

TOURISM IN PALESTINE

התירות בארץ-ישראל

COME AND SEE EREZ ISRAEL

בוא וראה את הארץ



הסתדרות מורי-הדרך
THE ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH GUIDES
 PROPERLY TRAINED AND WELL INFORMED
 IN ALL SUBJECTS THAT MAKE A GOOD GUIDE
 IS AT YOUR SERVICE.
FIXED RATES.
 APPLY TO THE OFFICE
ARTISTIC "BEZAEI" WORKSHOPS
 JAFFA ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE
JERUSALEM
 טלפון: 53 תבת-דואר 53
 TELEGRAMS: BEZAEIWORK

ARTISTIC "BEZAEI" WORKSHOPS
 JAFFA ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE
JERUSALEM, P.O.B. 53
 ALL KINDS OF ARTISTIC ORIENTAL
 WORKS PRODUCED IN THE COUNTRY.



הנעשות בארץ-ישראל
 "בצלאל" ע"י

"בית 2, בצלאל"
 רחוב יפו, מול משרד הדואר
 ירושלים, תבת-דואר 53
 עבודות אמנותיות מזרחיות
 מכל הסוגים, הנעשות בארץ-ישראל



מקדש ירושלים
 TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM



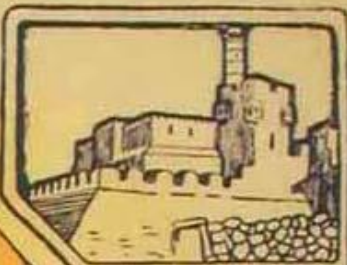
הרמלן
 HERZLIYAN



המסגרת
 MACHSIVAT



המקדש
 MACHSIVAT



מקדש ירושלים
 TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM



הרמלן
 BEZALI



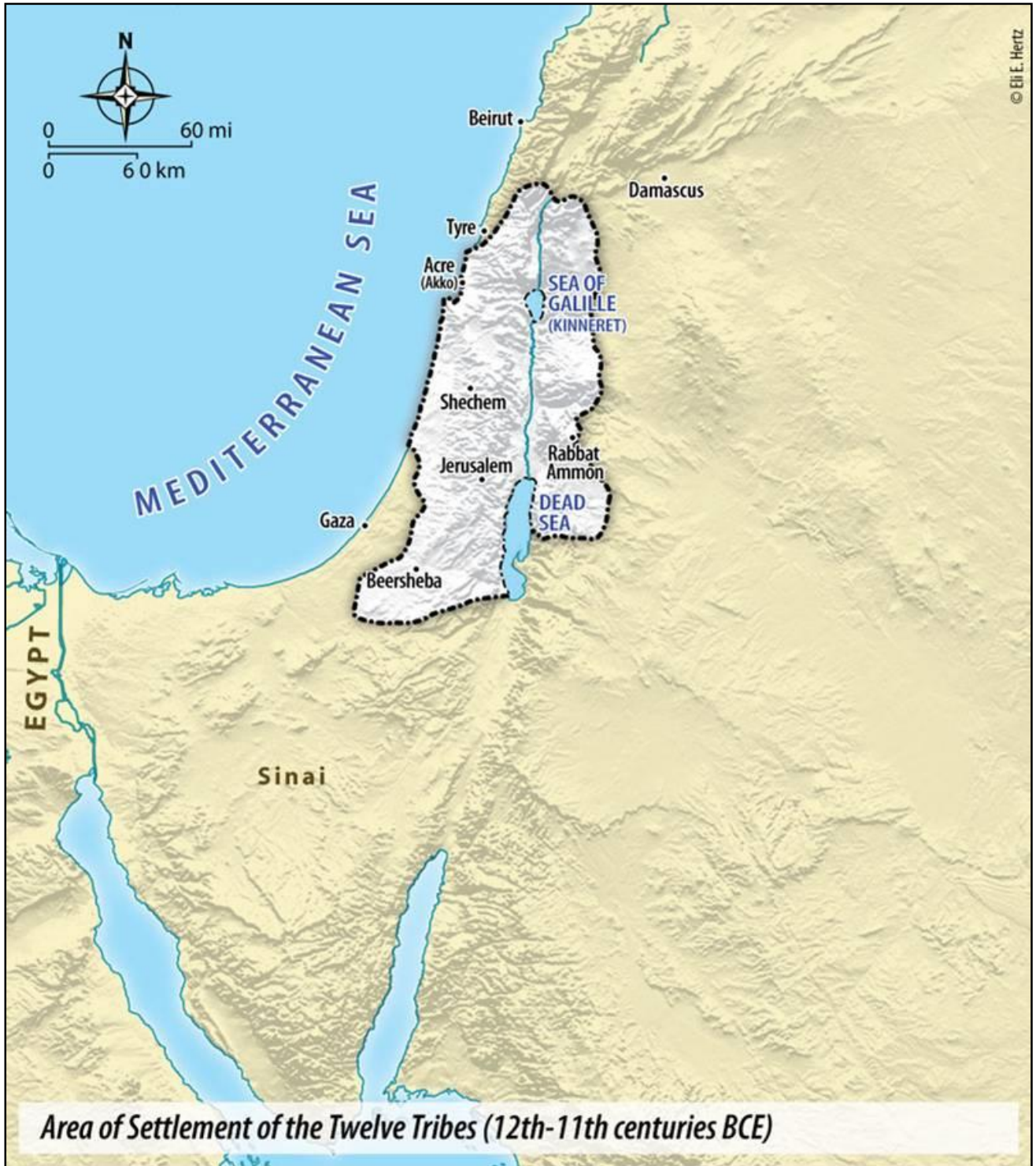
המסגרת
 MACHSIVAT



המקדש
 MACHSIVAT

CHANGING BOUNDARIES

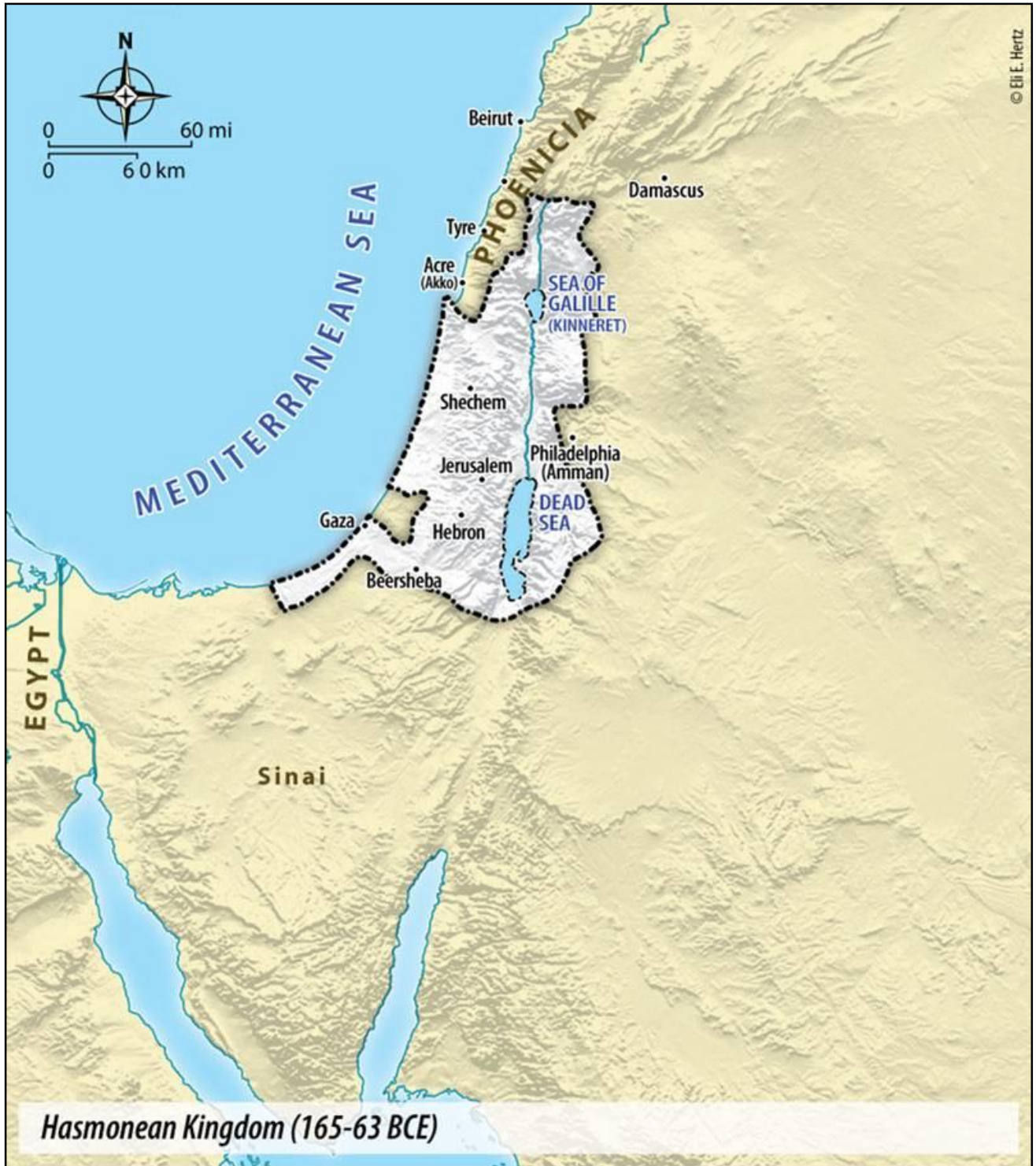
An Ancient Presence



Source: Martin Gilbert, *Atlas of the Arab-Israeli Conflict*

CHANGING BOUNDARIES

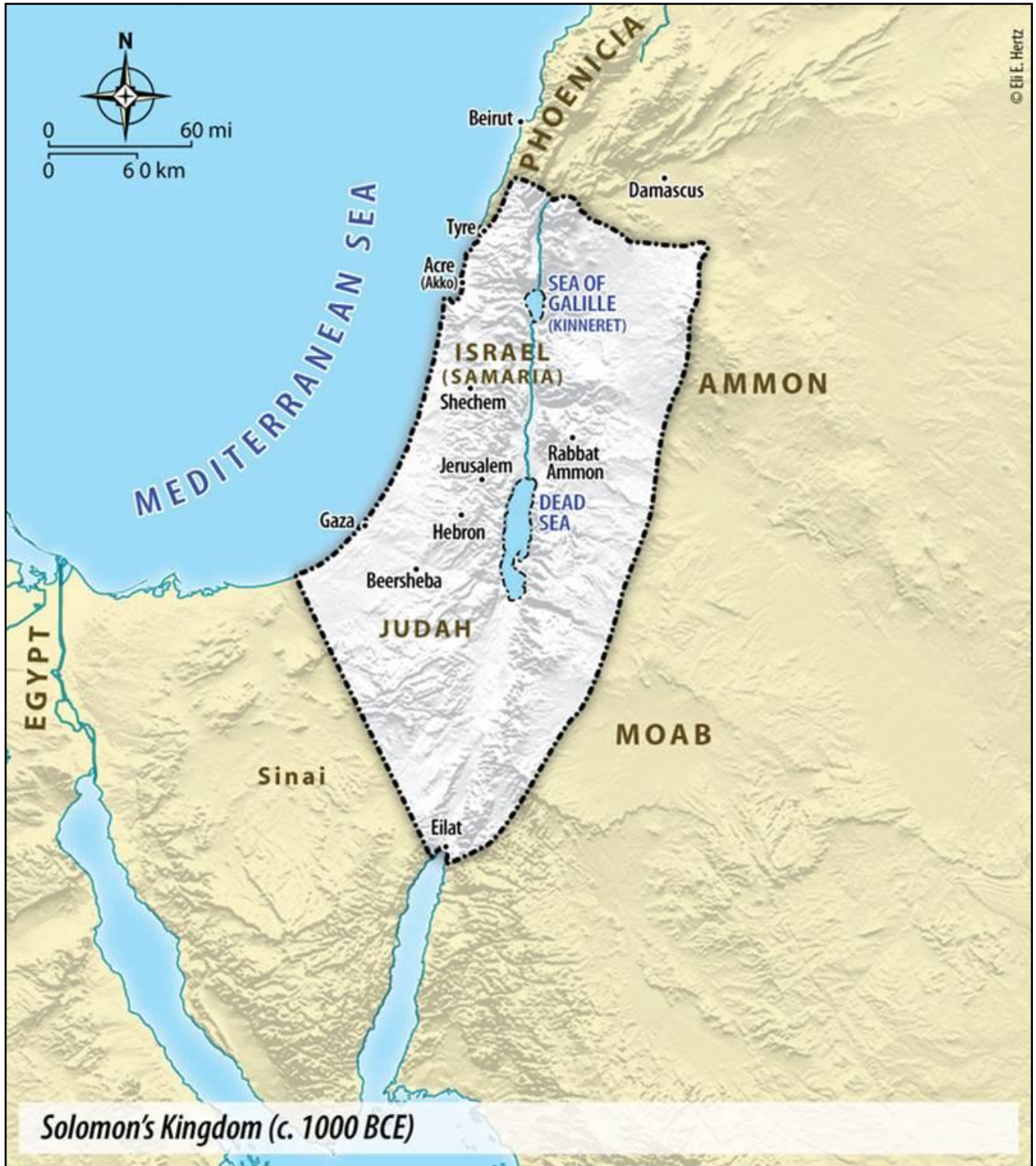
An Ancient Presence



Source: Martin Gilbert, *Atlas of the Arab-Israeli Conflict*

CHANGING BOUNDARIES

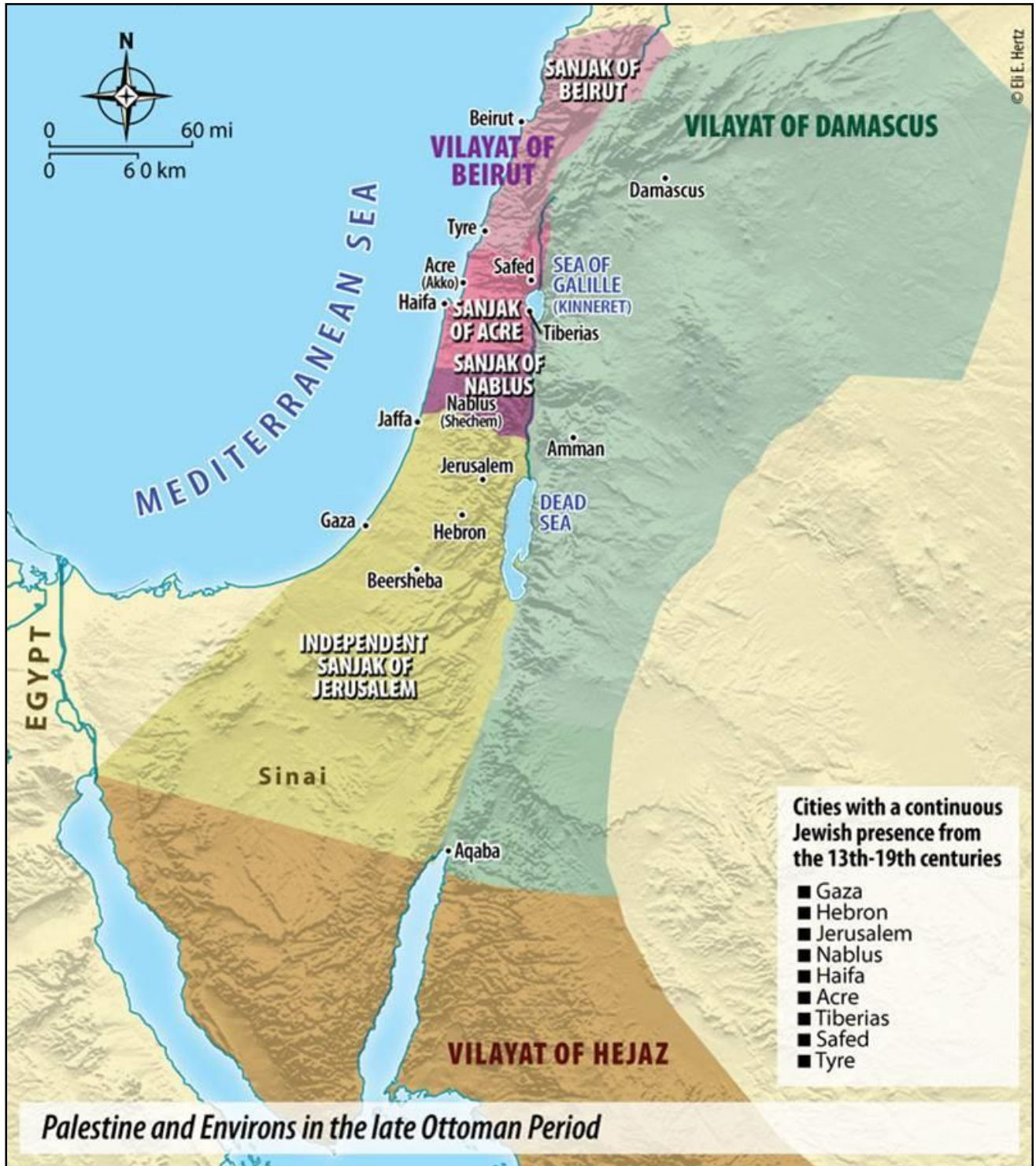
An Ancient Presence



Source: Martin Gilbert, *Atlas of the Arab-Israeli Conflict*

CHANGING BOUNDARIES

The 1800's



The 1800's

1800



1848



1881

1882

1883

1884



1897

1898

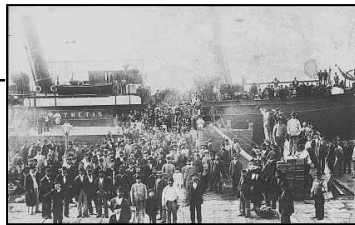
1899



1848-1890 – Growth throughout Europe of nationalism, the idea that a people who share a common culture should be an independent nation.



Massive Jewish casualties from pogroms in Eastern Europe. Persecution and periodic attacks continue through the 1900's.



First Aliyah (approximately 25,000 individuals.) Large-scale immigration from Russia, Romania and Yemen. Jews begin to set up communities on purchased land..



In the face of increased anti-Semitism in both Eastern and Western Europe, Zionism, the belief that the Jewish people have a right to their own land, strengthens. Theodore Herzl, one of the founders of the movement, convenes the 1st International Zionist Congress which declares "The aim of Zionism is to create for the Jewish people a home in the land of Israel secured by law."

The map on the opposite side shows how the area of what is today Israel appeared in the late 1800's. It was part of the Turkish Ottoman Empire, which controlled much of the Middle East at that time.

1. Can you locate an area called "Israel"? Can you locate an area called "Palestine"?
2. Does the area shown on the map seem to be one country or many units?
3. What does "nationalism" mean?
4. What events in the 1880's may have helped trigger a greater desire for Jews to have a nation of their own? What is a "pogrom"?
5. What steps did Jews take to develop a state of their own?
6. From which parts of the world did the Jews of the First Aliyah come?
7. What is Zionism and who was its most famous leader in this period?
8. Why do you think Herzl felt the future Jewish home should be "in the land of Israel"?
9. What do you think Herzl meant when he said the future Jewish home should be "secured by law"?

CHANGING BOUNDARIES

The 1900's



Source: Martin Gilbert, *Atlas of the Arab-Israeli Conflict*

The 1900's

1900

1901



Establishment of the Jewish National Fund (JNF), dedicated to purchasing land for Jews in Palestine.

1902



Second Aliyah. Large-scale immigration, mainly from Russia and Poland, in the wake of further pogroms. Approximately 30,000 individuals.

1903

1904

1905



Bar Giora, the first Jewish self-defense organization formed to protect the communities in Palestine from Arab raiders.

1906

1907

Tel Aviv, the first modern all-Jewish city, is founded on Jewish-purchased land near Jaffa.

1908

1909

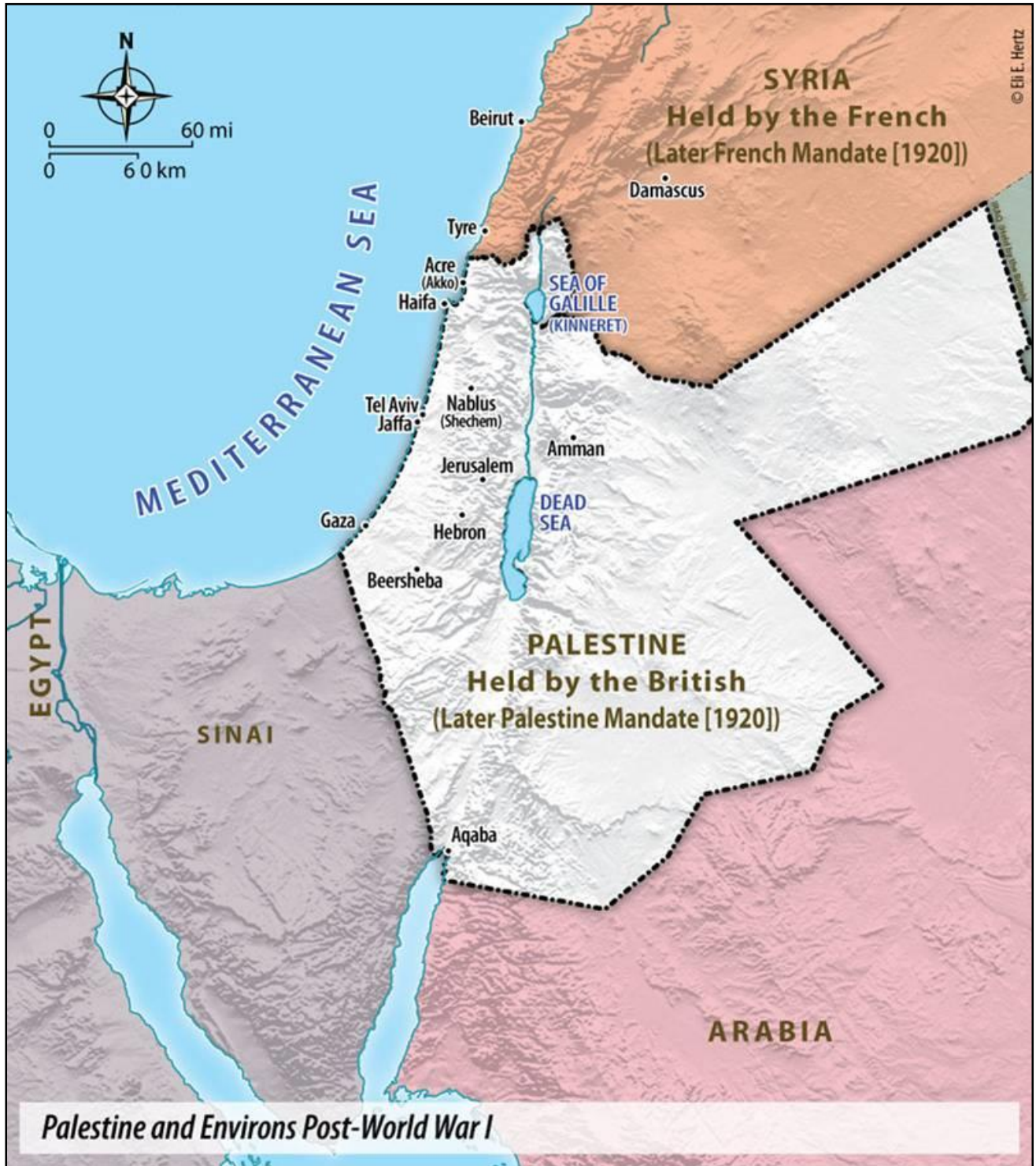


The map on the opposite side shows the growth of Jewish settlement activity in the beginning of the 20th century. "Palestine" was still part of the Turkish Ottoman Empire.

1. How might the JNF's activities have affected what you see on the map on the opposite side?
2. What effect do you think events in Europe may have had on the Second Aliyah?
3. What connection do you see between the 1907 event shown here and the map on the opposite side?
4. Based on the picture provided below, what do you think was the condition of the land that Tel Aviv was built on?
5. Based on the information provided here and on the map, do you feel that Jews have a legal claim to the land of Israel?

CHANGING BOUNDARIES

The 1910's



The 1910's

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919



World War I begins. Germany, Austria, and Turkey wage war against Britain, France, Russia and eventually the U.S.



British promise Sherif Hussein, ruler of Mecca, an Arab state in return for leading an Arab uprising against the Turks. Boundaries of future state are vague but may have included Palestine.



Britain's Lord Balfour promises British support for a "Jewish national home in Palestine." When later adopted by the League of Nations, the Balfour Declaration becomes the basis in international law for the Jewish right to a homeland in their original, native land.



End of World War I. Britain conquers Palestine and defeats Turkey with the aid of Jewish brigades. The League of Nations is established in an effort to prevent further wars and to deal with defeated nations. Arab delegates to the League oppose a Jewish state in Palestine.

The map on the opposite side shows the area controlled by the British at the end of World War I. Before the war, the area was controlled by the Turks.

1. What choices might the Jews in Palestine have to make as a result of the conflict between Turkey and Britain? What choices did they make?
2. Who was Sherif Hussein & what promise did the British make to him? How might that promise have affected the Jews of Palestine?
3. What promise did Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Balfour make to the Jewish people?
4. How might Britain's successes in WWI have affected the promises that it made to the Jewish people? To the Arab leader Hussein?
5. Does the area in white shown on the map on the opposite side seem more or less than the territory of Israel today?
6. What was the purpose of the League of Nations? What was the significance of the League of Nations adopting the Balfour Declaration?
7. What was the Arab reaction to the idea of carrying out the Balfour Declaration?

CHANGING BOUNDARIES

The 1920's



The 1920's

1920



1921

1920 -The League of Nations gives Britain a mandate to rule Palestine. According to the Palestine Mandate, Britain is to encourage "close settlement by Jews on the land."

The Haganah, a Jewish defense organization, is formed in the face of continued Arab attacks on Jewish communities.

1922

1921 -Arab riots against Jews in Palestine. British temporarily suspend Jewish immigration to appease the Arabs.

1923



1922 -Britain takes 75% of the Palestine Mandate -- all the land east of the Jordan River-- to create "Transjordan", and installs as ruler its Arab ally, Hussein's son, Abdullah. Jews are forbidden to live in Transjordan.

1924



Under Arab pressure, Britain begins to issue a series of "White Papers" declaring that only a very small number of Jews will be allowed to enter Palestine. Jews continue to enter Palestine and buy land, but on a limited scale.

1925

1926

1924 - The Saud family, with the aid of extremist Muslim allies (Wahhabis), defeat Abdullah's family (the Hashemites) and take over Arabia (today Saudi Arabia).

Fourth Aliyah. Large-scale immigration, mainly from Poland. Approximately 67,000 individuals.

1927



1928

1929

1929 - Arab rioting throughout Palestine leaves 135 Jews dead and 350 wounded.

NY stock market collapse leads to worldwide economic depression. These conditions fuel growth of fascism and communism. Troubled economy also spurs Arab land sales to Jews.

The map on the opposite side shows how the original Palestine mandate was divided in 1922 by the British. Half became the Arab country of Transjordan (where Jews were forbidden to live) and half, "Palestine," continued under British rule.

1. What was Britain obligated to do in Palestine by the League of Nations?
2. What was the Arab reaction to the Mandate and how did the Jews of Palestine react in turn?
3. What did Britain do in 1922 that affected its mandate in Palestine? How were the Jews of Palestine affected by this decision?
4. What were Britain's "White papers" and how did they affect the Jews of Palestine?
5. What connection might there be between the Saudi conquest of Arabia and Britain's decision regarding its ally Abdullah?
6. What were relations between Arabs and Jews like by the end of the decade?
7. What is fascism and how do you think bad economic conditions might lead to its growth? How might this have affected the Jews of Europe?
8. How did bad economic conditions affect the Jewish community in Palestine?

CHANGING BOUNDARIES

The 1930's



The 1930's

1930

1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939



1933 –Hitler's rise to power in Germany. Numerous anti-Jewish laws are passed



1934-1945: In the face of rising anti-Semitism in Europe as well as British restrictions (and violation of its legal mandate), unauthorized Jewish immigration into Palestine begins in earnest. By the war's end a mere 115,000 Jews manage to escape to Palestine.

1936 - Arabs launch violent rioting throughout Palestine against the Jews; over 100 killed.

1937 -Britain's Peel Commission recommends partitioning Palestine into two states, Jewish and Arab. The plan is accepted with reservations by the Jews but rejected by the Arabs. Further rioting ensues. Facing war with Germany, in need of Arab oil and access to its colonies in Asia, Britain also rejects the plan.



1938 - Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass). Massive destruction of Jewish property in Germany and attacks against Jews. Mass deportations of Jews to concentration camps.



1939 -Britain issues a "White Paper" promising Arabs a country and limiting Jewish immigration to 75,000 over 5 years, after which it is to end altogether. Unable to escape to Palestine, millions of European Jews perish in the Holocaust. Hitler invades Poland and World War II begins.

The map on the opposite side shows a plan the British prepared to divide Palestine between the Jews and the Arabs. The Jews accepted the plan; the Arabs rejected it.

1. How do you think Hitler's rise to power affected the Jewish people's need to have a homeland of their own?
2. Why was there a need for unauthorized Jewish immigration into Palestine during the 1930's and 1940's?
3. Were Britain's immigration restrictions legal or illegal?
4. What was the Arab reaction to the worsening condition of Jews in Europe and their attempts to enter Palestine?
5. What compromise did the British devise in 1937 and what were the Jewish and Arab reactions to the proposal?
6. Why do you think the British government rejected the compromise plan prepared by its own experts?
7. How did the 1939 White Paper affect the Jews of Europe ? How did it affect the Jews of Palestine?

CHANGING BOUNDARIES

The 1940's



The 1940's

1940



1941

1941 - Pro-Nazi Palestinian leader Haj Amin al-Husseini calls for holy war (jihad) against Britain and meets with Hitler, who promises to help annihilate all Jews in Arab lands.

Attack on Pearl Harbor. U.S. enters the war against Hitler and Japan.

1942



1942 - Hitler's lieutenants put final touches on planning the "Final Solution" to the "Jewish problem."
Auschwitz, major Nazi death camp becomes fully operational.

1943

1944 - Britain allows the formation of a Jewish Brigade of Palestinian Jews to fight alongside British troops. Over 5,000 join.

1944



1945 - World War II ends. Six million Jews perish in the Holocaust. Great Britain continues to bar Jews from entering Palestine.

1945

1946- Pogroms against Jews in Arab countries. Fighting between Arabs and Jews in Palestine intensifies. Britain does little to stop the violence. The Haganah and other Jewish groups unite to fight the British and defend Jews.

1946



1947 - The U.N. proposes a partition of Palestine. The Jews accept the partition, the Arabs reject it. Continued Arab attacks on Jewish communities.

1947

1948- The State of Israel is declared. Prime Minister Ben Gurion urges Arabs to stay and help build the country with equal rights. Five Arab countries attack Israel.



1948

1949

1949 - Israel wins its War of Independence. The Arabs are defeated and an armistice is brought about by the United Nations. Jordan occupies the West Bank and East Jerusalem, while Egypt takes the Gaza Strip. Neither country seeks to establish an Arab "Palestine."

The left-hand map on the opposite side shows the plan the United Nations devised to divide Palestine between the Jews and the Arabs. The Jews accepted the plan; the Arabs rejected it and attacked. The right-hand map shows the cease-fire lines when the fighting stopped.

1. What might have been the significance for Palestinian Jewry of the 1941 meeting between Hitler and Haj Amin al-Husseini?

2. How did Hitler's "Final Solution" relate to the need for a Jewish homeland?

3. Why do you think the Haganah and other Jewish groups took up arms against the British in 1946?

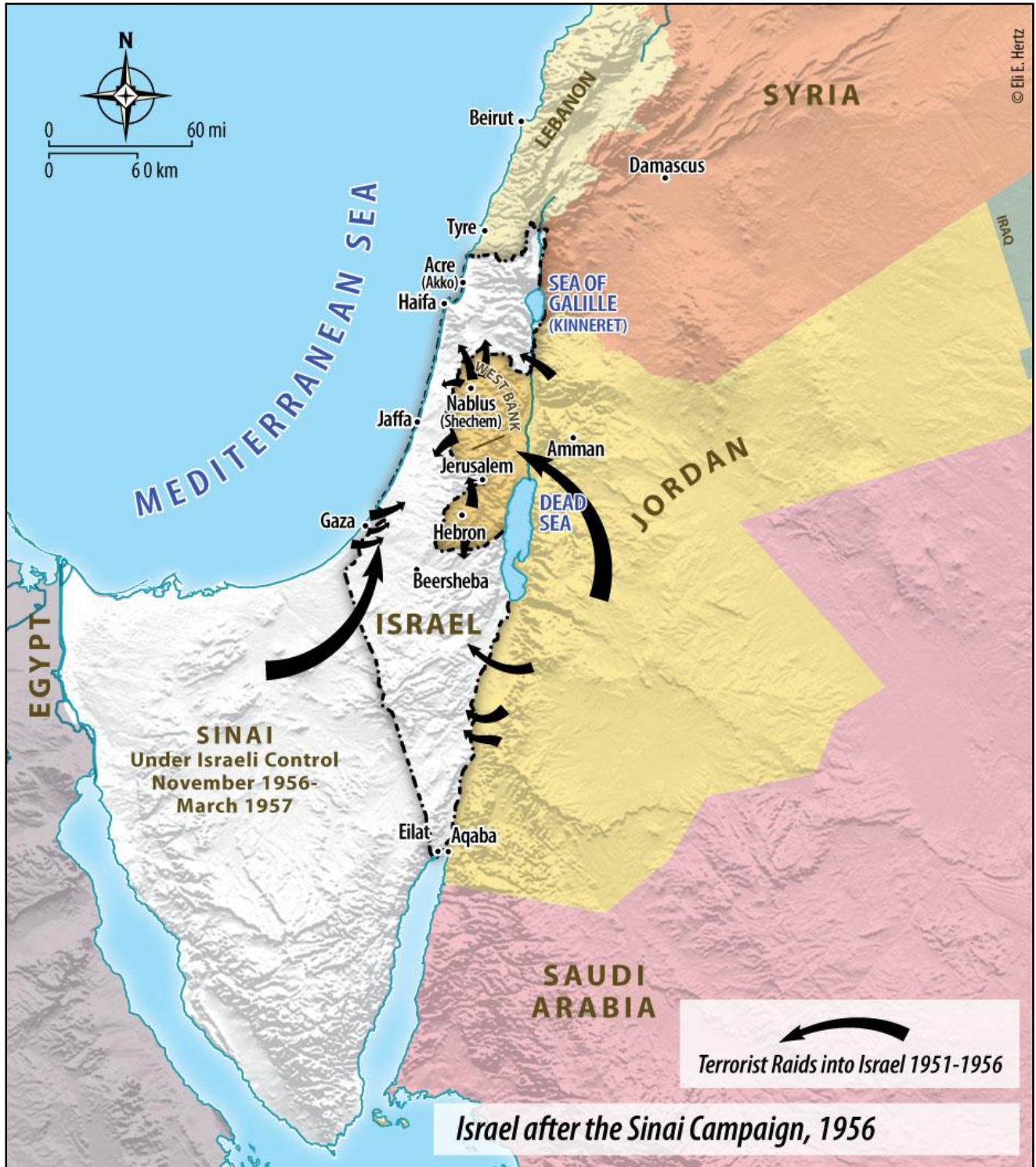
4. What compromise did the United Nations come up with in 1947 and what were the Jewish and Arab reactions to the proposal? How did this compromise differ from the League of Nations' original Mandate of 1920?

5. What rights did the Jewish leaders of Israel offer the Arabs when they declared independence?

6. What became of the Palestinian Arab state that the U.N. proposed in 1947?

CHANGING BOUNDARIES

The 1950's



The 1950's

1950



1950-1952 Massive immigration [648,000] to Israel by the remaining Jews of Europe and Jews of Arab countries facing persecution.

1951



1951 -Fearing he may make peace with Israel, an assassin kills King Abdullah of Jordan.

1952



1951- 1956 - Violating their agreements with Israel, Egypt & Jordan begin to send terrorists into Israel.

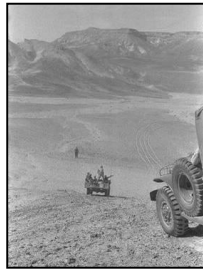
1953

1952 - Gamal Abdul Nasser, a supporter of Pan-Arabism (the belief that all Arab peoples should be united into one nation) emerges as leader of Egypt.

1954

1955

1956 - Nasser violates international agreements by blocking Israeli shipping through the Straits of Tiran and nationalizes the Suez Canal. England and France plot to retake the Canal ; they and Israel attack Egypt in the Sinai Campaign. Israel captures Sinai and Gaza.



1956

1957

1957 - Israel returns the Sinai to Egypt with the promise it will be able to use the Suez Canal as well as the Straits of Tiran. Egypt reneges on the Canal promise. The UN sends a "buffer force" to Sinai to keep Israeli and Egyptian forces apart.

1958

1958 - Egypt and Syria briefly unite to form the United Arab Republic.

1959



1959 - Yasir Arafat founds the anti-Israel organization Fatah in Kuwait.

The map on the opposite side shows attacks on Israel by Arab *fedayeen* (terrorists) in the 1950's as well as the results of Israel's Sinai Campaign of 1956. Israel gave up the territory it conquered in keeping with international agreements.

1. Why was there a massive wave of immigration to Israel in the 1950's?
2. Did the cease-fire agreements Israel reached with its Arab neighbors in 1949 hold?
3. What does pan-Arabism mean and how might it threaten the new state of Israel?
4. Find the Straits of Tiran on the map. How would Egypt's closure of it affect Israel?
5. Find the Suez Canal on the map. What does "nationalize" mean and why might Britain and France want to recapture the canal?
6. Did Israel keep the Sinai? What did it get in return for giving it back to Egypt?

CHANGING BOUNDARIES

The 1960's



The 1960's

1960

1961

1962

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969



1964 - The Arab League founds the Palestinian Liberation Organization composed of a number of groups, including Arafat's Fatah. The PLO does not demand a Palestinian state in the West Bank or Gaza. Its goal is a Palestinian state in all of Israel.



1967 - Egypt breaks its international agreements and closes the Straits of Tiran. Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and other Arab countries mass armies on Israel's borders.

Israel preemptively attacks in the 6-Day War, gaining control of the Sinai, the West Bank, Gaza, and eastern Jerusalem. Jews are finally able to go to their holy sites in Jerusalem and elsewhere for the first time in 19 years.

Arab leaders meet in Khartoum and proclaim -- No peace with Israel, No negotiations with Israel, and No recognition of Israel.

The UN Security Council issues Resolution 242 calling for the return of land whose exact dimensions are not specified in return for recognition by, and peace with, neighboring countries. Israel accepts the resolution; Arab countries reject it.



1968 - With the hijacking of an El Al plane, Palestinians begin to widen the war of terror against "soft" Israeli and Jewish targets.

1969 - Israel begins to build Jewish communities in Judea and Samaria (the West Bank) and the Gaza Strip primarily for security reasons and also because it views the area as the cradle of Jewish civilization. Some of the communities are on the site of towns that Arabs had wiped out during the War of Independence.

The map on the opposite side shows the land that Israel captured as a result of the 1967 Six-Day War when it had been threatened with destruction by six Arab armies.

1. Look at the map on the Palestine Liberation Organization's emblem on the left. Does it look like the PLO aimed to divide the land between Jews and Arabs?

2. What does "preemptively" mean and why might Israel have attacked its neighbors preemptively?

3. Once the Arab countries were defeated in the 1967 War, did they attempt to make peace with Israel?

4. What did UN Resolution 242 require Israel to do? What were the Arab nations required to do?

5. Why might Palestinian Arabs have chosen to hijack a plane?

6. Why did Israel begin to build communities in the areas taken in the 1967 War? Was this forbidden by UN Resolution 242?

CHANGING BOUNDARIES

The 1970's



The 1970's

1970



1970 - Palestinian terrorists threaten Jordan, as well as Israel. King Hussein of Jordan attacks Palestinian terrorists, killing thousands and sending the PLO into exile in Lebanon. Over the next 10 years, many innocent Israelis, including children, are targeted and killed by terrorists.

1971

1972 - Eleven Israeli athletes are murdered by Palestine Liberation Organization terrorists at the Munich Olympic Games.



1972



1973

1973 - Egypt and Syria, aided by Russian arms, attack Israel on Yom Kippur. After extremely difficult fighting and with the help of US-supplied weapons, Israel defeats the Arabs. The UN Security Council calls for a cease-fire, implementation of Resolution 242 and negotiations. Israel accepts the resolution; Arab countries reject it.

Arab oil producing countries (OPEC) raise oil prices to record highs, and announce an embargo against the US, letting the world know that support for Israel can have drastic effects.

1974

1975



1976

1975 - Prodded by oil-rich Arab countries and the Soviet Union, the UN General Assembly adopts a resolution equating Zionism with racism (repealed in 1991).

In Lebanon, open warfare breaks out between Christian, Muslim and PLO fighters. Syrian troops are called in by Lebanon's president to impose a cease-fire. PLO continues to attack Israeli towns from Lebanon.

1977

1978



1979

1979 - Peace treaty is signed between Anwar Sadat, President of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin with the help of US President Carter. Israel gives up the Sinai in stages but Egypt refuses to take back the Gaza Strip.

The map on the opposite side shows the land that Israel returned to Egypt as a result of a peace treaty signed in 1979.

1. What types of activities did Palestinian terrorists engage in during the 1970s? With whom did they come into conflict? (Look carefully at all events on this page.)
2. Why was the 1973 war also known as the "Yom Kippur War"? Who was directly involved in the fighting? Who was indirectly involved in the conflict?
3. What role did the UN play in the aftermath of the 1973 War? What were the Israeli and Arab reactions to the Security Council's requests?
4. What is an "embargo"? Whom did the Arab members of OPEC target with their embargo and why?
5. What is "racism"? Why might the UN General Assembly have been moved to pass the resolution that it did in 1975?
6. Why did Syria enter Lebanon in 1975? Did its presence help with Israel's security needs?
7. What was the significance of the 1979 Peace Treaty between Israel and Egypt? What did Israel give up for peace? Looking at the map, what resources or advantages did it give up for peace?

CHANGING BOUNDARIES

The 1980's



The 1980's

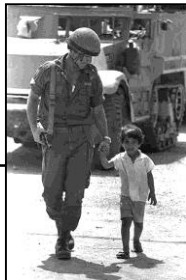
1980

1981 - Fearing that an atomic weapon would be used against it, Israeli fighter jets destroy Iraq's nuclear reactor.



President Sadat of Egypt is assassinated by members of the Muslim Brotherhood for signing a peace treaty with Israel.

1981



1982

1983

1982 - Israel goes into Lebanon in response to PLO and Syrian shelling & the UN's inability to keep the peace. Israel expels Palestinian terrorists, reaching as far as the capital, Beirut. Yasir Arafat and his forces are allowed to retreat into exile in Tunisia. Lebanese Christian Phalangists, allied with Israel, massacre Palestinian civilians at the Sabra & Shatila refugee camps. Israel sets up a security zone in South Lebanon.

Iran begins to finance Hezbollah, a terrorist organization in Lebanon dedicated to destroying Israel.

1984

1985



1984 - Operation Moses brings some 7,000 Africans Jews from the ancient Jewish community of Ethiopia to Israel.

1986

1987 - Intifada I. Palestinians in the West Bank begin rioting against Israel. At first a spontaneous uprising, it eventually comes under the control of PLO leadership in exile in Tunis.

Founding of Hamas, a radical Muslim organization associated with the Muslim Brotherhood and sworn to the destruction of Israel.



1987

1988

1988 - Jordan's King Hussein gives up any claim to the West Bank (which it had occupied from 1948-1967) and recognizes the PLO as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians."

1989

The map on the opposite side shows the border between Israel and Lebanon and a security zone (dark pink) that Israel set up with the aid of Lebanese Christians to keep Palestinians and others from attacking its northern communities.

1. Why did Israel, which doesn't border Iraq, attack Iraq's nuclear reactor?
2. What lesson might other Arab leaders "learn" from what happened to President Sadat of Egypt?
3. Why did Israel go into Lebanon? How did this war affect the Palestinians? Did this mark the end of attacks on Israel's northern border?
4. In 1975 Israel was accused in the UN of being a racist country. What event in this period refutes that accusation?
5. What was the 'Intifada'? Who was first responsible for beginning it and who eventually came to control it?
6. What is Hamas and what are its beliefs?
7. How might the king of Jordan's declaration that the PLO was the only "legitimate representative of the Palestinians" become a source of trouble for Israel?

CHANGING BOUNDARIES

The 1990's



The 1990's

1990

1991- Gulf War. Saddam Hussein's Iraq invades Kuwait and threatens Saudi Arabia. The US leads a multi-nation co-alition, which does not include Israel, against Iraq. Never-theless, Israel is attacked by Iraqi missiles.



The US convenes a peace conference in Madrid, bringing together representatives of Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians for first time ever face-to-face talks.

1991

1992



1993

1993 - Oslo Accords are signed by Yasir Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin. Under the plan, Israel is to gradually hand over major Palestinian cities for self-rule by the Palestinians. The PLO pledges to give up the use of terrorism, to stop incitement against Israel and to resolve all future problems through negotiations.

1994



1995

1994 – Jordan becomes the second Arab country to recognize Israel, signing a peace treaty.

Yasir Arafat becomes head of the Palestinian Authority. He soon moves to eliminate all op-position in Palestinian territories and quashes freedom of the press. Suicide bombers from areas under Palestinian control begin to attack Israeli civilians. A Jewish extremist kills 29 Muslim worshippers in Hebron.

1996

1997

1995-1999 - Suicide bombers attack buses, malls, and street gatherings, killing Israeli civilians. Arafat continues to claim he is fighting terrorism but does little or nothing to stop it.

Yitzhak Rabin, Israel's Prime Minister, is assassinated by a young Jew opposed to his policies.



1998

1999

The map on the opposite side shows the areas of the West Bank and Gaza that Israel agreed to give over to Palestinian control as a result of peace talks known as the “Oslo Accords.”

1. In 1981 Israel destroyed Iraq's nuclear reactor, fearing that Iraq might use it to make a nuclear bomb. Based on this period's events, how would you evaluate that decision?
2. What was the significance of the US-led peace conference of 1991?
3. What were the Oslo Accords? What was Israel obligated to do under this plan? What were the Palestinians obligated to do?
4. Did the Palestinians live up to their obligations? Based on the map on the opposite side, did Israel live up to its obligations?
5. With which nation did Israel achieve peace in this decade?
6. Did the Palestinians create a democracy in the areas under their control?
7. Were Palestinians the only extremists in this period?