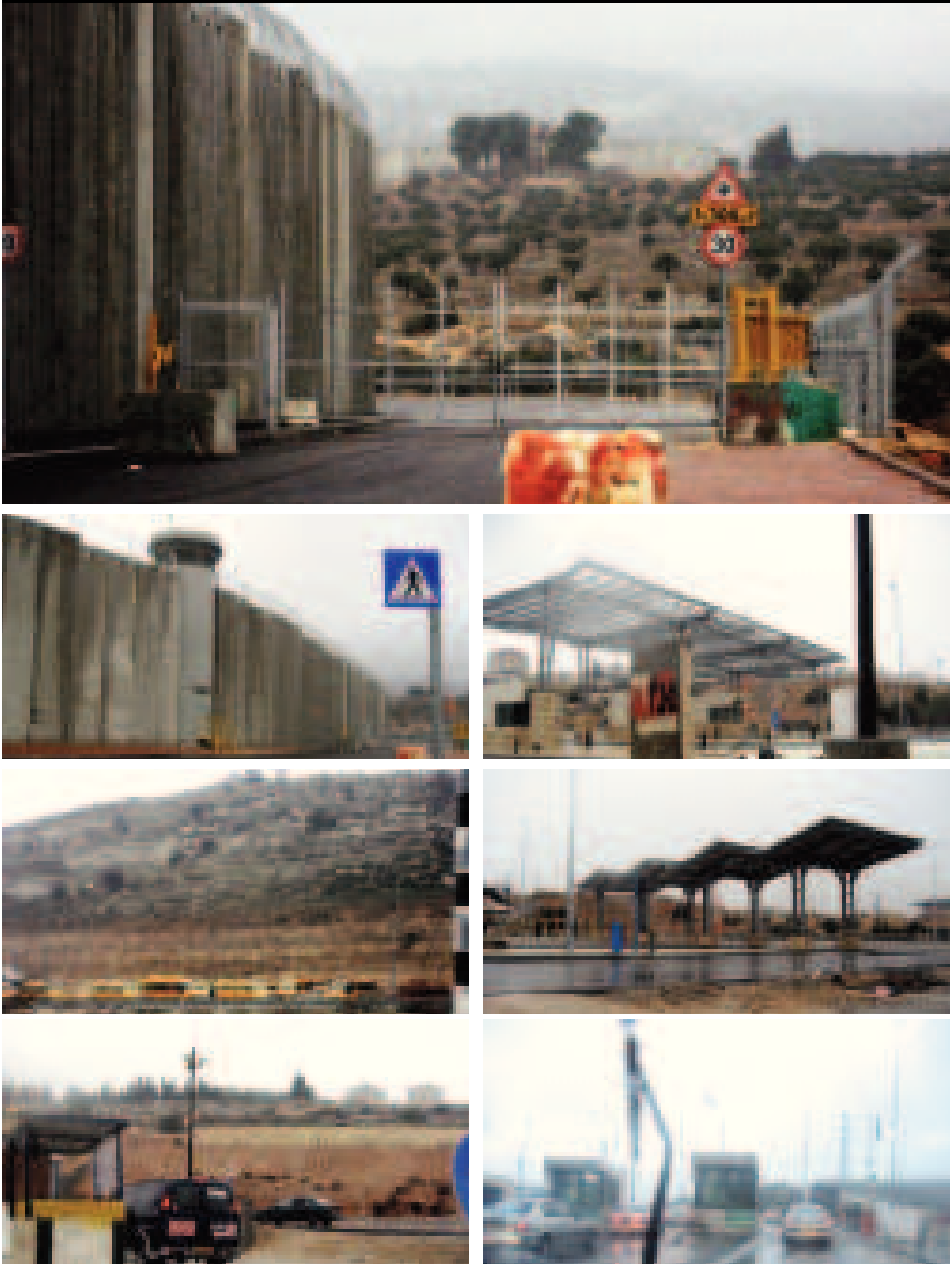
Checkpoint on the West Bank, 2005. Photo: Malkit Shoshan

→ 47, 52-69, 289, 295

Wall

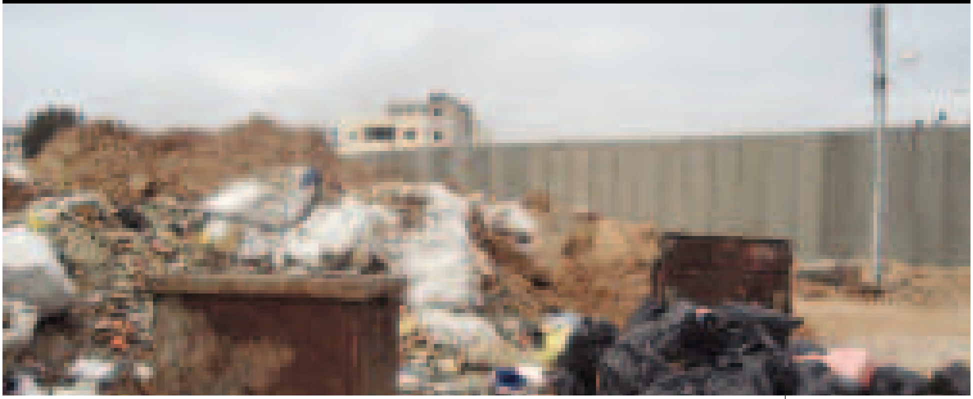
→ 47, 52-69, 289, 295

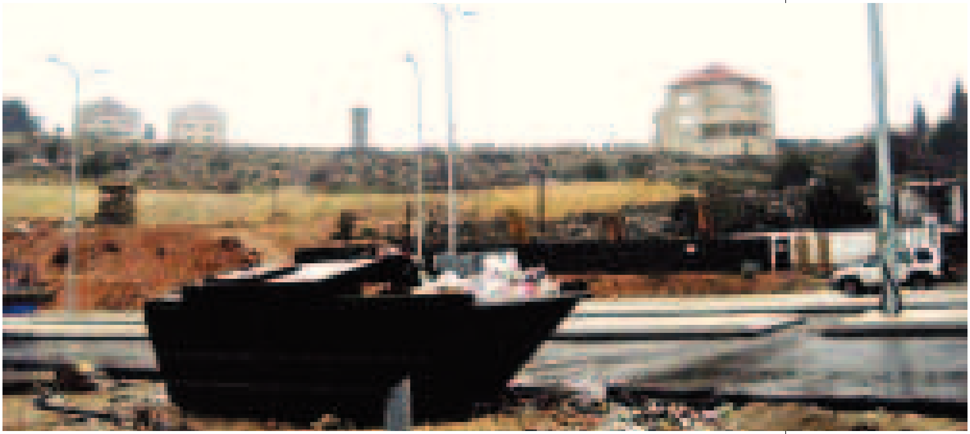
Roadblocks & checkpoints

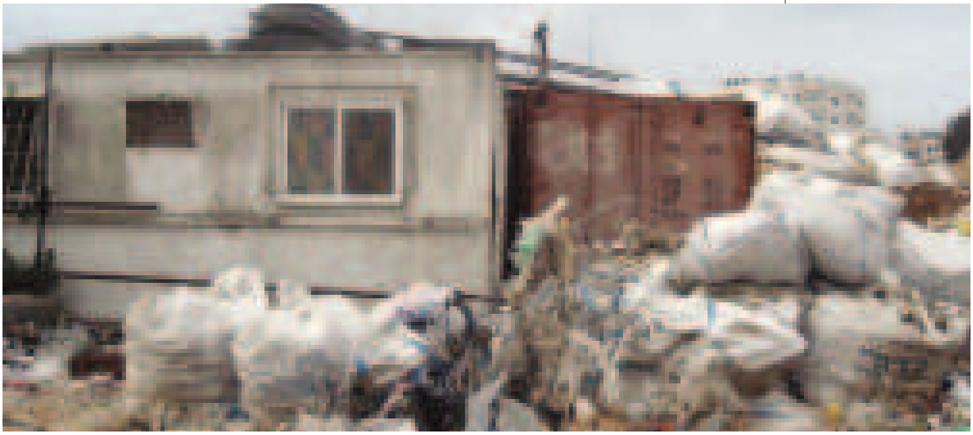


→ 47, 52-58, 60-69, 289, 295

Interruptions & wall junk







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are constructed as a wall made up of concrete slabs up to 8m in height and 3m in width. Occasionally, due to topographic conditions, other sections of the barrier will reach up to 100m in width. Wall construction (5%) is more common in urban settings, such as areas near Qalqilyah and Jerusalem, because it is narrower, requires less land, and provides more protection against snipers. In all cases there are regular observation posts, automated sensing devices and other apparatus. Gates at various points are controlled by Israeli soldiers.

The route of the Security Fence is based on topography, population density and threat assessment of each section. In the absence of any natural obstacles between Israel and the West Bank, the fence is a continuous land-based obstacle stretching from Beit Shean in the north to Arad in the south. It creates an area that facilitates control through the use of observation systems as well as providing space for pursuit of suspects.

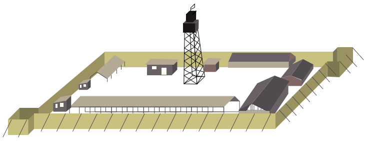
In addition to security considerations, Israel has made every attempt to plan the route so as to avoid any undue hardship to the local population. Every effort has also been made to cause minimal damage to the landscape and flora, which will be restored, as far as possible, once work has been completed. Similarly, the route was changed or rescue excavations were conducted in order to protect archaeological sites.

[securityfence.mfa.gov.il]

Wall and tower

A Jewish settlement typology in Palestine from 1936 to 1939, a reaction of the Jewish pioneers to the legislation introduced by the so-called White Book. The settlements were a means of claiming land. They were constructed quickly, usually overnight, with the construction of the tower first, then the wall around it, the definition of a settlement according to the British Law. The British Law did not allow the destruction of existing settlements, and therefore these localities become legal over night. They helped to shape the dividing borders of the Israeli and Palestinian States, drawn in 1947 to 1948. Approximately 53 wall and tower settlements were built between 1936 and 1939.

[seamless-israel.org]



→ 17, 40, 41, 47, 164, 289, 295

X

X, Malcolm, on Zionism

From the Egyptian Gazette (17 September 1964):

"The modern 20th-century weapon of neo-imperialism is dollarism. The Zionists have mastered the science of dollarism: the ability to come posing as a friend and benefactor, bearing gifts and all other forms of economic aid and offers of technical assistance. Thus, the power and influence of Zionist Israel in many of the newly 'independent' African nations has fast become even more unshakeable than that of the 18th-century European colonialists... and this new kind of Zionist colonialism differs only in form and method, but never in motive or objective.

"Zionist Israel's occupation of Arab Palestine has forced the Arab world to waste billions of precious dollars on armaments, making it impossible for these newly independent Arab nations to concentrate on strengthening the economies of their countries. Only a thousand years ago, the Moors lived in Spain. Would this give the Moors of today the legal and moral right to invade the Iberian peninsula, drive out its Spanish citizens, and then set up a new Moroccan nation where Spain used to be, as the European Zionists have done to our Arab brothers and sisters in Palestine?"

[wikipedia.com]

Y

Yishuv

The Jewish community in Palestine prior to the declaration of the state of Israel, including the pre-Zionist era ('old Yishuv') as well as the Zionists of the late Ottoman Turkish rule and British mandate eras ('new Yishuv').

The old Yishuv was the passive aggregate of all Jews who had lived in Palestine, some continuously since Roman times, others for hundreds of years. They included Sephardic Jews who had come to the country after the Spanish Inquisition, and Sephardic Jews and Ashkenazi Jews who came at various times to fulfill the commandment of settling in the Holy Land, as well as descendants of the original Jewish inhabitants. Until the second half of the 19th century, small Jewish communities existed in many towns including Safed, Tiberias, Hebron, Pekiin (where Jews had lived continuously) and of course, the old city of Jerusalem. At least a few Jews had apparently lived in Nablus until about

→ 47, 53, 57, 58, 60-69, 289, 295

Sections of the Wall waiting to be put up, 2007. Photo: Malkit Shoshan

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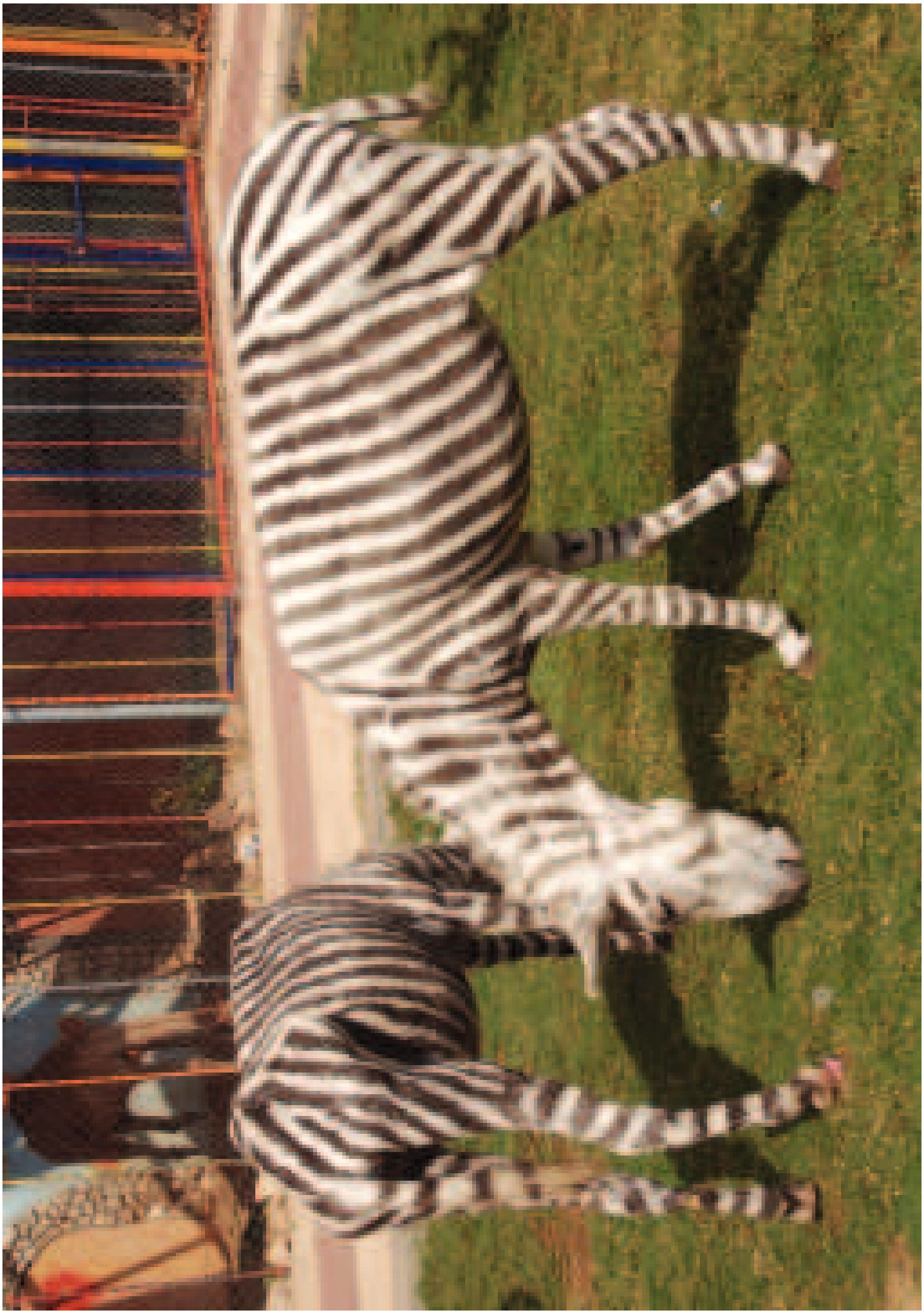
Wall - Zoo

→ 47, 74, 75, 80, 81



Donkeys painted as zebras by Nidal Ahmad Barfouthin Gaza, 2009. Photography by Majed Shala

1909. The Jewish population of the old city of Jerusalem numbered about 7,000 in 1844 (See Population of Ottoman Palestine), making it the largest concentration of Jews in Palestine, who numbered perhaps 15,000 at the time. Many of these Jews had come only to study the holy books, live on charity and die in Jerusalem. Others came because their rabbis had commanded them to fulfill the commandment of settlement or by the invitation of various Turkish Sultans. Many old Yishuv Jewish communities either disappeared in the twentieth century owing to Arab hostility, as in Nablus, or were forcibly destroyed, as was the case in Hebron and in the old city of Jerusalem.

In the second half of the 19th century, Jerusalem's Jewish population began settling outside the walls of the old city in order to make possible gainful employment, and some, under Joel Solomon, founded the settlement of Petah Tiqva in 1878. This 'internal Zionist movement' was met by the much larger immigration of Jews of the Zionist First Aliya. The demarcation between 'old Yishuv' and 'new Yishuv' is thus not as sharp as might be believed. Zionist settlers and old Yishuv Jews intermarried and collaborated in the regeneration of the Hebrew language, agricultural settlements, Hebrew education and other Zionist projects.

The Zionist immigration transformed the Yishuv from a passive aggregate into an organized political body. The Yishuv, primarily the Zionist Yishuv, elected a national assembly (the Asefat Hanivharim) which elected an executive - the Vaad Leumi (or Vaad of the Yishuv). It was created to administer the affairs of the Yishuv in 1920, and began functioning, in effect, as a state within a state, with political, social, health, labor and education departments as well as functions in defense and illegal immigration. It fought for legal recognition by the British mandate authorities, but never quite achieved it.

Old Yishuv was a pejorative term used by Zionists for the ultra-orthodox Jews, primarily those of Jerusalem, who lived on Halukah charity from abroad.

[zionism-israel.com]

Z

Zionism

This political movement maintains that the Jewish people constitute a nation and are entitled to a national homeland. Formally founded in 1897, Zionism embraced a variety of opinions in its early years on where that homeland might be established. From 1917, it focused on the establishment of a Jewish national homeland or state in Palestine, the location of the ancient Kingdom of Israel. Since 1948, Zionism has been a movement to support the development and defence of the State of Israel, and to encourage Jews to settle there.

[zionism-israel.com]

Zoo

GAZA (Reuters)Two white donkeys dyed with black stripes delighted Palestinian kids at a small Gaza zoo on Thursday who never had seen a zebra in the flesh. With their long ears, drooping heads and sleepy eyes, the impostors probably would not have fooled the zoo's only lioness. But the effect achieved by the zoo owner's dye job looks not so bad—to the unpracticed eye. On closer inspection it resembles the classic striped convict suit of cartoon strips. Nidal Barghouthi, whose father owns the Marah Land Zoo,said the two female donkeys were striped using masking tape and women's hair dye, applied with a paint-brush. "The first time we used paint it didn't look good," he said. "The children don't know so they call them zebras and they are happy to see something new." A genuine zebra would have been too expensive to bring into Israel-blockaded Gaza via smuggling tunnels under the border with Egypt, said owner Mohammed Bargouthi. "It would have cost me $40,000 to get a real one." Gaza's Palestinians are impoverished by their isolation under an Israeli embargo against its Islamist Hamas rulers. Bargouthi's zoo charges an entrance fee of just $15 for a full busload of children.

[The Zebra Copy Card by Khaled Hourani for Reuters]

→ 47, 74, 75, 83, 181

TIMELINE

Israel’s territorial profile has been influenced both by history itself, and by the ways in which history has been interpreted. This timeline uses various sources to explore the most important (modern) events to shape the territory covered in this atlas. As with the lexicon, the timeline reflects a broad range of views which are not necessarily those of the author.

1516

Palestine part of the Ottoman Empire

In 1516 the Ottoman Turks conquered Palestine, and the country was incorporated in the dominions of the Ottoman Empire. Local governors were appointed from Constantinople, where annual revenues were sent. Various public works were undertaken in Palestine, such as the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem by Suleiman the Magnificent in 1537. Palestine remained under Turkish rule until World War II.
[jerusalemites.org]

1915

McMahon-Hussein Agreement

Palestinians accepted the McMahon-Hussein Agreement of October 1915 as a promise by the British that after World War I, land previously held by the Turks would be returned to the Arab nationals who lived in that land. The agreement was to greatly complicate the history of the Middle East and seemed to directly clash with the Balfour Declaration of 1917.

In an effort to create a third front against the Central Powers (Germany, Austria and Turkey) the Allies encouraged the Arab people in the Ottoman Empire to rise up against their Turkish overlords thus splitting the Central Powers war effort three ways.

Sir Henry McMahon, acting on behalf of the British government, met with Sherif Hussein of Mecca in 1915 and made what were taken to be a series of promises to the Arab people. These 'promises' were later disputed by the British government and, as with many issues concerning recent Middle East history, were open to interpretation.
[historylearningsite.co.uk]

1916

Sykes-Picot Agreement

A secret convention made during World War I between Great Britain and France, with the assent of imperial Russia, for the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. The agreement led to the division of Turkish-held Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Palestine into various French- and British-administered areas. The agreement took its name from its negotiators, Sir Mark Sykes of Britain and François Georges-Picot of France.

Its provisions were as follows:

1) Russia should acquire the Armenian provinces of Erzurum, Trebizond (Trabzon), Van, and Bitlis, with some Kurdish territory to the southeast.
2) France should acquire Lebanon and the Syrian littoral, Adana, Cilicia, and the hinterland adjacent to Russia's share, that hinterland including Aintab, Urfa, Mardin, Diyarbakır, and Mosul.
3) Great Britain should acquire southern Mesopotamia, including Baghdad, and also the Mediterranean ports of Haifa and Akko (Acre).
4) Between the French and the British acquisitions there should be a confederation of Arab states or a single independent Arab state, divided into French and British spheres of influence.
5) Alexandretta (Iskenderun) should be a free port.
6) Palestine, because of the holy places, should be under an international regime.

[britannica.com]

British control (1916 – 1949)

The Sykes-Picot agreement was a secret understanding concluded in 1916 between Great Britain and France, with the assent of Russia, for the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. The agreement was not implemented, but it established the principles for the division a few years later of the Turkish-held region into the French and British-administered areas of Syria, Iraq, Lebanon and Palestine.
[bbc.co.uk]

1917

Balfour Declaration

The Balfour Declaration of 2 November 1917 was a classified formal statement of policy by the British government on the partitioning of the Ottoman Empire in the aftermath of World War I. The letter stated the position, agreed at a British Cabinet meeting on October 31, 1917, that the British government supported Zionist plans for a Jewish 'national home' in Palestine, with the condition that nothing should be done which might prejudice the rights of existing communities there.

The declaration, a typed letter signed in ink by Balfour, reads as follows:

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

→ 30, 31, 34, 35, 385

→ 36, 37, 47-73, 284-324, 330, 334, 345, 363, 368, 385, 394, 395, 407, 409, 433, 436-451, 457-469

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

[wikipedia.org]

1920

British Mandate Palestine (1920 – 1948)

Palestine - comprising what are now Israel, the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Jordan - was among several former Ottoman Arab territories placed under the administration of Great Britain by the League of Nations. The mandate lasted from 1920 to 1948. In 1923 Britain granted limited autonomy to Transjordan, now known as Jordan.
[bbc.co.uk]

1937

Peel Commission

At the height of the 1936 - 1939 disturbances, a royal commission of inquiry came to Palestine from London to investigate the roots of the Arab-Jewish conflict and to propose solutions. The commission, headed by Lord Robert Peel, heard a great deal of testimony in Palestine, and in July 1937 issued its recommendations: to abolish the mandate and partition the country between the two peoples. Only a zone between Jaffa and Jerusalem would remain under the British mandate and international supervision.

The Jewish state would include the coastal strip stretching from Mount Carmel to south of Be'er Tuvia, as well as the Jezreel Valley and the Galilee. The Arab state was to include the hill regions, Judea and Samaria, and the Negev. Until the establishment of the two states, the commission recommended, Jews should be prohibited from purchasing land in the area allocated to the Arab state. To overcome demarcation problems, it was proposed that land exchanges be carried out concurrently with the transfer of population from one area to the other. Demarcation of the precise borders of the states was entrusted to a technical partition committee. The Peel Commission did not believe that Jewish immigration was detrimental to the financial wellbeing of the Arab population and assumed that the issue of Jewish immigration would be resolved within the Jewish state.

The British government accepted the recommendations of the Peel Commission regarding the partition of Palestine, and the announcement was endorsed by Parliament in London. Among the Jews, bitter disagreements erupted between supporters and opponents, while the Arabs rejected the proposal and refused to regard it as a solution. The plan was ultimately shelved.
[jewishvirtuallibrary.org]

1938

Woodhead Commission

The commission, led by Sir John Woodhead, was formed in March 1938 in response to dissension within the British government over the July 1937 Peel partition plan for Palestine and the re-ignition of the Arab revolt that had followed its promulgation. The new commission was instructed to gather evidence from the various parties and to recommend boundaries for two self-sufficient states, one Arab and one Jewish, to replace the British mandate.

The Arab and Jewish positions were irreconcilable. All Palestinian Arab factions and the surrounding Arab states were unified in their opposition to partition and demanded the creation of an independent Arab state on the entire mandate territory. The Jewish Agency proposed an increase in the territory designated for the Jewish state by Lord Peel. On 9 November 1938 the Woodhead Commission issued its report, which stated that two independent states would be impracticable on financial and administrative grounds. It called for a conference of all relevant parties in London to work out a compromise. The parties met at the St. James Round Table Conference in February/ March 1939, which ended in deadlock. In order to enhance its security and improve its position with Arab states on the eve of war, the government then issued the MacDonald White Paper of 17 May 1939.
[answers.com]

1946

Morrison - Grady Plan

An Anglo-American report calling for the division of Palestine into semi-autonomous Arab and Jewish regions.

At the end of World War II, the British position in Palestine, its mandate, was becoming untenable. With thousands of European Jewish refugees needing to immigrate to Palestine, Britain and the United States dispatched a commission of inquiry to that territory in April 1946. In July, headed by Herbert Morrison, representing Britain's Labour government, and Henry Grady, representing the United States, the commission drew up its report in London.

Called the Morrison-Grady Plan, the report suggested a division of Palestine into semi-autonomous Arab and Jewish regions, while the British high commissioner would remain in control of defence, foreign relations, customs, and immigration. The plan also called for a one-year quota of 100,000 Jewish refugees to enter Palestine, after which time the immigration quotas would be set by the British. Morrison-Grady would have meant an increase of British control over Palestine and was rejected by both the Arabs and the Jews.

[answers.com]

1947

British wash hands

On February 14, 1947, the British cabinet decided, in effect, to wash its hands of Palestine and dump the problem in the lap of the United Nations.

[Benny Morris, Righteous Victims, p. 180, Vintage Books, 2001]

Partition Plan

On 29 November 1947, the United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine, a plan to resolve the Arab-Jewish conflict in the British mandate of Palestine, was approved by the United Nations General Assembly, at the UN World Headquarters in New York. The plan partitioned the territory into Jewish and Arab states, with the Greater Jerusalem area (encompassing Bethlehem) coming under international control. The failure of this plan led to the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.

Creation of the plan

The United Nations, the successor to the League of Nations, attempted to solve the dispute between the Jews and Arabs in Palestine. The UN appointed a committee, the UNSCOP, composed of representatives from several states. To make the committee more neutral, none of the Great Powers were represented. UNSCOP considered two main proposals. The first called for the creation of independent Arab and Jewish states, with Jerusalem to be placed under international administration. The second called for the creation of a single federal state containing both Jewish and Arab constituent states. A majority of UNSCOP adopted the first option, although several members supported the second option instead and one member (Australia) said it was unable to decide between them. The UN General Assembly largely accepted UNSCOP's proposals, though they made some adjustments to the boundaries between the two states proposed by it. The division was to take effect on the date of British withdrawal.

The Jewish state was to receive 55% of Mandatory Palestine. This included the fruitful shore plain and the Negev desert. The desert was not suitable for agriculture, nor for urban development at that time. The land allocated to the Jewish state was largely that where there was a significant Jewish population. Much was owned by Jewish interests (about 7% of the area of Palestine), or by the state. The UN made the recommendation for a three-way partition of Palestine into a Jewish State, an Arab State and a small internationally administered zone including the religiously significant towns Jerusalem and Bethlehem. The two states envisioned in the plan were each composed of three major sections, linked by extra-territorial crossroads. The Jewish state would receive the coastal plain, stretching from Haifa to Rehovot, the eastern Galilee (surrounding the Sea of Galilee and including the Galilee panhandle) and the Negev, including the southern outpost of Umm Rashrash (now Eilat). The Arab state would receive the western Galilee, with the town of Acre, the Samarian highlands and the Judean highlands, and the southern coast stretching from north of Majdal (now Ashkelon) and encompassing what is now the Gaza Strip, with a section of desert along the Egyptian border. The UNSCOP report placed the mostly-Arab town of Jaffa, just south of Tel Aviv, in the Jewish state, but it was moved to form an enclave part of the Arab State before the proposal went before the UN.

The plan was a compromise position based on two other plans, giving more or less land to each state.

Reactions to the plan

Political pressure by proponents of partition was used to get the UN to pass the partition proposal. Most of the Jews accepted the proposal, in particular the Jewish Agency, which was the Jewish state-in-formation. The more extreme nationalist Jewish groups like Menachem Begin's

→ 36, 37, 47-73, 284-324, 330, 334, 345, 363, 368, 385, 394, 395, 407, 409, 433, 436-451, 457-469

Irgun Tsvai Leumi and Yitzhak Shamir's Lehi (known as the Stern Gang) rejected it. Numerous records indicate the joy of Palestine's Jewish inhabitants as they attended the UN session to vote for the division proposal. Up to this day, Israeli history books mention November 29 (the date of this session) as the most important date in the Israel's acquisition of independence. However, Jews did criticise the lack of territorial continuity for the Jewish state.

The Arab leadership opposed the plan, arguing that it violated the rights of the majority of the people in Palestine, which at the time was 67% non-Jewish (1,237,000) and 33% Jewish (608,000). They criticised the amount and quality of land given to Israel. The Jews had been offered 55% of the land when they only owned 7%. The population for the proposed Jewish State would be 498,000 Jews and 325,000 non-Jews. The population for the proposed Arab State would be 807,000 non-Jews and 10,000 Jews. The population for the proposed International Zone would be 105,000 non-Jews and 100,000 Jews.

Arabs also feared that the Jewish state would be a stepping stone for further advancement; statements from David Ben Gurion and other leaders recently discovered by Israel's 'new historians' and other independent scholars support this view.

David Ben-Gurion declared in 1938, 'after we become a strong force, as a result of the creation of a state, we shall abolish partition and expand into the whole of Palestine.' In 1948, Menachem Begin said, 'the partition of the Homeland is illegal. It will never be recognised. The signature of institutions and individuals of the partition agreement is invalid. It will not bind the Jewish people. Jerusalem was and will forever be our capital. Eretz Israel (the land of Israel) will be restored to the people of Israel. All of it. And forever.'

Subsequent events showed Israel expanding primarily through land conquered in wars which were intended to eliminate Israel, retention of which was justified primarily on the grounds of military necessity, to create a buffer zone against future invasions. The return of the Sinai to Egypt led to lasting peace between Israel and Egypt. As of 2004, Israel completely occupies about half of the territory originally allocated to the Arab state and exercises considerable control over the remainder.

[knowledgerush.com]

→ 36, 37, 41, 42, 47-73, 284-324, 330, 334, 345, 363, 368, 385, 390, 394, 395, 407, 409, 433, 436-451, 457-469

1948

Israel's Declaration of Independence

On 14 May, the Jewish community declared its independence as the state of Israel, and this was immediately recognized by the United States and Russia; and Egyptian, Jordanian, Iraqi, Syrian and Lebanese forces moved into the mainly Arab parts of the country. In a situation where there were no fixed frontiers or clear divisions of population, fighting took place between the new Israeli army and those of the Arab states, and in four campaigns interrupted by cease-fires Israel was able to occupy the greater part of the country.

[Albert Hourani A History of the Arab Peoples, p. 359-360, Warner Books Edition, 1991]

Arab-Israel War

In the course of that war, the Zionists not only managed to hold all the areas assigned to them by the United Nations, in 1947, but to seize part of the land designated for the Palestinian state as well. The other areas designated for the Palestinians by the United Nations were taken by Jordan and Egypt; Jordan annexed the West Bank, while Egypt assumed control of the Gaza District.

[Thomas L. Friedman, From Beirut to Jerusalem, p. 15, Anchor Books, 1995]

1949

Armistice Agreements and Palestinian Refugees

The armistice agreements were not peace treaties and did not provide for many of the features that normally govern the relations between neighbouring states at peace with each other, such as diplomatic and trade ties. During the following years Arab leaders made abundantly clear their uniform view that the armistice accords were merely elaborate cease-fire agreements, implicitly temporary and qualitatively different from and well short of full peace treaties.

[Benny Morris, Righteous Victims, p. 252, Vintage Books, 2001]

At the end of hostilities early in 1949, the United Nations estimated that there were 726,000 Arab refugees from Israeli-controlled territories, about 70% of the Arab population of Palestine. The exact number is difficult to determine because it is impossible to know the true number of Arab illegals living in Palestine when the war broke out and the number of Bedouin who had become refugees. A figure of about 600,000 to 760,000 is probably more accurate.

[Ian J. Bickerton & Carla L. Klausner, A Concise History of the Arab-Israeli Conflict p. 104, fourth edition, Prentice Hall, 2002]

Mounting tension (1949 - 1956)

The essential reality of Israeli-Arab relations during 1949-1956 was unremitting, if generally low-key, conflict. Leaders and news media on both sides regularly voiced propaganda and traded threats, and the Arab world closed ranks in waging massive political warfare against Israel, regarding it as a pariah state and attempting to persuade the rest of the world to follow suit. The Arabs refused to recognise Israel's existence or right to exist - leaders and writers avoided using the word "Israel'; maps left its area blank or called it Palestine.

A comprehensive Arab economic boycott was imposed, including the closure by Egypt of the Suez Canal [July 26, 1956] and the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping and to specific goods (such as oil) bound for Israel, carried on third-country vessels, and a ban on deals with companies doing business with Israel. The most grinding and visible expressions of animosity were border clashes. Most of the tension along the frontiers resulted from Arab infiltration. The daily trespassing and shooting incidents, the occasional murder of Israelis, and the retaliations generated fresh hostility, which gradually built up to a crescendo in the second Arab-Israeli war of 1956.

[Benny Morris, Righteous Victims, p. 269, Vintage Books Edition, 2001]

1956

Suez Crisis

The international crisis that arose when Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal after Western countries withdrew promised financial aid to build the Aswan High Dam. The French and British, who had controlling interests in the company that owned the canal, sent troops to occupy the canal zone. Their ally Israel seized the Sinai Peninsula. International opposition quickly forced the French and British out, and Israel withdrew in 1957. The incident led to the resignation of Britain's prime minister, Anthony Eden, and was widely perceived as heralding the end of Britain as a major international power. Nasser's prestige, by contrast, soared within the developing world.

[answers.com]

Truce and withdrawal (1956 - 1957)

The UN Emergency Force (UNEF), which was to supervise the truce, began arriving on 4 December [1956]. Britain and France completed their withdrawal by 23 December, handing over their positions to UNEF. Though Israel agreed to withdraw on 8 November it did not actually do so until 8 March 1957 -- and then only after the United States committed itself to standing by Israel's right of passage through the Gulf of Aqaba, ensuring that Gaza was not used again for launching guerrilla attacks against it. On Israel's insistence UNEF troops were posted exclusively in Gaza and the Gulf of Aqaba region to safeguard Israeli shipping. Egypt was allowed to return to Gaza to administer it.

[Dilip Hiro, The Essential Middle East, p. 498, Carroll & Graf Publishers, 2003]

Political polarisation (1957 - 1967)

The political outcome of the war was a clear and substantial radicalization of the conflict. Nasser and other Arab leaders began to speak openly of the need for a third round [after 1948 and 1956], in which Israel would be destroyed. In a letter to Hussein [King of Jordan] on March 13, 1961, Nasser wrote: On...Israel, we believe that the evil introduced into the heart of the Arab world must be uprooted.

[Benny Morris, Righteous Victims, p. 300-301, Vintage Books, 2001]

1967

Aquaba closed

Egyptian President Gamel Abdul Nasser asked the United Nations to withdraw the forces, which had been stationed on the frontier with Israel since the Suez war of 1956, and when this was done he closed the straits of Aqaba to Israeli shipping. As tension mounted, Jordan and Syria made military agreements with Egypt.

[Albert Hourani, A History of the Arab Peoples, p. 413, Warner Books Inc, 1991]

Six-Day War

A war between Israel and the Arab countries of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan. Palestinian guerrilla attacks on Israel from bases in Syria led to increased hostility between the two countries. A series of miscalculations by both sides followed. Syria feared that an invasion by Israel was forthcoming and appealed to Egypt for support. Egypt answered by ordering the withdrawal of UN peacekeeping forces from the Sinai Peninsula and by moving troops into the area. Amid increasingly belligerent language from both sides, Egypt signed a mutual defense treaty with Jordan. Israel, surrounded and fearing an Arab attack was imminent, launched what it felt

→ 36, 37, 47-73, 284-324, 330, 334, 345, 363, 368, 385, 394, 395, 407, 409, 433, 436-451, 457-469

was a preemptive strike against the three Arab states on 5 June 1967. Israeli forces captured the Sinai Peninsula, Gaza Strip, the West Bank of the River Jordan, the Old City of Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights. The status of these occupied territories subsequently became a major point of contention between the two sides.
[answers.com]

Resolution 242

The most significant international pronouncement on the Arab-Israeli dispute after the Six-Day War was UN Security Council Resolution 242. The preamble to the resolution emphasized the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and the need to work for a just and lasting peace."
[Avi Shlaim, The Iron Wall, p. 259-260, W.W. Norton & Company, 2001]

Khartoum Summit (Sudan)

An Arab summit conference was held in Khartoum, the Sudanese capital, between 28 August and 2 September [1967]. It was the first meeting of the Arab leaders since their defeat in the June War. Israel's leaders watched with keen anticipation to see what conclusions the Arab leaders would draw from their military defeat. The conference ended with the adoption of the famous three noes of Khartoum: no recognition, no negotiation, and no peace with Israel.
[Avi Shlaim, The Iron Wall, p. 259-260, W.W. Norton & Company, 2001]

1969

War of Attrition (1969 - 1970)

In March 1969, Nasser announced that the cease-fire of June 1967 was null and void, and the War of Attrition was officially launched. Nasser believed that he could inflict such a heavy toll [given the wide disparity in the populations of Israel and Egypt, Israel could not afford as many casualties as the Egyptians] that the Israelis would retreat back into the Sinai, and/or that they would become more amenable to a political solution on Egypt's terms.In August 1970, a cease fire along the canal came into effect.
[Ian J. Bickerton & Carla L. Klausner, A Concise History of the Arab-Israeli Conflict p. 168-169, fourth edition, Prentice Hall, 2002]

→ 36, 37, 42, 43, 47-73, 181, 241, 284-324, 330, 334, 338, 345, 363, 368, 385, 390, 394, 395, 407, 409, 433, 436-451, 457-469

1970

Black September

In Jordan the Palestinian guerrilla organisations created a state within a state that posed a challenge to the rule of King Hussein. The king ordered his army to disarm and break the power of these organizations. In the ensuing civil war thousands of Palestinians were killed, and many more left the country. At the height of the crisis, Syrian forces invaded Jordan in what looked like a bid to help the Palestinians overthrow the monarchy. Jordan's army went into action against the Syrian invaders. The crisis ended with a Palestinian defeat, a Syrian retreat, and King Hussein sitting firmly on his throne in Amman.
[Avi Shlaim, The Iron Wall, p. 298-299, W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2001]

PLO in Lebanon (1970 - 1971)

Following the showdown with Jordan's King Hussein in 1970 and 1971, and their expulsion from Jordan, the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) leaders and many PLO fighters, eventually numbering 15,000, moved to Lebanon.
[Ian J. Bickerton & Carla L. Klausner, A Concise History of the Arab-Israeli Conflict p. 213, fourth edition, Prentice Hall, 2002]

1973

Yom Kippur War

A war in the Middle East that started during the Yom Kippur holiday in 1973, when combined forces from Egypt and Syria attacked Israel with the aim of regaining territory lost to Israel in 1967. They made initial gains, capturing part of the Sinai and occupying part of the Golan Heights, until the United States airlifted massive quantities of material to Tel Aviv. When the Soviet Union threatened to intervene militarily in the conflict, the United States brokered a ceasefire that brought military hostilities to an end. Some remaining issues were settled at the Camp David Accords a few years later.
[answers.com]

1974

Egyptian-Israeli disengagement treaties (1974 - 1975)

On 18 January 1974, Egypt and Israel signed their first disengagement agreement separating their military forces along a 32-km north-south line on the east side of the Suez Canal. Israeli forces withdrew a few miles to the east. Egyptian forces thinned out to the west. A United Nations peacekeeping force filled in the vacated land. It was, in effect, the first land-for-peace agreement between Israel and an Arab neighbour. But Egypt did not regain land itself so much as win an Israeli withdrawal from a very small portion of its land.

A separate agreement defined where missiles, tanks, artillery, and other military hardware could be deployed. Egypt also agreed to re-open the Suez Canal, blocked by ships and heavy silting since the 1967 war.

This agreement, the conclusion of the document read, is not regarded by Egypt and Israel as a final peace agreement. It constitutes a first step toward a final, just and durable peace according to the provisions of Security Council Resolution 338 and within the framework of the Geneva Conference.

In June 1974, Israel and Syria agreed to a similar, though less consequential, agreement in the Golan Heights, which Israel invaded in 1967 and has occupied since. United Nations peacekeepers separated the two sides there, as well. In September 1975, Israel and Egypt signed another disengagement treaty, or interim agreement, that obliged Israel to pull back further east, giving up the strategically key Gidi and Mitla passes in the Sinai as well as an important Egyptian oil field at Abu Rudeis on the Gulf of Suez. In exchange, Egypt agreed to renounce the use of force against Israel for the duration of the pact and to give Israel merchant-shipping rights through the Suez Canal. The United Nations buffer zone was enlarged and the United States military took control of an early-warning system in the two passes.

[about.com]

Disengagment accords

In January, Henry Kissinger [US Secretary of State] persuaded Egypt and Israel to sign a disengagement accord, whereby Israel withdrew from the western bank of the Suez Canal, to about 20 miles from the east bank of the canal. Egypt agreed to a major reduction of troops east of Suez, the establishment of a UN-patrolled buffer zone, defensive missile emplacements only west of Suez, and the allowing of non-military Israeli shipping through the canal (though not in Israeli vessels).

In May, Henry Kissinger achieved a disengagement accord between Israel and Syria regarding the Golan Heights. Israel agreed to withdraw from some occupied territory in the Heights in return for the establishment of a UN buffer zone and defensive Arab missile placements. President Hafez al-Assad of Syria also agreed in a private memorandum to prevent any Palestinian terrorist groups from launching attacks from Syria. In return, the United States resumed diplomatic relations with Syria.

[Ian J. Bickerton & Carla L. Klausner, A Concise History of the Arab-Israeli Conflict p. 185, fourth edition, Prentice Hall, 2002]

PLO recognition

The Arab League, meeting at Rabat in 1974, recognized the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organisation] as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, undermining the role of King Hussein and his ability to speak for the Palestinians as envisaged by UN resolutions.

[Ian J. Bickerton & Carla L. Klausner, A Concise History of the Arab-Israeli Conflict p. 176, fourth edition, Prentice Hall, 2002]

1978

Camp David Accords

Egyptian President Anwar El Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin signed the Camp David Accords on 17 September 1978, following 12 days of secret negotiations at Camp David. The two agreements were signed at the White House, and were witnessed by United States President Jimmy Carter. The Accords led directly to the 1979 Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty. According to The Continuum Political Encyclopedia of the Middle East: The normalisation of relations [between Israel and Egypt] went into effect in January 1980. Ambassadors were exchanged in February. The boycott laws were repealed by Egypt's National Assembly the same month, and some trade began to develop, albeit less than Israel had hoped for. In March 1980 regular airline flights were inaugurated. Egypt also began supplying Israel with crude oil.

The time that has elapsed since the Camp David Accords has left no doubt as to their enormous ramifications on Middle Eastern politics. Most notably, the perception of Egypt within the Arab world changed. With the most powerful of the Arab militaries and a history of leadership in the Arab world under Nasser, Egypt had more leverage than any of the other Arab states to advance Arab interests. One key point of criticism was at concluding a peace treaty without demanding greater concessions for Israeli recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Although most Israelis supported the accords, the Israeli settler movement opposed them. Because Sadat would not agree to a treaty in which Israel had any presence in the Sinai Peninsula at all, Israel had to withdraw from the entire Sinai Peninsula. Israeli settlers living there tried to prevent the government from dismantling their settlements.

[wikipedia.org]

→ 36, 37, 47-73, 284-324, 330, 334, 345, 363, 368, 385, 394, 395, 407, 409, 433, 436-451, 457-469

1979

Israel-Egypt Treaty of Peace (1979 - 1982)

The Sinai Peninsula remained in Israeli hands until, in 1979, a peace agreement was signed between Israel and Egypt - the first with any Arab country - under the terms of which peace and normal diplomatic relations were established between the two states, and Israeli forces withdrew in agreed stages to the old, international frontier between British Mandate Palestine and the Kingdom of Egypt.

[Bernard Lewis, The Middle East p. 365, Scribner, 1995]

1982

Invasion of Lebanon

With Egypt a treaty partner and Syria and Jordan quiet, Israel turned its attention to the Palestinian guerrillas. Many of them had grouped in Lebanon after being expelled from Jordan by King Hussein, and began attacking Israel from there.

The Palestinians, led by Yasser Arafat and his Palestine Liberation Organisation, would not recognise Israel and Israel would not support a Palestinian state.

In 1982, Prime Minister Begin launched Operation Peace for Galilee, which was an invasion of Lebanon, taking the Israelis right up to and into Beirut.

Yasser Arafat and his fighters were forced to depart for Tunisia. But the operation went wrong for Israel. It was condemned by world - and much of its own - opinion when Christian fighters massacred hundreds of Palestinian civilians as the Israeli army stood by, and it failed to make a political agreement with the Christians stick. It pulled back to an enclave north of their border.

[news.bbc.co.uk]

1983

Israel-Lebanon agreement (1983 - 1985)

On 17 May 1983, Israel and Lebanon signed an agreement that formally terminated the state of war and recognised the international border between them as inviolable. The parties undertook to prevent the use of one country's territory for terrorist activity against the other country. Israel was to withdraw its forces to a distance of forty to forty-five kilometers from the international border to an area defined as a security zone. The area north of the security zone was to be under the control of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL].

[Avi Shlaim, The Iron Wall p. 427, W.W. Norton & Company Inc., 2001]

→ 36, 37, 40, 45, 47-79, 284-324, 329-31, 334, 335, 345, 346, 351, 355, 367, 363, 368, 384, 385, 389, 390-392, 394, 395, 397-433, 407, 409, 433, 436, 451, 454, 456-469

1987

First Intifada

In the 20 years since the war of 1967, the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza had not reconciled itself to Israeli rule. Open revolt broke out in November 1987, with the Intifada, or uprising.

The Palestinians were largely unarmed, so the enduring picture of the Intifada is one of young men and boys throwing stones and rocks at Israeli troops.

The Intifada was a reminder to Israelis of what their first Prime Minister David Ben Gurion had said in 1938: A people which fights against the usurpation of its land will not tire so easily.

However, the Israeli settlements continued to spread out across the territories occupied in 1967. Some were settled by visionaries quoting Biblical justification, some by families wanting less expensive housing, and some by those who wanted Israel to keep a buffer zone west of the River Jordan.

[news.bbc.co.uk]

1988

PNC proclaims Palestinian state

On November 15, 1988, at the 19th meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC), considered by the PLO to be its parliament in exile, the PNC proclaimed - by a vote of 253 to 46 with 10 abstentions - the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

[Ian J. Bickerton & Carla L. Klausner, A Concise History of the Arab-Israeli Conflict p. 229, fourth edition, Prentice Hall, 2002]

1993

Oslo Agreement

The Intifada had rallied the Palestinian people but the PLO also realised that both this method of opposing the Israelis and its own armed struggle would not be enough to bring political benefits.

The Palestinian National Council (a government-in-exile) had in 1988 accepted the two-state solution, as envisaged by the UN resolution

181 in 1947. It renounced terrorism and started to seek a negotiated settlement based on Resolution 242, which called for Israel to withdraw from territory captured in the 1967 war, and Resolution 338.

Secret talks encouraged by the Norwegian government took place and these resulted in a Declaration of Principles. This said they had agreed it was 'time to put an end to decades of confrontation and conflict, recognise 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.'

It called for a five-year transitional period in which Israeli forces would withdraw from occupied territories and a Palestinian Authority would be set up, leading to a permanent settlement. It was signed on the White House lawn in September 1993 in the presence of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. It was followed by a peace treaty with Jordan in 1994.

[bbc.co.uk]

1994

Paris Protocol

The Paris Protocol is the framework establishing the interim-period economic relations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. The Protocol was signed in April 1994 and is part of Oslo I, which was signed a few days later.

[btselem.org]

Cairo Agreement

The Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area (usually referred to as the Cairo agreement) was finally signed in the Egyptian capital by [Israeli Prime Minister] Rabin and Arafat, with American, Soviet, and Egyptian representatives as witnesses, on May 4, 1994. The agreement effectively transferred control over the bulk of the Gaza Strip and a 65km2 area encompassing Jericho and its environs to PA [Palestinian Authority] control, with Israel remaining in control of the borders between these now-autonomous areas and the outside world and of the Jewish settlements in the Strip.

[Benny Morris, Righteous Victims, p. 624-625, Vintage Books, 2001]

Israel-Jordan Treaty of Peace

Signed on October 26, 1994. An international boundary will be delimited within 9 months. Each party will refrain from threats or use of force against the other and from joining alliances hostile to the other and will remove restrictions from normal economic relations and terminate economic boycotts. Problems of displaced persons (from 1967) will be resolved with Egypt and the Palestinians and of refugees (from 1948) in the multilateral framework. Israel respects Jordan's role in the mosques in Jerusalem and will give it high priority in permanent status negotiations. Annexes called for Jordan to lease one sq. mi. to Israelis for a renewable 25-year period and for Israel to provide Yarmuk River water and desalinized water to Jordan; dams will be built on the Yarmuk and Jordan Rivers to yield more water.

[The United States Congressional Research Service (CRS), The Middle East Peace Talks, Issue Brief for Congress, 9/8/03]

1995

Oslo II

On 28 September 1995 the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was signed in Washington by Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat in the presence of Bill Clinton, Hosni Mubarak, and King Hussein of Jordan. It became popularly known as Oslo II.

Under the terms of this agreement, Israel yielded to the Palestinians civilian control over nearly a third of the West Bank. Four percent of the West Bank (including the towns of Jenin, Nablus, Kalkilya, Tulkarem, Ramallah, Bethlehem, and Hebron) was turned over to exclusive Palestinian control and another 25% to administrative-civilian control. In the Gaza Strip Israel retained control over 35% of the land, containing the Jewish settlements and the roads leading to them, and the rest was turned over to the Palestinian Authority.

[Avi Shlaim, The Iron Wall, p. 528, W.W. Norton & Co. 2001]

1997

Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron

This agreement, signed on 15 January 1997, divided the city of Hebron into two parts: H1 and H2. Israel retained full security control over the Israeli settlement enclaves in downtown Hebron (H2), over another settlement (Kiryat Arba) just outside the city, and, in order to facilitate movement by the settlers and the IDF, over the surrounding area. The agreement gave the PA security responsibility for the rest of Hebron (H1), although this responsibility remained closely

→ 36, 37, 40, 45, 47-79, 284-324, 329, 330, 331, 334, 335, 345, 346, 351, 355, 363, 367, 368, 384, 385, 389, 390-392, 394, 395, 397-433, 436-451, 456-469

monitored by Israeli authorities.
[Geoffrey Aronson, Recapitulating the Redeployments: The Israel-PLO Interim Agreements, article posted on the website of the Centre for Policy Analysis on Palestine, 4/27/2000]

1998

Wye River Memorandum

On November 20 1998, Israel withdrew from 2% of the West Bank included in Area C, which then became part of Area B, while 7.15% in Area B now joined Area A. Most of the areas evacuated were around Jenin, in northern Samaria [the northern part of the West Bank].
[Benny Morris, Righteous Victims, p. 648, Vintage Books, 2001]

1999

Sharm el-Sheikh

The Sharm el-Sheikh agreement [signed by Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian Chairman Yasser Arafat on October 4, 1999] set out a timetable for a permanent peace settlement. A declaration of principles on final status issues was to be reached by February 13, 2000 and a permanent settlement reached by September 13, 2000. Israel accepted the remaining 11% redeployment agreed upon at Wye [October 3, 1998], and Arafat compromised by accepting the release of 350 prisoners, rather than the 400 the Palestinians had requested.
[Ian J. Bickerton & Carla L. Klausner, A Concise History of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, fourth edition, Prentice Hall, 2002]

2000

Camp David Summit

→ 36, 37, 40, 45, 47-79, 284-324, 329, 330, 331, 334, 335, 345, 346, 351, 355, 363, 367, 368, 384, 385, 389, 390-392, 394, 395, 397-433, 436-451, 456-469

President Clinton announced his invitation to Barak and Arafat on July 5, 2000, to come to Camp David to continue their negotiations on the Middle East peace process. Building on the positive steps towards peace of the earlier 1978 Camp David Accords where President Jimmy Carter was able to broker a peace agreement between Egypt, represented by President Anwar Sadat, and Israel represented by Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The Oslo Accords of 1993 between the later assassinated Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat had provided that agreement should be reached on all outstanding issues between the Palestinians and Israeli sides - the so-called final status settlement - within five years of the implementation of Palestinian autonomy. However, the interim process put in place under Oslo had fulfilled neither Israeli nor Palestinian expectations, and Arafat argued that the summit was premature.
On July 11, the Camp David 2000 Summit convened. The summit ended on July 25, without an agreement being reached. At its conclusion, a Trilateral Statement was issued defining the agreed principles to guide future negotiations.

Trilateral statement
President William J. Clinton — Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak — Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasir Arafat. Between July 11 and 24, under the auspices of President Clinton, Prime Minister Barak and Chairman Arafat met at Camp David in an effort to reach an agreement on permanent status. While they were not able to bridge the gaps and reach an agreement, their negotiations were unprecedented in both scope and detail. Building on the progress achieved at Camp David, the two leaders agreed on the following principles to guide their negotiations:
1) The two sides agreed that the aim of their negotiations is to put an end to decades of conflict and achieve a just and lasting peace.
2) The two sides commit themselves to continue their efforts to conclude an agreement on all permanent status issues as soon as possible.
3) Both sides agree that negotiations based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 are the only way to achieve such an agreement and they undertake to create an environment for negotiations free from pressure, intimidation and threats of violence.
4) The two sides understand the importance of avoiding unilateral actions that pre-judge the outcome of negotiations and that their differences will be resolved only by good faith negotiations.
5) Both sides agree that the United States remains a vital partner in the search for peace and will continue to consult closely with President Clinton and Secretary Albright in the period ahead.
[wikipedia.org]

Al-Aqsa Intifada

The second Palestinian Intifada or uprising broke out at the end of September 2000 and is named after the Jerusalem mosque complex where the violence began.
Frustrations that years of the negotiation had failed to deliver a Palestinian state were

intensified by the collapse of the Camp David summit in July 2000.

Ariel Sharon, then the leader of Israel's opposition, paid a visit to the site in East Jerusalem known to Muslims as Haram al-Sharif, and to Jews as Temple Mount, which houses the al-Aqsa mosque - and frustration boiled over into violence.

[news.bbc.co.uk]

Sharm el-Sheikh summit conference

In an effort to return both parties to the negotiating tables, US President Clinton convened a summit meeting at Sharm el-Sheikh, hosted by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, at which both parties agreed to resumption of bilateral security cooperation, easing of Israeli restrictions on Palestinian life and an effort by both sides to curb the violence. At the insistence of the Palestinian side, a commission was set up to investigate the causes of the violence and to make recommendations. The commission was a compromise. Israel did not want a commission at all. The Palestinians wanted a UN-appointed commission that would be empowered to make mandatory recommendations for execution. They hoped in this way to force the deployment of UN troops in the West Bank and Gaza, the areas occupied by Israel.

President Clinton made this public statement about ending violence and taking unspecified steps to end the confrontation.

He also proposed setting up a commission of inquiry - this would become the Mitchell Report. Finally, he stressed the importance of negotiation.

In contrast, Israeli PM Barak, in separate remarks at Sharm el-Sheikh, disclosed concrete measures which he claimed had been agreed upon in the conference. These were never implemented.

Four days later, on October 21, 2000, the Arab League convened a special summit meeting in Cairo, also hosted by Hosni Mubarak. The meeting again called for a UN investigation of alleged Israeli misdeeds and praised the Intifada.

Despite repeated vows to curb violence, Palestinians carried out a suicide bombing two weeks later in Mahaneh Yehuda in West Jerusalem.

[mideastweb.org]

Withdrawal from Southern Lebanon

On 24 May 2000, Israel completed the withdrawal of its forces from southern Lebanon in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 425. Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak pledged during his March 1999 election campaign to withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon by July 2000.

[adl.org]

2001

Mitchell Report

The Mitchell Commission of May 2001 summarised the main points of an American-led inquiry into months of Israeli-Palestinian violence.

Chaired by former US Senator George Mitchell, the report remains the most significant diplomatic attempt to bring the two sides closer and to end the violence that began in September 2000.

Summary of the recommendations

The Government of Israel (GOI) and the Palestinian Authority (PA) must act swiftly and decisively to halt the violence. Their immediate objectives then should be to rebuild confidence and resume negotiations.

During this mission, our aim has been to fulfil the mandate agreed at Sharm el-Sheikh. We value the support given our work by the participants at the summit, and we commend the parties for their co-operation. Our principal recommendation is that they recommit themselves to the Sharm el-Sheikh spirit and that they implement the decisions made there in 1999 and 2000. We believe that the summit participants will support bold action by the parties to achieve these objectives.

The restoration of trust is essential, and the parties should take affirmative steps to this end. Given the high level of hostility and mistrust, the timing and sequence of these steps are obviously crucial. This can be decided only by the parties. We urge them to begin the process of decision immediately. Accordingly, we recommend that steps be taken to:

1) The GOI and the PA should reaffirm their commitment to existing agreements and undertakings and should immediately implement an unconditional cessation of violence. The GOI and PA should immediately resume security co-operation.

2) The PA and GOI should work together to establish a meaningful 'cooling off period' and implement additional confidence building measures, some of which were detailed in the October 2000 Sharm el-Sheikh Statement and some of which were offered by the US on January 7, 2001 in Cairo (see Recommendations section for further description).

3) The PA and GOI should resume their efforts to identify, condemn and discourage incitement in all its forms.

4) The PA should make clear through concrete action to Palestinians and Israelis alike that terrorism is reprehensible and unacceptable, and

→ 36, 37, 40, 45, 47-79, 284-324, 329, 330, 331, 334, 335, 345, 346, 351, 355, 363, 367, 368, 384, 385, 389, 390-392, 394, 395, 397-433, 436-451, 456-469

that the PA will make a 100% effort to prevent terrorist operations and to punish perpetrators.

5) This effort should include immediate steps to apprehend and incarcerate terrorists operating within the PA's jurisdiction.

6) The GOI should freeze all settlement activity, including the 'natural growth' of existing settlements.

7) The GOI should ensure that the IDF adopt and enforce policies and procedures encouraging non-lethal responses to unarmed demonstrators, with a view to minimizing casualties and friction between the two communities.

8) The PA should prevent gunmen from using Palestinian populated areas to fire upon Israeli populated areas and IDF positions. This tactic places civilians on both sides at unnecessary risk.

9) The GOI should lift closures, transfer to the PA all tax revenues owed, and permit Palestinians who had been employed in Israel to return to their jobs; and should ensure that security forces and settlers refrain from the destruction of homes and roads, as well as trees and other agricultural property in Palestinian areas. We acknowledge the GOI's position that actions of this nature have been taken for security reasons. Nevertheless, the economic effects will persist for years.

10) The PA should renew co-operation with Israeli security agencies to ensure, to the maximum extent possible, that Palestinian workers employed within Israel are fully vetted and free of connections to organisations and individuals engaged in terrorism.

11) The PA and GOI should consider a joint undertaking to preserve and protect holy places sacred to the traditions of Jews, Muslims, and Christians.

12) The GOI and PA should jointly endorse and support the work of Palestinian and Israeli non-governmental organisations involved in cross-community initiatives linking the two peoples.

13) In the spirit of the Sharm el-Sheikh agreements and understandings of 1999 and 2000, we recommend that the parties meet to reaffirm their commitment to signed agreements and mutual understandings, and take corresponding action. This should be the basis for resuming full and meaningful negotiations.

[news.bbc.co.uk]

→ 36, 37, 40, 45, 47-79, 284-324, 329, 330, 331, 334, 335, 345, 346, 351, 355, 363, 367, 368, 384, 385, 389, 390-392, 394, 395, 397-433, 436-451, 454, 456-469

Taba summit

The Taba summit (also known as the Taba talks or Taba conference) was a series of talks between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, held from 21 to 27 January in 2001 at Taba in the Sinai peninsula. They were peace talks aimed at reaching the 'final status' negotiations to end the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and came closer to reaching a final settlement than any previous or subsequent peace talks. The talks were discontinued on January 27, 2001 as a result of the upcoming Israeli elections. The winner of those elections, Ariel Sharon, refused to resume the negotiations after his victory.

[wikipedia.org]

Tenet Plan

Following the failure of the Mitchell Plan to end the Palestinian-Israeli violence begun in September 2000, US CIA Director George Tenet worked out a detailed plan for ending the violence and resuming negotiations, with the consent of the parties. The plan went into effect June 13, 2001, but resumption of negotiations was conditional on there being a single week free of violence. No such week occurred. By March 2002, Israeli PM Sharon said he would be willing to forego the week of quiet. However, Israeli forces had invaded Palestinian areas by this time, and Palestinians refused to negotiate until Israel withdrew its forces.

[Ami Isseroff, The Tenet Plan, on mideastweb.org]

2002

Saudi Peace Proposal

Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah made a dramatic proposal to end the long Arab war against Israel in return for Israeli withdrawal from Palestinian territories, withdrawal in the Golan and appropriate arrangements regarding Jerusalem and the refugees. This proposal, modified to be more specific about refugee issues, was adopted by a meeting of the Arab League, and eventually became incorporated in the quartet roadmap plan. On 12 March 2002, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 1397, calling on the two sides to stop the violence once again, mentioning the peace plan of Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah, and for the first time since 1947 calling for creation of a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

[mideastweb.org]

Operation Defensive Shield

Operation Defensive Shield was a large-scale military operation conducted by the Israel Defense Forces in 2002, during the course of the Second Intifada. It was the largest military operation in the West Bank since the 1967 Six-Day War.

Operation Defensive Shield began on 29 March 2002, with an incursion into Ramallah placing Yasser Arafat under siege in his Ramallah compound, followed by incursions into the six largest cities in the West Bank, and their surrounding localities. The Israel Defense

Forces invaded Tulkarm and Qalqilya on April 1, Bethlehem the next day, Jenin and Nablus the next. From April 3-21, the period was characterised by strict curfews on civilian populations and restrictions of movement of international personnel, including at times prohibition of entry to humanitarian and medical personnel as well as human rights monitors and journalists.

According to The Guardian, during the three weeks of Operation Defensive Shield at least 500 Palestinians were killed and 1,500 were wounded. According to the Palestine Red Crescent Society over 4,258 people were detained by the Israeli military. The Israeli offensive left 29 Israeli soldiers dead, and 127 wounded. In addition to loss of life, massive economic losses due to destruction of property and the inability to reach workplaces were a major characteristic of this period. The World Bank estimated that over $360m worth of damage was caused to Palestinian infrastructure and institutions, $158m of which came from the aerial bombardment and destruction of houses in Nablus and Jenin. Large sectors of the Palestinian population were left homeless by the operation. Long after Operation Defensive Shield was over, Palestinians spoke about the intensity of the closures during that period, and the Palestinian Authority did not manage to fully address damaged infrastructure for approximately two years after the invasions.

The UN report on the subject says: Combatants on both sides conducted themselves in ways that, at times, placed civilians in harm's way. Much of the fighting during Operation Defensive Shield occurred in areas heavily populated by civilians and in many cases heavy weaponry was used.

[wikipedia.org]

US and UN Security Council Officially Call for Palestinian State

The American resolution, which passed by a vote of 14 to 0 with Syria abstaining, affirmed "a vision of a region where two states, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognised borders.

[Washington Post, UN Council Backs A Palestinian State; US-Sponsored Resolution Calls for Truce, 13 March 2002]

2003

USA Publishes Road Map

The USA [30 April 2003] released the long-awaited road map towards a Middle East peace settlement with the creation of an independent and viable Palestinian state by 2005.

[Guardian Unlimited, US Releases: Road Map Amid Underlying Tensions, 1 May 2003]

Aqaba Peace Summit

At a Mideast peace summit [Aqaba, Jordan] convened by President Bush, the Israeli and Palestinian prime ministers promised Wednesday [4 June 2003] to take real, if limited, steps toward ending their bloody conflict. Israeli Prime Minister Sharon promised to immediately begin dismantling unauthorized Jewish outposts on the West Bank, while Palestinian Prime Minister Mahmod Abbas explicitly asserted that the armed intefadeh must end, referring to the Palestinians' 32-month uprising against Israel.

[CBS News, On The Road To Mideast Peace? 4 June 2003]

Israel Begins West Bank Wall

The Israelis have started building a fence that eventually will continue for more than 200 miles -- roughly coinciding with Israel's 1967 border with the West Bank. But there are several major detours to ensure that Ariel, Immanuel and other major Jewish settlement communities on the West Bank are on the Israeli side of the fence. Surveyed from the air, it's a massive project. It's eventual cost: an estimated $220 million.

[CNN, Israel Begins Construction of Fence on West Bank Border, June 19, 2003]

Geneva Accord

Israeli opposition political leaders and Palestinian leaders announced an agreement in principle on conditions for a final settlement. The agreement, which has come to be known as the Geneva Accord, proposed historic concessions by both sides. Israel would give up sovereignty in Arab portions of Jerusalem, while the Palestinians would explicitly renounce the right of Palestinian refugees to return to Israel. Though it has no formal standing at present, the agreement has received widespread publicity, including support from US Secretary of State Colin Powell, and warm words from PNA Chairman Yasser Arafat. The Israeli government has denounced the agreement and the people involved in it, and tried to block advertisements for the agreement in the public media. Likewise, Palestinian extremists and their allies have denounced the agreement.

[mideastweb.org]

→ 36, 37, 40, 45, 47-79, 284-324, 329, 330, 331, 334, 335, 345, 346, 351, 355, 363, 367, 368, 384, 385, 389, 390-392, 394, 395, 397-433, 436-451, 456-469

2004

Sharon Announces Gaza Plan

Israeli prime minister, Ariel Sharon, told [2

February 2004] that he plans to dismantle the Israeli settlements in the Gaza Strip. He had "given an order to plan for the evacuation" of the 17 Gaza settlements, which are home to about 7,500 Israelis.
[Guardian Unlimited, Sharon Orders Relocation of Gaza Settlements, 2 February 2004]

World Court rules against Wall

The International Court of Justice ruled Friday [9 July 2004] in The Hague that the separation fence being built by Israel in the West Bank was in breach of international law, and called on Israel to tear it down and compensate Palestinians harmed by its construction.
[Ha'aretz, ICJ: West Bank Fence is Illegal, Israel Must Tear It Down, 10 July 2004]

2005

Disengagement from Gaza

→ 36, 37, 40, 44, 45, 47-79, 284-324, 329, 330, 331, 334, 335, 345, 346, 351, 355, 363, 367, 368, 384, 385, 389, 390-392, 394, 395, 397-433, 436-451, 456-469

Shortly after the Sharm el-Sheikh conference, the Israeli Knesset, followed by the Israeli cabinet on February 20, approved the disengagement plan, which called for unilateral evacuation of 21 settlements in Gaza and 4 in the West Bank by the summer of 2005. The disengagement was to be coordinated with the Palestinian Authority. Mahmoud Abbas, the Palestinian prime minister, promised to help ensure quiet during the evacuation.
[mideastweb.org]

Leaving Gaza, by Tom Segev

The nearly 40 years of Israeli rule in the Gaza Strip that came to an end yesterday leave behind a terrible heritage of oppression, bereavement and hostility. The occupation destroyed a number of the fundamental values of Israeli society. The cheap labourers that came from Gaza helped to heap wealth on some of their employers; but from many aspects, they also damaged the Israeli economy. Many Israelis warned this would happen. Here's a story that requires a psychologist more than a historian. On the eve of the Six-Day War, Israel Defence Forces officials debated the question of whether or not to conquer the Gaza Strip. Then chief of staff Yitzhak Rabin was opposed to the idea, commenting, We can forgo the Strip.'And then, There's no point in getting involved with the Strip.

At most, Rabin believed that the Strip could be conquered as a bargaining chip, with his idea being that immediately after its occupation, the area would be returned to Egypt in the framework of an agreement that would ensure free sailing in the Tiran Straits, and other terms too perhaps. A number of the officers who participated in the discussions tried to persuade Rabin to take Gaza. Brigade 60 will not have any trouble with the Strip mission, said then GOC Southern Command Yeshayahu Gavish, while deputy chief of staff at the time, Haim Bar-Lev, promising that the cleansing of the Strip would take no more than four hours.

At some stage during the discussions, then newly appointed defense minister Moshe Dayan joined the fray. He opposed occupying the Strip because of the Palestinian refugees who had settled there after fleeing and being evicted from their homes in 1948 and thereafter. According to Dayan, Israel had no interest in taking responsibility for looking after them. Let others worry about them, he said, deciding that during the first stage of the war, at least, the IDF would not move into Gaza. However, the minutes of the discussions (kept at the IDF archives) include an argument in favour of occupying the Strip, and it is an eye-opener because of its irrational nature. It's a shame to forgo the headline: Gaza is in our hands, was Rehavam Ze'evi's contribution, which expresses the essence of most of the decisions that led to the occupation of the territories in the Six-Day War. As long as the alternatives facing the state ahead of the Six-Day War were considered in a level-headed manner, most of the decision-makers agreed that most of the territory that Israel was likely to occupy shouldn't be occupied. Nevertheless, the territory was occupied, because when the battles began, the decision-makers acted on gut feelings and from the heart, and not from the head. The case of Gaza is particularly disturbing because the Strip was occupied already during the Sinai Campaign in October 1956. To its good fortune, Israel was forced to withdraw from the area after just a few months; but its short stay there was enough to show that Gaza is a wasps' nest that cannot be governed. When Dayan said that Israel should refrain from occupying Gaza because of the Palestinian refugees, he completely ruled out the option that Israel would expel them from the area. The issue came up for discussion more than once, prior to the Sinai Campaign, too, when David Ben-Gurion raised the proposal in the cabinet - but most ministers were opposed. Then-labour minister Yigal Alon suggested expelling the refugees from the Strip on the eve of the Six-Day War, too. Dayan was against the idea. That would be a barbaric operation, he commented. The number of individuals who lost their homes in 1967 exceeded 200,000, and the vast majority were not allowed to return. But most of the Palestinian stayed, including in Gaza. On the other hand, Israel has hardly done a thing to resolve the problem of the refugees, such as by moving them out of Gaza and rehabilitating

them in the West Bank. This has been the big historical failure of the 38 years of occupation in Gaza. It stems not only from the hope of settling Jews in the West Bank, but also from the difficulty in admitting that Israel bears some of the guilt for the creation of the refugee problem. The Six-Day War led to nationwide agreement that Gaza is not to be given back for all eternity - even in return for peace. Gaza and Jerusalem were one and the same. And this consent formed the basis for the logic in establishing permanent Israeli settlements in the Strip. The residents were able to believe that that they would remain there forever. But the dismantling of the settlements shows that they did nothing to further the Zionist dream - and they may go down in history as nothing more than a footnote. The settlers in the Gaza Strip were not a part of the Israeli experience; most Israelis never once visited the settlements, and even had a hard time locating them on a map. Those who dispute this claim are welcome to write down the names of the Gaza settlements they are able to remember. The immediate lesson to be learned is that settlements can be dismantled without the sky falling down. Most Israelis support this; there is no national trauma. Hence, the withdrawal from Gaza and the dismantling of the settlements may turn out to be a landmark in the cultural war that is taking place in Israel. The limited tactical nature of the withdrawal does not yet facilitate making a declaration that it signifies the victory of the state of Israel over the land of Israel, but it could be one step back from the messianic trend that took over Zionism in the wake of the Six-Day War, and one step toward the rational trend that characterised it before the war. From this point of view, the withdrawal may emerge as more important than the four decades of occupation.
[haaretz.com]

Illegal outposts

In March 2005, the Israeli government accepted a report on Illegal outposts prepared at the request of the government by Talia Sasson. The report investigated the status of a large number of illegal outposts, built without proper permits and government authorisation in the West Bank since March of 2001. It described systematic lawlessness and diversion of funds used to finance the outposts. There are about 20 or 30 such outposts that were supposed to have been evacuated under the roadmap peace plan. Repeated government decisions and attempts to evacuate these outposts have not availed. The government appointed a committee to study the report, but no action was taken.
[mideastweb.org]

Operation Just Reward

On the morning of July 12, Hezbollah terrorists crossed the blue line border from Lebanon to Israel and attacked an Israeli army patrol, killing three soldiers and capturing two. An additional soldier died the following day, and several were killed when a tank hit a mine while pursuing the captors. At the same time, Hezbollah began a series of rocket and mortar attacks on northern Israel. This incident may have been timed to coincide with the meeting of the G8, which was to examine the issue of the Iranian nuclear development programme. It also occurred against the background of the earlier fighting in Gaza.

Subsequently, Israel carried out massive but selective bombing and artillery shelling of Lebanon, hitting rocket stores, Hezbollah’s headquarters in the Dahya quarter of Beirut and al-Manara television in Beirut, and killing an estimated 900 persons in total, many of them civilians. Hezbollah responded by launching thousands of rockets on Haifa, Tiberias, Safed and other towns deep in northern Israel, killing about 40 civilians. About 120 soldiers were killed in the fighting. A Hezbollah Iranian-supplied C-802 missile hit an Israeli missile cruiser off the coast of Beirut, killing four. Hezbollah rockets also sank a Cambodian ship and damaged an Egyptian one. The G8 democratic industrial powers, meeting in St Petersburg, issued a statement calling for an end to violence, the return of the soldiers and compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions 1559 and 1680, which call for disarming militias.
[mideastweb.org]

2007

Hamas takes over Gaza Strip

An uneasy calm has returned to the Gaza Strip where Hamas is in full control following a series of attacks on key strongholds of its rival, Fatah. Hamas militants seized the presidential compound in Gaza City overnight after a week of factional fighting, which has left more than 100 people dead. Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas sacked the Hamas-led government on Thursday [June 14, 2007] and declared an emergency.
[bbc.co.uk]

Abbas - Olmert summit

On December 23, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert finally met with Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas and announced some concessions to make life easier for the

→ 36, 37, 40, 44, 45, 47-79, 284-324, 329, 330, 331, 334, 335, 345, 346, 351, 355, 363, 367, 368, 374, 384, 385, 389, 390-392, 394, 395, 397-433, 436-451, 456-469

Palestinians, including the release of tax funds frozen by Israel and the removal of a number of checkpoints. A plan to release prisoners for the Eid al-Adha holiday was abandoned, however. Following the meeting, Israel agreed to a large transfer of weapons to the Fatah group loyal to President Abbas from Egypt. Israeli Foreign Minister Tzippi Livni hinted at a new peace initiative in press interviews. These moves were seen as attempts to support President Abbas in his rivalry with the Hamas-led government of Ismail Hanniyeh.
[mideastweb.org]

Annapolis Conference

Building on the Arab summit renewal of the Arab Peace Initiative and the situation created by the Hamas takeover in Gaza, and motivated by the call of the Iraq Study Group Report for progress in Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations, the United States organised a peace summit in Annapolis from November 26 to 28, which many forecast would be a failure. Nonetheless, Arab states including Syria attended as well as UN, GCC and EU representatives, Russians, South Africans and others. Israel released over 400 prisoners, and provided the Palestinian authority with half-tracks and rifles. Palestinian Authority police were allowed to deploy in Nablus to halt crime there. Israeli PM Ehud Olmert and Mahmoud Abbas met several times but could not agree on a joint statement that would be read at the conference. A statement was agreed upon at the last moment, with heavy pressure applied by the Americans.

The conference provided recognition of Mahmoud Abbas as acknowledged leader of the Palestinians. Israel and the Palestinians agreed to renew negotiations for a permanent status agreement, with the hope of completing them before the end of 2008, and both sides vowed to implement the roadmap in parallel, with the US to monitor progress. No mention was made of the problem posed by Hamas control of Gaza.
[mideastweb.org]

2008

Gaza Conflict (2008 – 2009)

→ 36, 37, 40, 45,
47-79, 284-324,
329, 330, 331, 334,
335, 345, 346, 347,
351, 355, 363, 367,
368, 384, 385, 389,
390-392, 394, 395,
397-433, 436-451,
456-469

The 2008 – 2009 Israel–Gaza conflict, part of the ongoing Israeli–Palestinian conflict, started when Israel launched a military campaign in the Gaza Strip on 27 December 2008, code-named Operation Cast Lead. The aim was to stop Hamas attacks on southern Israel, and it included the targeting of Hamas' members, police force, and infrastructure. In the Arab world, the conflict has been described as the Gaza massacre.

A fragile six-month truce between Hamas and Israel expired on 19 December 2008. Hamas and Israel could not agree on conditions to extend the truce. Hamas blamed Israel for not lifting the Gaza Strip blockade, and for an Israeli raid on a purported tunnel crossing the border into Israel from Gaza Strip on November 4, which it held constituted a serious breach of the truce. Israel accused Hamas of violating the truce, citing the frequent rocket and mortar attacks on Israeli cities.

The Israeli operation began with an intense bombardment of the Gaza Strip, targeting Hamas bases, police training camps, police headquarters and offices. Civilian infrastructure, including mosques, houses, medical facilities and schools, were also attacked. Israel claimed that many of these buildings were used by combatants. Hamas intensified its rocket and mortar attacks against targets in Israel throughout the conflict, hitting previously untargeted cities as Beersheba and Ashdod. On 3 January 2009, the Israeli Defence Forces ground invasion began.

International reactions during the conflict included calls for an immediate ceasefire as in the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1860, and concern about the humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip and the hindrances in delivering aid. Human rights groups and aid organisations have accused Hamas and Israel of war crimes and called for independent investigations and lawsuits.

It is estimated that 1,200 or more Palestinians and 13 Israelis died in the conflict. The number of combatant and non-combatant casualties is a subject of ongoing contention. Casualty figures have been difficult to verify due to the limited amount of journalists allowed in Gaza during the conflict. In the days following the ceasefire, the BBC reported that more than 400,000 Gazans were left without running water. The BBC further reported that 4,000 homes had been ruined, leaving tens of thousands of people homeless.

The conflict came to an end on January 18 after first Israel and then Hamas announced unilateral ceasefires. On January 21,Israel completed its withdrawal from the Gaza Strip. On March 2, it was reported that international donors had pledged $4.5bn in aid for the Palestinians, mainly for rebuilding Gaza after Israel's offensive.
[wikipedia.org]

2009

Obama calls for end to Israeli settlements

Obama put down a marker at a difficult meeting with the Israeli prime minister, Binyamin Netanyahu, in Washington last week when he demanded a halt to the expansion of settlements, which now house close to 500,000 in the West Bank and occupied East Jerusalem, as they are a major obstacle to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Yesterday the Israeli government spokesman, Mark Regev, said Netanyahu will defy the White House call by continuing construction in existing settlements.

Israel … will abide by its commitments not to build new settlements and to dismantle unauthorised outposts, he said. As to existing settlements, their fate will be determined in final status negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians. In the interim period, normal life must be allowed to continue in these communities.

Obama responded with a sharp rebuff a few hours later by pointedly reiterating his demand for an immediate settlement freeze after meeting Abbas yesterday. The president said that stopping settlements and making sure that there is a viable Palestinian state is in the long-term security interests of Israel as well as the USA.

[guardian.co.uk]

2010

Israeli Commandos board Flotilla

The Gaza flotilla raid, code named Operation Sea Breeze or Operation SkyWinds by the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), was the boarding and seizure of six ships of the Gaza Freedom Flotilla in May 2010.

[wikipedia.org]

2011

Palestinian appeal for UN recognition

Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas has formally submitted a request to join the United Nations as a full member state. He said the request entailed international recognition on 1967 borders with East Jerusalem as a capital.

The Palestinians, as represented by the Palestinian Authority, have long sought to establish an independent, sovereign state in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza - occupied by Israel since the 1967 Six Day War. However, two decades of on-and-off peace talks have failed to produce a deal. The latest round of negotiations broke down in 2010.

Consequently, Palestinian officials began pursuing a new diplomatic strategy: asking individual countries to recognise an independent Palestinian state on the 1967 borders. Now they want the UN to admit them as a full member state. Currently the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) only has observer entity status. This would have political implications and allow Palestinians to join UN agencies and become party to international treaties, such as the International Criminal Court, where they could take legal action to challenge the occupation of territory by Israel.

The idea is strongly opposed by Israel and its close ally, the United States.

[bbc.co.uk]

UNESCO grants Palestinians full membership

The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) became the first U.N. agency to welcome the Palestinians as a full member since President Mahmoud Abbas applied for full membership of the United Nations on September 23.

A huge cheer erupted in UNESCO’s General Assembly after the vote, which marks a symbolic victory for Palestinians in the complex diplomacy that surrounds their collective status and relations with foreign powers.

[reuters.com]

→ 36, 37, 40, 45, 47-79, 284-324, 329, 330, 331, 334, 335, 345, 346, 347, 351, 355, 363, 367, 368, 384, 385, 389, 390-392, 394, 395, 397-433, 436-451, 454, 456-469

GALLERY

[1] Father of modern political Zionism who first envisaged a Jewish 'homeland'

[2] Grand Sharif of Mecca, he led the Arab Revolt against the Ottoman Empire in 1916

[3] President of the World Zionist Organisation, subsequently Israel's first President

[4] Initiated the First Palestinian National Congress in Jerusalem (1919), which demanded an independent Palestine in federation with Syria, and rejected Zionist claims

[5] Right-wing revisionist Zionist leader, author, orator, soldier, and founder of the Jewish Self-Defence Organisation and militant Zionist group, Irgun

[6] Israel's first Prime Minister, a dedicated Zionist who led Israel to victory in the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, he was instrumental in creating its institutions and facilitating a huge wave of immigration

[7] Palestinian Arab nationalist and Muslim leader who played a key role in opposing Zionism as Grand Mufti of Jerusalem from 1921 to 1948

[8] Influential Sunni Islamic preacher during the British Mandate of Palestine who founded the Black Hand, an Arab militant group, in 1930, and led it until his death

[9] As leader of Irgun, a revisionist breakaway group of Jewish paramilitary organisation Haganah, he proclaimed a revolt against the British mandatory government in 1944. As Israel's 6th Prime Minister, he signed a peace treaty with Egypt in 1979

[10] Jewish urban revolutionary who founded and led the Zionist organisation called the Stern Gang by the British authorities, and later known as Lehi

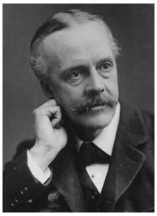
[11] Member of Lehi, executed in Egypt for assassinating Lord Moyne, the British Minister Resident in the Middle East

[12] Prime Minister of Israel, the 'Iron Lady' of Israeli politics, called by David Ben-Gurion "the best man in the government"

Theodor Herzi
(Binyamin Ze'ev) Herzl
1860-1904 ISR

Thomas Edward
Lawrence
1888-1935 UK

Sharif Hussein
1854-1931 PAL

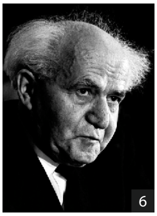

Arthur James Balfour
1848-1930 UK

Henry Churchill King
(King-Crane Commission)
1858-1934 USA

Charles Richard Crane
1858-1939 USA

Aref Pasha Dajani
1856-1930 PAL

Winston Churchill
1874-1965 UK



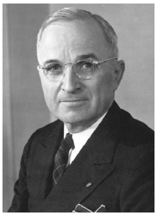
David Ben Gurion
1886-1973 ISR

Mohammed Amin
al-Husayni
1895-1974 PAL

Sidney Webb
1s Baron Passfield
1859-1947

Sheikh Izz
ad-Din al-Qassam
1882-1935 PAL

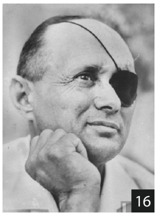
Walter Edward Guinness
1st Baron Moyne
1880-1944 UK


Harry S. Truman
1884-1972 USA

Golda Meir
1898-1978 ISR

Abd al-Qadir al-Husayni
1907-1948 PAL

Pinhas Lavon
1904-1976 ISR



Moshe Dayan
1915-1981 ISR

Yasser Arafat
1929-2004 PAL

Khalil al-Wazir
1935-1988 PAL

Chaim Azriel Weizmann
1874-1952 ISR

Faisal bin Al Hussein
Bin Ali Al-Hashemi
1883-1933 IRQ

Felix Frankfurter
1882-1965 USA

Woodrow Wilson
1856-1924 USA

Sir Alec Seath Kirkbride
1897-1978 BR

Herbert Samuel
1st Viscount Samuel
1870-1963 UK

Abdullah
Son of King Hussein
1882-1951 JOR

Ze'ev (Zeev) Jabotinsky
1880-1940 ISR

Menachem Begin
1913-1992 ISR

Saud bin Abdul Aziz
King of Saudi Arabia
1902-1969 SAU

Abraham Stern
1907-1942 ISR

[illegible]
[illegible]

Uri Avnery
1923 ISR

Farouk of Egypt
1920-1965 EG

Muhammad Naguib
1901-1984 EG

Gamal Abdel Nasser
1918-1970 EG

[illegible]
[illegible]

Khalil al-Wazir
1935-1988 PAL

Mahmoud Abbas
1935 PAL

Lyndon B. Johnson
1908-1973 USA

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[22] Israeli general and Prime Minister, he was a controversial figure among many factions, both inside and outside Israel

[23] Israeli Prime Minister, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize together with Shimon Peres and Yasser Arafat in 1994. He was assassinated in 1995 by Israeli militant Yigal Amir

[24] Israeli Prime Minister, during World War I he had served in the Jewish Legion, which supported the British forces in Palestine

[25] Israeli general and politician, who after 1967 proposed the Allon Plan

[26] Military officer during Israel's pre-state and early statehood eras and later a government minister, his name was given to the chain of fortifications built by Israel along the eastern coast of the Suez Canal after the Six-Day War

[27] Prime Minister of Israel, he participated in the Madrid talks of 1991. This led to the collapse of his right-wing coalition government, over the participation of Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza

[28] Current President of the State of Israel, formerly Prime Minister of Israel (twice) and Interim Prime Minister, and a member of 12 cabinets in his 66-year political career. He was awarded the 1994 Nobel Peace Prize for the peace talks that produced the Oslo Accords

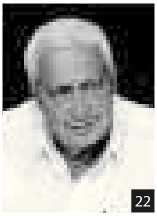
[29] The current Prime Minister of Israel, he previously held the same position from 1996 to 1999 and is currently the Chairman of the Likud Party

[30] Former Israeli Prime Minister and current Minister of Defence, deputy prime minister and leader of Israel's Labour Party. In 1999 Barak gave a campaign promise to end Israel's 22-year long occupation of Southern Lebanon within a year. In 2000, Israel withdrew from Southern Lebanon

[31] A Palestinian legislator, activist and scholar. Was an important leader during the first Intifada

[32] Chief negotiator of the PLO
[33] Senior Palestinian official and cabinet

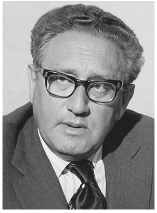
Alexey Kosygin
1904-1980 USSR



Ariel Sharon
1928 ISR

Yitzhak Rabin
1922-1995 ISR

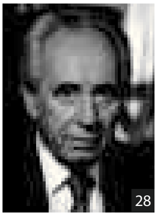
Abdul Rahman Arif
1916-2007 IRQ



Henry Kissinger
1923 USA

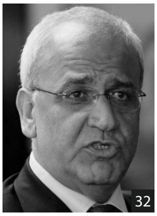
Jimmy Carter
1924 USA

Yitzhak Shamir
1915 ISR



Shimon Peres
1923 ISR

Saddam Hussein
1937-2006



Erekat Saeb
1955 PAL

Hosni Mubarak
1928 EG

George J. Mitchell
1933 USA

Marwan Barghouti
1959 PAL

George W. Bush
1946 USA

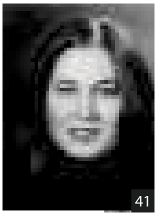
Ahmed Yassin
1937-2004 PAL

Mohammed Dahlan
1961 PAL

Bashar al-Assad
1965 EG

Condoleezza Rice
1954 USA

Hassan Nasrallah
1960 RL



Tzipi Livni
1958 ISR

24
Levi Eshkol
1895-1969 ISR

25
Yigal Allon
1918-1980 ISR

Anwar Sadat
1918-1981 EG

26
Haim Bar-Lev
1924-1994 ISR

29
Benjamin Netanyahu
1949 ISR

30
Ehud Barak
1942 ISR

Hafez al Assad
1930-2000 SYR

31
Hanan Ashrawi
1946 PAL

Bill Clinton
1946 USA

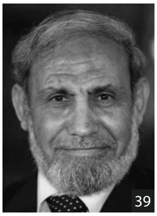
Dennis Ross
1948 USA

33
Nabil Shaath
1938 PAL

Crown Prince Abdullah
1924 SAU

37
Jibril Rajoub
1953 PAL

38
Ehud Olmert
1945 ISR

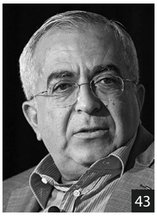

39
Mahmoud al-Zahar
1945 PAL

40
Ahmed Qurei
1937 PAL

42
Khaled Mashaal
1956 PAL

Hillary Rodham Clinton
1947 USA

Barack Obama
1961 USA


43
Salam Fayyad
1952 PAL

minister who has held the following titles: Palestinian Chief Negotiator, Palestinian International Co-operation Minister, Planning Minister for the Palestinian National Authority, Acting Prime Minister of the PNA

[34] Palestinian politician and militant leader who gained political authority during the First and Second Intifada, he was arrested and detained by Israel in 2002 on the charges of murder of Israeli civilians and attacks on Israeli soldiers

[35] Co-founder of Hamas, a Palestinian paramilitary organisation and political party, he was assassinated by the pilot of an Israeli helicopter gunship in 2004

[36] Palestinian politician, the leader of Fatah in Gaza

[37] National Security Advisor for the Preventive Security Service during the Arafat administration, he is a member of Fatah and currently heads the Palestine Olympic Committee

[38] Israeli political figure and former Prime Minister

[39] Co-founder of Hamas and a member of the Hamas leadership in the Gaza Strip.

[40] Prime Minister of the Palestinian Authority from October 2003, he tendered his resignation in 2006, following the defeat of the Fatah party in the elections, and was succeeded by Ismail Haniya

[41] Israeli politician and the current leader of Kadima, the largest party in the Knesset. Raised an ardent nationalist, Livni has become one of her nation's leading voices for the two-state solution

[42] The overall leader of Hamas, the Palestinian political, social, and paramilitary organisation

[43] The current Palestinian prime minister, the author of 'Ending the Occupation' document.

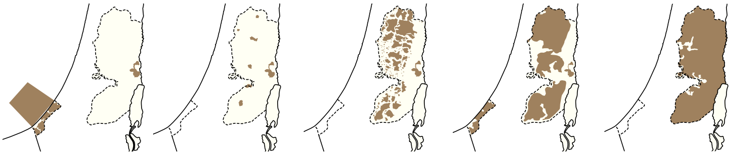
NEGOTIATIONS

1993-2010

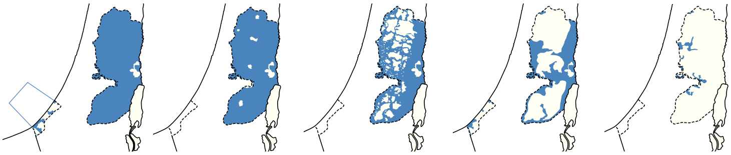
From the early 1990s, starting with the Madrid Conference, border dynamics in Israel shift in focus from external boundaries to internal divisions between Israel and a future Palestinian state.

SELECTION OF KEY EVENTS

From Gaza-Jericho agreement to Abu Mazen-Beilin plan



Gaza-Jericho Agreement *1994*	**Oslo II** *1995*	**Wye Memorandum** *1998*	**Camp David Summit** *2000*	**Abu Mazen-Beilin Plan** *2001*
Yasser Arafat	Yasser Arafat	Yasser Arafat	Yasser Arafat	Mahmoud Abbas
Yitzhak Rabin	Yitzhak Rabin	Benjamin Netanyahu	Ehud Barak	Yossi Beilin
Bill Clinton	Bill Clinton	Bill Clinton	Bill Clinton	G W Bush

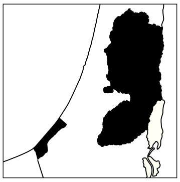


⬛ The West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Occupied Territories since 1967

🟫 Areas under Palestinian control

🟦 Areas under Israeli control

West Bank and the Gaza Strip occupied Palestinian territories from 1967 onwards



→ 444, 445, 459

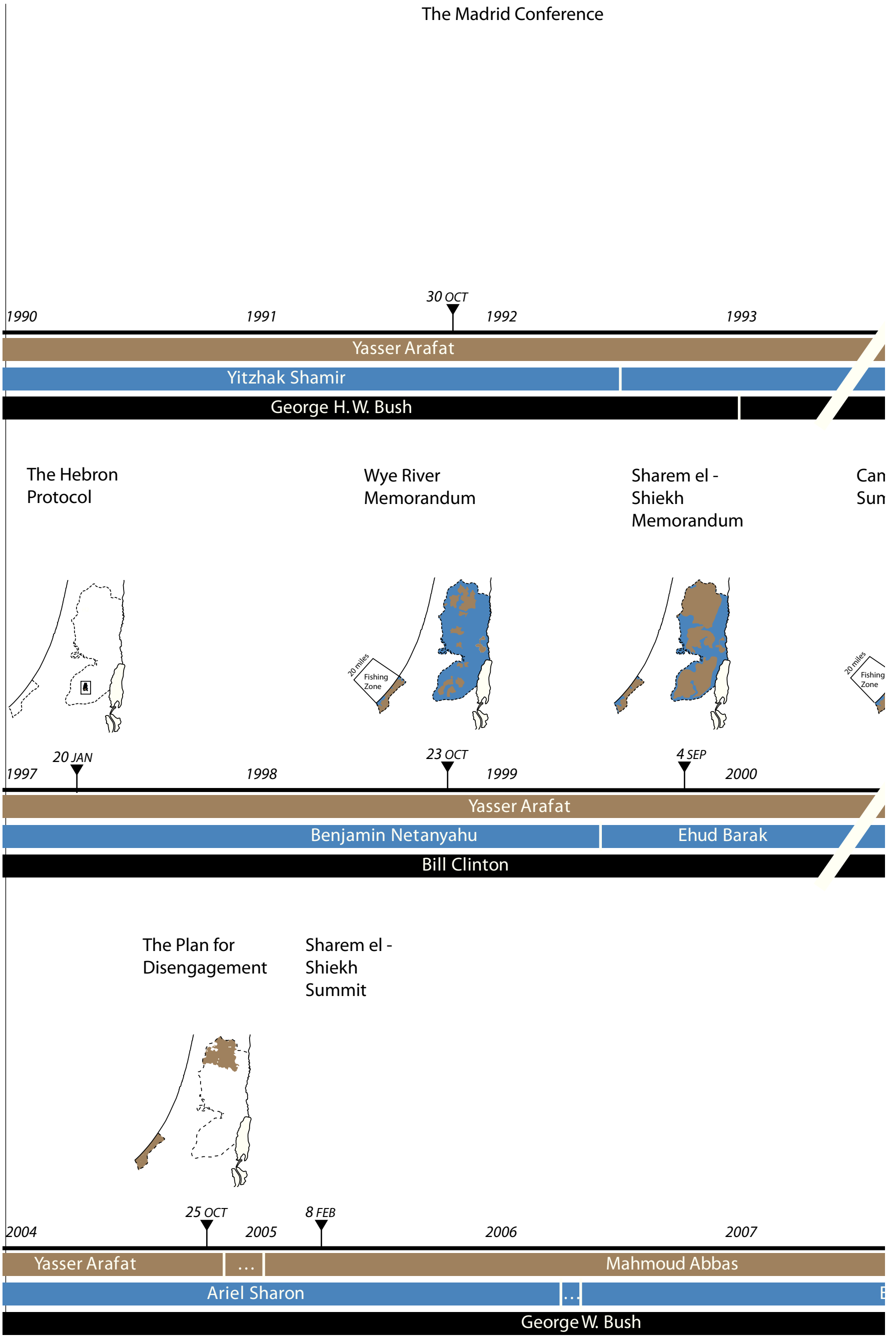
NEGOTIATIONS TIMELINE

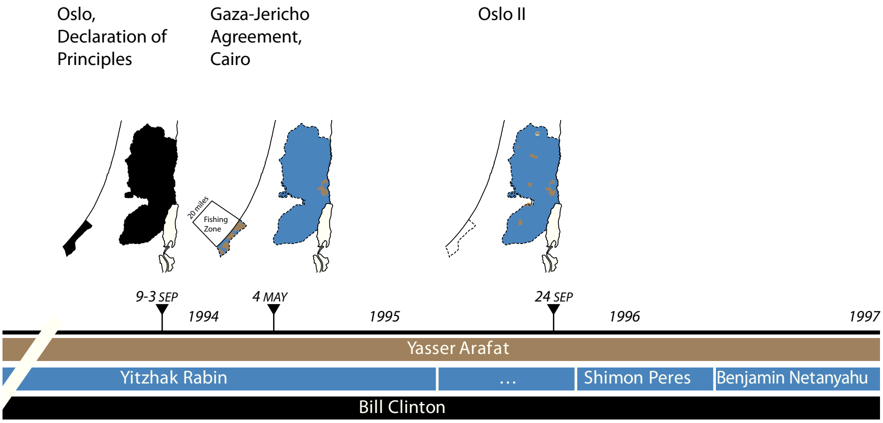
1993 - 2010

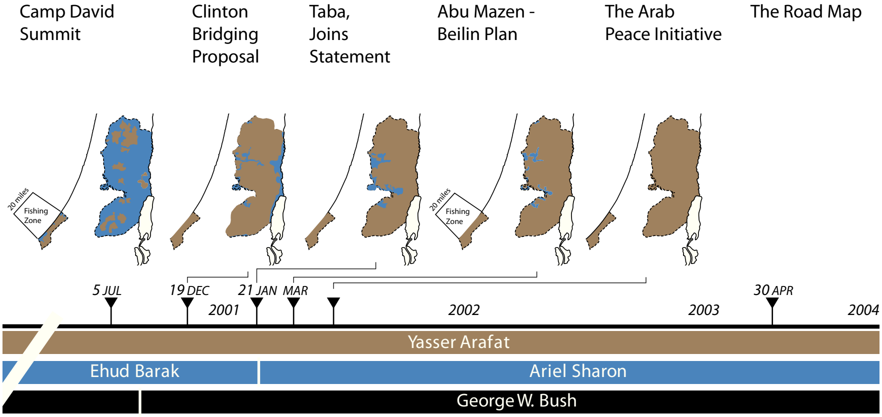
■ The West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Occupied Territories since 1967

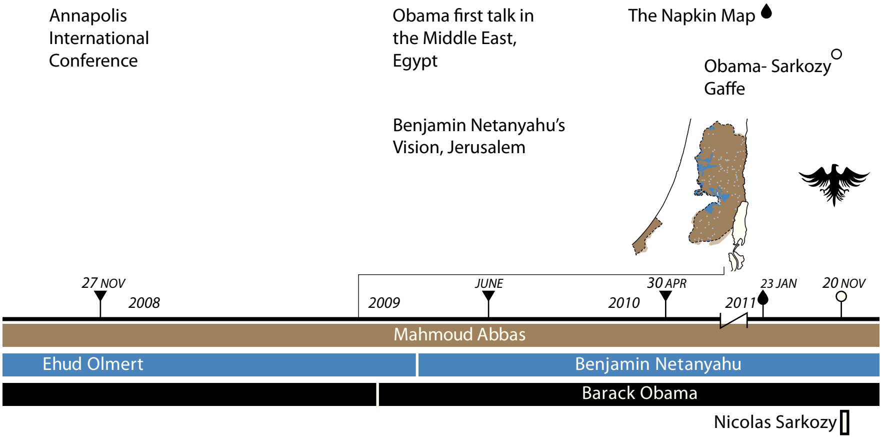
🟫 Areas under Palestinian control

🟦 Areas under Israeli control


The Madrid Conference
30 OCT
1990
1991
1992
1993
Yasser Arafat
Yitzhak Shamir
George H. W. Bush
The Hebron Protocol
Wye River Memorandum
Sharem el - Shiekh Memorandum
Can
Sun
20 miles
Fishing Zone
20 miles
Fishing Zone
20 JAN
23 OCT
4 SEP
1997
1998
1999
2000
Yasser Arafat
Benjamin Netanyahu
Ehud Barak
Bill Clinton
The Plan for Disengagement
Sharem el - Shiekh Summit
25 OCT
8 FEB
2004
2005
2006
2007
Yasser Arafat
...
Mahmoud Abbas
Ariel Sharon
...
George W. Bush







💧 Palestinian papers. More than 1600 confidential Palestine papers recording Middle East peace talks with Israel and the US, leaked to al-Jazeera TV and shared with the Guardian. It included the 'Napkin' map.

○ "After I had consistently made the argument that the only way we're going to solve the Middle East situation is if Palestinians and Israelis sit down at the table and negotiate; that it is not going to work to try to do an end run through the United Nations."
The Gaff, President Obama on his talk with French President Sarkozy, after G20 summit press conference.

🦅 Palestinian leader Mahmoud Abbas has submitted his request to the UN for recognition of a Palestinian state. To rapturous applause in the General Assembly, he urged the Security Council to back a state with pre-1967 borders.

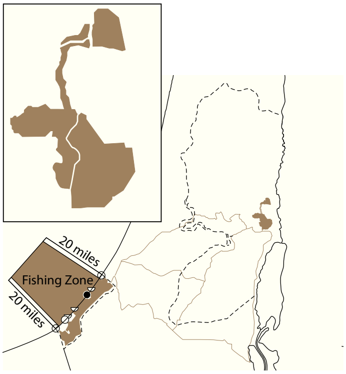
→ 36, 37, 46-81, 284, 324, 330, 334, 345, 363, 368, 385, 390, 392, 394, 395, 402, 407-409, 411, 433, 436-451, 457, 465469

NEGOTIATIONS KEY EVENTS
1993 - 1996

OSLO
Declaration of Principles
September 9-13, 1993

GAZA-JERICHO AGREEMENT
Cairo
May 4, 1994

PALESTINIAN
CONTROL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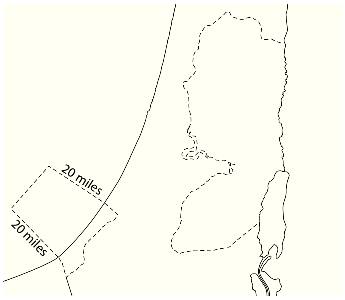
SHARED
PALESTINIAN-
ISRAELI CONTROL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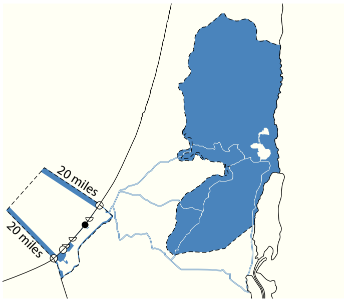
ISRAELI
CONTROL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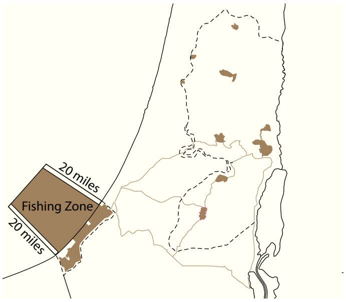
OSLO II

Interim Agreement
September 24-28, 1995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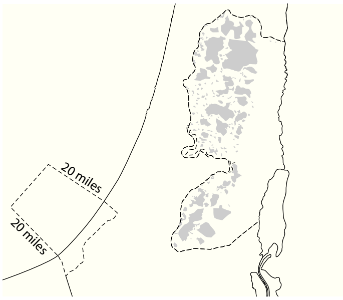
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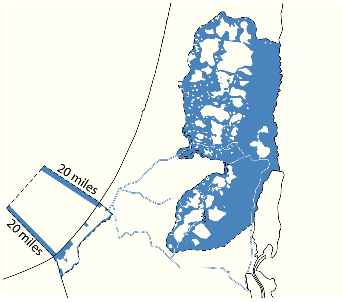
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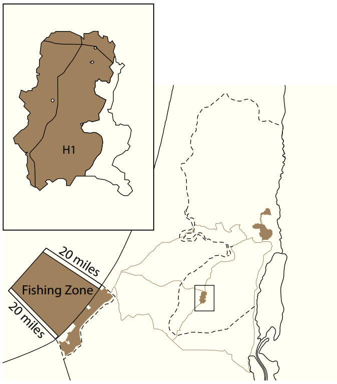
THE HEBRON PROTOCOL

Erez Checkpoint
January 17, 1997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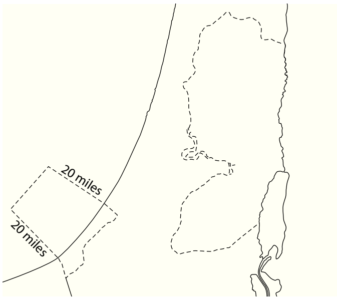
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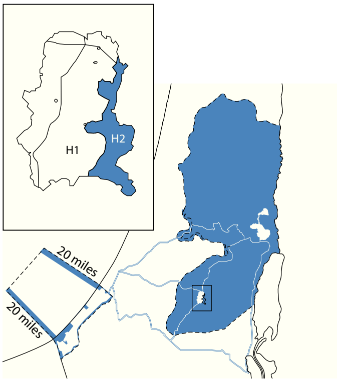
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🟫 Areas under Palestinian control

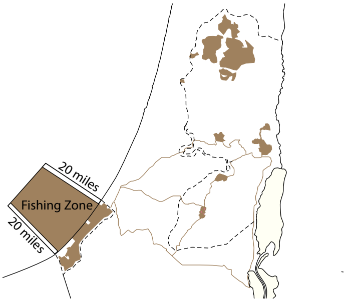
🟦 Areas under Israeli control

⬜ Areas under shared Israeli - Palestinian control

→ 36, 37, 47-73, 284, 324, 330, 334, 345, 363, 368, 385, 394, 395, 407, 409, 433, 436-451, 457, 469

THE WYE RIVER MEMORANDUM 𝔶
Interim Agreement
October 23, 1998

SHARM EL-SHEIKH 𝔰
Memorandum
September 4, 1999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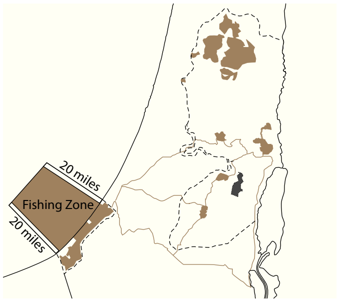
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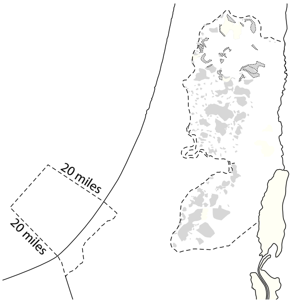
PALESTINIAN
CONTROL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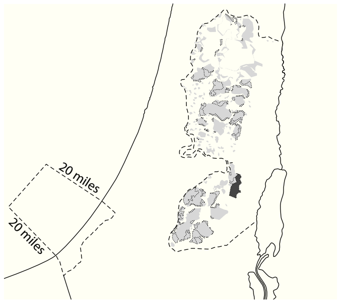
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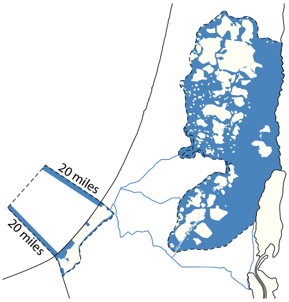
ISRAELI CONTROL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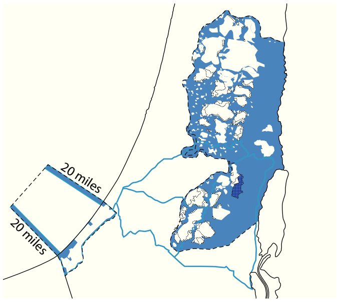
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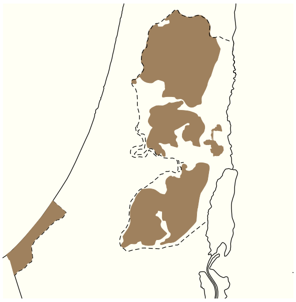
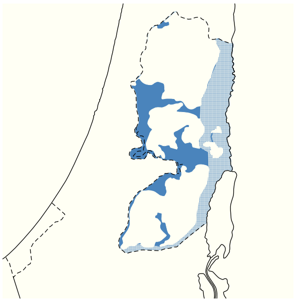
ISRAELI
CONTROL

CAMP DAVID𝔫

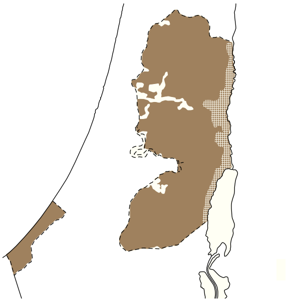
Peace Summit
July 5, 2000

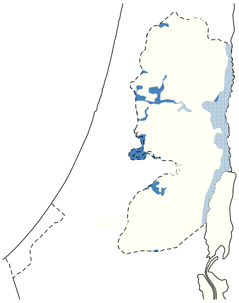




CLINTON BRIDGING PROPOSAL𝔫

December 19-23, 2000





🟫	Areas under Palestinian control
🟦	Areas under Israeli control
⬜	Areas under shared Israeli - Palestinian control
𝔶	Israel will transfer 13% from Area c; 1% to Area A and 12% to Area B. In addition, 14% of Area B transformed into Area A.
𝔰	Israel will transfer: On Sep 5, 1999, 7% of Area C to B. On Nov 5, 1999, 2% of Area B to A and 3% of Area C to B. On Jan 20, 2000, 1% of Area C to A and 5.1% of Area B to A.
𝔫	Not Agreed

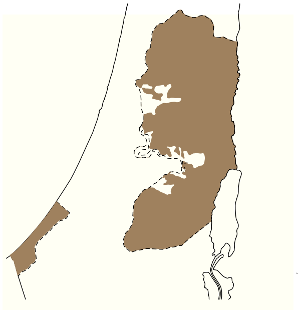
→ 36, 37, 47-73, 284, 324, 330, 334, 345, 363, 368, 385, 394, 395, 407, 409, 433, 436-451, 457, 469

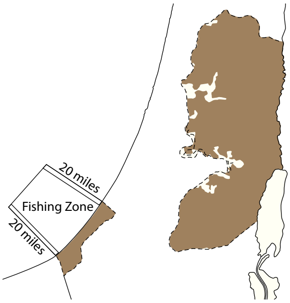
TABA SUMMIT ŋ
Joint Statement
January 21-27, 2001

ABU MAZEN-BEILIN PLAN ŋ

March, 2001

PALESTINIAN
CONTROL

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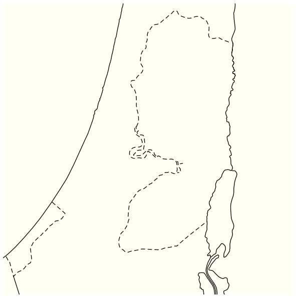

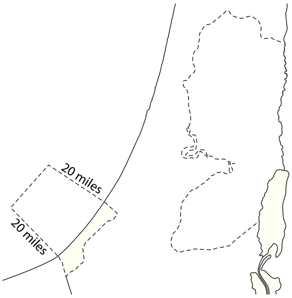
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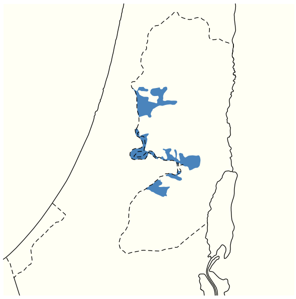
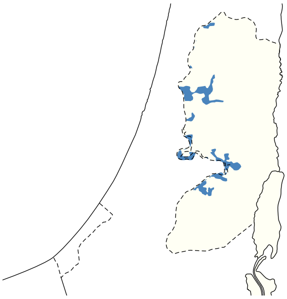
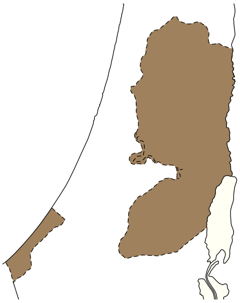
ISRAELI
CONTROL





THE ARAB PEACE INITIATIVE x

2000



THE ROAD MAP 0

Plan
April 30, 2003

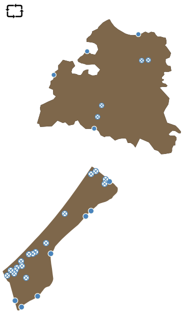
"The Road map represents a starting point toward achieving the vision of two states, a secure State of Israel and a viable, peaceful, democratic Palestine. It is the framework for progress towards lasting peace and security in the Middle East."

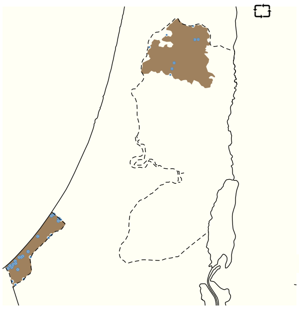
🟫	Areas under Palestinian control
🟦	Areas under Israeli control
⬜	Areas under shared Israeli - Palestinian control
ŋ	Not Agreed
x	Not Considered
0	No maps were drawn

→ 36, 37, 47-73, 284, 324, 330, 334, 345, 363, 368, 385, 394, 395, 407, 409, 433, 436-451, 457, 469

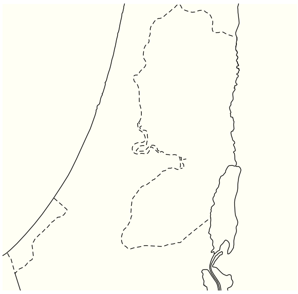
THE PLAN FOR DISENGAGEMENT [!]

Unilateral (Israel)
October 25, 2004

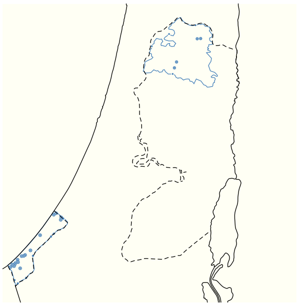




PALESTINIAN CONTROL



SHARED PALESTINIAN-ISRAELI CONTROL



ISRAELI CONTROL

Gaza Strip settlements to be evacuated

Settlement	Founded	Population[!]
Atzmona[*]	1982	650
Bedola'h	1986	220
Dugit	1982	80
Elei Sinai	1983	350
Gdid	1982	310
Ganei Tal	1979	400
Gan Or	1983	350
Katif	1985	405
Kerem-Atzmona	2001	70
Kfar-Darom[**]	1989	365
Kfar Yam	1983	20
Morag	1972	220
Netzarim	1972	390
Netzer-Hazani	1973	410
Neveh-Dekalim	1983	2,500
Nissanit	1980	1050
Pe'at-Sadeh	1989	105
Rafiah-Yam	1984	150
Shirat-Hayam	2000	50
Slav	1980	50
Tel-Katifa	1992	75

West Bank settlements to be evacuated

Settlement	Founded	Population
Ganim	1983	about 175
Homesh	1980	about 220
Kadim		about 170
Sa Nur		about 110

[!] Estimates are about 15% below published total of 8,500

[*] Founded 1979 in Sinai. Moved to Gaza, 1982.

[**] Kfar Darom was founded about 1935; destroyed 1939; re-founded 1946; destroyed 1948

SHARM EL-SHEIKH 0
Summit
February 8, 2005

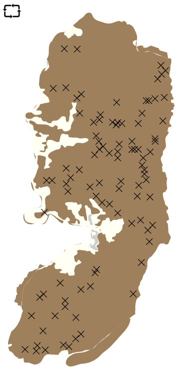
“A statement reassuring the commitment of Sharon,Abbas and Mubarak to continue with efforts to stabilize the situation between Israel and the OccupiedTerritories and to move on in the process in accordance with the Road Map.”

THE ROAD MAP 0
Plan
April 30, 2003

“The Road map represents a starting point toward achieving the vision of two states, a secure State of Israel and a viable, peaceful, democratic Palestine. It is the framework for progress towards lasting peace and security in the Middle East.”

🟫 Areas under Palestinian control
🟦 Areas under Israeli control
⬜ Areas under shared Israeli - Palestinian control
! Plan was implemented
X Not Considered
0 No maps were drawn

→ 36, 37, 47-73, 94-97, 284, 324, 330, 334, 345, 355, 363, 368, 383, 385, 389, 394, 395, 407, 409, 433, 436-451, 457, 467, 469



PALESTINIAN
CONTROL

SHARED
PALESTINIAN-
ISRAELI CONTROL

ISRAELI
CONTROL

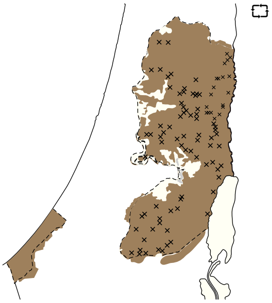
ANNAPOLIS

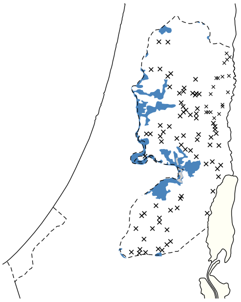
An International Conference
November 27, 2007

"An agreement between Olmert, Abbas and President Bush to engage in vigorous, ongoing and continuous negotiations. The parties are committed to continue the implementation of the ongoing obligations of the road map until they reach a peace treaty."

THE NAPKIN MAP

Palestinian Papers
September 16, 2008





OBAMA ON ISRAEL, PALESTINE 0 👂

Cairo University, Egypt
June 5, 2009

"It is also undeniable that the Palestinian people … have suffered in pursuit of a homeland: 'For more than 60 years they've endured the pain of dislocation. The situation for the Palestinian people is intolerable. And America will not turn our backs on the legitimate Palestinian aspiration for dignity, opportunity, and a state of their own.' Only through the creation of two states can the aspirations of both sides be met, said Mr. Obama. For peace to come, all sides must meet their responsibilities: 'The Palestinian Authority must develop its capacity to govern, with institutions that serve the needs of its people. Hamas must put an end to violence, recognize past agreements, recognize Israel's right to exist.' At the same time, said Mr. Obama, Israelis must acknowledge that just as Israel's right to exist cannot be denied, neither can Palestine's. Israel must stop construction of settlements on Palestinian territory, recognize that the humanitarian crisis in Gaza does not serve Israel's security, and take concrete steps to enable progress in the daily lives of the Palestinian people. Finally, said President Obama, the Arab states must help the Palestinian people develop the institutions that will sustain their state, and to recognize Israel's legitimacy.
Here's the starting point, and if the Arabs and the Palestinians found seriousness from the American administration in pressuring Israel to withdraw to 1967 borders, and recognize the Palestinian and Arab rights and stops its occupation and aggression, I'm telling you that the Arabs and Palestinians will cooperate with the American administration and there will be peace in the region."

BENJAMIN NETANYAHU'S VISION 0 👂 🦅

Bar-Ilan University, Israel
June 2009

"In my vision of peace, in this small land of ours, two peoples live freely, side-by-side, in amity and mutual respect. Each will have its own flag, its own national anthem, its own government.
A solution where a demilitarized Palestinian state exists alongside the Jewish state. Israel needs defensible borders Jerusalem must remain the united capital of Israel with continued religious freedom for all faiths. The territorial question will be discussed as part of the final peace agreement. In the meantime, we have no intention of building new settlements or of expropriating additional land for existing settlements.
If the Palestinians turn toward peace– in fighting terror, in strengthening governance and the rule of law, in educating their children for peace and in stopping incitement against Israel–we will do our part in making every effort to facilitate freedom of movement and access, and to enable them to develop their economy.
Above all else, the Palestinians must decide between the path of peace and the path of Hamas. Israel will not sit at the negotiating table with terrorists who seek their destruction.
With a Palestinian leadership committed to peace, with the active participation of the Arab world, and the support of the United States and the international community, there is no reason why we cannot achieve a breakthrough to peace."

🟫	Areas under Palestinian control
🟦	Areas under Israeli control
⬜	Areas under shared Israeli - Palestinian control
!	Plan was implemented
X	Not Considered
0	No maps were drawn
0*	See the Napkin map
💧	More than 1600 confidential Palestine papers recording Middle East peace talks with Israel and the US, leaked to al-Jazeera TV and shared with the Guardian. These papers include the 'napkin' maps. Two maps that the Palestinan negotiators accepted and Israel rejected. Leaked on January 2010
👂	"After I had consistently made the argument that the only way we're going to solve the Middle East situation is if Palestinians and Israelis sit down at the table and negotiate; that it is not going to work to try to do an end run through the United Nations." "The French president, Nicolas Sarkozy, described the Israeli prime minister, Binyamin Netanyahu, as a "liar" in a private exchange with Barack Obama at last week's G20 summit in Cannes that was inadvertently broadcast to journalists. "I cannot stand him. He's a liar," Sarkozy told Obama. The US president responded by saying: "You're fed up with him? I have to deal with him every day." The Gaff, President Obama on his talk with French President Sarkozy, after G20 summit press conference.
🦅	Palestinian leader M. Abbas has submitted a request for UN recognition of a Palestinian state.

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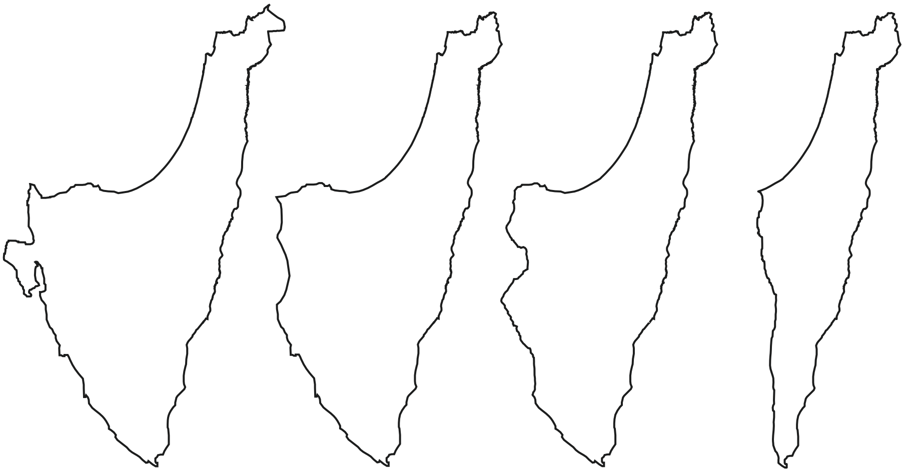

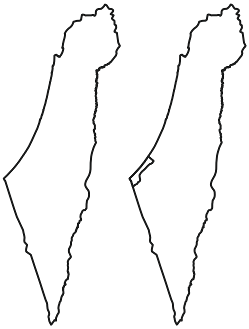

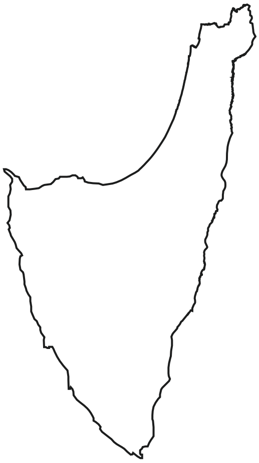

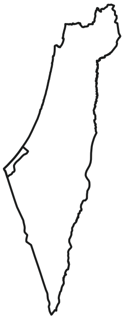

The Atlas of the Conflict maps the processes and mechanisms behind the shaping of Israel-Palestine over the past 100 years. Over 500 maps and diagrams provide a detailed territorial analysis of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, explored through themes such as borders, settlements, land ownership, archaeological and cultural heritage sites, control of natural resources, landscaping, wars and treaties. A lexicon, drawing on many different information sources, provides a commentary on the conflict from various perspectives.

As a whole, the book offers insights not only into the specific situation of Israel-Palestine, but also into the phenomenon of spatial planning used as a political instrument.

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