CHAPTER - 1

Introduction and Conceptual Framework
Chapter I
Introduction and Conceptual Framework

After the destruction of second temple by Romans, all the Jews were expelled forever in 135 AD. Jews were scattered in all directions of the World. Jews lived under both the Christian rule and Muslim rules but the condition of their living under the Christian rule was totally different from the condition under Muslim rule. Under the Christian rule persecutions, killings and burnings of Jews were common and they were compelled to stay in closed ghettos and they were blamed for ritual murders and every kind of disease. In the nineteenth century their situation became worse and their leaders tried to solve the problem. At this juncture Zionists movement started and they put a plan before the Jews community. They propagated that only Eretz Israel could be a solution to the ‘Jewish Question’ and it would be in Palestine because God promised to give this land for their forefather Abraham. Theodor Herzl by convening Jewish conference in Basle laid the foundation of the movement. The Zionists leaders tried to convince and get support from the gentile world especially the imperialist powers. These powers provided full support to the Zionists movement because of their interest. Britain announced the Balfour declaration though the Palestine was not the British territory at that time. During British Mandate in Palestine Britain fulfilled its promise made by Balfour declaration and allowed a large quantity of Jewish people from the European countries. To settle these immigrants the Palestinian land was confiscated through illegal and by enacting legal measures. Palestinian resistance movement started against the British administration as well as Zionists Movement. So many revolts took place during that period. The British authorities appointed commissions of Enquiry for investigate the causes of revolt and each commission boldly mentioned that Jewish immigration and dispossession of the Palestinian peasantry from their land were the main causes of violent clashes between both the Jews and Muslims. But the British every time kept aside these recommendations of their own commissions and continuously supported the Zionists colonization plan. During World War II, the position of Britain was critical therefore she handed over the question of Palestine to the United Nations. The UN adopting resolution 181 partitioned the Palestine into two Sates: Jewish state and Arab State. With the end of the British Mandate, the state of Israel was proclaimed in May 1948.
Although Zionists movement solved the Jewish Question by creating the state of Israel with the help of great powers and using the weapon of anti-Semitism but they created the Question of Palestine. With the establishment of the state of Israel, Palestinians population was ethnically cleansed and they were driven out from their houses. Consequently Palestinian refugee problem was born. The Arab state fought war against the Israel to help the Palestinian people but the ultimate result of the wars was the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory for their Greater Israel project. Israel began to construct the settlements on the occupied territories though it was illegal under the international law. Israel declared the Jerusalem its eternal and unified capital though Jerusalem was declared a corpus separatum-a separate entity and was placed under international supervision according to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 (1947). Israel constructed an eight meters high separation wall which is the latest edition of occupation. The separation wall has very much negative impact on the Palestinians especially in the Agricultural Sector and the Water Sector. The continuous Judaization of Jerusalem and work of excavations around and under the al-Aqsa Masjid also aggravated the situation. Since the establishment of the state of Israel the Palestinian population has been living in stateless condition either in occupied territory or in refugee camps in neighboring countries. Many peace accords were made to solve the issue but there is no hope of solving the conflict because of the Zionists concept of Greater Israel and continuous illegal settlements in occupied territories.

1.1 Significance of the study

The West Asian region is facing the complex problem in the form of Israel-Palestine conflict. The conflict originated with the Jewish immigration from the different part of the world especially the European countries. Although Zionists movement solved the Jewish Question by creating the state of Israel but they created the Question of Palestine. With the establishment of the state of Israel, Palestinians population became stateless and the majority of them are living in refugee camps in neighboring countries. The Arab and Israel had fought many wars after the creation of Israel and still Palestine Question is great concern for the whole world especially the Arabs. Their internal and external policies are very much affected because of the conflict. When the conflict is discussed in the UN and some attempts are made to solve the conflict the whole world is divided into two factions. Israel has the concept of Greater
Israel therefore she has been occupying the land and constructing illegal settlements in occupied territories. In this situation there is no hope of solving the problem. The world powers have been protecting the Israel at international level. Therefore Israel is busy in Judaization of Palestine keeping aside the resolution of the UN passed against her and in the work of excavations around and under the al-Aqsa compound to demolish the Al-Aqsa and the construction of separation wall. Though Israel had withdrawn from the Gaza strip in 2005 but it has become the largest open prison of the world and it is predicted that in 2020 the Gaza strip would not be suitable for living. In this situation there is possibility because of these Israeli activities that in near future the region may face a great turmoil and the world may face again the world war. The present study attempts to examine the origin of conflict and different phases of it.

1.2 Objectives of the study

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

- To analyse the origin and basis of Zionism and examine their biblical claims on the Palestinian land into the light of sacred texts.
- To study how Zionism used anti-Semitism and imperialist powers for their own interest.
- To study the different aspect of Zionism especially Political Zionism and Herzl’s contribution in it.
- To examine the role of Britain in creating the conflict more complex during British Mandate.
- To study and analyse how World War I and World War II proved fruitful in the establishment of State of Israel.
- To analyze the impact of creation of Israel on the Palestine and its people politically and geographically.

1.3 Methodology

The method of study has been historical, descriptive and analytical. The study is primarily based on secondary sources of data. However, efforts have been made to
collect all the relevant data. The data includes survey of Palestine government, ‘Palestine Documents’ compiled by Pharos publication, New Delhi, Palestinian strategic reports prepared by Al-Zaytouna Centre for Studies & Consultation, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistic, B’Tselem Human Rights group in Israel, Canadians for Justice and Peace in the Middle East, Applied Research Institute Jerusalem (ARIJ), and United Nations Relief Work Agency (UNRWA). Reports published by various research institutions both governmental and non-governmental.

The consulted data also includes books written by experts, research papers, articles published in reputed journals, newspapers, magazines published in the different countries of the world particularly The Journal of Palestine Studies, Middle East Policy Council, Arab Studies Quarterly, Middle East Journal, Middle East Forum, New York Times, Washington Post, The Hindu, The Indian Express, Haaretz, Jerusalem post, The Times of Israel and The Palestine Times etc.

1.4 Hypotheses

The study is based on eight hypotheses which are:

Ho1: Zionism played no role in the creation of the State of Israel.

Ha1: Zionism played a very important role in the Creation of the State of Israel.

Ho2: Zionism did not use the imperialism and anti-Semitism in the creation of the State of Israel.

Ha2: Zionism used the imperialism and anti-Semitism effectively in the creation of the State of Israel.

Ho3: Britain played no role in the creation of the State of Israel.

Ha3: Britain played a significant role in the Creation of the State of Israel.

Ho4: Creation of the State of Israel did not influence the Palestinian people politically and geographically.

Ha4: Creation of the State of Israel influenced the Palestinian people politically and geographically.
1.5 Organization of Study

The present study is divided into six chapters and an attempt has been made to analyse the role of Zionists movement in the creation of Israel and its impact on the Palestinian people politically and geographically. The first chapter is introductory and explanatory note on the study. The second chapter discusses the origin and basis of Zionism and how the Zionism used anti-Semitism and imperialism. The third chapter analyses the beginning of political Zionism and Herzl’s contribution in it. The fourth chapter discusses the Zionism’s activities from the Balfour declaration to the creation of the state of Israel especially how Zionism used diplomacy during the World War I and II. The fifth chapter analyses the concept of Greater Israel and highlights the steps which Israel has been taking for the Greater Israel project. The sixth chapter is based on conclusion.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

Though Zionism successfully rescued the Jews people from the persecuted situation of the Europe by creating the state of Israel on the Palestinian land but they victimized the indigenous population of Palestine. Israel has confiscated the whole Palestinian land and they were dragged out from their native place. Israel has been continuously constructing settlements in occupied territory and not considering the rights of return to Palestinian people. The theoretical framework namely Realism can be applied to study and understand the Zionists movement and expansionist policy of Israel.

1.6.1. Realism

The theory of realism prevailed after the World War II though it is claimed to be an older and classical tradition of thought. Some contemporary realists even include ancient thinkers Thucydides, Niccolo Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes and Jean-Jacques Rousseau in the list of realist thinkers. According to Realists theory foreign policy officials should focus on interest rather on ideology and establish peace not through agreements rather through power and strength. They are on the view that in spite of antithetical values and beliefs the great powers can coexist. The Realism provides a ‘manual’ that how state can maximize its interests in the hostile environment. According to the political theorists, state is considered key actor in the international
politics therefore it must gain power and strength and statesperson must calculate the stapes to insure the perpetuate life of the state in critical environment.

Furthermore, realists argue that for the survival of the state, state leaders must have a distance from the traditional morality rather according to Machiavelli these morality may harmful to state. In contrary, they argue that state leaders must learn different morality which accorded with political requirement and political carefulness. Often they speak about the dual moral standard: one for its own citizen and other for citizens of whole world. They conclude that first priority of the state leaders should be the survival of their own state and for the safety and survival of the state they should not rely on another actor and international institution i.e. the United Nations.\(^1\)

With respect to role of Zionists movement in the creation of Israel and changing geopolitics after it we find that Zionism focused on their own interest before and after the creation of Israel. They did not care the rights of the indigenous population of Palestine rather they paid attention only on the Jewish question. Israel does not believe in theory of peace rather in theory of power. Therefore every time she made agreements with neighboring countries but she kept her work continuing keeping aside the agreements and she used the ‘might’ to suppress the ‘rights’ of Palestinians. The Zionists movement maximized its interest in the most hostile environment even during World War I and II and its forerunners used the situation according to their interest. The Zionists do not believe in morality rather they follow the morality of political requirement and carefulness. They dragged out the whole population who supported and helped Jews during their crucial period of time. They follow the policy of dual standard. Within Israel there are two type of laws one for the Jews of Israel and other for the Arab Israelis. According to the Law of return every Jew of the world has the right to live (right to return) in Israel and he becomes citizen of Israel automatically entering into Israel while the indigenous population who have been living there for centuries are denied the right of return. Most importantly Zionists do not rely on international institution for their survival and safety. Keeping aside the resolution of the UN, passed against Israel, she has been continuously working for their safety and constructing settlements to settle the Jews people and also constructing the separation wall for her safety.

\(^1\) John Baylis & Steve Smith, the Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, UK: Oxford University Press, 2014, pp. 92-93.
1.7 Literature Review

- Walter Laqueur, “A History of Zionism, From the French Revolution to the Establishment of the State of Israel”. The book is a comprehensive history of the Zionists movement from its origin to the creation of the Israel. The author is an American Jewish historian and is master of European and Jewish history. He in the beginning highlights the Jewish life in 19th century and mentioned that assimilation was going but the expense of the losing the nation. Anti-Semitic Pogroms gave birth to the Zionist movement and he assumed that Zionism was sound response to anti-Semitism. But we see that Zionists leaders used the anti-Semitism as a weapon for their target at that time and nowadays also. He analysed the role of Theodor Herzl in political Zionism and its lobbying with the Ottoman Empire and British Empire. Inspite of it he did not mention the connection between Zionism and imperialism that was a necessary step for a Zionists state. Zionists diplomacy during First World War and Second World War was discussed. He also discussed the post war Zionists activities and birth of Israel. In the end he mentioned briefly the Arab-Israel war. The book is simply written but is very authoritative and well informed.

- Morris Jastrow, “Zionism and the Future of Palestine, The Fallacies and Dangers of Political Zionism”. His father was a talmudic teacher so he was very much interested in the study of Semitic languages and history of religion. later he gained the authority on Semitic languages. In the book Zionism and the Future of Palestine he tarces the origin of zionism and discusses its differednt aspaects especially religious, economic and political zionism. Religious zionism believed that Jews will return to palestine but they believe that this Divine prophecy is not to be brought by ordinary human agencies and peace conferences but this will be brought by God Himself according to His planning. Economic Zionism was ameliorative measure of Jews to relief congested population of Russia and Romania in which they were living in pitiful condition without citizenship rights and they were subject to oppression and persecution. Political Zionism determined its goal was the conversion of Palestine into a Jewish state and they propagated that only Eretz Israel would be solution to the Jewish Question. Jastrow discussed the origin of these three aspects of Zionism.
Zionism but he spends much time on Political Zionism and significantly he discusses the fallacies and dangers of political Zionism.

- **Michael Prior, “Zionism and the State of Israel: A Moral Enquiry”**. In the book Michael prior analyses the biblical justification for military conquest of Palestine and construction of settlements by the Israel. He exposed bravely the inherent racist and apartheid nature of Zionism. In the previous chapters he discussed the achievements and developments of Zionism and mentioned the journey of Zionism from secular to sacred and from theory to practical. He significantly traces that how Roman Catholic, liberal Protestants and evangelicals trapped into Zionism. In a section of the book he deals with the myths on which Israel claimed Promised Land. He refuted the consideration that all Jews are Zionists and discusses the development of the humanists and religious opposition to Zionism within Judaism. He put many examples of Jewish authors like Chomsky, Davis Shahak, Norman Finkelstein and Hurwitz in this regard.

- **Howard M. Sachar. “A History of Israel: From the Rise of Zionism to our Time.”** The books deals with the history of zionism, the origin of Arab Nationalism, British diplomacy in the Middle east and the miliatry, political social and cultural changes in the state of Israel from 1948 to the present. Though he critised the zionism but not bacause of its ideology and actions but because that zionism could not understand the Arab nationamism on time. He shows that zionists leaders was on the view that Jewish-Arab relations would be harmonious. He mentions that Jewish immimmigrtaiotn to plaestine was in European interests and therefore Zionists were confident that the European governments would support the movement. Sacher argues that the state of Israel could not have established without the strong dedication and fanaticism of the Labour Zionism but he also says that because of Labour Zionism the Israeli political polarized between Labour Zionism and Revisionists Zionism. He analyses the role of Histadrut in Israeli society from the liberal point of view as well as socialists point of view and declared the dominant institutaion in Israeli society.

---

Sami Hadawi, “Bitter Harvest: Palestine 1914-1967”. Hadawi discusses every aspect of Palestine and history of the region and Palestinian life before the Zionists conquerors. In the previous chapters he analyses the Zionists claim over Palestine and the relations between Zionism and world Jewry. He discusses about the role of the Britain before the creation of Israel and the United States after the establishment of Israel. Most significantly he examines the condition of the Arabs who are living under the Israeli rule. He bravely discusses the Jewish terrorist activities and the impact of Israel on the Arab world. He critically examines the role of the United Nations in the conflict.

Abu-Lughod, Ibrahim. “The Transformation of Palestine (ed)”. The book is the best collection of essays by historians and authors about the Palestinian occupation. The book discusses that all of Palestine has not been occupied in 1967 as mentioned but it had been occupied before the 1967 and 1948, in 1917 through the Balfour declaration when the British Government handed over Palestine to Jews however it did not own and to the Jews who had no right over it. The book significantly discusses how Palestine was transformed into Jewish State not after 1948 but before it. The last part of the book highlights the international perspective in this regard.

Alan R. Taylor, “Prelude to Israel: An Analysis to Zionist Diplomacy 1897-1947”. The book highlights the whole activities of the Zionist to establish a Jewish state in Palestine specially the diplomacy which Zionists used for it from the Basle conference to creation of Israel. It renders the true picture of the nature of Zionism and history of Zionism. Taylor refutes Zionism as a religious movement and clearly argues that it is reaction of East European Jews. The Jews could not get support of the world Jewry for their cause therefore they used religion and integrated it with their goals. The book is very significant to understand how Zionists used the events of the world politics in their favor.

---

Benjamin Beit-Hallami. “Original Sins: Reflections on the History of Zionism and Israel”. The book attempts to provide a relationship between “true” Judaism and “true” Zionism. In the book Beit-Hallami tried to solve the question whether Zionism has contributed to solve the question and what effect of state of Israel has been Palestine and its population. In the first chapter he gives a short introduction of a number of topics i.e. Jewish identity and Judaism; Temple Judaism; antisemitism. He exposed the changes in terminology by Zionists i.e. Zionism used settlement in place of colonialism however the word colonial was used freely by Zionists. The author portrays clearly the social, political and changes in the Jewish life in the modern era. Beit-Hallami disapproves the claim that political Zionism is a colonialist conspiracy against the third world natives. He further claims that problem started when Zionism disembarked in Palestine and became an “intended colonialism” and justified the dispossession and victimization of a whole people.

Roger Garaudy. “The Case of Israel, A Study Of Political Zionism”. The writer was one of the France’s leading Marxist theoreticians but later has become influenced by Islamic teachings and civilization. The book is divided into two important parts. In the first part of the book, Garaudy examines the historical myths of historic rights and biblical myths. In the second part of the book he analyses the Israel’s internal policy as well as foreign policy. He declared the Israel is working on Racism as internal policy and has adopted the policy of expansionism as foreign policy. In the end he also discussed the Methods of Israeli policy in which Israel using policy of state terrorism.

John Rose, “the Myths of Zionism”. The book bravely examines the strategic, historical and ideological roots of the Arab-Israel conflict and exposes the claims on which Israel is based. Rose uses a multidimensional approach and discuss the Palestine history from Zionists, non-Zionists Jews, academic and Arab perspectives. He highlights the role of imperial powers especially the US and UK played in the creation of the conflict. Through this approach, he blames every one for the Palestine conflict but he clearly indicates the Zionists, British imperialists, US and secular Arab

---

nationalists as the main culprits. He sharply criticises the Britain and France for
provoking divisions between Jews and Arabs. He cleverly says that Islamic law is
personal and not territorial and quit opposite to the European and modern laws and
refutes the notion that modern secular state is the only solution to the world problems.

➤ Arie Bober. “The Other Israel: The Radical Case Against Zionism”.12 The
book is a collection of essays written by Matzpen intellectuals and edited by Arie
Bober. The book highlights the motives of the organization. The organization was a
reaction of Israel’s refusal to give up the land conquered during 1967 June war.
Therefore they criticises the atrocities committed against Palestine and list a number
of villages which were raised by Israel. They condemn Israeli officialls for
inflammatory statements and remarks. In the book they try to present that binational
socialism as an ideal for Israel. The authors also condemn the Palestinain
organizations al-Fatah and Popular Front because they considers these organizations
as hostile and nationalistic as the Zionists.

➤ Dr Mohsin Mohammed Saleh, “History Of Palestine: A Methodical Study of
the Palestinian Struggle”.13 The book is written in methodical style which examines
the issue extensively, comprehensively and concentratively. The author divided the
book into seven chapters i.e. the land of Palestine, Zionism and its thought, the
Palestinian struggle against the Zionists project etc. The most appreciated part of this
book was to include the original documents to the issue i.e. Balfour declartion,
resolution 181, declaration of independence November 1988. Dr. Mohsin firmly
believes that Palestine is an islamic and Arab land, the Palestinians are its legitimate
sons and that is the rigt of Muslims and Arabs to strive hard to liberate thoroughly
their holy blessed land.

➤ Roger Garaudy, “the Founding Myths of Israeli Politics”.14 Garaudy with the
significant bibliography and source citations, discusses the greatest historical-political
myth of our time. He highlights how Jews used ‘theological myths’ to claim a right of
“divine chosenness”. He analyses the secret collaboration of Zionists leadership with
the Nazi regime. He examines the establishment of the Jews state highlighting the

13 Dr Mohsin Mohammed Saleh, History Of Palestine A Methodical Study of the Palestinian
14 Roger Garaudy, the Founding Myths of Israeli Politics, Chicago: Aaargh, 1996.

dispossession and mass expulsion of Palestine’s Arabs and exposes the myth of ‘Israeli miracle’. He mentions about the Zionists lobby working in the North America which affects the US policy. He fearlessly writes that Holocaust story is totally myth which was created during wartime. He rejects that there was some documents signed by Hitler, Himmler or Heydrich about the extermination of Jews that is called “final solution”.

James L. Gelvin. “The Israel-Palestine conflict: one hundred Years of Wars”. The book with maps, illustrations, list of further reading books and bibliography fulfills the criteria of academic textbook. It is written cleverly and illustrated with photographs. The most distinctive thing is use of poetry and other cultural materials. He theoretically described the events of conflict hiding its own point of identity. He takes balanced approach while discussing the two types of nationalism Palestinian nationalism and Israeli nationalism. The author also set out the historical background in which both the nationalism emerged. Gelvin discusses about the emergence of Palestinian nationalism and finds no significant differences between Hamas and Islamic Jihad. He gives a very little space to the role of the US however it has been proved that the US played a significant role as an obstacle in solving the conflict. He describes the Israeli occupation of West Bank and Gaza Strip and failure of Oslo accords very sincerely but he could not indicate that Labor party is more responsible in this regard than the Likud party especially in the failure of Oslo accords. Gelvin fearlessly blames Israel for depriving the Palestinians of water and disturbing their agricultural land.

Baylis Thomas. “The Dark Side of Zionism: Israel’s Quest for Security Through Dominance”. The book argues that Zionists as well as Israelis want their security through military control over Palestinian population. Therefore it was necessary to avoid the negotiation with Palestinian and Arabs. Thomas claims that Zionists had planned to remove and expel the indigenous population before the twentieth century in order to establish Jewish state. It was done through Jewish terrorism and by Israeli army through wars. It would not have been possible without the diplomatic or military support from Britain, France and the US. To explore the

---

whole history The book was divided into various chapters colonization, domination, search for Global influence, terrorism and religion. Thomas concludes that Peace between Israel-Palestine can only be establish if Israel is ready to withdraw its military occupation.

- **Lenni Brenner, “Zionism in the Age of Dictators”**. The book argues that Zionism collaborated with Fascism especially in Nazi Germany in order to establish the Jewish State in Palestine. Zionists leaders themselves motivated and instigated self-hatred in the diaspora and they considered the anti-Semitism inevitable and justified because Jews had been living outside the land of Israel. Zionism offered to join the World War II war on German side in the hope establishment of the state of Israel. Brenner argues that Zionists did not collaborate with Hitler to save Jewish life rather they want only to help skilled and talented Jews to immigrate to Palestine. In this regards he cited so many examples. The book is very informative and fruitful to understand the history of Zionist Revisionists.

- **Alan Hart. Zionism, “The Real Enemy of the Jews”**. The book highlights the overwhelming impact of Zionism on Palestinian population as well as Judaism. Hart analyses the propaganda which forced the Westerners to support the Zionists movement. In the first volume the author tries to unveil the cooperation between imperial powers and Zionists forces for their selfish interests. In one chapter he analyses the activities of American religious fundamentalists for the coming of Christ. He considers the use of religious myths for political ends very dangerous. Hart praises the revisionist Zionists for their honesty for political aims. In the second volume the author discusses about the most important propaganda slogans of Zionism to justify their claims not only on Palestine but also over the entire Middle East and biblical claims over the Palestinian land. In this volume Hart examines the role of the US in the conflict and discusses how President Eisenhower struggled within party to control Zionism and Kennedy failed to stop Israel obtaining the atom bomb. He concludes that America’s relationship with Israel has damaged the American relations with the third world. In the third volume the author discusses the Israel’s policy of expansionism as well as policy of state terrorism. Hart bravely argues that by supporting Israel and permitting to violate international law the US and its supporters

---

founded two sets of rules for the nations—“one for all the nations of the world minus Israel and the other exclusively for it”. He reminds the American people of their government’s dual policy in foreign affairs and its unconditional support and protection for Israel.

- **Nur Masalha, “The Bible and Zionism”**: The book is a thoughtful and well-considered story of how the Bible, the Jewish and Christian traditions and modern archeology and textual research were used by the Zionists for their propaganda campaign. In the part I, it was discussed that how Jewish and Christian traditions have been designed and manipulated in order to serve the Zionists project. Masalha makes an essential point that interpretation of Bible by both Jewish and Christian Zionists is a created and questionable tradition. He asserts that there are many ways to read and interpret the Bible but Zionists considers that there is only way to interpret the biblical texts and did not support the other way of interpretation.

- **Dan Cohn-Sherbok & Dawoud El-Alami, “The Palestine-Israeli Conflict: A Beginner’s Guide”**: The book presents a full and accessible account of the conflict. The book highlights two different aspect of the Israel-Palestine conflict. Dawoud El-Alami, lecture on Islamic Studies presents the Palestine perspective that the state of Israel was created at the expense of the indigenous Palestinian population and since then they have been discriminated and has been denied its own right of self-determination and consequently they have become a marginalized people. Dan Cohn Sherbok, professor of Judaism presents the Israeli perspective that over the centuries the Jews have been facing violence and only creation of homeland for the Jewish people could be solution where their identity can be recognized and they can live freely without fearing of persecution. The book covers all the events of conflicts and both sides presents different view of the same events. Though the book not offers the solution of the conflict but refuses to settle with slogans. The conclusion is a direct exchange between the two authors but presents different solution according to their perspective.

---


J. C. Hurewitz, “The Struggle for Palestine”.21 The author highlights all the events that led to the end of the British mandate in Palestine and consequently the establishment of the state of Israel. Hurewitz using objectivity in his treatment of subjects presents very useful information in an easy way. He attempts to show the changing policy of the US and lists a number of examples to prove this. He imposes responsibility on the US for failure and unwise steps as on the British. In some extent he praises the efforts of Ahad Ha’Am and Judah Magnes but it is difficult to understand why he includes Chaim Weizmann in this list. Though Hurewitz plays the role of critic and his observations are strikingly severe but he neither attacks nor defends and this objectivity and impartiality is peculiar quality of the book. The author divides the book into three part but put the early phase of conflict in part II like period of the world war II and departure of Britain from the Palestine. In Part I Hurewitz highlight the events of Arab revolt and in the third part he analyses the outbreak of war and hostilities, confrontations and agreements from May 1948 to January 1950.

Walter Laqueur and Barry Rubin, “The Israel-Arab Reader: A Documentary History of the Middle East Conflict”.22 The book is full and up-to-date guide to the most complex and complicated conflict of the world which is still continued. It covers each and every aspect of the conflict including a new chapter which unfolds the Gaza withdrawal, participation of Hamas in election and its victory and the Israel-Lebanon war. Laqueur and Rabin provide 160-plus entries. This documentary history is simply a collection of documents written during the period of the conflict which starts from 1882 including speeches, diplomatic letters, declarations, manifestos and policy statements. It provides a summary of more than one hundred year of the war arranging the events chronologically. Most of the space was given to the origin and evolution of the Palestinian-Israeli dimension of the conflict. Satisfactory coverage was given to Egyptian-Israeli and Jordanian-Israeli dimensions of the conflict. Some entries deal with Syria and Lebanon. Most of the contents deal with the post-1979 period less focusing the role of Europe and Soviet Union after the creation of Israel. Before each entry a short introduction was also provided. Inspite of some shortcomings the book is unique in its style.

➢ **Tom Segev, “One Palestine, Complete: Jews and Arabs under the British Mandate”**.\(^{23}\) The book tells the story of the Palestine under British Mandate like a novel. It rejects the conventional Zionists claim that state of Israel was created in the face of British opposition rather emphasis that state of Israel was created with extensive British support. He imposes responsibility on British government that seeds of this complex conflict were sown by Britain through promising both side Jews as well as Arab that they would get the land. He bravely mentions that Britain is considered as pro-Arab but she constantly supports the Zionists position. Segev also refutes the significance of Holocaust in instigating for statehood. Segev uses Diaries, memories and letter to tell this story of “One Palestine, complete.” The diaries which he uses depict the picture of human qualities of all sides and individual friendship between the Arabs and Jews who believe in justice. He significantly uses the Israeli archive materials to portray the black spots in Zionists history. The book has been considered a kind of theatre rather than history and it was the quality of Segev to move the actors of theatre on and off stage according to the need with great skills. He introduces the most important figures i.e. Allenby, Lawrence of Arabia, David Ben-Gurion as well as secret agents and diplomats.

➢ **Ilan Pappe, “the Ethnic Cleansing of Palestine”**.\(^{24}\) Ilan Pappe, son of German Holocausts survivor belongs to the group of the “New Israeli historians”. The book highlights the history of Zionists ideology and examines the war and events from 1947 to 1949. The author does not simply tell the event chronologically but makes real these events through the views of Israeli and Palestinian individuals. Pappe stresses on the First Arab-Israel conflict which Israel gives name of “war of independence” and the Palestinians terms it “Al-Nakba” which means “the catastrophe”. He fearlessly describes that Britain’s tacit support played significant role in the creation of Jewish State and the Balfour declaration had laid the foundation before many years. On the other side Britain had destroyed the Palestinian leadership during 1936 revolt. He also imposes responsibility on UN because of partition of Palestine as well as Jordan because of expansion of their little empire.


The Zionists movement was founded for security of the Jews and to reinterpretation of Judaism but later Zionism turned itself into a colonialist project and after the creation of Israel they started a campaign to “de-Arabize” Palestine through the ethnic cleansing of Palestine. Pappe rightly says that ethnic cleansing which started at that time later continued in different form though less intensity. He calls the operations of ethnic cleansing as “crime against humanity” and he compares this exploitation with the racist and apartheid system of South Africa. But Pappe confidently presents a solution for the peace and it can be happen only if Israel acknowledge its crime and accepts the responsibility. He highlights the horrifying cleansing operation of the Palestinian population and confiscation of their land and property. Most of them were killed and remaining were drive out which are still refugees. Pappe also mentions the crime of Israel i.e. many villages were erased from the earth and turned into debris so that their inhabitants could not return to their homes. Though international law and the United Nations force Israel to accept the right of return of these refuges but they are denied the right of return.

Pappe refutes the notion that Jews were turning the desert into bloom and this was used to veil the destruction of villages. However cultivation had been carrying on for centuries by the native Palestinians. Palestinian culture was destroyed and it was replaced by another culture. Pappe also analyses the peace process and initiatives which have been used as means for avoiding final settlement. Israel allows the cleansing through the settlement policy. After the 9/11 it has become a tragedy that Israel identifies the Population as terrorist not Palestinians. Israel has changed the term of ethnic cleansing with ‘removal’. In the end he declares that to accept the Nakba is first step for the resolution of the conflict.

➢ J. M. N. Jeffries, “Palestine: The Reality”.\textsuperscript{25} The book provides a complete history and investigation of the Balfour declaration of 1917. The Balfour declaration is a text which very much affected the Middle East and through this documents Britain permitted immigration of the world Jewry in their so-called homeland. The book is a brilliant account in which Jeffries unMASKS the real perpetrators and forerunner of the declaration. Jeffries also exposes the other international supporters of the declaration who were actively involved in the creation of documents and

equally responsible to create the situation more complex. He fearlessly blames Britain that she lied and broke promises to Arabs as well as France in the matters of Palestine. Britain did not care Husain-McMahon correspondence and Sykes-Picot agreement. Britain cruelly did not consider the rights of the Palestinian Population. When the book was published, the publication and the copies of the book were destroyed during the 1941 German attack.

➢ **Adel Safty. “Might Over Right How the Zionists Took Over Palestine”**. The book critically analyses the history of international relations and examines the whole events that how within thirty years of short period Zionists movement with the help of Westerners achieved its goal of the establishment of Jewish State and how the inhabitants of Palestine were driven out through the ‘might’. It unveils the events of betrayal and tragedy that proved fruitful in the creation of Jewish State. Adel Safty demonstrates that in the last hundred years Zionists persistently destroying Palestinian civilization. Though Palestinians have ‘right’ yet the ‘might’ of Zionism has won the struggle and took over Palestine. This ‘might’ was supplied by Britain as well the United States. The US has been using its veto powers since the creation of Israel and always support through military and diplomatically. The author highlights the collaboration of Zionism and Nazism and concludes no efforts were made by Zionism to save the Children in Germany rather their target was to move their face to Palestine. He demonstrates the Zionists terrorist activities and says the state of Israel was created by the use of terrorism. After the creation of Israel they followed the policy of expansionism and this policy of expansionism gave birth of Israeli aggression against the Arabs and Palestinians. Through this policy they had occupied more than 78% of total Palestinians land and remaining 22 percent is still in their military control in any way.

➢ **Pedahzur Ami & Perliger Arie, “Jewish terrorism in Israel”**. Generally non-state political violence and terrorism happens for the resources, territory or political influence but the book offers a new framework for terrorism and focuses on socialization and network structures. Pedahzur and Perliger refute the generally

---


accepted notion that terrorists activities are carried out through organizational structures rather they believe that terrorist groups works through social networks. Through this way they try to say that religious terrorism is not the fault of that particular community but product of counterculture communities which are based on totalistic ideologies. In the first chapter they focus on the terrorist activities carried out during Hellenistic and Roman rule in Palestine. The second chapter highlights terrorist operations conducted by Irgun and Lehi against the British but the chapter is quite silent about the massacres i.e. Dair Yassin and neglects the terrorism against Palestinians. They declare that this Jewish terrorism was the part of their struggle against colonialism and the purpose of terrorist activities was to establish a “sovereign and democratic state”. Other chapters deal with the specific terrorist incidents and in many cases the authors declares as revengeful response to Palestinian terrorist attack but not once they declare the Palestinian attack as response to Israeli attacks and its crime and cruelty. In the final chapter they compare the Jewish terrorism with Islamic terrorism making significant distinction that Islamic terrorists inflict mass casualties and they cite only one example of mass casualties when Baruch Goldstein committed in Masjid killing 29 people. However Jewish terrorist groups have been committing terrorists activities since the proclamation of the state of Israel and still terrorism has been perpetrating by IDF and IAF against the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. Inspite of these shortcomings they provide important profiles of individual terrorists and their style of conducting terrorists activities.