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CHANGING BOUNDARIES
An Ancient Presence

Area of Settlement of the Twelve Tribes (12th-11th centuries BCE)

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

Solomon's Kingdom (c. 1000 BCE)

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

The 1800’s

Palestine and Environs in the late Ottoman Period

Cities with a continuous Jewish presence from the 13th-19th centuries
- Gaza
- Hebron
- Jerusalem
- Nablus
- Haifa
- Acre
- Tiberias
- Safed
- Tyre
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

Jewish Settlement in Palestine 1880-1914

Source: Martin Gilbert, Atlas of the Arab-Israeli Conflict
### The 1900’s

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Establishment of the Jewish National Fund (JNF), dedicated to purchasing land for Jews in Palestine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Second Aliyah. Large-scale immigration, mainly from Russia and Poland, in the wake of further pogroms. Approximately 30,000 individuals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Bar Giora, the first Jewish self-defense organization formed to protect the communities in Palestine from Arab raiders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Tel Aviv, the first modern all-Jewish city, is founded on Jewish-purchased land near Jaffa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHANGING BOUNDARIES

The 1910’s

Palestine and Environs Post-World War I

Source: Dept. of Zionist Education, The Jewish Agency
The 1910’s

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?

1910

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

1911

1912

1913

- 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.

1914

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1915

- 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.

1916

1917

- 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.

1918

1919

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CHANGING BOUNDARIES

The 1920’s

Palestine and Transjordan after 1922
The 1920’s

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

A British Plan for Partition 1937 (The Peel Commission)
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
1940 - 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.

1941 - Hitler’s lieutenants put final touches on planning the “Final Solution” to the “Jewish problem.” Auschwitz, major Nazi death camp becomes fully operational.

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

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


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.

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

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.

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.”

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

Israel after the Sinai Campaign, 1956

Terrorist Raids into Israel 1951-1956
The 1950’s

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

The 1950’s

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
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

Israel after the 1979 Peace Treaty with Egypt
The 1970’s

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.

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

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.

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.

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 Mediterranean Sea

Area under Lebanese Christian Control
Area under Syrian Control (1976-1982)
Area under PLO Control (1976-1982)
Golan Heights Under Israeli Civilian Law, 1981
Israel’s Northern Border

Tripoli
Beirut
Sidon
Tyre
Acre (Akko)
Haifa

Israel

Syria

0 30 mi
0 30 km

© B.E. Hertz
The 1980’s

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
1990 - 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-the-less, 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.

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?