

history of palestine

history of palestine is a subject that spans thousands of years and encompasses a rich tapestry of cultures, religions, and civilizations. This comprehensive article explores the origins of Palestine, its ancient inhabitants, the rise and fall of empires, and the profound impact of religious and political transformations throughout the ages. From the earliest settlements to the Ottoman period and the complex events of the 20th century, each era has left its mark on the land and its people. Readers will gain insight into the historical significance of Palestine, the diversity of its population, and the enduring challenges that have shaped its identity. Whether you are interested in ancient history, religious developments, or the modern geopolitical landscape, this article provides a detailed and engaging journey through the history of Palestine. The following sections outline the key topics covered.

- Origins and Ancient History of Palestine
- Religious Significance and Cultural Heritage
- Medieval and Ottoman Periods
- Modern Era: British Mandate and 20th Century Developments
- Contemporary History and Ongoing Challenges
- Key Historical Events in Palestine

Origins and Ancient History of Palestine

Early Settlements and Canaanite Civilization

The history of Palestine begins with its earliest known inhabitants, the Canaanites, who settled the region around 3000 BCE. The land, located at the crossroads of Africa, Asia, and Europe, was a fertile ground for agriculture and trade. Archaeological evidence reveals that ancient Palestine was home to thriving cities and complex societies. The Canaanites were known for their polytheistic beliefs, advanced urban planning, and development of written language. Over time, the region attracted other groups, such as the Philistines and ancient Hebrews, who contributed to its demographic and cultural diversity.

Influence of Ancient Empires

Throughout antiquity, Palestine was influenced by neighboring powers. The Egyptians exerted control over the area during the Bronze Age, followed by periods of domination by the Assyrians,

Babylonians, and Persians. Each empire left its mark on the land, introducing new administrative systems, religious practices, and architectural styles. The Babylonian conquest in the 6th century BCE led to the exile of Jewish inhabitants and significant changes in the region's population. The Persian period brought relative autonomy and the return of some exiled communities, setting the stage for further cultural and religious developments.

Greek and Roman Rule

After the conquests of Alexander the Great, Palestine became part of the Hellenistic world. Greek culture and philosophy mingled with local traditions, influencing language, education, and governance. In 63 BCE, the Roman Empire annexed Palestine, transforming it into the province of Judea. Under Roman rule, the region saw major infrastructure projects, including roads, aqueducts, and the expansion of cities like Jerusalem. The Jewish population faced periods of autonomy and rebellion, culminating in the destruction of the Second Temple in 70 CE and the dispersal of many Jews from the land.

Religious Significance and Cultural Heritage

Birthplace of Major Religions

Palestine holds profound religious significance for Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. Jerusalem, one of the world's oldest and most contested cities, is central to all three faiths. For Jews, it is the site of the ancient temples and the Western Wall. Christians revere it as the place of Jesus's crucifixion and resurrection, while Muslims honor it as the location of Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, believed to mark the Prophet Muhammad's night journey. This unique religious heritage has shaped the cultural identity of Palestine and attracted pilgrims for centuries.

Cultural Diversity Through the Ages

Palestine's position as a crossroads between continents fostered a rich blend of cultures, languages, and traditions. Throughout its history, the region was inhabited by Arabs, Jews, Samaritans, Armenians, and other groups. This diversity is evident in local architecture, cuisine, music, and folklore. Traditional crafts like embroidery, pottery, and olive wood carving continue to reflect the heritage of various communities. Festivals, religious ceremonies, and family traditions contribute to the vibrant social fabric of Palestine.

- Historic religious sites: Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Al-Aqsa Mosque, Western Wall
- Traditional foods: falafel, hummus, maqluba, musakhan
- Languages spoken: Arabic, Hebrew, Armenian, Greek

- Notable crafts: embroidery, glass-making, olive wood carving

Medieval and Ottoman Periods

Islamic Caliphates and the Crusades

Following the rise of Islam in the 7th century CE, Palestine became part of the Umayyad and later the Abbasid Caliphates. The region flourished as a center of learning, trade, and religious scholarship. In the 11th and 12th centuries, European Crusaders captured Jerusalem, establishing the Kingdom of Jerusalem and other Crusader states. These conflicts led to cycles of conquest and cultural exchange between Muslims, Christians, and Jews. Ultimately, Muslim forces reclaimed the land, restoring Islamic rule that lasted until the Ottoman era.

Ottoman Rule and Administration

The Ottoman Empire conquered Palestine in 1516, integrating it into the province of Greater Syria. Ottoman governors administered the region, overseeing agricultural production, tax collection, and law enforcement. The population grew more diverse, with waves of immigration and settlement from surrounding areas. The Ottomans invested in infrastructure, including roads, religious buildings, and markets. Despite periods of relative stability, local communities sometimes experienced hardship due to heavy taxation, land disputes, and political unrest.

Modern Era: British Mandate and 20th Century Developments

End of Ottoman Rule and World War I

The defeat of the Ottoman Empire during World War I led to significant changes in the history of Palestine. The region came under British administration, known as the British Mandate for Palestine, established by the League of Nations in 1920. The mandate aimed to prepare the land for self-governance, but competing nationalist movements among Arabs and Jews created tensions. British policies, land sales, and waves of Jewish immigration contributed to social and political friction.

Struggle for Independence and Partition

Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, Palestinian Arabs sought to assert their rights and resist the

growth of Jewish settlements. The Zionist movement, advocating for a Jewish homeland, gained momentum, while Palestinian leaders called for independence. The British government proposed several plans to partition the land, but none succeeded in resolving the conflict. In 1947, the United Nations approved a partition plan dividing Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states. The plan was accepted by Jewish leaders but rejected by Arab representatives, leading to the outbreak of the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.

Creation of Israel and Palestinian Displacement

In 1948, the State of Israel was declared, triggering a war between Israeli forces and neighboring Arab countries. As a result, hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were displaced, becoming refugees in surrounding countries and territories. The war altered the demographic and political landscape of Palestine, with the Gaza Strip and West Bank coming under Egyptian and Jordanian control, respectively. The legacy of displacement and statelessness continues to shape the Palestinian experience.

Contemporary History and Ongoing Challenges

Post-1967 Developments and Peace Efforts

The 1967 Six-Day War marked another turning point in the history of Palestine, with Israel occupying the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem. Palestinian resistance movements, such as the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), emerged to advocate for national rights and self-determination. Peace negotiations, including the Oslo Accords of the 1990s, sought to resolve the conflict and establish a framework for Palestinian autonomy. Despite some progress, the quest for a lasting peace remains elusive due to ongoing disputes over territory, refugees, and security.

Social, Economic, and Political Challenges

In recent decades, Palestinians have faced significant social and economic challenges. Restrictions on movement, limited access to resources, and periodic conflict have impacted everyday life in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Political divisions between various Palestinian factions complicate governance and efforts to achieve unity. Humanitarian organizations continue to provide support, while international actors attempt to mediate solutions. The resilience of the Palestinian people is evident in their continued efforts to preserve their identity, culture, and aspirations for statehood.

Key Historical Events in Palestine

Major Events That Shaped Palestine

The following events represent pivotal moments in the history of Palestine, shaping its trajectory and global significance:

1. Destruction of the Second Temple (70 CE)
2. Islamic conquest (7th century CE)
3. Crusader and Ayyubid rule (11th-12th centuries)
4. Ottoman conquest (1516)
5. British Mandate (1920-1948)
6. 1948 Arab-Israeli War and Palestinian displacement
7. 1967 Six-Day War and Israeli occupation
8. Oslo Accords (1990s)

Each of these events contributed to the political, social, and cultural evolution of Palestine and continues to influence the region today.

Trending Questions and Answers about History of Palestine

Q: What are the earliest civilizations known to have inhabited Palestine?

A: The earliest civilizations in Palestine include the Canaanites, followed by the Philistines and ancient Hebrews. Archaeological evidence suggests continuous human settlement since the Bronze Age.

Q: Why is Jerusalem significant in the history of Palestine?

A: Jerusalem is a central city in Palestine due to its religious significance for Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. It is the site of key religious landmarks and has been a focal point for historical conflicts and cultural development.

Q: What led to the displacement of Palestinians in 1948?

A: The displacement of Palestinians in 1948 was a result of the Arab-Israeli War following the declaration of the State of Israel. Many Palestinians fled or were expelled from their homes, becoming refugees.

Q: How did the Ottoman Empire influence Palestine?

A: The Ottoman Empire ruled Palestine for about 400 years, shaping its administrative structure, legal systems, and cultural landscape. Ottoman policies affected land ownership and demographic patterns.

Q: What was the impact of the British Mandate on Palestine?

A: The British Mandate introduced new governance, legal frameworks, and facilitated increased Jewish immigration. It also intensified nationalist movements and set the stage for future conflicts.

Q: Which religious sites are most important in Palestinian history?

A: Important religious sites in Palestinian history include the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the Western Wall, each holding significance for Muslims, Christians, and Jews respectively.

Q: What are some traditional crafts and foods associated with Palestine?

A: Traditional Palestinian crafts include embroidery, pottery, and olive wood carving. Popular foods are falafel, hummus, maqluba, and musakhan.

Q: What was the outcome of the 1967 Six-Day War for Palestine?

A: The 1967 Six-Day War resulted in Israel occupying the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem, greatly impacting Palestinian society and the geopolitical status of the region.

Q: How have peace efforts shaped the recent history of Palestine?

A: Peace efforts, such as the Oslo Accords, have aimed to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and establish frameworks for Palestinian autonomy, though many challenges remain unresolved.

Q: What are the ongoing challenges facing Palestinians today?

A: Palestinians continue to face challenges including political division, restricted movement, economic hardship, and unresolved issues related to statehood and refugees.

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The History of Palestine: A Complex and Contested Narrative

The history of Palestine is a tapestry woven with threads of ancient civilizations, religious significance, and enduring conflict. It's a story often simplified or politicized, obscuring the rich and multifaceted layers of its past. This comprehensive exploration delves into the key periods and events shaping Palestine's identity, aiming to present a nuanced understanding of its complex and often contested narrative. We will navigate from its prehistoric origins to the modern era, acknowledging the multiple perspectives that contribute to its rich, albeit turbulent, history.

Early Inhabitants and Ancient Civilizations (Pre-1517 CE)

The land we now know as Palestine boasts a history stretching back millennia. Archaeological evidence reveals the presence of human settlements dating to the Paleolithic era. Over the ensuing centuries, various Canaanite tribes inhabited the region, establishing thriving city-states like Jericho and Megiddo. The Bronze Age saw the rise and fall of powerful empires, including the Egyptians, who exerted considerable influence for periods. The subsequent Iron Age witnessed the emergence of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, central to the narratives of Judaism and Christianity. The Babylonian exile, followed by Persian, Hellenistic, and Roman rule, significantly shaped the region's demographics and religious landscape. The destruction of the Second Temple in 70 CE marked a pivotal moment, ushering in a new chapter of Roman and later Byzantine dominance.

The Byzantine and Early Islamic Periods

The Byzantine period (4th-7th centuries CE) saw the flourishing of Christianity in the region. However, this era was also marked by internal strife and challenges from outside forces. The arrival of Islam in the 7th century CE brought about a significant shift. The Arab conquest integrated Palestine into the vast Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphates. This period saw relative prosperity and the integration of Arab culture into the existing fabric of the region. Arabic became the dominant

language, and Islamic architecture and scholarship flourished.

Crusader Rule and Mamluk Domination

The relative peace of the Islamic period was disrupted by the arrival of the Crusaders in the 11th century CE. Their establishment of Crusader states in the Holy Land led to a prolonged period of conflict. The Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt eventually expelled the Crusaders in the 13th century, restoring Muslim control. The Mamluk period saw the rebuilding and restoration of many cities and religious sites.

Ottoman Rule and the Rise of Zionism (1517-1917)

The Ottoman Empire conquered Palestine in 1517, ushering in a period of relatively stable, albeit often decentralized, rule. The Ottoman era lasted for over four centuries, shaping the social and economic structures of the region. However, towards the end of the 19th century, the rise of Zionism, a movement advocating for a Jewish homeland in Palestine, dramatically altered the political landscape. This period saw increasing Jewish immigration to Palestine, sparking tensions with the existing Arab population.

The British Mandate and the Growing Conflict (1917-1948)

Following World War I, the Ottoman Empire collapsed, and Palestine fell under British Mandate rule. The Balfour Declaration of 1917, which expressed support for a "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine, further fueled the growing tensions between Jewish and Arab communities. This period witnessed escalating violence and political maneuvering, setting the stage for the later conflict. The British struggled to reconcile the competing claims of both groups, ultimately failing to establish a stable and equitable system.

The 1948 War and the Palestinian Refugee Crisis

The end of the British Mandate in 1948 resulted in the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. The ensuing conflict led to the establishment of the State of Israel and the displacement of a large number of Palestinians, a crisis that continues to this day. This event fundamentally shaped the political geography of the region and intensified the ongoing conflict.

The Six-Day War and Beyond (1967-Present)

The Six-Day War of 1967 significantly altered the territorial control in the region, with Israel occupying the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Golan Heights. The subsequent decades have been marked by ongoing conflicts, peace negotiations, and continued displacement of Palestinians. The Oslo Accords attempted to establish a framework for a two-state solution, but the peace process has faced numerous setbacks. The ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains one of the most complex

and intractable challenges in international relations.

Conclusion:

The history of Palestine is a complex and contested narrative, spanning millennia and involving numerous empires, cultures, and religions. Understanding this history requires acknowledging the multiple perspectives and experiences of those who have lived and continue to live in this geographically and historically significant region. It is a story of both continuity and profound change, a legacy that continues to shape the geopolitical landscape of the Middle East. Further research and open dialogue are crucial to navigating this complex history and fostering a more informed understanding of the present-day conflict.

FAQs:

1. What is the difference between Palestine and Israel? Historically, the terms often referred to the same geographic area. Currently, Israel is a recognized state, while Palestine is a largely self-declared state, with its borders and status still under dispute.
2. What role did religion play in shaping the history of Palestine? Palestine has been a central site for Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, significantly impacting its history and leading to religious conflicts and cooperation throughout various periods.
3. What is the significance of the Balfour Declaration? The Balfour Declaration, while intending to create a Jewish homeland, is viewed by many Palestinians as a betrayal that contributed to the displacement and dispossession of their people.
4. What are the main challenges to achieving a lasting peace in Palestine? The main challenges include territorial disputes, the refugee issue, differing interpretations of history, and the ongoing cycle of violence.
5. Where can I find more information about the history of Palestine? Reliable sources include academic journals, books written by reputable historians, and reputable news organizations that offer diverse perspectives on the conflict. Always critically assess sources for bias.

history of palestine: A History of Palestine, 634-1099 Moshe Gil, 1992-02-20 Moshe Gil's history of Palestine from the Muslim conquest to the Crusades was the first comprehensive survey of its kind. Based on an impressive array of sources, the author examines the lives of the Jewish, Christian and Muslim communities of Palestine against a background of the political and military events of the period.

history of palestine: A History of Palestine Gudrun Krämer, 2011-02-22 Krämer focuses on patterns of interaction amongst Jews and Arabs (Muslim as well as Christian) in Palestine, an interaction that deeply affected the economic, political, social, and cultural evolution of both communities under Ottoman and British rule.

history of palestine: The Hundred Years' War on Palestine Rashid Khalidi, 2020-01-28 A landmark history of one hundred years of war waged against the Palestinians from the foremost US historian of the Middle East, told through pivotal events and family history In 1899, Yusuf Diya al-Khalidi, mayor of Jerusalem, alarmed by the Zionist call to create a Jewish national home in Palestine, wrote a letter aimed at Theodore Herzl: the country had an indigenous people who would

not easily accept their own displacement. He warned of the perils ahead, ending his note, "in the name of God, let Palestine be left alone." Thus Rashid Khalidi, al-Khalidi's great-great-nephew, begins this sweeping history, the first general account of the conflict told from an explicitly Palestinian perspective. Drawing on a wealth of untapped archival materials and the reports of generations of family members—mayors, judges, scholars, diplomats, and journalists—*The Hundred Years' War on Palestine* upends accepted interpretations of the conflict, which tend, at best, to describe a tragic clash between two peoples with claims to the same territory. Instead, Khalidi traces a hundred years of colonial war on the Palestinians, waged first by the Zionist movement and then Israel, but backed by Britain and the United States, the great powers of the age. He highlights the key episodes in this colonial campaign, from the 1917 Balfour Declaration to the destruction of Palestine in 1948, from Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon to the endless and futile peace process. Original, authoritative, and important, *The Hundred Years' War on Palestine* is not a chronicle of victimization, nor does it whitewash the mistakes of Palestinian leaders or deny the emergence of national movements on both sides. In reevaluating the forces arrayed against the Palestinians, it offers an illuminating new view of a conflict that continues to this day.

history of palestine: *Palestine* Nur Masalha, 2018-08-15 This rich and magisterial work traces Palestine's millennia-old heritage, uncovering cultures and societies of astounding depth and complexity that stretch back to the very beginnings of recorded history. Starting with the earliest references in Egyptian and Assyrian texts, Nur Masalha explores how Palestine and its Palestinian identity have evolved over thousands of years, from the Bronze Age to the present day. Drawing on a rich body of sources and the latest archaeological evidence, Masalha shows how Palestine's multicultural past has been distorted and mythologised by Biblical lore and the Israel-Palestinian conflict. In the process, Masalha reveals that the concept of Palestine, contrary to accepted belief, is not a modern invention or one constructed in opposition to Israel, but rooted firmly in ancient past. Palestine represents the authoritative account of the country's history.

history of palestine: *A History of Modern Palestine* Ilan Pappé, 2004 Pappé's history of Palestine is a unique contribution to the history of a troubled land.

history of palestine: *A History of Palestine* Gudrun Krämer, 2008-02-03 It is impossible to understand Palestine today without a careful reading of its distant and recent past. But until now there has been no single volume in English that tells the history of the events—from the Ottoman Empire to the mid-twentieth century—that shaped modern Palestine. The first book of its kind, *A History of Palestine* offers a richly detailed interpretation of this critical region's evolution. Starting with the prebiblical and biblical roots of Palestine, noted historian Gudrun Krämer examines the meanings ascribed to the land in the Jewish, Christian, and Muslim traditions. Paying special attention to social and economic factors, she examines the gradual transformation of Palestine, following the history of the region through the Egyptian occupation of the mid-nineteenth century, the Ottoman reform era, and the British Mandate up to the founding of Israel in 1948. Focusing on the interactions of Arabs and Jews, *A History of Palestine* tells how these connections affected the cultural and political evolution of each community and Palestine as a whole.

history of palestine: *The War for Palestine* Eugene L. Rogan, Avi Shlaim, 2001 The Arab-Israeli conflict is one of the most intense and intractable international conflicts of modern times. This book is about the historical roots of that conflict. It re-examines the history of 1948, the war in which the newly-born state of Israel defeated the Palestinians and the regular Arab armies of the neighbouring states so decisively. The book includes chapters on all the principal participants, on the reasons for the Palestinian exodus, and on the political and moral consequences of the war. The chapters are written by leading Arab, Israeli and western scholars who draw on primary sources in all relevant languages to offer alternative interpretations and new insights into this defining moment in Middle East history. The result is a major contribution to the literature on the 1948 war. It will command a wide audience from among students and general readers with an interest in the region.

history of palestine: *The Palestinian People* Baruch Kimmerling, 2009-07-01 In a timely reminder of how the past informs the present, Baruch Kimmerling and Joel Migdal offer an

authoritative account of the history of the Palestinian people from their modern origins to the Oslo peace process and beyond. Palestinians struggled to create themselves as a people from the first revolt of the Arabs in Palestine in 1834 through the British Mandate to the impact of Zionism and the founding of Israel. Their relationship with the Jewish people and the State of Israel has been fundamental in shaping that identity, and today Palestinians find themselves again at a critical juncture. In the 1990s cornerstones for peace were laid for eventual Palestinian-Israeli coexistence, including mutual acceptance, the renunciation of violence as a permanent strategy, and the establishment for the first time of Palestinian self-government. But the dawn of the twenty-first century saw a reversion to unmitigated hatred and mutual demonization. By mid-2002 the brutal violence of the Intifada had crippled Palestine's fledgling political institutions and threatened the fragile social cohesion painstakingly constructed after 1967. Kimmerling and Migdal unravel what went right--and what went wrong--in the Oslo peace process, and what lessons we can draw about the forces that help to shape a people. The authors present a balanced, insightful, and sobering look at the realities of creating peace in the Middle East.

history of palestine: The Forgotten Palestinians Ilan Pappé, 2011-06-28 Examines how Israeli Palestinians have fared under Jewish rule, revealing both Israel's attitude toward minorities and Palestinians' attitudes toward the Jewish state and analyzes the Israeli state's policy towards its Palestinian citizens.

history of palestine: A History of the Palestinian People Assaf Voll, 2017-06-12 This book is the fruit of many years of research, during which thousands of sources have been meticulously reviewed in libraries and archives worldwide. It is no doubt the most comprehensive and extensive review of some 3,000 years of Palestinian history, with emphasis on the Palestinian people's unique contribution to the world and to humanity.

history of palestine: Gaza Jean-Pierre Filiu, 2023-10-26 Through its millennium-long existence, Gaza has often been bitterly disputed while simultaneously and paradoxically enduring prolonged neglect. Jean-Pierre Filiu's book is the first comprehensive history of Gaza in any language. Squeezed between the Negev and Sinai deserts on the one hand and the Mediterranean Sea on the other, Gaza was contested by the Pharaohs, the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Byzantines, the Arabs, the Fatimids, the Mamluks, the Crusaders and the Ottomans. Napoleon had to secure it in 1799 to launch his failed campaign on Palestine. In 1917, the British Empire fought for months to conquer Gaza, before establishing its mandate on Palestine. In 1948, 200,000 Palestinians sought refuge in Gaza, a marginal area neither Israel nor Egypt wanted. Palestinian nationalism grew there, and Gaza has since found itself at the heart of Palestinian history. It is in Gaza that the fedayeen movement arose from the ruins of Arab nationalism. It is in Gaza that the 1967 Israeli occupation was repeatedly challenged, until the outbreak of the 1987 intifada. And it is in Gaza, in 2007, that the dream of Palestinian statehood appeared to have been shattered by the split between Fatah and Hamas. The endurance of Gaza and the Palestinians make the publication of this history both timely and significant.

history of palestine: Dear Palestine Shay Hazkani, 2021-04-13 In 1948, a war broke out that would result in Israeli independence and the erasure of Arab Palestine. Over 20 months, thousands of Jews and Arabs came from all over the world to join those already on the ground to fight in the ranks of the Israel Defense Forces and the Arab Liberation Army. With this book, the young men and women who made up these armies come to life through their letters home, writing about everything from daily life to nationalism, colonialism, race, and the character of their enemies. Shay Hazkani offers a new history of the 1948 War through these letters, focusing on the people caught up in the conflict and its transnational reverberations. *Dear Palestine* also examines how the architects of the conflict worked to influence and indoctrinate key ideologies in these ordinary soldiers, by examining battle orders, pamphlets, army magazines, and radio broadcasts. Through two narratives--the official and unofficial, the propaganda and the personal letters--*Dear Palestine* reveals the fissures between sanctioned nationalism and individual identity. This book reminds us that everyday people's fear, bravery, arrogance, cruelty, lies, and exaggerations are as important in history as the

preoccupations of the elites.

history of palestine: The Ethnic Cleansing of Palestine Ilan Pappé, 2007-09-01 The book that is providing a storm of controversy, from 'Israel's bravest historian' (John Pilger) Renowned Israeli historian, Ilan Pappé's groundbreaking work on the formation of the State of Israel. 'Along with the late Edward Said, Ilan Pappé is the most eloquent writer of Palestinian history.' NEW STATESMAN Between 1947 and 1949, over 400 Palestinian villages were deliberately destroyed, civilians were massacred and around a million men, women, and children were expelled from their homes at gunpoint. Denied for almost six decades, had it happened today it could only have been called 'ethnic cleansing'. Decisively debunking the myth that the Palestinian population left of their own accord in the course of this war, Ilan Pappé offers impressive archival evidence to demonstrate that, from its very inception, a central plank in Israel's founding ideology was the forcible removal of the indigenous population. Indispensable for anyone interested in the current crisis in the Middle East. *** 'Ilan Pappé is Israel's bravest, most principled, most incisive historian.' JOHN PILGER 'Pappé has opened up an important new line of inquiry into the vast and fateful subject of the Palestinian refugees. His book is rewarding in other ways. It has at times an elegiac, even sentimental, character, recalling the lost, obliterated life of the Palestinian Arabs and imagining or regretting what Pappé believes could have been a better land of Palestine.' TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT 'A major intervention in an argument that will, and must, continue. There's no hope of lasting Middle East peace while the ghosts of 1948 still walk.' INDEPENDENT

history of palestine: Preventing Palestine Seth Anziska, 2020-03-24 For seventy years Israel has existed as a state, and for forty years it has honored a peace treaty with Egypt that is widely viewed as a triumph of U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East. Yet the Palestinians - the would-be beneficiaries of a vision for a comprehensive regional settlement that led to the Camp David Accords in 1978 - remain stateless to this day. How and why Palestinian statelessness persists are the central questions of Seth Anziska's groundbreaking book, which explores the complex legacy of the agreement brokered by President Jimmy Carter. Based on newly declassified international sources, Preventing Palestine charts the emergence of the Middle East peace process, including the establishment of a separate track to deal with the issue of Palestine. At the very start of this process, Anziska argues, Egyptian-Israeli peace came at the expense of the sovereignty of the Palestinians, whose aspirations for a homeland alongside Israel faced crippling challenges. With the introduction of the idea of restrictive autonomy, Israeli settlement expansion, and Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, the chances for Palestinian statehood narrowed even further. The first Intifada in 1987 and the end of the Cold War brought new opportunities for a Palestinian state, but many players, refusing to see Palestinians as a nation or a people, continued to steer international diplomacy away from their cause.

history of palestine: Modern History: Or, the Present State of All Nations Thomas Salmon, 1739

history of palestine: The Israel-Palestine Conflict James L. Gelvin, 2021-03-11 The fourth edition of this award-winning account of the conflict between Israel and Palestine for students and general readers.

history of palestine: Palestine Sumaya Awad, brian bean, 2020-12-01 This essay collection presents a compelling and insightful analysis of the Palestinian freedom movement from a socialist perspective. In Palestine: A Socialist Introduction, contributors examine a number of key aspects in the Palestinian struggle for liberation. These essays contextualize the situation in today's polarized world and offer a socialist perspective on how full liberation can be won. Through an internationalist, anti-imperialist lens, this book explores the links between the struggle for freedom in the United States and that in Palestine, and beyond. Contributors examine both the historical and contemporary trajectory of the Palestine solidarity movement in order to glean lessons for today's organizers. They argue that, in order to achieve justice in Palestine, the movement must take up the question of socialism regionally and internationally. Contributors include: Jihad Abusalim, Shireen Akram-Boshar, Omar Barghouti, Nada Elia, Toufic Haddad, Remi Kanazi, Annie Levin, Mostafa

Omar, Khury Petersen-Smith, and Daphna Thier.

history of palestine: Justice for Some Noura Erakat, 2019-04-23 “A brilliant and bracing analysis of the Palestine question and settler colonialism . . . a vital lens into movement lawyering on the international plane.” —Vasuki Nesiah, New York University, founding member of Third World Approaches to International Law (TWAAIL) Justice in the Question of Palestine is often framed as a question of law. Yet none of the Israel-Palestinian conflict’s most vexing challenges have been resolved by judicial intervention. Occupation law has failed to stem Israel’s settlement enterprise. Laws of war have permitted killing and destruction during Israel’s military offensives in the Gaza Strip. The Oslo Accord’s two-state solution is now dead letter. Justice for Some offers a new approach to understanding the Palestinian struggle for freedom, told through the power and control of international law. Focusing on key junctures—from the Balfour Declaration in 1917 to present-day wars in Gaza—Noura Erakat shows how the strategic deployment of law has shaped current conditions. Over the past century, the law has done more to advance Israel’s interests than the Palestinians’. But, Erakat argues, this outcome was never inevitable. Law is politics, and its meaning and application depend on the political intervention of states and people alike. Within the law, change is possible. International law can serve the cause of freedom when it is mobilized in support of a political movement. Presenting the promise and risk of international law, Justice for Some calls for renewed action and attention to the Question of Palestine. “Careful and captivating . . . This book asks that the Palestinian liberation struggle and Jewish-Israeli society each reckon with the impossibility of a two-state future, reimagining what their interests are—and what they could become.” —Amanda McCaffrey, Jewish Currents

history of palestine: History of Palestine Jacob De Haas, 1934

history of palestine: Intoxicating Zion Haggai Ram, 2020-10-27 “Masterfully illuminates the social and cultural fissures left by colonialism in the Levant as hashish trade transgressed new national borders.” —Paul Gootenberg, Stony Brook University, author of Andean Cocaine: The Making of a Global Drug When European powers carved political borders across the Middle East following World War I, a curious event in the international drug trade occurred: Palestine became the most important hashish waystation in the region and a thriving market for consumption. British and French colonial authorities utterly failed to control the illicit trade, raising questions about the legitimacy of their mandatory regimes. The creation of the Israeli state, too, had little effect to curb illicit trade. By the 1960s, drug trade had become a major point of contention in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and drug use widespread. Intoxicating Zion is the first book to tell the story of hashish in Mandatory Palestine and Israel. Trafficking, use, and regulation; race, gender, and class; colonialism and nation-building all weave together in Haggai Ram's social history of the drug from the 1920s to the aftermath of the 1967 War. The hashish trade encompassed smugglers, international gangs, residents, law enforcers, and political actors, and Ram traces these flows through the interconnected realms of cross-border politics, economics, and culture. Hashish use was and is a marker of belonging and difference, and its history offers readers a unique glimpse into how the modern Middle East was made. “A fascinating and revelatory tale.” —Ted R. Swedenburg, University of Arkansas “[A] singular, original work of research.” —Yossi Melman, Haaretz “Informative, though (pun intended) sobering, this book is suited for academic libraries.” —Hallie Cantor, Association of Jewish Libraries Reviews

history of palestine: A History of Palestinian Islamic Jihad Erik Skare, 2021-01-28 Using a wealth of primary sources, this book traces the history of Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), one of the most important yet least understood Palestinian armed factions from its origins in the early 1980s to today, exploring its continued presence despite its more powerful sister movement Hamas.

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perspective for students and academics in the fields of anthropological, political, cultural and biblical history.

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person. His books are intended to bring lighthearted relief to an often too serious world--and sometimes to make a political point. Rather than writing something new, or editing and updating something old, he often republishes old works under new humorous titles for comic effect; letting you the reader draw conclusions as to how such solid wisdom of the ages from an unassuming and innocuous and seemingly irrelevant subject --might be applied in a slightly different way. Who knows, perhaps what you discover in these pages might change all of our lives forever? This book is a humorous history of The Palestinian People. It is Political Satire.

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Mark Tessler's comprehensive and balanced history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict from the earliest times to the present provides a constructive framework for understanding recent developments and assessing the prospects for future peace.

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