ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT

GLIMPSE OF THE PAST AND PLIGHT OF THE PRESENT

Research Paper
In Light Of Historical Facts

By
Altaf Hussain

Israel-Palestine Conflict:

Glimpses of the past and plight of the present

Research Paper

In Light of Historical Facts

By:

Altaf Hussain

Abstract

Altaf Hussain, a prominent political figure in Pakistan and the founder and leader of a political party and civil rights movement, Muttahida Quami Movement (MQM). MQM is the third largest political party in Pakistan and the second largest in the southern province of Sindh.

He has undertaken a profound examination of the intricate and enduring conflict between Israel and Palestine in a thought-provoking research paper. This comprehensive document delves into the historical, geopolitical, and cultural dimensions of the conflict, seeking to provide a nuanced understanding of the roots and dynamics that have molded this enduring struggle. As we embark on this intellectual journey through Altaf Hussain's analysis, it is essential to recognize the sensitivity and multifaceted nature of the Israel-Palestine conflict—a subject that has spurred impassioned discussions and spawned diverse perspectives on the global stage. The roots of the conflict between Israel and Palestine have its origins in deeply ingrained historical narratives, territorial claims, and disparate national identities. A comprehensive grasp of the conflict's genesis necessitates a historical lens spanning for decades. The aftermath of World War II witnessed significant geopolitical shifts, culminating in the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948. This pivotal event marked the realization of the Zionist movement's aspirations for a Jewish homeland—a vision steeped in historical and religious significance. Simultaneously, it became the catalyst for the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinian Arabs, laying the groundwork for a protracted conflict over territory, resources, and national sovereignty. This paper meticulously scrutinizes the intricate web of historical events, shedding light on the divergent narratives that have shaped the perspectives of both Israelis and Palestinians. The displacement of Palestinians in 1948, known as the Nakba, remains a pivotal point of contention, symbolizing the dispossession and loss experienced by the Palestinian people. In contrast, Israelis perceive the establishment of their state as a legitimate realization of their right to self-determination, grounded in historical claims and the horrors of the Holocaust.

The geopolitical dimensions of the Israel-Palestine conflict further complicate the landscape. Over the years, various regional and global actors have become entwined in the struggle, contributing to the perpetuation of hostilities. This research paper delves into the roles played by neighboring Arab states, international superpowers, and regional alliances in shaping the trajectory of the conflict. The interplay of geopolitical interests, ideological affiliations, and strategic considerations has often exacerbated tensions and hindered the prospects for a lasting resolution.

Religious and cultural factors play a decisive role in the Israel-Palestine conflict, adding layers of complexity to an already intricate situation. The holy site in Jerusalem, sacred to both Judaism and Islam, became contested spaces reflecting the deep-seated religious dimensions of the conflict. This research paper meticulously examines how religious narratives have been employed by various actors to garner support, legitimize actions, and mobilize communities, contributing to the perpetuation of the conflict. The impact of the Israel-Palestine conflict extends beyond the borders of the region, resonating globally and influencing diplomatic relations, international law, and public opinion. This paper provides insights into how the conflict has become a focal point in international politics, leading to a myriad of diplomatic initiatives, resolutions, and peace processes. This research paper critically assesses the effectiveness of these endeavors, exploring the challenges and opportunities presented by diplomatic interventions in the pursuit of a just and lasting solution. As we navigate through the exploration of the Israel-Palestine conflict, it is imperative to acknowledge the human dimension of this enduring struggle. This paper delves into human rights violations, humanitarian crises, and the impact on the lives of ordinary people caught in the conflict. The experiences of Palestinians living under occupation, the challenges faced by Israeli citizens in a perpetual state of conflict, and the plight of refugees underscore the urgent need for a comprehensive and sustainable resolution that addresses the human cost of the conflict.

INDEX

Dear esteemed readers,

A profound understanding of the Israel-Palestine conflict is indispensable for the younger generation, history students, and the public. It is imperative to delve into the essence of Palestine, the identity of Israel, and the historical roots of this intricate conflict. My objective is to present this historical narrative in an accessible manner for individuals from diverse backgrounds.

1. Historical Background of Palestine:

Palestine is a region having roots in ancient history, dating back to the BCE era (before the Common Era), an era when people inhabited the prehistoric epoch.

Definitions of BCE:

In easy and simple words, BCE is the period that is commonly known as the Old Stone Age.

The term BCE is defined in three ways, or in English language, it can be referred to as:

(1) Before Common Era

(2) Before Current Era

(3) Before Christ Era

A study of the history books about the existence of the region of Palestine reveals that the region of Palestine is so old that the traces of the people living in the ancient Stone Age are found here. Throughout the ancient history of Palestine, this region has witnessed the ebb and flow of various empires and civilizations.

2. Who were the Canaanites?

The Canaanites were the oldest inhabitants of the land of Palestine. According to ancient historical books, these Canaanite people used to speak "Semitic" language, or they were Semitic-speaking. These Canaanite people lived in an area called Canaan. According to the current era, this area of Canaan consisted of parts of Lebanon, Israel, Palestine, Jordan, and Syria.

These Canaanites played a key role in the modernization of agricultural practices, trade networks, and the establishment of city-states in the late Bronze Age. In their religion, more than one God was worshipped.

3. Israelites:

The Israelites refer to the ancient Hebrew people, and according to the Holy Bible, they were the descendants of Hazrat Yaqoob (Jacob). Now here it is particularly important to understand who Hazrat Yaqoob was.

Hazrat Yaqoob was the son of Hazrat Ishaq. Genealogy can also be understood in this way.

Hazrat Ibrahim AS or Abraham

Hazrat Ishaq AS or Isaac, son of Abraham

Hazrat Yaqoob AS or Jacob, is the son of Hazrat Ishaq (Isaac) and the grandson of Hazrat Ibrahim.

Hazrat Israel was the title of Hazrat Yaqoob.

4. When and how was Hazrat Yaqoob given the title of Israel?

According to Biblical history, an important event occurred in the life of Hazrat Yaqoob. One night, an angel wrestled with Hazrat Yaqoob, and the encounter continued throughout the night. Hazrat Yaqoob overcame that angel with the help of Allah and the angel gave the title of "Israel" to Hazrat Yaqoob. Which means "fighting with the help of God (Allah)".

Hazrat Yaqoob is called "Yaakov" in the Hebrew language, while in the Arabic language he is called Yaqoob.

Hazrat Yaqoob AS had 12 children, thus the descendants of Hazrat Yaqoob

(Jacob) and their descendants (Generations) are called "Bani Israel" which are called "Israelites" in the English language.

The existence of the people of Bani Israel became known in Palestine around the 12th century BCE.

It is pertinent to know that Hazrat Ibrahim had two sons; one was named Ismail while the other was named Ishaq. Hazrat Ismail grew up in Mecca, Arabia, while Ishaq was in Palestine.

5. Assyrian and Babylonian Empires:

During the 8th century BCE, the Assyrian and Babylonian empires exerted influence over Palestine.

6. Roman and Byzantine Empires:

The Roman Empire took control of Palestine in 63 BCE, subsequently giving rise to the Byzantine Empire in the region.

7. During the Common Era:

The term "A.D." translates to Anno Domini, meaning "A Year After Jesus Christ was Born," denoting the years following Jesus's birth. In simplest words, it is the era we are living in. In this epoch, Palestine experienced the rise and fall of empires, the spread of major world religions, and the impact of imperial powers.

8. Islamic Empires:

In the 7th century AD, the Rashidun Caliphate's armies conquered Palestine, spreading Islam across the region. Muslim rule over Palestine can be spread over three reigns:

1. The Umayyads   661 A.D. to 750 A.D.
2. Abbasids   750 A.D. to 1258 A.D., and
3. Fatimids   909 A.D. to 1171 A.D., then governed the area.

9. Crusades:

From the 11th to the 13th centuries, European Christians initiated Crusades to reclaim the Holy Land (Jerusalem) from Muslim control, profoundly influencing the region and leading to the establishment of Crusader states.

10. Ottoman Empire:

In the 16th century, the Ottoman Empire conquered Palestine, governing the region for centuries. Jerusalem became a significant center for Islam, Christianity, and Judaism during this period.

After World War I (1914-1918), the Ottoman Empire was defeated; subsequently, the League of Nations Mandate placed Palestine under British control, leading to increased Jewish immigration and so the proliferation of hostility between Arabs and Jews, setting the stage for tensions between the two communities.

In conclusion, a nuanced understanding of the historical context, including events such as World War I/II and the British Mandate, is essential before exploring the latest developments in the Israel-Palestine conflict in October 2023.

11. The First World War (1914-1918):

The war commenced on July 28, 1914, and concluded on November 11, 1918, involving the Allies Powers—Great Britain, France, Russia, the United States, Italy, and Japan— and the Central Powers—Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Serbia, and the Ottoman Empire.

(A) The Allies Powers:

Among the Allies Powers were formidable nations such as Great Britain, France, Russia, the United States, Italy, and Japan.

(B) The Central Powers:

The Central Powers, comprising Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Serbia, and the Ottoman Empire, stood as the formidable opposition.

12. The Second World War (1939-1945):

This monumental conflict, spanning from September 1, 1939, to September 2, 1945, witnessed a six-year struggle between two major alliances: the Axis Powers and the Allied Powers.

(A) The Axis Powers:

The Axis Powers, spearheaded by Germany, Italy, and Japan, sought dominance during this turbulent period.

(B) The Allied Powers:

The Allied Powers, featuring France, Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union, with the participation of China, shaped the course of this global conflict.

13. Formation of the League of Nations (1920):

Over 40 nations united on January 10, 1920, to birth the League of Nations, a beacon for international peace and relations. This historical chapter concluded on April 19, 1946.

14. Foundation of the United Nations (1945):

The United Nations emerged on October 24, 1945, boasting an inaugural membership of 51 countries. In the historical tapestry, Palestine, having been under British control post-World War I, found its fate entwined with the League of Nations mandate.

15. Partition of Palestine (1945):

Post-World War II in 1945 witnessed the return of Palestine, previously under British control, to the Palestinian region. The roots of this geopolitical transformation can be

traced back to the Balfour Declaration of 1917, affirming British support for a "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine.

16. The Balfour Declaration (1917):

The Balfour Declaration was a letter written by Arthur Balfour in 1917. Arthur Balfour was the Foreign Secretary of the British Empire at that time, who expressed British support for a "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine. On 2nd November 1917, Arthur Balfour sent a letter to Lord Rothschild, the leader of the British Jewish community and wrote that "On behalf of the British Government, I am sending this statement in support of the Zionist Jews which was placed before the Cabinet and was approved".

It should be noted that the British Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour wrote this letter to Lord Rothschild one year before the end of the First World War, i.e., on November 2, 1917, while the First World War ended on November 11, 1918.

This declaration played a significant role in the creation of the state of Israel on May 14, 1948.

Division of Palestine states for Arabs and Jews, designating Jerusalem as an international entity.

17. Division of Palestine by the United Nations (1947):

The League of Nations and later the United Nations played crucial roles in the geopolitical changes and establishment of states in the Middle East, particularly in Palestine. The Balfour Declaration and subsequent UN resolutions significantly influenced the formation of the state of Israel.

The General Assembly passed its resolution 181 (which can also be called the partition resolution of Palestine). Under this 181 resolution, it was intended to divide Palestine into two parts and divide it into "Arab" and "Jewish" states, and the part of Palestine that is called Jerusalem also called "Corpus Separatum" in the 181 resolution. The existing

region was declared as a separate entity which will be under the special international government.

More than 50 member countries of the United Nations recognized the establishment of the State of Israel.

But it is also important to record those facts in this way so that everyone can think about it and judge whether the stated facts are right or wrong or bring out some other new aspect for further improvement in the facts stated by me.

So, now, while continuing my writing, I forgot to make an important historical point in light of the historical facts mentioned. However, it is stated below:

Palestine was ruled by the Ottoman Empire until 1918. According to another detailed explanation, the Turkic tribesmen of the Ottoman Empire hoisted the flag of the Ottoman Empire over the whole of Palestine in 1517. The Turkish tribes remained in Palestine until 1918, i.e., for 402 years.

18. Evolution of Rule in Palestine:

Palestine witnessed the sway of the Ottoman Empire until 1918, followed by the British Mandate, which governed the region until 1948.

In essence, the League of Nations and subsequently the United Nations played pivotal roles in reshaping the Middle East's geopolitical landscape, with the Balfour Declaration and UN resolutions leaving an indelible mark on the formation of the state of Israel.

United Nations Resolution 181 not only established the state of Israel in the territory of Palestine but also added the Palestinian territories to the Arab states by ending the ancient geographical status of Palestine.

Wouldn't it be justified to conclude that, for centuries, the United Nations has been consistently disregarding the fundamental human rights of the indigenous Palestinian population?

19. Additional Insights:

I would now like to elaborate on the establishment of the State of Israel on May 14, 1948, bringing attention to the historical depth of the Palestinian region, as previously penned in detail. This underscores the undeniable presence of human life in every corner of the world. Even when human presence may seem unlikely in a region or zone, the existence of insects and organisms remains evident. Following this principle, Palestine stands as an ancient region where people have identified with it for centuries. It is an incontrovertible fact that individuals globally associate themselves with the lands of their forebears. Consequently, those residing in Palestine rejected UN Resolution 181, setting the stage for their ongoing struggle to reclaim their homeland.

This marked the inception of the Israel-Palestine conflict, commonly recognized as the enduring dispute.

As previously articulated in my narrative, the people of Palestine rejected the partition of their land. Hence, while inhabiting these regions, they initiated a struggle for freedom—a struggle persisting to this day.

Now, let us delve into the developments since the establishment of the State of Israel on May 14, 1948, up to 2023.

i. Is it not factual that upon the formal declaration of the State of Israel on May 14, 1948, Israel, employing unrestrained force, occupied the remaining areas of Palestinian land that were given to Arab states under 181 resolutions? To this day, Israel maintains control over these regions. Unfortunately, the United Nations, despite Israel's breach of the agreed upon Resolution 181, failed to take any action, or make efforts to evacuate the unlawfully occupied Palestinian territories.

ii. The series of offensives by the Israeli state's forces persisted, resulting in the seizure of additional Palestinian territories. Not only did the Israeli forces intensify day by day, but they also escalated the use of heavier weaponry, including tanks and ammunition, alongside small arms in their attacks.

iii.It is an undeniable fact that Palestinian people, residing in these regions, countered with stones and slingshots and countering advanced weaponry and heavy arms with stones and slingshots is not possible at all. Israel's offensives led to a substantial loss of Palestinian lives and injuries, compelling them to abandon their homes, which were subsequently occupied by Israeli settlers.

Before probing further into the historical intricacies of the Israel-Palestine conflict in my research paper, I would like to showcase images of two pivotal figures whose correspondence significantly influenced British efforts to establish a separate "national home" for Jews in Palestine. One image features Arthur Balfour, and the other showcases Lord Rothschild.

(Please refer to the images of Arthur Balfour and Lord Rothschild on the last page)

Additionally, two maps are provided for the readers' convenience, illustrating the Jewish population in the Palestinian region in 1917 in blue and the non-Jewish population, including Muslims, in green.

In a similar vein, there exists a map spanning from 1918 to 1947, illustrating the growth in the Jewish population in Palestine. Please refer to this map on the concluding pages of the research papers.

Dear esteemed readers!

It is important to note that the initial map from 1917 is from a period predating the formal establishment of the State of Israel, which materialized on May 14, 1948. Historical records indicate that following the end of the First World War in 1918, coinciding with the end of the Ottoman Empire, the League of Nations assigned complete control of Palestine to the British Empire in 1922. Consequently, prior to the declaration of the independent state of Israel on May 14, 1948, the Jewish population in Palestine burgeoned from 6% in 1918 to 33% in 1947.

20. **First Israel-Arab War 1948**:

After the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, the First Israel-Arab War ensued. In this conflict, the Israeli military gained supremacy over Arab states, particularly Egypt and Syria, securing control over 78% of historic Palestine. This occupation led to the forceful displacement of a significant share of the Palestinian population—three-quarters—who were compelled to settle in Gaza and the West Bank.

Since May 14, 1948, following the establishment of the State of Israel, hostilities between Israel and Palestinians persisted, marked by major wars in 1948, 1956 (Suez Canal crisis), 1967 (Six-Day War), and a ceasefire from 1967 to 1970 aimed at de-escalating or concluding the conflict.

21. **Yom Kippur War 1973:**

In 1973, the Yom Kippur War unfolded. This conflict, which transpired on October 6, 1973, involved Israel and Arab countries, primarily Egypt and Syria. Also known as the October War or Ramadan War, it commenced on the holiest day for Jews, Yom Kippur. On October 6, 1973, Arab coalition forces initiated the war to reclaim territories seized by Israel during the Six-Day War in 1967. The initial phase witnessed Arab forces entering the Sinai Peninsula by crossing the Suez Canal. Although initially caught off guard, Israel regrouped and repelled the Arab coalition forces through counteroffensives. The war endured for approximately three weeks and concluded with a ceasefire.

Subsequently, in 1982, conflict erupted between Israel and Lebanon.

This prompts the question of whether Palestine possessed any organized military force akin to Israel. Research indicates that, unlike Israel, Palestine did not have a formal, traditional army. However, following Israel's occupation of Palestine, armed groups, and military factions with ties to Palestinian causes persisted, such as the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its armed wing, the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA).

These groups engaged in armed resistance, guerrilla warfare, and other military activities.

It is crucial to emphasize that the situation is highly intricate, involving the direct or indirect participation of numerous small and large international countries in this conflict.

Another pertinent question arises: Has Palestine ever conducted aerial attacks on Israel? The unequivocal answer is "No." Given Palestine's absence of an Air Force, launching aerial attacks on Israel is implausible. Conversely, Israel possesses a modern Air Force, technologically on par or superior to those of the world's advanced nations and has conducted multiple aerial attacks in the region.

Now, a related question arises: Does Palestine possess heavy artillery, tanks, or the capability to launch such attacks? Once again, the answer is a resounding "No." As an occupied territory, Palestine lacks heavy artillery and tanks. In other words, Palestine does not possess military capabilities comparable to Israel. In contrast, Israel boasts a well-equipped military with a diverse array of military equipment, including tanks, armored vehicles, and heavy artillery.

22. SETTLERS:

As we delve into the topic, another term frequently heard in international news and electronic media is "Settlers." Let's endeavor to comprehend what the term "Settlers" means and who it refers to in the region.

According to research, the term "Settlers" signifies "population" and is used to denote Israeli citizens who have been unlawfully settled in communities in the occupied Palestinian territories, particularly in the West Bank. These settlements of Jewish settlers in areas long inhabited by Palestinians are considered illegal under international laws.

Expanding on this, another question arises: How many Palestinians have been forcibly displaced by Israeli forces, seizing control of their regions through military force?

Research findings indicate that, over the past 75 years, because of the Israel-Palestine conflict, a substantial number of Palestinians have been compelled to relocate.

The forced eviction of Palestinians from their settled settlements for years did not begin after the establishment of the State of Israel on May 14, 1948, but the eviction of Palestinians began in 1917. This can be corroborated by the British Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour's letter to Lord Rothschild, the influential leader of the Jewish community in Great Britain, on November 2, 1917, while World War I ended on November 11, 1918, it was written 1 year prior to the end of WW-I. At that time, the King of Great Britain was George V, whose full name was George Frederick Ernest Albert.

During that time, the British Empire defeated the Turkish tribes of the Ottoman Empire and occupied Palestine. In his letter to Lord Rothschild, Arthur Balfour proposed to build a "national home" in Palestine for the Jews living around the world and wrote that "On behalf of the British Government, I am sending this statement in support of the Zionist Jews which was placed before the Cabinet and was approved". It clearly meant that the people of Palestine should be forcibly evicted from their ancient homeland and that the Jewish community should be settled there.

23. British Mandate:

The British mandate refers to a legal arrangement by the League of Nations (later known as the United Nations) in the aftermath of the First World War that granted Britain the administration and control over territories in the Middle East that were previously part of the defeated Ottoman Empire. These territories included Palestine (which later became Israel and Palestine territories), Trans Jordan (which later became Jordan) and Iraq. The British Mandate aimed to establish a temporary rule and facilitate the development of self-governance in these territories.

24. Nakba 1948:

The Arab Israeli War of 1948, also known as the War of Independence, wrought profound consequences for the Palestinian people, displacing hundreds of thousands in its wake. This conflict unfolded after the establishment of the state of Israel and is encapsulated in the term "Nakba," an Arabic word denoting "Catastrophe," as coined by the Palestinian population. Following this tumultuous event, Israel embarked on a gradual territorial expansion into Palestinian lands, perpetuating the displacement of Palestinians through a series of campaigns. The enduring repercussions of this forced migration persist to the present day, shaping the complex and ongoing narrative of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

25. A Brief History of the Suez Canal:

The Suez Canal Crisis of 1956 stands as a pivotal international event, necessitating a contextual exploration of the historical and geographical underpinnings of the Suez Canal.

Situated in Egypt, the Suez Canal has served as a crucial maritime conduit for centuries. Until 1517, Egypt was under the rule of the Mamluk Empire, succeeded by the Ottoman Empire, which was defeated by the British Empire. The British Empire's control over Egypt from 1882 to 1952 marked a significant era, culminating in Egypt's declaration of independence on July 23, 1952.

Regardless of the ruling power—be it Mamluk, Ottoman, or British—the Suez Canal region has consistently been integral to Egypt's geography. Linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea, the canal has long facilitated expeditious maritime trade between Europe and Asia. Its strategic and economic importance has been underscored by the collection of transit fees and the trade of precious metals and gemstones, making it an important center of attraction for the past and present countries in the world.

26. The Suez Canal Crisis:

The genesis of the Suez Canal Crisis can be linked back to post-independence from the British Empire. Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's decision to nationalize the canal was to incorporate the canal into the national sphere. In retaliation, a clandestine alliance comprising Britain, France, and Israel sought to regain control of the canal and depose President Nasser. In October 1956, Israel, backed by Britain and France, launched a formidable assault on Egypt.

This tripartite aggression was strongly condemned by international actors, notably the United States and the Soviet Union. The United Nations intervened, demanding an immediate ceasefire and compelling British, French, and Israeli forces to withdraw. The Suez Canal Crisis wielded a profound impact on the Middle East's geopolitical landscape, minimizing British and French influence while amplifying the roles of major powers such as the United States and the Soviet Union.

After the 1956 Suez Crisis, Israel asserted control over territories previously administered by Arab countries and Palestinians. Notably, Israel occupied the Sinai Peninsula, formerly under Egyptian jurisdiction, and the Gaza Strip, previously administered by Egypt. The fluid dynamics of the region have since undergone continual transformations, witnessing Israel's gradual territorial expansion juxtaposed with a diminishing space originally designated for Palestinians prior to the state's establishment.

27. Red Sea:

Before delving into the intricacies of the Arab Israeli War of 1967, widely known as the Six-Day War, it is essential to illuminate the factors that catalyzed this conflict.

For the benefit of the new generation, students, and readers, let's commence by gaining an understanding of the Red Sea (بحيره ء احمر). The Red Sea is a significant body of water positioned between Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. Linked to the south by the

Bab el Mandeb Strait, connecting with the Gulf of Aden, it shares its boundaries with nations such as Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Jordan.

28. Blockade of the Straits of Tiran – May 1967:

The Straits of Tiran represent a narrow passage in the Red Sea, often denoted as " آبنائے تیران" (Abna-e-Tiran). Specifically encompassing the Sinai Peninsula and Tiran Island, this region serves as the Straits of Tiran—a vital maritime route connecting the Gulf of Aqaba with the Red Sea. Israel historically utilized the Straits of Tiran for maritime navigation.

In May 1967, against a backdrop of escalating tensions, Egypt blockaded the Straits of Tiran in the Red Sea, a move interpreted by Israel as a threat to its security. Consequently, Israel mobilized its forces to lift the blockade, marking the inception of events that would lead to the Arab-Israeli War of 1967.

This war is also known as the "1967 War" which was fought between Israel and the coalition of Arab states, which included Egypt, Jordan, and Syria among other Arab states.

29. Arab-Israel War – June 1967:

The establishment of Israel in 1948 laid the foundation for mounting tensions between Israel and Arab states over the ensuing years. June 1967 witnessed a pivotal juncture with the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli War, commonly known as the Six-Day War. Unfolding from June 5 to June 10, 1967, this conflict pitted Israel against Arab countries, including Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and others.

Israel emerged triumphant, achieving significant military successes and securing control over various territories. Post-war, Israel occupied the Sinai Peninsula, Gaza Strip, West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights. Notably, in 2005, Israel withdrew from

the Gaza Strip, relinquishing control over that territory. The ramifications of the Six-Day War persist, continually shaping the regional dynamics of the Middle East.

30. Difference between Jews and Zionists:

Jews:

Jews are individuals who are identified with the Jewish religion, culture, or ethnicity, forming a global presence. Judaism, one of the world's oldest religions, is centered on a belief in one God.

Zionists:

Zionists are Jews who align with the ideology of Zionism. While both Jews and Zionists acknowledge Prophet Moses (Musa) and revere the sacred Torah, Zionists go further by advocating for the establishment of a distinct homeland for Jews, which has already come into existence, and express aspirations for its expansion. Zionism encompasses an expansionist ideology.

31. Zionist Movement:

Zionism constitutes an organized nationalist political movement with the objective of establishing and preserving a separate Jewish homeland in the historical region of "Palestine." Originating in the late 19th century, specifically in 1897, Theodor Herzl, an Austro-Hungarian Jewish political leader and journalist, initiated the Zionist movement. Herzl was born in the town of Budapest, in the Austrian Empire of Western Europe. In 1896, Theodor Herzl issued a famous pamphlet called Der Judenstaat (the Jewish State in English), through which he presented the idea of a separate Jewish homeland, which became very popular among the Jewish population around the world.

He was the pioneer of the idea of a dedicated Jewish state. Although the efforts to establish a separate Jewish state in the ancient area of Palestine were ongoing before the establishment of the Zionist Movement, after the establishment of the Zionist

Movement in 1897, the efforts to establish a Jewish homeland in the Palestinian area intensified. Its primary goal was the establishment of a sovereign Jewish state in the historic area of Palestine.

32. Zionist Movement's Goals:

The Zionist Movement aimed to create a distinct and enduring state for Jews, offering an escape from historical oppression and violence. The movement formally commenced activities with the First Zionist Congress in Basel, Switzerland, in August 1897, where Jews from diverse countries participated. Theodor Herzl was appointed as the first president of this Nationalist Zionist Movement. The Zionist Movement, led by Theodor Herzl, transformed into an organized effort to secure a homeland for Jews in Palestine.

Despite widespread global support among Jews for the concept of a homeland, not all Jews endorse Zionism. Recent global protests surrounding Israel and Palestine have highlighted tensions involving Jewish individuals who oppose Zionism, emphasizing the significance of the distinction between Jews and Zionists.

Dear readers, especially the new generation, students, and learners!

You are likely informed about recent developments in the Israel-Palestine conflict, resulting in global protests in support of Palestine. These protests involve participation from Jewish individuals, both supporting and opposing Zionism. I believe that the information provided has given you a clear understanding of the distinctions between Jewish individuals and Zionist Jews.

Dear esteemed readers,

I would like to request your attention. If you find terms challenging to comprehend while reading this research paper, please consider using resources such as Google, Wikipedia, or your local library for further exploration.

Before concluding, I want to emphasize that revisiting the information is crucial for a better understanding. The details presented here are meant not only to be read but also to be thoroughly understood, even if it requires consulting relevant maps for clarification.

This may prove to be helpful for the reader in expanding on the current research. In my opinion, it is necessary to revise them. The following facts must be read and understood carefully, for example:

a. How many square yards or meters did the Palestinian Territory consist of in 1917? To know, you must refer to Google, Wikipedia or (AI,) i.e., Artificial Intelligence.

b. When the Ottoman Empire ended in 1918, control of Palestine was taken over by the British Empire. Since then, how many areas of Palestine did the British Empire capture, until the beginning of 1922, or how many more areas of Palestine did the British Empire occupy by force and settle more Jews there?

For thorough information about this, you must refer to "Google" or "Wikipedia" and not only read the text mentioned in it but also look at the related maps to understand it more clearly.

In the annals of history, it stands as an incontrovertible truth that, pursuant to the League of Nations Mandate, Britain held dominion over Palestine, a legal status conferred on July 14, 1922, and enduring until May 14, 1948. It was on this fateful day that an independent Israeli state emerged within the precincts of Palestine.

Dear esteemed readers!

I implore you to delve into the inquiry of how, spanning from 1918 to May 14, 1948, additional territories in Palestine were annexed and Jewish settlements were established under the nomenclature of "Settlers." To gain insight into this, please consult maps on Google. It is crucial to underscore that in 1918, the Jewish populace in Palestine constituted a mere 6%, escalating to 33% by 1947. The establishment of the State of Israel on May 14, 1948, triggered Arab-Israeli conflicts, resulting in the

occupation of 78% of historic Palestine. The 1967 Six-Day War saw Israel's annexation of the entire historical Palestine, culminating in the coerced displacement of approximately 300,000 Palestinians.

After the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, from 750,000 to 900,000 Palestinian men, women and children were displaced, evicted from their homeland and Jews were settled there or the remaining areas were razed.

Esteemed Readers!

Now, as this research paper moves on, I have already written about the Israel-Palestine conflict and the fact that after the establishment of the state of Israel, small and large wars continued to rage between Israel, Palestine, and the Arab states.

Esteemed readers!

Let us press ahead within this discourse. I have illuminated the enduring conflicts between Israel and Palestine from May 14, 1948, to 1982. A myriad of wars, both major and minor, unfolded during this epoch, encompassing the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, the 1956 Suez Crisis, the 1967 Six-Day War, the War of Attrition from 1967 to 1970, the 1973 Yom Kippur War, and the 1982 Israel-Lebanon War, alongside various smaller skirmishes.

Esteemed readers!

Now, I present additional historical facts for your contemplation. Feel free to verify and acquire further information using Google, Wikipedia, or Artificial Intelligence.

33. Historical Oslo Accord:

The Oslo Accord, renowned as the Peace Accord, embodies a series of historic agreements made between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the early 1990s. One of the "goals" of these agreements was to prepare a framework for peace negotiations between the Israel and Palestine conflict, while the other was to

establish a road map for the resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. A framework for continuing the peace talks and a road map for their solution had to be prepared.

The negotiations under this accord commenced in Oslo, Norway, concluding on August 20, 1993. After agreeing on the roadmap of this initial agreement in Oslo, the representatives of Palestine and Israel signed it in the presence of the United States of America and Russian Foreign Ministers.

The formal signing transpired in Washington, D.C., on September 13, 1993, in the presence of then-U.S. President Bill Clinton. This accord was signed by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat from the Palestine side, while Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin signed from Israel.

34. The Oslo Accord comprised two pivotal components:

The Oslo Accord consisted of two parts: "Declaration of Principles" (DoP,) followed by an "Interim Accord," also known as the Oslo Accord 2.

According to the Declaration of Principles (DoP), a framework was presented to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and achieve lasting peace in the region. According to this accord, the Palestinian Interim Self-Government in the West Bank and Gaza formed the establishment of the Palestinian Authority as an interim autonomous body.

The Interim Accord was inked in Taba, Egypt, in 1995. It was decided that in the areas of Palestine, i.e., the West Bank and parts of Gaza, Israeli forces would withdraw their occupation and the establishment of Palestinian sovereignty would be formed in those areas.

Issues, such as the recognition of Israel by the PLO were included in the accord agenda.

The Oslo Accords were seen as an important step towards peace; therefore, an interim arrangement was agreed upon for a period of five years. Final negotiations were to be held by May 1996 to resolve the primary issues of the conflict during this five-year

interim arrangement. The final resolution of the conflict remains a complex issue to this day.

It is pertinent to note that leaders who played their role in the completion of the Oslo Accord met tragic fates. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated on November 4, 1995, at the culmination of a rally endorsing the Oslo Accord. While Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestinians and the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), was poisoned with the radioactive metal polonium, due to which his condition deteriorated day by day, he was finally admitted to a French hospital for treatment where he died on November 11, 2004.

35. Hamas Rocket Attacks on Israel - October 7, 2023

On October 7, 2023, Hamas initiated a series of rocket attacks on Israel, resulting in the tragic loss of more than 1300 lives, including men, women, innocent children, and Israeli soldiers. Thousands were left injured, and a significant number of structures, ranging from residences to larger buildings, were obliterated. The global community not only condemned these attacks but also extended heartfelt condolences and solidarity to the affected Israeli civilians.

It is evident that a majority of the world disapproved Hamas' actions, with a substantial portion of the international community vehemently opposing the assault, leading to widespread protests and the prevailing question of the origin of the thousands of rockets and paragliders used by Hamas and which country helped them in achieving and initiating the attacks. Furthermore, there is scrutiny about why Hamas seemingly did not contemplate the potential consequences and Israeli responses, including contingency plans such as Plan B and Plan C, before launching the rocket attacks. Why did Hamas and its associates not think about Israel's military operations and counteroffensives, and finally, what eventualities will the innocent Palestinian people have to face?

Israel, which had already gained control over more than 90% of areas of Palestine, utilizing heavy weaponry, tanks, and airstrikes, demonstrated Israel's superiority in war. Apart from this, Israel has received not only diplomatic support but also military assistance from major, affluent, and influential nations worldwide. This assistance encompassed not only diplomatic backing but also military aid, involving naval vessels, long-range missiles, advanced weaponry, and more.

Support for Israel is diverse and comes from some of the world's largest, wealthiest, and most powerful nations, including the United States, the United Kingdom, and nearly all Western countries. In contrast, Palestine lacks such extensive support from any nation. Islamic countries, having gained independence from British rule, have continued to depend on the support of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Western nations, along with their military arsenal, and there is no denial to the fact that they are still unable to produce modern military equipment.

Despite Pakistan's development of nuclear weapons and missiles, it's essential to note that Pakistan outsources the necessary minerals, technological instruments, metals, and chemical materials from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Western countries. This indicates that Pakistan currently lacks the capability to conduct independent scientific research and create new technologies. However, it can import finished products and assemble them, but this falls short of true indigenous innovation and cannot be called as its own invention.

The discussion of rocket attacks, including the use of Paragliders by Hamas on Israel, requires revisiting prior reading above, and therefore raises additional questions for consideration:

1. Has there ever been an attack by Palestine on Israel in the way Hamas did on Israel on October 7, 2023?

2. There is not only one group but several groups that are struggling for the freedom of Palestine. Did any of them launch such many rockets on Israel before the rocket attacks by Hamas on October 7, 2023?

3. In response to the Hamas attack, why and how are the air, naval and ground attacks by Israel on those Palestinian territories that remained safe from Israeli occupation are still being carried out since October 8, 2023, even after more than a month has passed? Due to these attacks by Israel, more than 11 thousand Palestinian men, women and innocent children were killed and more than 100,000 were injured and while this writing goes on, hundreds of people are being killed and injured every day.

4. After the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948, how many times did Palestine conduct air, land, and sea attacks on Israel?

5. How many settlers have been killed or injured in Palestinian attacks on Israeli settlements?

6. From 1948 to today, how many Israeli territories did Palestine occupy by attacking Israel?

7. How many Israelis have been forcibly displaced from their homes due to Palestinian attacks?

8. How many Israeli settlements were demolished by Palestine?

9. How many Israeli settlements did Palestine settle in the name of settlers?

10.   How many major and minor wars have occurred between Israel and Palestine, and what has been the casualty count on both sides?

These questions aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the historical context, shedding light on the intricate dynamics between Israel and Palestine.

Another question is: after the attack by Hamas on October 7, 2023, the attacks that Israel has carried out so far, which are still ongoing as I am writing this paper, the latest situation in Palestine has become extremely horrible; wouldn't it be just to call it as one of the greatest tragedies in the human history?

The destruction in Palestine today has led to the falling of hospitals for the dead and wounded, non-availability of medicine, no water, no gas, no electricity, and no food/drink items available, nor other daily necessities.

REPLACE ABOVE WITH THE FOLLOWING

The destruction in Palestine today has led to the failure of hospitals for the dead and wounded and the non-availability of medicine, water, gas, electricity, food/drink items and other daily necessities.

Aiding agencies trying to make the relief supplies accessible have been prevented and abandoned. Who is stopping them from reaching the Palestinians who survived in the affected areas?

Where are the champions of human rights? Where is the United Nations? Where is the United Nations Charter of Fundamental Human Rights? Why are the orders and appeals of UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres not being implemented? Isn't it correct to suggest that the existence of the United Nations itself is a question mark? Where has the conscience of global humanity been buried?

Dear Readers!

We have suffered immensely after World War I and II, but unfortunately, we have not learned any lessons to this date. Why don't we think that war is destined to be

destructive and catastrophic and does not solve any problem but rather destroys the welfare of humanity?

Why don't we wake up our sleeping conscience in the wake of barbaric wars and the loss of human lives and properties? When will we finally come out of racial, lingual, and regional prejudices? When will the world come out of hatred on religious grounds and move forward to establish religious tolerance and harmony?

Reaching this point in time in the present world, it should be a mutual consensus that anything above all things is "**only respect for humanity"**. Nothing but respect for humanity. To create respect for humanity, why don't we think according to our conscience, when will we play our own positive role for the respect of humanity? A question every human being must ask of one's own self.

36. PROSPECT FOR THE FUTURE: (Outcome)

The summary and conclusion of the writing entailed the truth and the bitter truth!

The population of people living around the world from 1940 to date 2023 has reached approximately 2.3 billion to 8.0 billion. The details are as follows:

1940	Approximately	2.3 billion
1950	Approximately	2.5 billion
1960	Approximately	3.0 billion
1970	Approximately	3.7 billion
1980	Approximately	4.4 billion
1990	Approximately	5.3 billion
2000	Approximately	6.1 billion
2010	Approximately	6.9 billion
2020	Approximately	7.8 billion
2023	Approximately	8.0 billion

Similarly, from 1940 to 2023, with each decade, there has been an increase in the number of countries.

1940	Approximately	73
1850	Approximately	76
1960	Approximately	106
1970	Approximately	130
1980	Approximately	150
1990	Approximately	175
2000	Approximately	192
2010	Approximately	194
2020	Approximately	195
2023	Approximately	195

Dear esteemed readers,

It is worth reflecting on the fact that, as of 2023, there has been no third world war following the First and Second World Wars. This notable absence of global conflict has ushered in a paradigm shift, steering away from reliance on warfare and confrontation towards the adoption of dialogue and negotiation as strategies to resolve disputes. The earnest endeavors to comprehend and address conflicts, along with the acceptance of opposing perspectives, have paved the way for diplomatic resolutions, giving rise to new countries across the globe. Consequently, the world has, thus far, remained secure from the specter of a third world war.

Had conflicts been exclusively resolved through warfare and opposing parties remained steadfast in their divergent views, the world would have been ensnared in a perpetual cycle of war. This scenario parallels the longstanding Israel-Palestine conflict that has persisted for 75 years. Regrettably, a viable solution to this conflict has eluded us, notwithstanding the destruction, devastation, and loss of lives. Continued avoidance of conflict resolution discussions and the refusal to acknowledge each other's existence would have precluded the emergence of new independent nations on the global map.

Returning to the ongoing Israel-Palestine conflict, I aim to articulate my thoughts and perspectives based on research and understanding. It is imperative to acknowledge that readers may concur or disagree with my views, and both deserve equal respect. The freedom to express thoughts and ideas is a cherished right, and if I value this right for myself, extending the same consideration to others becomes paramount.

Dear esteemed readers!

Throughout my writing, I have strived to illuminate the historical facts surrounding the Israel-Palestine conflict. The judgment of whether I have succeeded in this endeavor rests with you.

Now, allow me to condense my discourse further. As emphasized previously, Israel attained independence in 1948, coinciding with the commencement and conclusion of the Arab-Israeli war in the same year and ending in 1949.

Dear esteemed readers,

I urge you to focus your attention and contemplation on the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war. The Arab League suffered defeat, and Israel emerged victorious. However, Israel's victory precipitated another crisis, expanding its control over additional Palestinian territories granted by the United Nations. This expansion compelled millions of Palestinians to become refugees, intensifying the predicament.

Let us delve into the repercussions of these wars for Israel and the ordeal endured by Palestinians. Prolonging the debate over which side suffered would only perpetuate an inconclusive discussion, resulting in further loss of innocent lives.

Therefore, I propose to present the solution to enduring the Israel-Palestine conflict in light of my philosophy of "Realism and Practicalism". Considering the ground realities of the enduring Israel-Palestine conflict, the facts described above become imperative for formulating future strategies that can bring an end to this protracted cycle of war.

Dear esteemed readers,

Allow me to pose some questions in statement form:

1. Is it not a ground reality that Israel receives support from the governments and powerful elites of the United States, Britain, and Western countries?

2. Is it not a ground reality that Palestine has no practical support from any country, including the governments of Islamic countries and powerful elites, except for one or two countries?

3. Is it not a ground reality that out of the total 193 member countries in the United Nations, 164 member countries have recognized Israel as an independent state?

4. Is it not a ground reality that amongst one of the major superpowers, Russia, officially recognized Israel as an independent state on May 17, 1948?

5. Is it not a ground reality that another superpower, China, also officially recognized Israel as an independent state on January 24, 1992?

6. Is it not an undeniable reality that Israel has earned recognition as a state from both the United Nations and 164 member countries? Despite numerous treaties, Palestine, in contrast, has yet to secure recognition as an independent and sovereign state, either from the United Nations or any other country. Is this fact no less than a tragedy?

7. Is it not a reality that, up to this point, although Islamic countries, including "Pakistan," have refrained from officially accepting the existence of the state of Israel but can we ignore the existence of unofficial or covert relations that these countries may maintain with Israel?

8. Is it not a reality that, amid the ongoing Israel-Palestine conflict, not a single Islamic country has openly presented a robust and clear action plan in support of Palestine in practical terms?

Dear esteemed readers!

Considering the points and questions raised, it becomes evident that the existence of Palestine dates back thousands of years, while Israel has emerged as a ground reality in the past 75 years. Among the 164 member countries of the United Nations, Israel has gained recognition as an independent and sovereign state. Therefore, the ground reality of today is that the existence of Palestine and Israel has become a reality.

I would like to present my viewpoint to all major and influential entities, including the United Nations, suggesting a reconsideration of the United Nations' Partition Plan. This plan currently allocates 55% of the territory to the Jewish state and 45% to the Arab state. In light of the facts stated above, I propose that Israel should get 45% and Palestine 55%, leading to the establishment of an independent and sovereign state for ancient Palestine. If there is no consensus on my perspective, at the very least, a foundation should be laid for the establishment of an independent and sovereign state for ancient Palestine, similar to how the United Nations acknowledged the state of Israel.

This way, the continuing bloodshed of innocent people in this region can be halted for an indefinite period, and sustainable and permanent peace can be established in the region.

I would like to present my further suggestions about the solution to the current Israel-Palestine conflict according to my philosophy, "Realism and Practicalism".

The Israel-Palestine conflict is a complex and sensitive issue that will require the involvement and cooperation of both sides as well as the international community. Below are some recommendations to help move towards a peaceful and amicable resolution.

Dear esteemed readers,

In this research paper, I endeavor to champion the principles of my philosophy of Realism and Practicalism, within my philosophical framework. My goal is to advocate for the elimination of conflicts, prejudices, hatred, malice, and animosity that persist globally. Grounded in historical context and awareness of present realities, my objective is to address the concerns prevalent in every nation, seeking to quell unrest, eliminate rights deprivation, eradicate discrimination based on color, race, religion, and gender, and foster wholehearted acceptance of one another. I advocate for dialogue and negotiation as alternatives to conflicting thoughts.

Additionally, I propose a strategic approach to end religious extremism, promote religious tolerance, eliminate gender discrimination, and dispel notions of superiority and inferiority:

Dialogue and Negotiation:

As I have explained in detail, this conflict can be resolved only by accepting each other's existence, ending the war, and taking the path of dialogue. It is an obligation on the United Nations and the international community, especially the major powers, to urge the parties to engage in direct negotiations in the presence of mediators and to address their grievances to prevent further loss of human lives and destruction. Pave ways for common ground-redress and conflict resolution. Open and honest communication is essential to understanding each other's points of view.

Two-state solution:

To protect more precious lives in the region and to avoid the situation of war and conflict on a permanent basis, the policy of "live and let live" should prevail.

This policy fosters the recognition of each other's existence. As the United Nations itself is a supporter of a diplomatic solution in the form of two states, I believe it is the need of the hour for the parties to stop the bombing and attacks and move forward accepting the internationally recognized two-state solution, where Israel and Palestine live together with secure borders. They can live as independent states while respecting the existence of each other.

Respect for human rights:

In my opinion, respect for humanity is above color, race, religion, belief, and regional affiliation; therefore, it is the need of the time that all the nations living in the region should transcend the distinction of color, race, religion, and belief for the survival of humanity. Respect and prioritize the protection of human rights. Respecting humanity, equality, justice, and international law and giving every nation the right to live with

dignity and freedom can help establish everlasting and sustainable peace in every region.

International Support:

The international community, the United Nations, and the big, rich, and powerful countries should play an active role in terms of ceasefire and lasting peace, and this process can only be done through diplomatic efforts, economic assistance, and security guarantees.

Remember, achieving peace in the region is a complex task that requires commitment, patience and understanding from all parties. We must not forget the fact that no nation can occupy an area by force. A region can be made an occupied territory, and the people living in the occupied area can be subjugated, but it cannot eliminate the existence of any other nation through force.

I specifically call upon the United Nations, established on October 24, 1945, to fulfill its role effectively. The UN's founding mission was to eradicate all forms of oppression, tyranny, and barbarism globally, preventing catastrophic consequences such as those witnessed in the two World Wars and averting future global conflicts. The Charter of the United Nations should serve as a guiding principle for nations worldwide.

On a personal level, I am committed to resolving conflicts globally through peaceful means. My aspiration is to witness the practical implementation of justice and a fair system on a global scale. Concurrently, my message is an end to war, the complete resolution of conflicts, and the establishment of enduring peace. In essence, my mission is grounded in promoting love through peace and rejecting hatred borne out of war.

I have briefly outlined the facts and my suggestions pursuant to my philosophy of Realism and Practicalism-the solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict as well as the establishment of permanent and sustainable peace in the region. A formula or plan has also been presented.

Dear esteemed readers,

My philosophy of Realism and Practicalism entails that it is necessary to find out which things in the world are beneficial to humans and which are harmful, and grasping knowledge into it, whatever is beneficial for humankind should be adopted or used in practice.

For instance, whatever is harmful to humans should be distanced, shunned, or avoided simultaneously. If something harmful can be used for the benefit of humans, then what is the practical way to use it for the survival of humanity and for a greater purpose. To prevent its adverse reactions, proper measures should be taken. A further explanation is that if something harmful can be used for the betterment, survival, safety, and well-being of humans, then we must take care of how that harmful thing should be used and what measures can be taken to protect the human being from the process of harm.

For example, Uranium, with the symbol "U", is an element that can be used to generate electricity, and on the other hand, most destructive nuclear weapons can be made from it. Similarly, mercury, whose symbol is "Hg", is used in thermometers for measuring human body temperature, sphygmomanometers for measuring human blood pressure, and barometers for measuring air pressure. On the other hand, mercury is toxic to human health and the environment due to its poisonous element, yet it is used for the welfare of humanity with stringent precautions and necessary measures.

Esteemed readers,

As you reflect upon my research paper based on my philosophy of "Realism and Practicalism" in the context of historical facts, I implore each of you to make informed decisions according to your conscience. I entrust the judgment into your hands.

I humbly extend this request to all of you. If any of the statements I have made inadvertently caused offense, I sincerely ask for your forgiveness. To share your thoughts or provide corrections, please reach out to me at the email address provided below.

In the pursuit of global peace, conflict resolution, the survival of humanity, and particularly the enduring peace in the Middle East, let us unite in prayer.

Altaf Hussain

Founder and Leader
Muttahida Quami Movement (MQM)

International Secretariat (London)
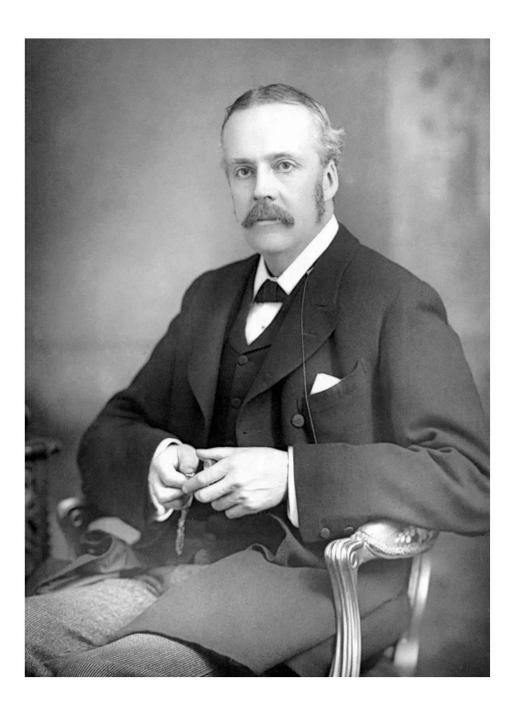
185 Whitchurch Lane
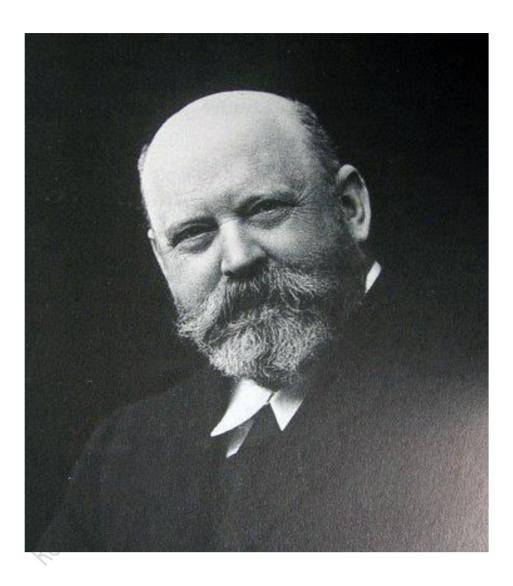
Edgware, Middlesex

HA8 6QT

Email: mqm@mqm.org

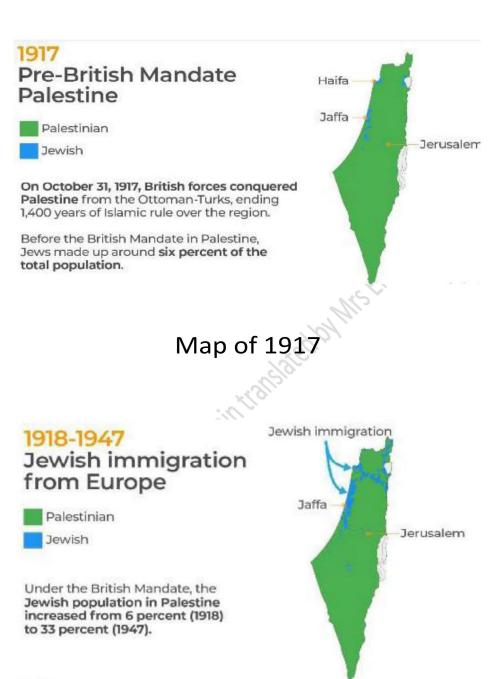Website: www.mqm.org

Phone: 0044 208 9527300

Twitter handle: @AltafHussain_90

Arthur Balfour

The lord Rothschild

1917
Pre-British Mandate Palestine

- ▇ (green) Palestinian
- ▇ (blue) Jewish

On October 31, 1917, British forces conquered Palestine from the Ottoman-Turks, ending 1,400 years of Islamic rule over the region.

Before the British Mandate in Palestine, Jews made up around **six percent of the total population.**

Haifa

Jaffa

Jerusalem

Map of 1917

1918-1947
Jewish immigration from Europe

- ▇ (green) Palestinian
- ▇ (blue) Jewish

Under the British Mandate, the **Jewish population in Palestine increased from 6 percent (1918) to 33 percent (1947).**

Jewish immigration

Jaffa

Jerusalem

Map of 1918 – 1947

ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT

GLIMPSE OF THE PAST AND PLIGHT OF THE PRESENT

Research Paper
In Light Of Historical Facts

By
Altaf Hussain