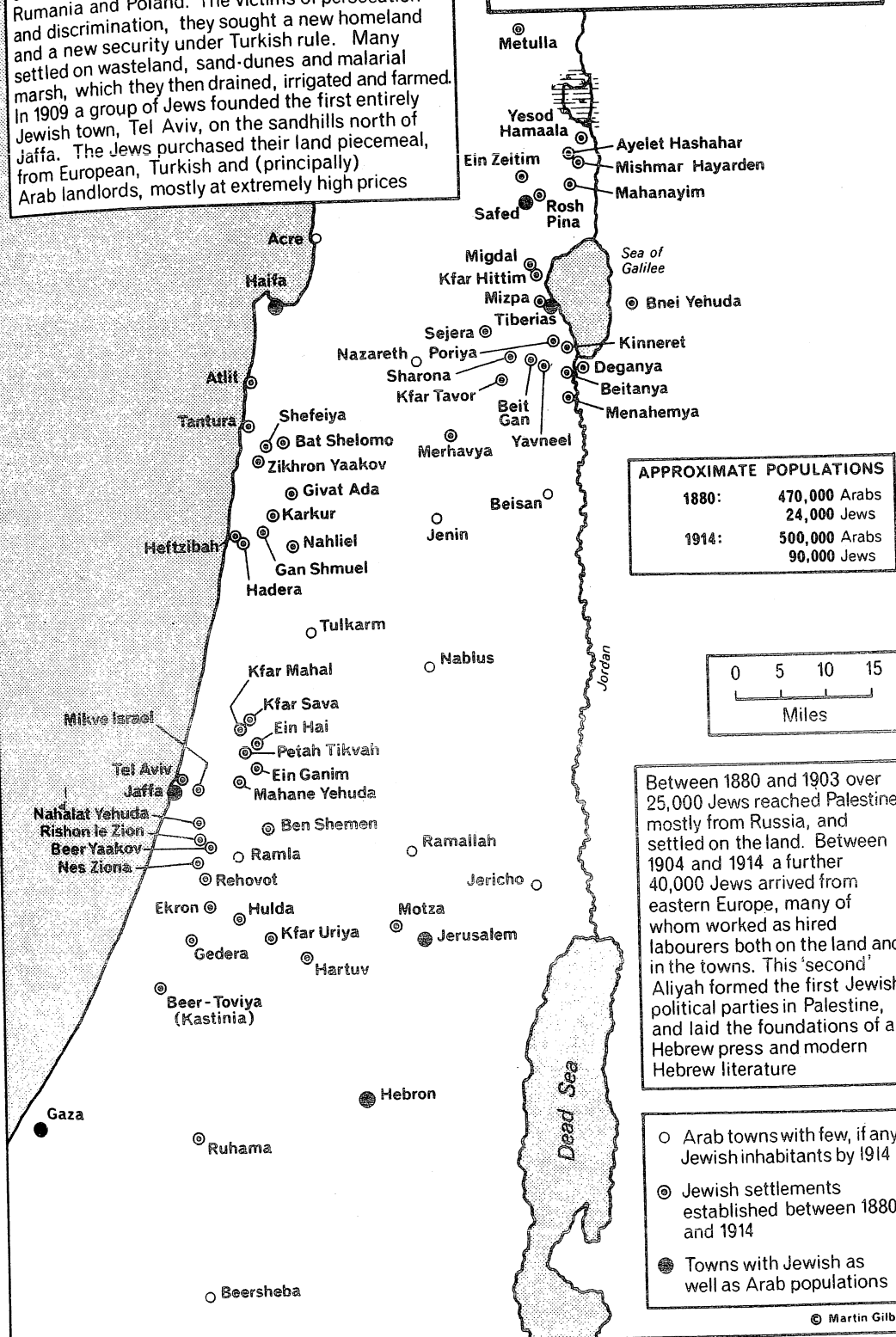


Between 1880 and 1914 over sixty thousand Jews entered Palestine, mostly from Russia, Galicia, Rumania and Poland. The victims of persecution and discrimination, they sought a new homeland and a new security under Turkish rule. Many settled on wasteland, sand-dunes and malarial marsh, which they then drained, irrigated and farmed. In 1909 a group of Jews founded the first entirely Jewish town, Tel Aviv, on the sandhills north of Jaffa. The Jews purchased their land piecemeal, from European, Turkish and (principally) Arab landlords, mostly at extremely high prices

## JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE 1880 - 1914



Between 1880 and 1903 over 25,000 Jews reached Palestine, mostly from Russia, and settled on the land. Between 1904 and 1914 a further 40,000 Jews arrived from eastern Europe, many of whom worked as hired labourers both on the land and in the towns. This 'second' Aliyah formed the first Jewish political parties in Palestine, and laid the foundations of a Hebrew press and modern Hebrew literature

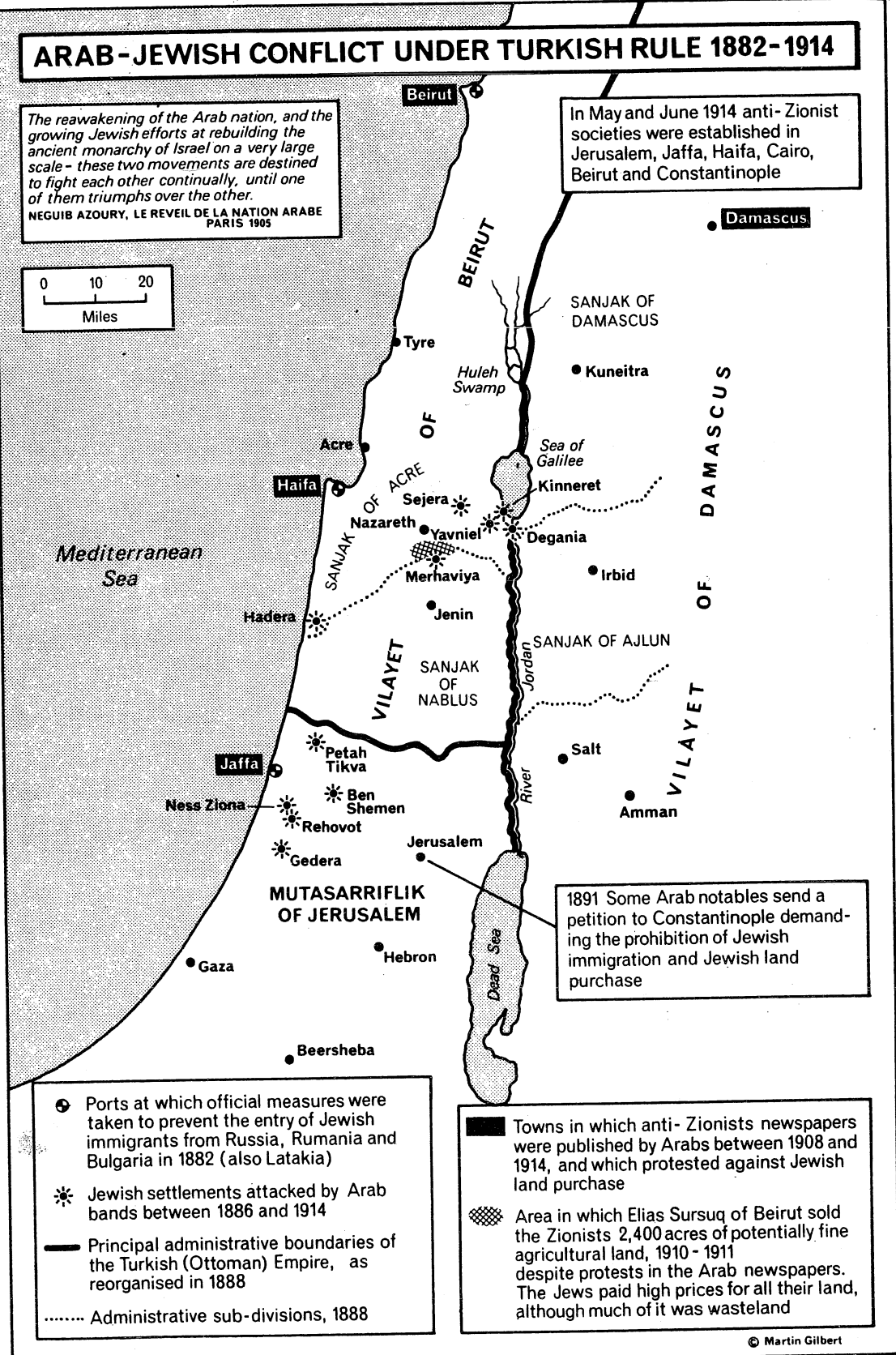
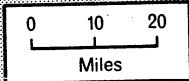
- Arab towns with few, if any Jewish inhabitants by 1914
- ⊙ Jewish settlements established between 1880 and 1914
- Towns with Jewish as well as Arab populations

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# ARAB-JEWISH CONFLICT UNDER TURKISH RULE 1882-1914

*The reawakening of the Arab nation, and the growing Jewish efforts at rebuilding the ancient monarchy of Israel on a very large scale - these two movements are destined to fight each other continually, until one of them triumphs over the other.*  
 NEGUIB AZOURY, LE REVEIL DE LA NATION ARABE PARIS 1905

In May and June 1914 anti-Zionist societies were established in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Cairo, Beirut and Constantinople



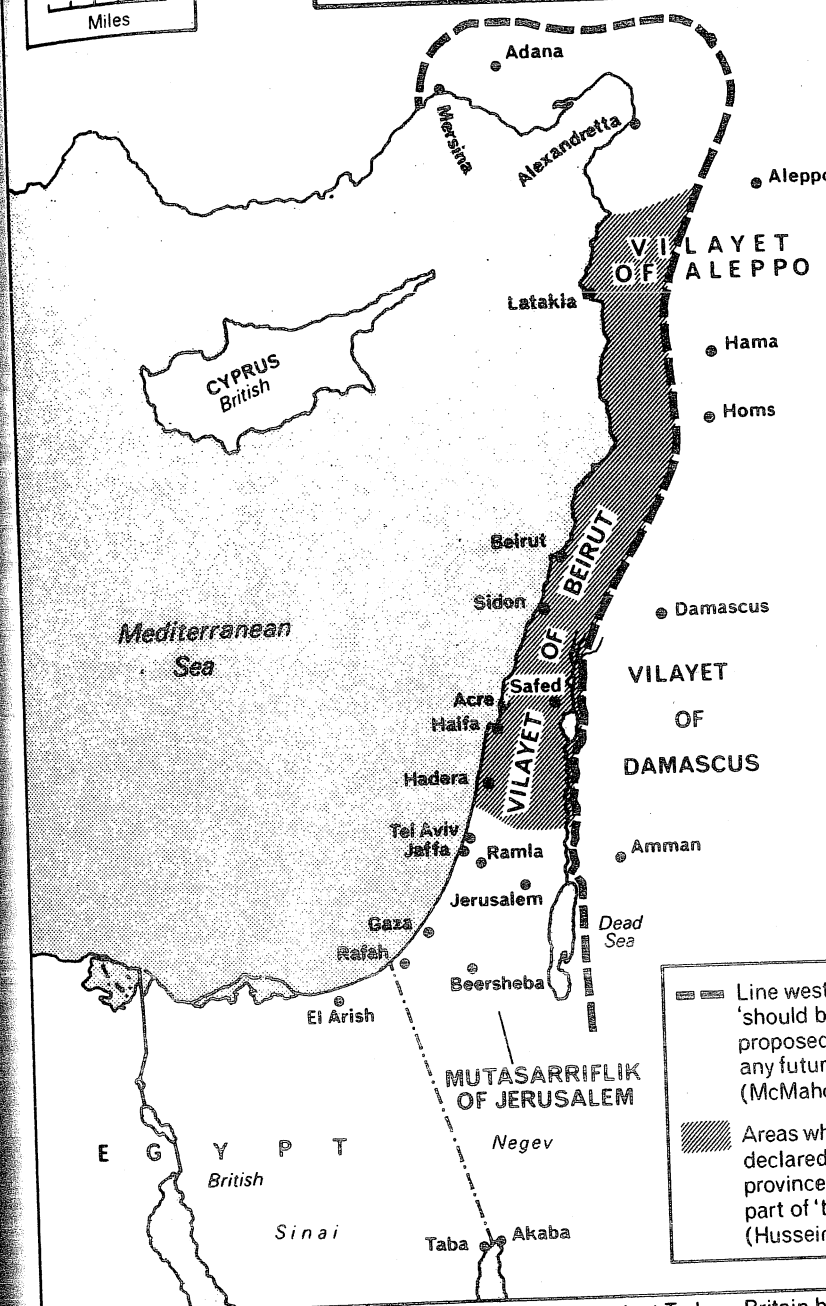
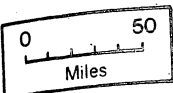
1891 Some Arab notables send a petition to Constantinople demanding the prohibition of Jewish immigration and Jewish land purchase

- Ports at which official measures were taken to prevent the entry of Jewish immigrants from Russia, Rumania and Bulgaria in 1882 (also Latakia)
- ✱ Jewish settlements attacked by Arab bands between 1886 and 1914
- Principal administrative boundaries of the Turkish (Ottoman) Empire, as reorganised in 1888
- ..... Administrative sub-divisions, 1888

- Towns in which anti-Zionist newspapers were published by Arabs between 1908 and 1914, and which protested against Jewish land purchase
- ▨ Area in which Elias Sursuq of Beirut sold the Zionists 2,400 acres of potentially fine agricultural land, 1910 - 1911 despite protests in the Arab newspapers. The Jews paid high prices for all their land, although much of it was wasteland

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# BRITAIN'S PROMISE TO THE ARABS: 1915



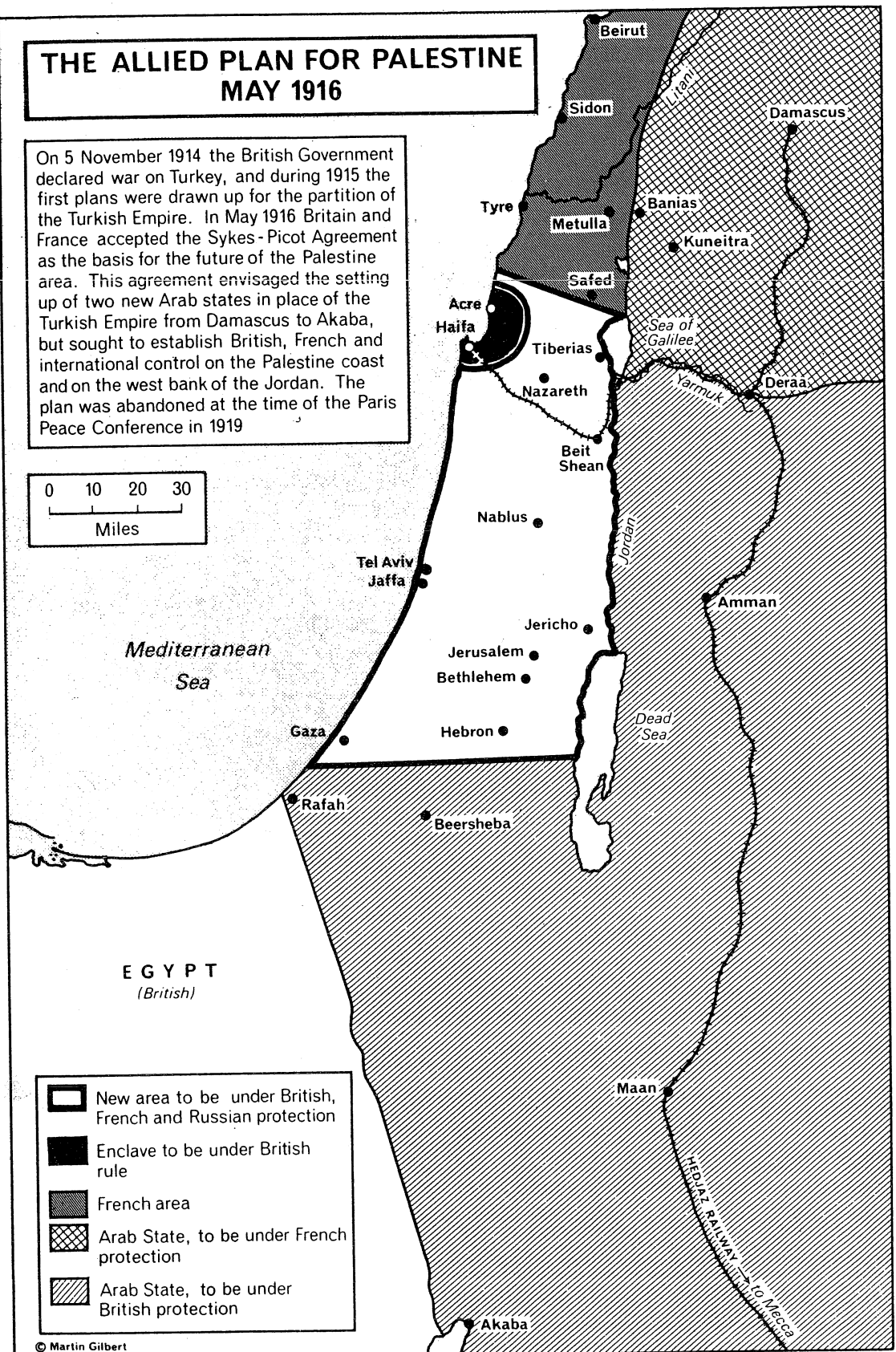
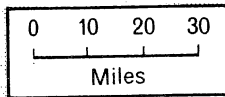
--- Line west of which Britain said 'should be excluded from the proposed limits and boundaries' of any future independent Arab State (McMahon's letter of 25 Oct 1915)






▨ Areas which the Sherif of Mecca declared to be 'purely Arab provinces', and wished to see as part of 'the pure Arab kingdom'. (Hussein's letter of 5 Nov 1915)

In 1915, in an attempt to win Arab support in the war against Turkey, Britain began negotiations with Hussein, Sherif of Mecca. On 25 Oct 1915 the British High Commissioner in Cairo, Sir H. McMahon, informed Hussein that Britain was 'prepared to recognize and support the independence of the Arabs...' But, he added, the Eastern Mediterranean littoral would have to be entirely excluded from any future Arab State. In his reply on 5 Nov 1915, Hussein insisted on the inclusion of the Vilayet of Beirut, but made no mention of the Mutasarriflik of Jerusalem. But on 14 Dec 1915 McMahon replied that any such inclusion 'will require careful consideration'. On 1 Jan 1916 Hussein warned McMahon: 'the people of Beirut will decidedly never accept such isolations'. At no point in the correspondence was any mention made of southern Palestine, Jerusalem or the Jews

## THE ALLIED PLAN FOR PALESTINE MAY 1916






On 5 November 1914 the British Government declared war on Turkey, and during 1915 the first plans were drawn up for the partition of the Turkish Empire. In May 1916 Britain and France accepted the Sykes-Picot Agreement as the basis for the future of the Palestine area. This agreement envisaged the setting up of two new Arab states in place of the Turkish Empire from Damascus to Akaba, but sought to establish British, French and international control on the Palestine coast and on the west bank of the Jordan. The plan was abandoned at the time of the Paris Peace Conference in 1919



-  New area to be under British, French and Russian protection
-  Enclave to be under British rule
-  French area
-  Arab State, to be under French protection
-  Arab State, to be under British protection

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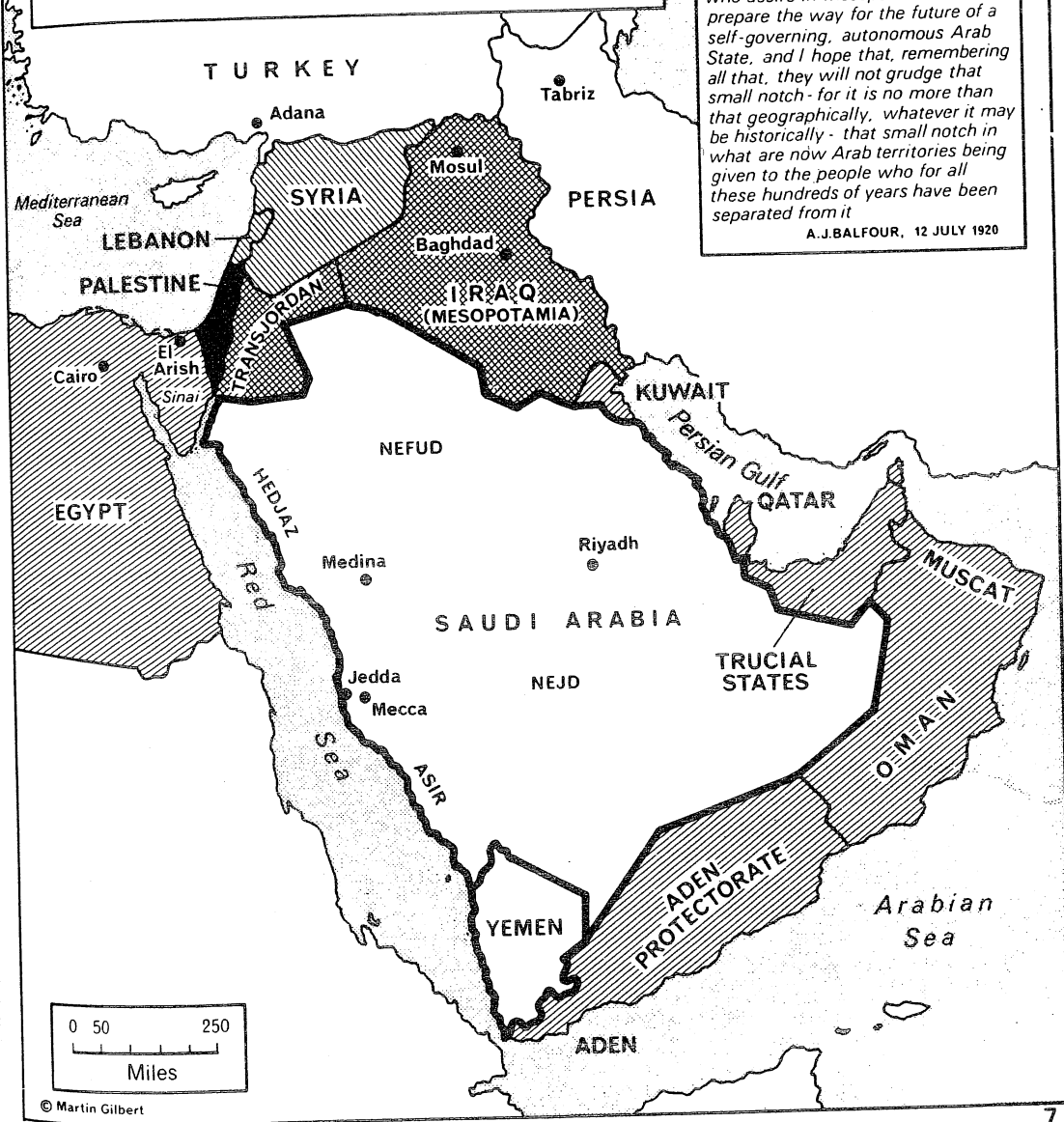
# BRITAIN AND THE ARABS 1917 - 1971

-  Former Turkish areas set up as British Mandates in 1921, and subsequently independent (Iraq in 1932, Transjordan in 1946)
-  Arab states helped by Britain in their war against Turkey, 1915 - 1918 and receiving British financial subsidies
-  Arab areas under British rule or control in 1914; all of them were independent by 1971
-  Former Turkish areas coming under French control in 1920, but subsequently independent (Syria in 1943, Lebanon in 1944)
-  Palestine in 1922

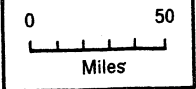
Largely as a result of Britain's victories over the Turks in 1917 and 1918, more than ten million Arabs were liberated from Turkish rule. The total area of Arab lands in Arabia was 1,184,000 square miles. Palestine, the only portion of former Turkish territory set aside for a Jewish National Home, covered less than 11,000 square miles

*So far as the Arabs are concerned... I hope they will remember that it is we who have established an independent Arab sovereignty of the Hedjaz. I hope they will remember it is we who desire in Mesopotamia to prepare the way for the future of a self-governing, autonomous Arab State, and I hope that, remembering all that, they will not grudge that small notch - for it is no more than that geographically, whatever it may be historically - that small notch in what are now Arab territories being given to the people who for all these hundreds of years have been separated from it*

A. J. BALFOUR, 12 JULY 1920



# BRITAIN AND THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME: PLEDGES AND BORDER CHANGES, 1917 - 1923

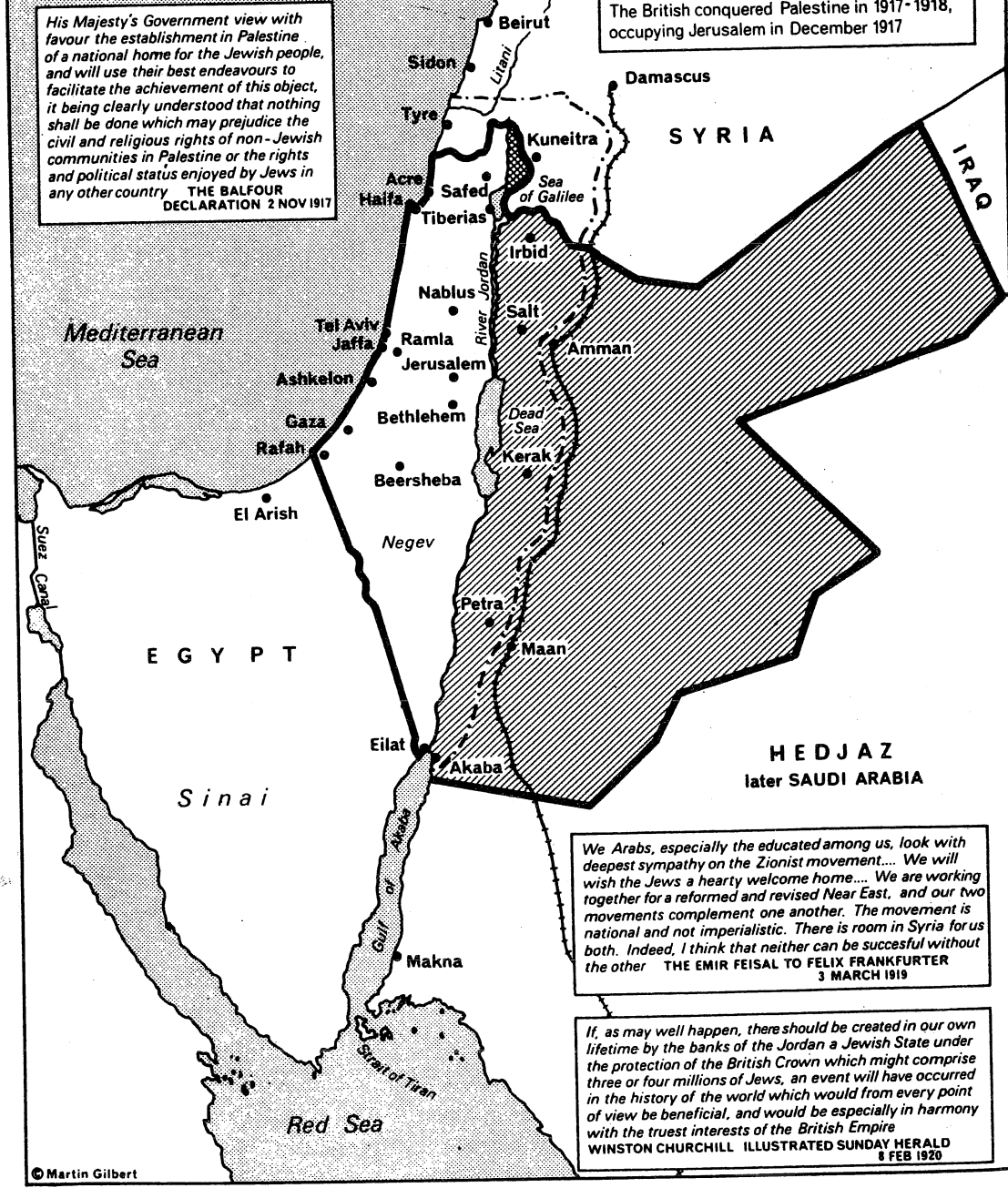


The Palestine Mandate, granted to Britain at the San Remo Conference in 1920, as the region of a Jewish National Home  
 - - - Approximate boundary of the area in which the Jews hoped to set up their National Home

Separated from Palestine by Britain in 1921, and given to the Emir Abdullah. Named Transjordan, this territory was at once closed to Jewish settlement  
 Ceded by Britain to the French Mandate of Syria, 1923

*His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country*  
**THE BALFOUR DECLARATION 2 NOV 1917**

The British conquered Palestine in 1917-1918, occupying Jerusalem in December 1917

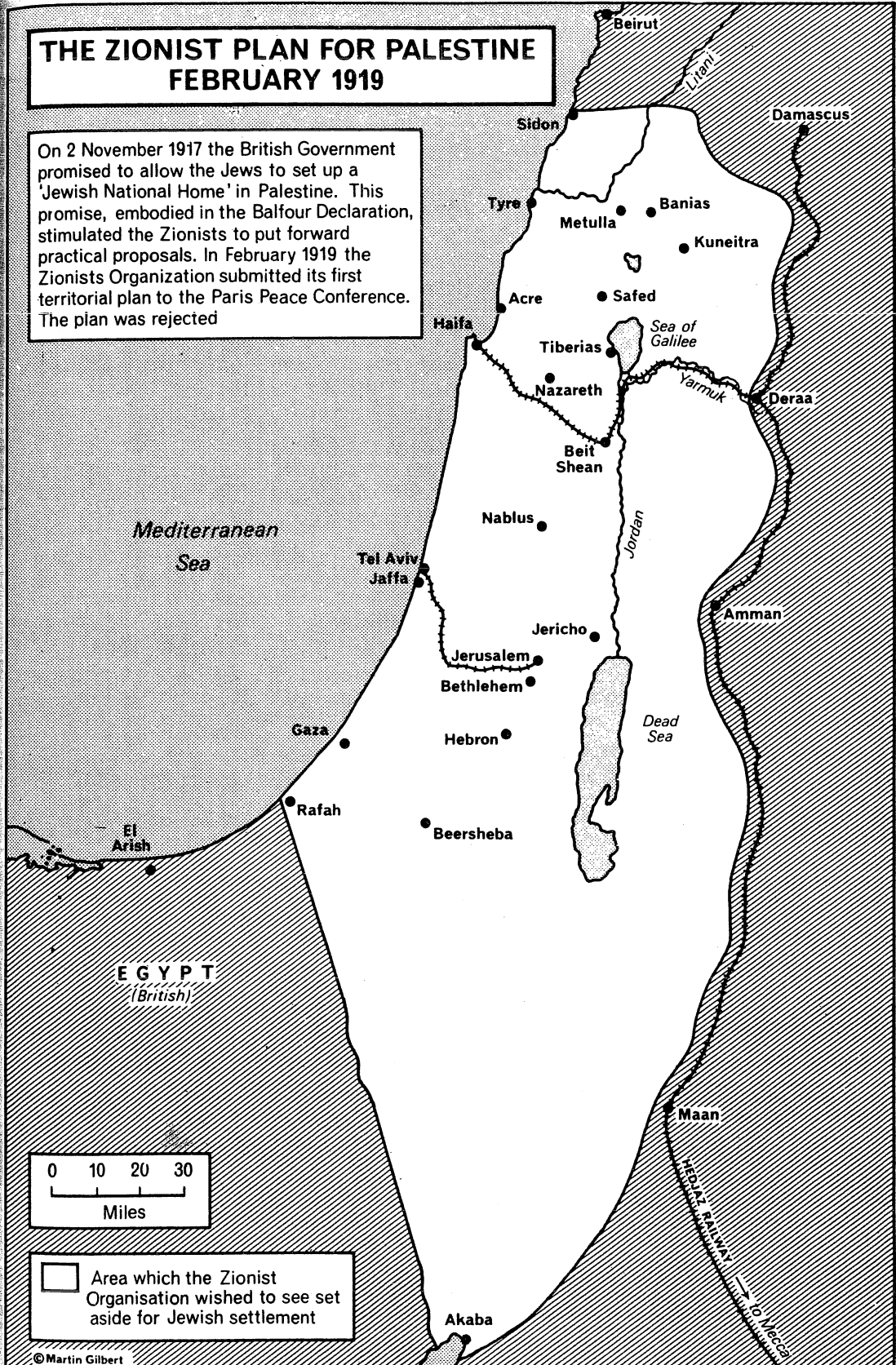


*We Arabs, especially the educated among us, look with deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement... We will wish the Jews a hearty welcome home.... We are working together for a reformed and revised Near East, and our two movements complement one another. The movement is national and not imperialistic. There is room in Syria for us both. Indeed, I think that neither can be successful without the other*  
**THE EMIR FEISAL TO FELIX FRANKFURTER 3 MARCH 1919**

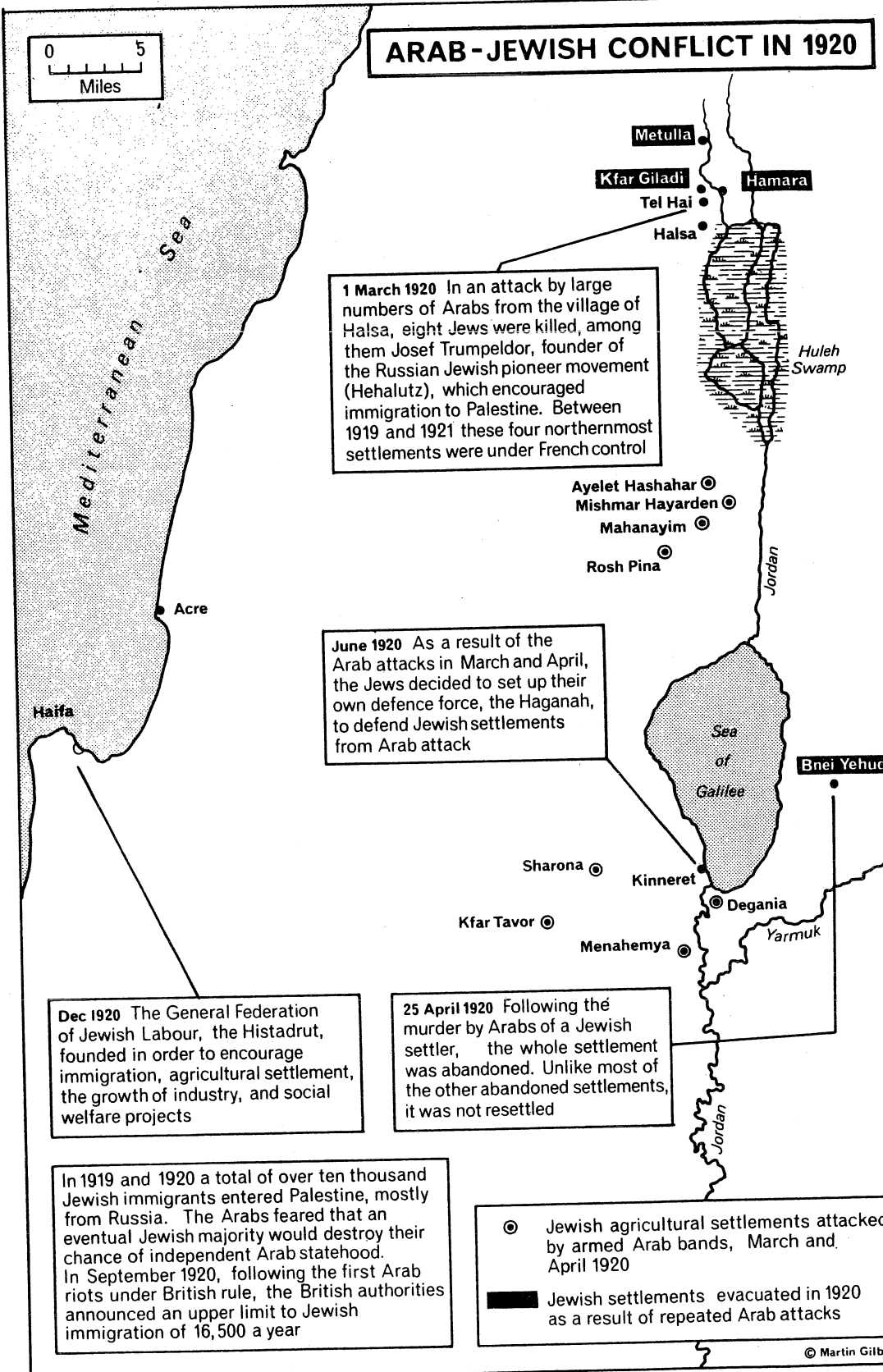
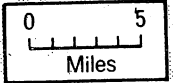
*If, as may well happen, there should be created in our own lifetime by the banks of the Jordan a Jewish State under the protection of the British Crown which might comprise three or four millions of Jews, an event will have occurred in the history of the world which would from every point of view be beneficial, and would be especially in harmony with the truest interests of the British Empire*  
**WINSTON CHURCHILL ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY HERALD 8 FEB 1920**

# THE ZIONIST PLAN FOR PALESTINE FEBRUARY 1919

On 2 November 1917 the British Government promised to allow the Jews to set up a 'Jewish National Home' in Palestine. This promise, embodied in the Balfour Declaration, stimulated the Zionists to put forward practical proposals. In February 1919 the Zionists Organization submitted its first territorial plan to the Paris Peace Conference. The plan was rejected



# ARAB-JEWISH CONFLICT IN 1920



**1 March 1920** In an attack by large numbers of Arabs from the village of Halsa, eight Jews were killed, among them Josef Trumpeldor, founder of the Russian Jewish pioneer movement (Hehalutz), which encouraged immigration to Palestine. Between 1919 and 1921 these four northernmost settlements were under French control

**June 1920** As a result of the Arab attacks in March and April, the Jews decided to set up their own defence force, the Haganah, to defend Jewish settlements from Arab attack

**Dec 1920** The General Federation of Jewish Labour, the Histadrut, founded in order to encourage immigration, agricultural settlement, the growth of industry, and social welfare projects

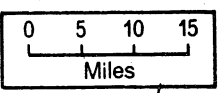
**25 April 1920** Following the murder by Arabs of a Jewish settler, the whole settlement was abandoned. Unlike most of the other abandoned settlements, it was not resettled

In 1919 and 1920 a total of over ten thousand Jewish immigrants entered Palestine, mostly from Russia. The Arabs feared that an eventual Jewish majority would destroy their chance of independent Arab statehood. In September 1920, following the first Arab riots under British rule, the British authorities announced an upper limit to Jewish immigration of 16,500 a year

- ⊙ Jewish agricultural settlements attacked by armed Arab bands, March and April 1920
- ▭ Jewish settlements evacuated in 1920 as a result of repeated Arab attacks



# THE ANTI - JEWISH RIOTS OF 1929



In 1928 there were some 590,000 Arabs and 150,000 Jews in Palestine. Over half of the Jews had entered the country in the ten years since 1918. Arab unease at the growing number of Jews was intensified by several of the Arab leaders, who claimed that Jews had sinister designs against the Arab holy places in Jerusalem

On 23 August 1929, over a thousand Arabs in three main groups, emerged from the old city of Jerusalem and attacked any Jew they could catch in several of the Jewish quarters of the city, and in its suburbs. Attacks on Jews quickly spread throughout Palestine. That night the British authorities refused permission to allow the Jews to set up armed units to protect Jewish settlements. By nightfall of 26 August, 133 Jews had been killed, and 339 wounded. Of the 116 Arab dead, all but six had been killed by the British Mandate police in their efforts to halt the anti - Jewish violence

- Boundary of the British Mandate for Palestine, 1922 - 1948
- Suburbs of Jerusalem attacked by Arabs 23 - 26 August 1929
- ⊙ Jewish settlements and quarters attacked by Arabs outside Jerusalem
- Settlements abandoned by the Jews as a result of the 1929 riots. Some were not resettled until after 1948

6 Jews killed.  
6 Arabs killed in a Jewish counter-attack

Settlement looted then destroyed

2 Jews killed  
Settlement looted then set on fire

Jews attacked by Arabs from a nearby village

Fifty nine Jewish men, women and children killed on 24 August (23 were killed in one house alone, and then dismembered; many others were tortured and maimed)

20 Jews killed mostly children and old people  
32 wounded  
several tortured

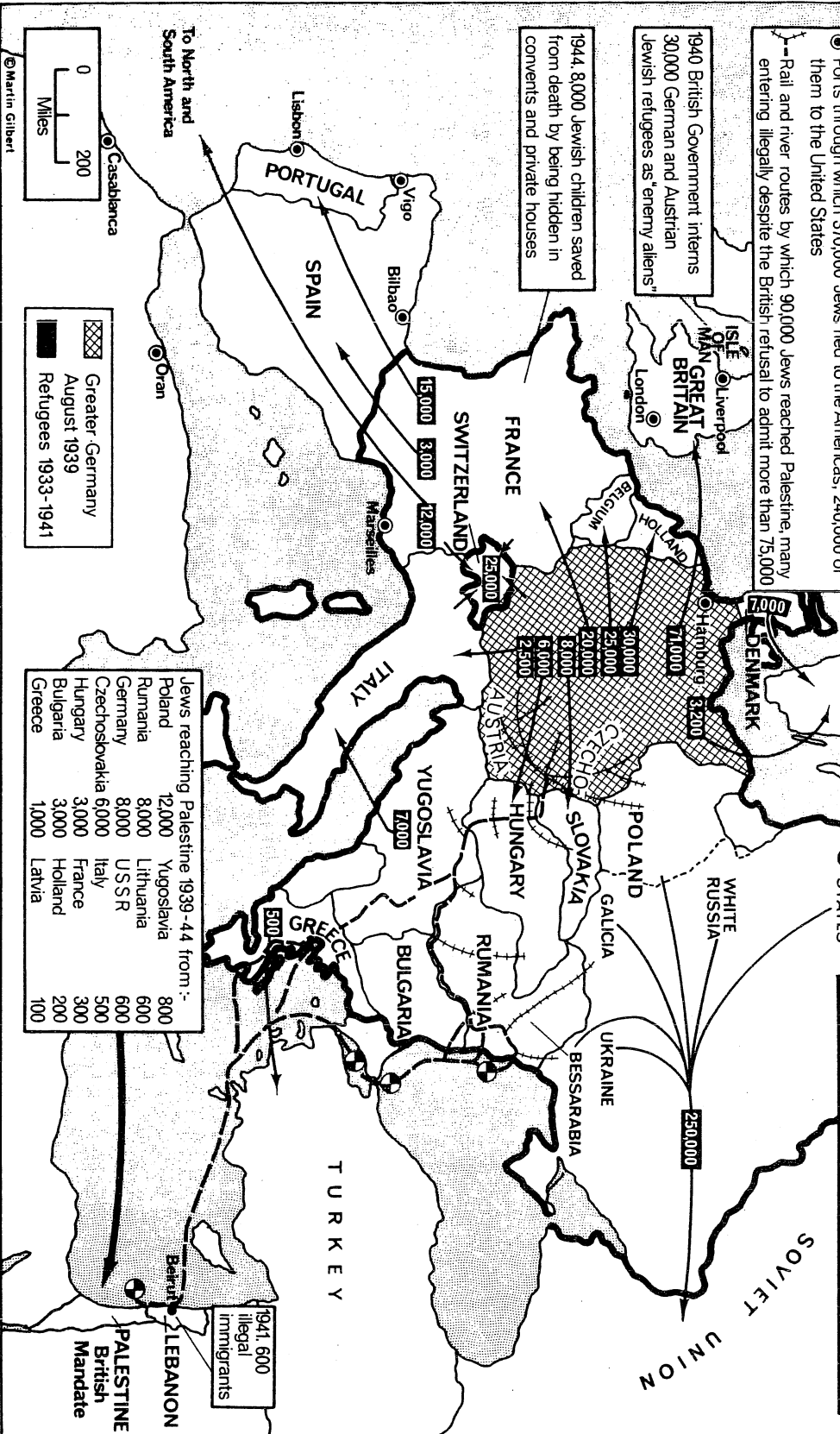
7 Jews killed

Arabs force Jews to abandon a settlement which was only established in 1927

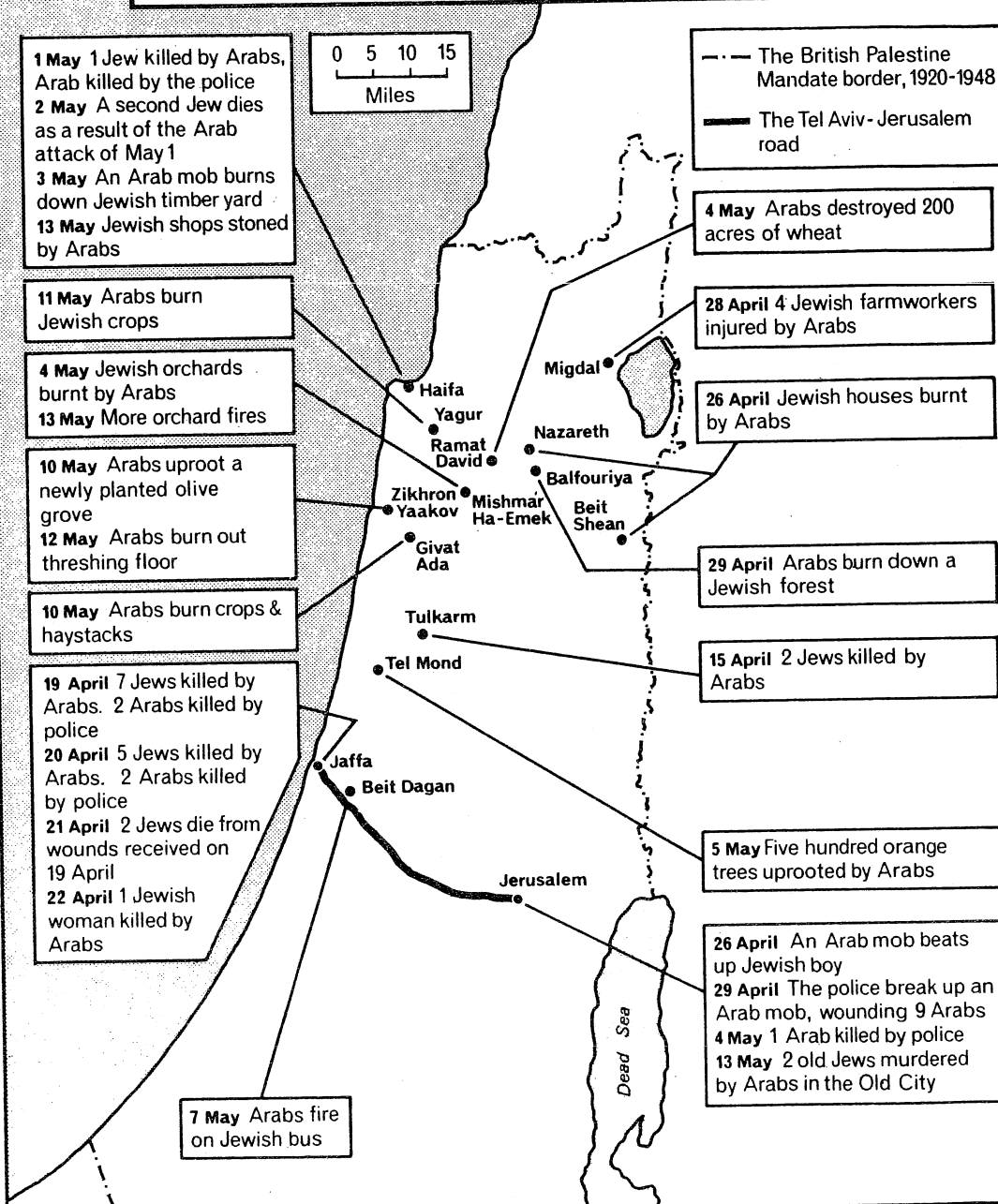
6 Jews killed including 2 children and a rabbi

1 Jew killed

# THE JEWISH FLIGHT FROM PERSECUTION 1933-1941



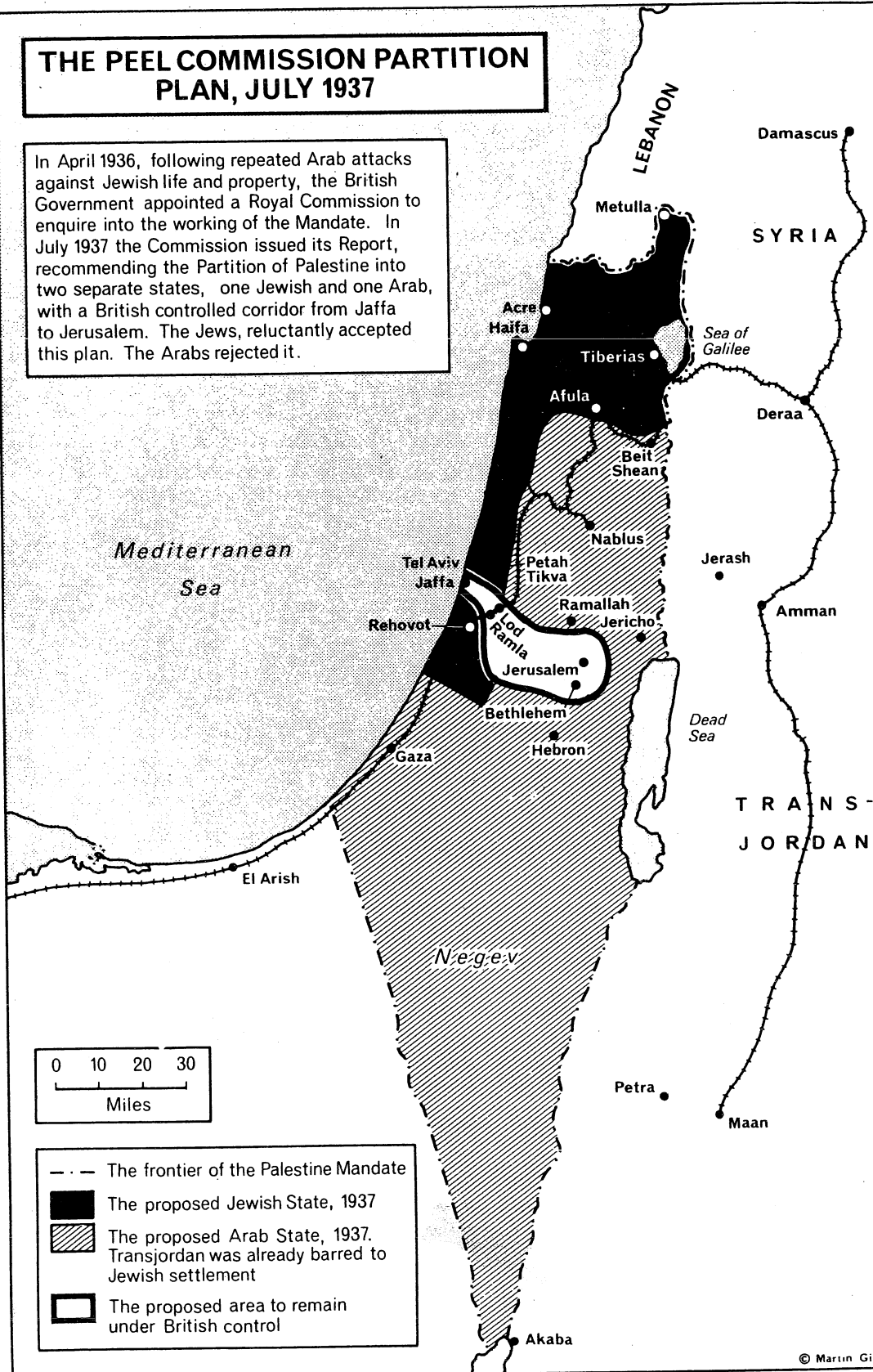
# THE ARAB CAMPAIGN OF 1936: THE FIRST MONTH



In the three years after Hitler came to power in 1933 the Jewish population of Palestine increased from 230,000 to 400,000 reaching one third of the Arab total. On 15 April 1936 the Arab began a General Strike followed by systematic attacks on Jewish lives, property and fields. On 7 May the Arab leaders met in Jerusalem, and demanded an end to all Jewish immigration, a halt to all Jewish land purchase, and an Arab majority Government. On 11 May, after three weeks of violence, the British authorities warned the Arabs that they intended to continue to 'suppress' all outbreaks of lawlessness and punish the perpetrators'. On 13 May the Mufti of Jerusalem declared at Haifa: 'The Jews are trying to expel us from the country. They are murdering our sons and burning our houses'. Within a month of the first Jewish death, 21 Jews had been killed, and many farms and orchards burned by Arab action. 6 Arabs had been killed by the police, none by the Jews

# THE PEEL COMMISSION PARTITION PLAN, JULY 1937

In April 1936, following repeated Arab attacks against Jewish life and property, the British Government appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the working of the Mandate. In July 1937 the Commission issued its Report, recommending the Partition of Palestine into two separate states, one Jewish and one Arab, with a British controlled corridor from Jaffa to Jerusalem. The Jews, reluctantly accepted this plan. The Arabs rejected it.



# ARAB - JEWISH CONFLICT MAY - JULY 1938

25 May 1 Arab killed  
6 July Jewish terrorists kill 25 Arabs. Arabs kill 5 Jews  
10 July 2 Jews killed  
11 July 2 Jews killed  
12 July An old Jew stoned to death  
25 July Jewish terrorists kill 39 Arabs in the Melon market. 2 Jews killed later in the day

13 July 1 Jew killed

5 June 1 Jewish watchman killed

21 July Large Arab band kills five Jews, including 2 children  
25 July 1 Jew killed

21 July An Arab band attacks Jewish vineyards. 1 Jew and 8 Arabs killed

4 May 1 Jew badly wounded

18 May Three thousand citrus trees destroyed by a band of 50 Arabs (600 trees had been destroyed in 1934)

18 June 5 Arabs killed while attacking the Jewish settlement  
17 July 1 Jew killed

23 June 2 Jews and 2 Arabs killed  
25 June 1 Jew killed  
17 July 1 Jew killed

4 July 1 Arab killed  
17 July 3 Arabs and 1 Jew killed

21 July 1 Jew killed

10 May Settlers repel attack by more than 20 Arabs  
22 May 1 Jew killed in Arab attack  
8 June 2 Jews killed  
1 July 1 Jewish watchman killed

2 July 1 Jewish watchman killed  
26 July 2 Jews killed (a father and his son). Two Arab attackers killed

5 July Five Jews killed

8 June 1 Jew killed

14 May Arabs destroy 25 dunams of orange groves

14 May Arab attack repulsed

25 July One Jew killed

11 June Arabs kill a Jewish watchman

13 June Jews repulse an Arab attack. 1 Arab killed

20 June 1 Jewish watchman killed

14 May Arab attack repulsed

14 May Arab attack repulsed

10 July Arabs kill 2 Jews

18 June 1 Jewish railway foreman killed

6 June Arabs burn 25 dunams of Jewish crops  
17 July 1 Jew killed  
19 July 1 Jew killed

21 July A band of 20 Arabs kill 4 Jewish labourers

22 May 1 Jew killed  
24 May 1 Jew, 1 Christian and 1 Arab killed. The Jews Community Council urges restraint  
12 June A Jewish carpenter murdered: the murderer flees to Arab village of Deir Yassin  
4 July Four Arabs killed  
5 July One Jew killed  
7 July Two Arabs killed  
15 July Jewish terrorists kill ten Arabs  
26 July One Jew killed

The Arab campaign continued throughout 1938 and 1939. Partly intended as a protest against Britain for allowing Jewish immigration, its main efforts were aimed against Jewish settlements, and Jewish road traffic. At this time a small group of Jewish extremists began to commit regular terrorist acts. This map shows the principal Arab-Jewish incidents in the three months between May and July 1938, when 59 Jews were killed by Arabs, and 102 Arabs by Jews. Most of the Arabs were killed in three bomb attacks by Jewish terrorists. Most of the Jews were killed singly, during Arab attacks on scattered and isolated settlements. The frequent clashes between Arab bands and British troops are not shown; nor are the many occasions on which Arabs were killed by Arabs