

THE WARS OF ISRAELI INDEPENDENCE



THREE THINGS

The main driver leading to the partition of the Ottoman Empire is Russia.

It is the rise of Hitler, and the resumption of war in Europe, rather than the existence of the Palestine Mandate itself, that creates the conditions for a Jewish state.

Political and social conditions on the Arab side make their failure to defeat Israel in 1948 less improbable than it may appear.

HAMA OHERK SANJAK QUAMASCUS OF DAMASCUS HAIRA SANIAK SEA OF Jebel Druz BALILLE SANJAK SANJAK BALQA (NABLOS) HAURAN EGYPT MAAN AKADA

INVENTING PALESTINE



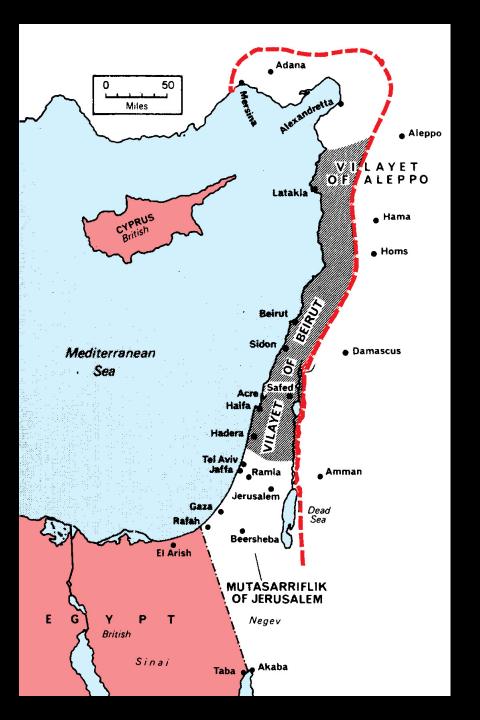


THE PARTITION OF ARABIA

THE COUNTRIES BETWEEN TURKEY IN ASIA, PERSIA,

PLANNING THE DE BUNSEN COMMITTEE (1915)

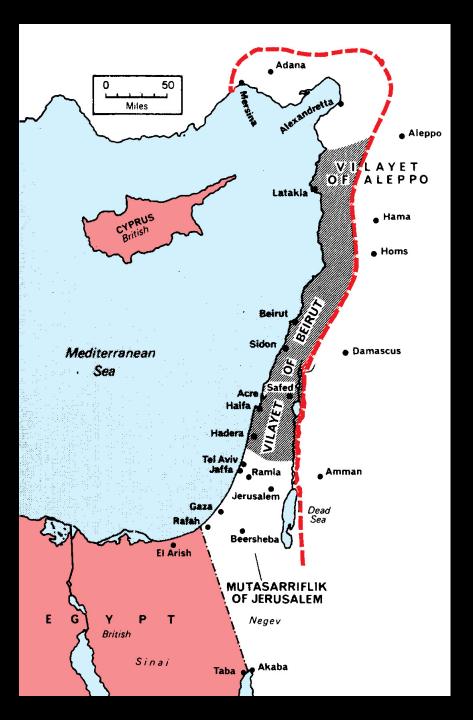




McMahon-Hussein Correspondence (July 1915-March 1916)

Britain "prepared to recognize and support the independence of the Arabs," with proviso that "the districts of Mersina and Alexandretta and portions of Syria lying West of the districts of Damascus, Hama, Homs and Aleppo cannot be said to be purely Arab, and should be excluded from the proposed limits and boundaries," along with the Vilayets of Baghdad and Basra in Mesopotamia; that whatever was done be "without prejudice to our existing treaties with Arab chiefs"; and that, in the reserved areas, Britain be "free to act without detriment to the interests of her Ally, France."

McMahon to Hussein, 25 Oct 1915



McMahon-Hussein Correspondence (July 1915-March 1916)

it is understood that the Arabs have decided to seek the advance and guidance of Great Britain only, and that such European Advisers and Officials as may be required for the formation of a sound form of administration will be British.

McMahon desires is to "assure you beyond all possible doubt of the sympathy of Great Britain towards the aspirations of her traditional friends the Arabs."

McMahon to Hussein, 25 Oct 1915

aghdad Jerusalem Medina

HUSSEIN'S ARAB KINGDOM POLITICAL ARABIA (1900)



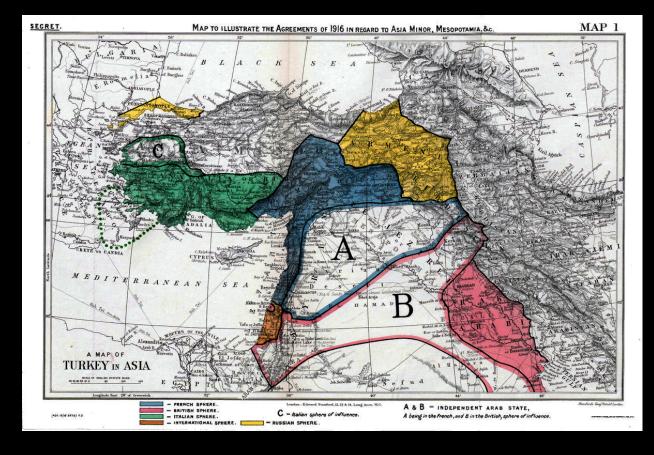
PLANNING SYKES-PICOT (MAY 1916)





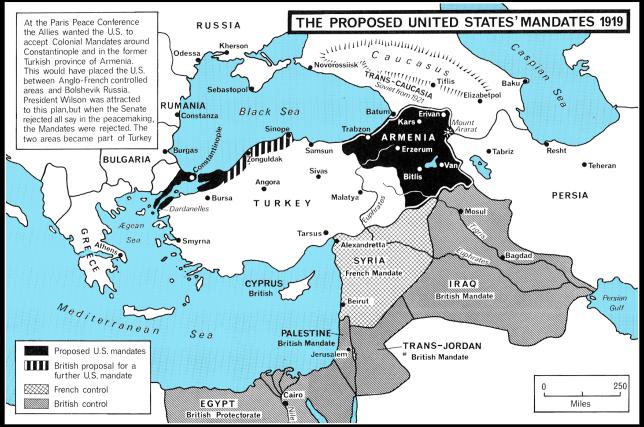
MAP OF EASTERN TURKEY IN ASIA, SYRIA AND WESTERN PERSIA

PLANNING SYKES-PICOT-[SAZANOV] (1916)



MAP OF EASTERN TURKEY IN ASIA, SYRIA AND WESTERN PERSIA

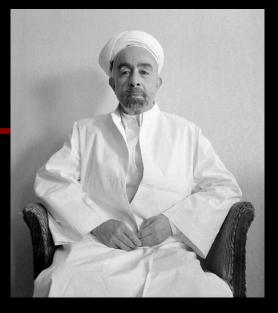
PLANNING AMERICAN MANDATES (1919)







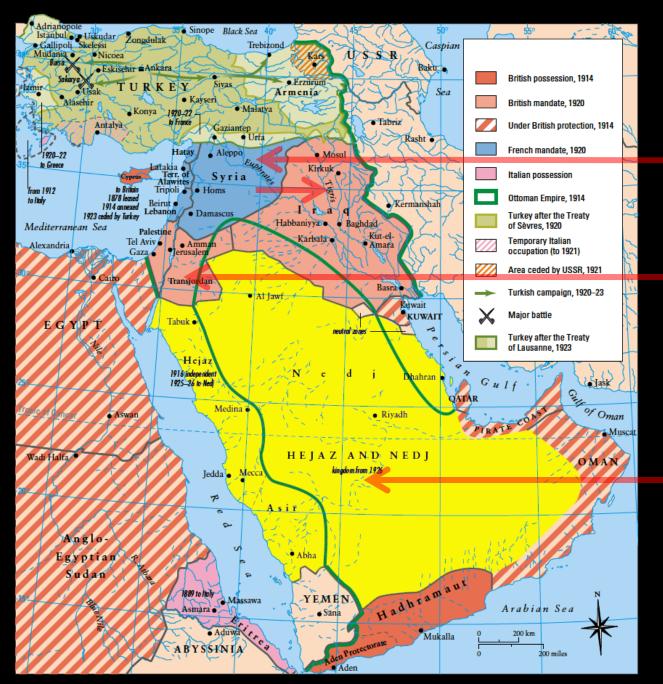
Faisal I, King of Syria (1918-20), King of Iraq (1921-33)



Abdullah I, Emir of Transjordan (1921-46), King of Jordan (1946-51)

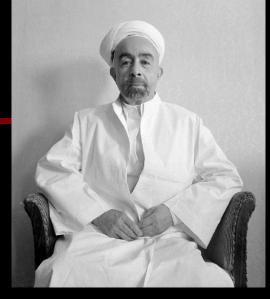


Ali I, King of the Hejaz (1924-25)



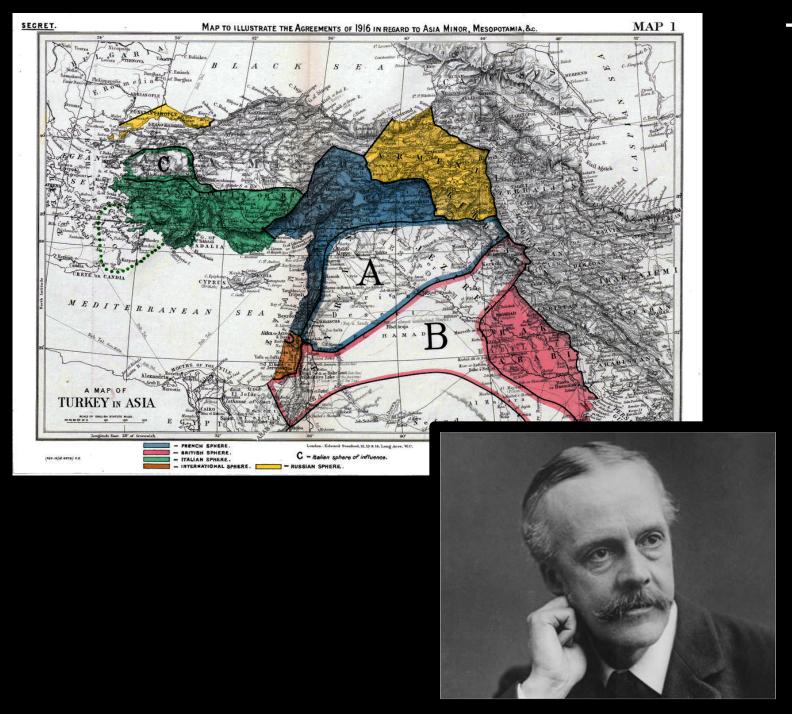


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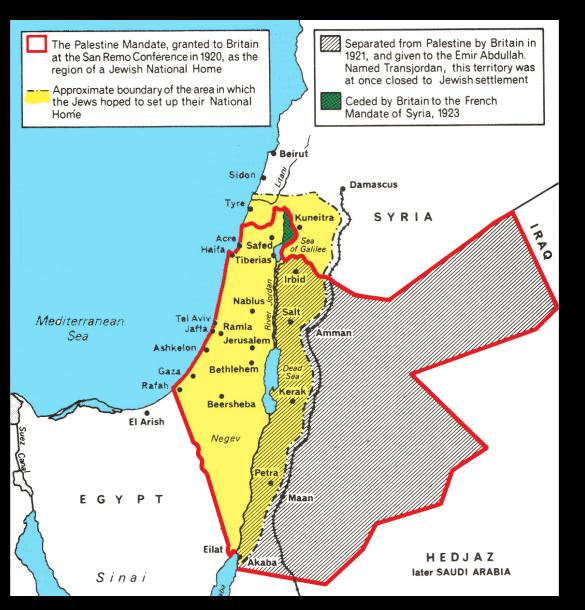


THE BALFOUR DECLARATION

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 of Jews in any other country.

The Balfour Declaration 2 November 1917

THE PALESTINE MANDATE

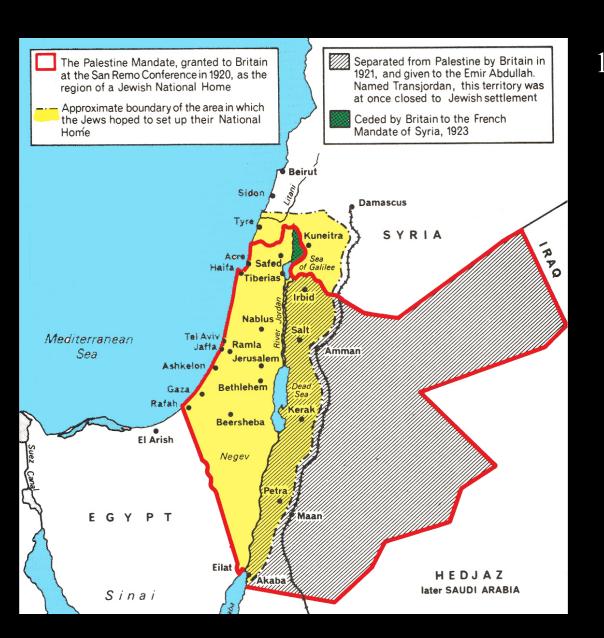


- 1919 Paris Peace Conference
- 1920 San Remo Conference assigns Palestine Mandate to Britain
- 1921 Transjordan detached as independent Emirate (Jewish immigration not allowed
 - First major anti-Jewish riots
- 1929 Serious anti-Jewish rioting in Jerusalem and elsewhere
- 1930 Passfield Whitepaper limits immigration of "undesirable" Jews

Date	Infrastructure Capital ('000 £'s)	Capital per worker (£'s)	Electricity (KWH)	Telephone / Telegraph Lines (Kilometers)	Paved Roads (Kilometers)
1922	8,877	84.2			450
1924	12,063	90.3		3,526	580
1926	14,616	90.8	2,344	5,611	631
1928	14,913	98.6	2,974	8,780	706
1931	19,764	95.2	9,546	14,557	922

Economic Performance 1932-36	Per Capita Income (1936 £'s)	Per Capita Food Consumption (IUs)	Agricultural Productivity (per worker, IUs)
Egypt	12	16	90
Syria	13	19	98
Iraq	10	14	93
Transjordan			90
Arab Palestinians	19	23	186

THE PALESTINE MANDATE



1933 Hitler Chancellor of Germany

Jewish immigration in 1931: 4,075

Jewish immigration in 1935: 66, 472

WAR FOR PALESTINE

...when I asked him for his estimate of the size of the Jewish forces, [he] waved his hands and said: "It does not matter how many there are. We will sweep them into the sea."

- Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League

FOUR STEPS

1. The Arab Revolt (1936-39)

Arabs vs British

Outcome: Palestinian Arabs defeated; British abandon Balfour Declaration

2. The Zionist Insurgency (1944-47)

Zionists vs British

Outcome: Mandate abandoned in favor of United Nations, which enacts partition

3. The Palestine Civil War (1947-48)

Zionists vs Palestinian Arabs plus Arab Volunteers ("Arab Liberation Army")

Outcome: Zionist victory

4. The War of Independence (1948-49)

Arab coalition [Egypt, Transjordan, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Yemen] vs Israel

Outcome: Israeli victory ends in bi-lateral cease-fires

JIHAD

Palestine has been an Arab country since the dawn of history, and was never inhabited by Jews for more than a period of time, during which their history is full of murder and cruelty. ... There is religious hostility between Moslems and Jews from the beginning of Islam, which arose from the treacherous conduct of Jews towards Islam and the Moslems and their prophet.

Ibn Saud to Franklin Roosevelt (1943)

The Jews are a people to be feared. ... They were responsible for starting the two world wars. Yes, I have read and studied, and I know they were behind Hitler at the beginning of his movement.

Samir Rifai, Prime Minister of Jordan (1947)

The UN decision has united all Arabs, as they have never been united before, not even against the Crusaders. ... A Jewish state has no chance to survive now that the Holy War has been declared. All the Jews will eventually be massacred.

Matiel Maghannam, Head of the Arab Women's Organization in Palestine (1948)





THE ARAB REVOLT

Arab Higher Committee established 1936

Arab Revolt (thru Winter 1939)

Total Arab deaths ~3,000

Tens of thousands of refugees to Syria, Lebanon, and Transjordan

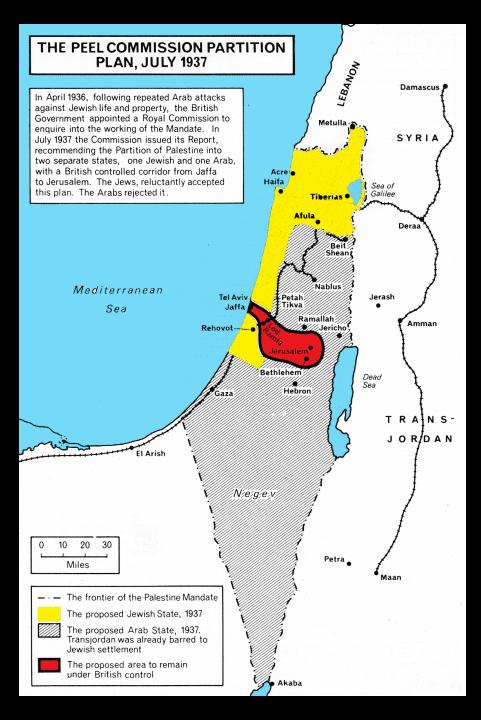
Peel Commission recommends partition 1937 w/transfer

1939 MacDonald Whitepaper (May)

> Palestine to be a single Arab-majority state w/ minority rights protected

Jewish land purchase and immigration restricted (5K for five years)

Haj Amin al'Husseini, Mufti of Jerusalem, in Berlin, 1941



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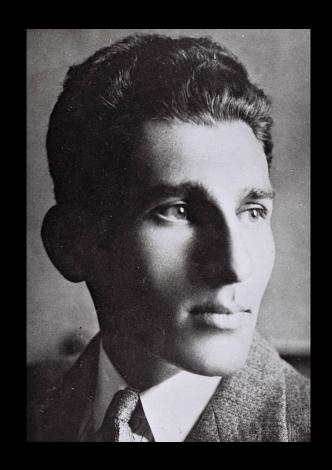
ZIONIST SELF-DEFENSE FORCES



David Ben-Gurion Haganah ["Defense] (1921)



Ze'ev Jabotinsky
IZL ["National Military
Organization"] (1931)



Avraham Stern LHI ["Fighters for the Freedom of Israel"](1940)

THE ZIONIST INSURGENCY



25,000 Zionists serve as volunteers in the British Army during WWII

1944 IZL and LHI resume fighting British

Assassination of Lord Moyne (former

Undersecretary of State for Colonies) in Cairo
(LHI)

Haganah attacks on rail lines, bridges, police stations (1 death)

10K British troops required to control two settlements shielding ~50 Haganah fighters

THE ZIONIST INSURGENCY 1946



May British cabinet rejects US recommendation to accept 100K Jewish refugees (May)

June Operation AGATHA (Jewish Agency HQ occupied, 2,700 arrested, 200K under curfew)

July King David Hotel attacked by IZL (July) 91 dead (48 Arabs, 17 Jews, 28 British, 5 others)

Operation SHARK (Massive cordon and search operation in Tel Aviv; non-fraternization order)

Aug Haganah leaves United Jewish Resistance

THE ZIONIST INSURGENCY 1947



1947 "Sergeants Affair" (July)

Exodus seized (July)

~4,000 refugees interned in Germany

Britain declares intention to abandon the Mandate (Sept)

UN partition plan announced (Nov)

Arab League members reject partition (Dec)

PALESTINE PLAN OF PARTITION

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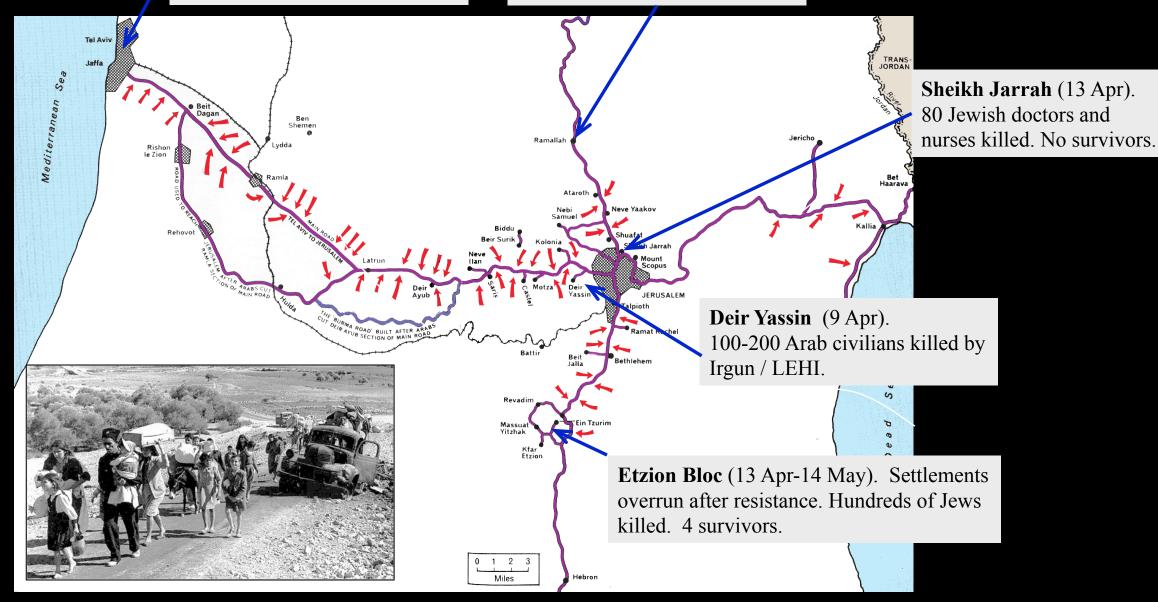
British forces in-country (1947): ~100,000

British KIA in Palestine (1945-48): 338

Ben Yehuda Street (22 Feb). Truck bombing of pedestrian mall. 58 dead.

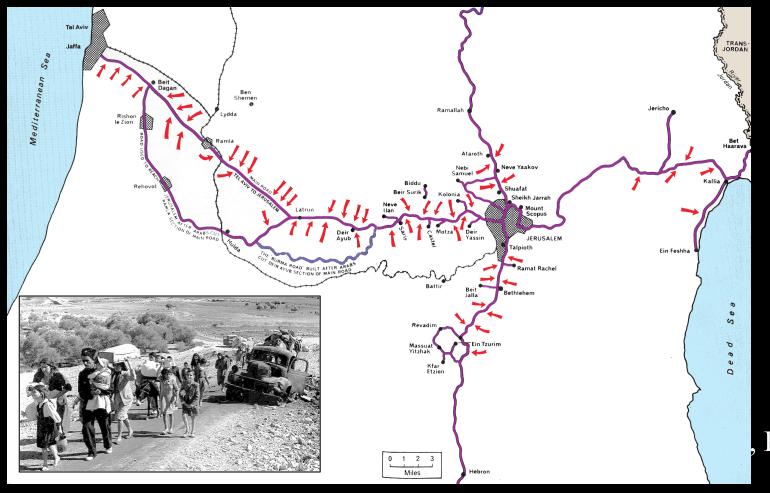
Ramla (12 Apr). Hagana demolish 12 buildings along Jerusalem Road.

CIVIL WAR DEC 1947-MAY 1948



CIVIL WAR DEC 1947-MAY 1948

The collapsing Arab morale in Palestine is in some measure due to the increasing tendency of those who should be leading them to leave the country. ... For instance in Jaffa the Mayor went on four days leave



12 days ago and has not returned, and half the National Committee has left. In Haifa the Arab members of the municipality left some time ago; the two leaders of the Arab Liberation Army actually left during the most recent battle. Now the Chief Arab Magistrate has left. In all parts of the country the effendi class has been evacuating in large numbers over a considerable period, and the tempo is increasing.

British High Commissioner for Palestine

Israeli Territory after the 1947-1948 Civil War Nahariya O Yehiam Safad O Galilee Tiberias Sea of Galilee Haifa • ONazareth Beit Shean O Qisariya o ■ Tirat Zvi Samaria **O**Tulkarm PALESTINE Nablus O Tel Aviv O Petah Tikva Jaffa O Pel Aviv-Jerusalem Ro ORamallah Al-Kastal O O Jerusalem Deir Yassin Iudea ■ Etzion Bloc Hebron O **IORDAN** Dead ■ O Beersheba ■ Jewish-occupied Territory on May 15, 1948 Settlements Scale ■ Kibbutz O Town

INVASION 1948



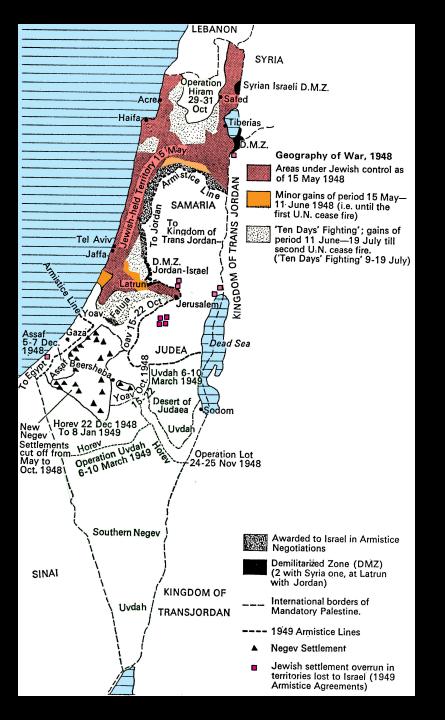
David Ben-Gurion proclaiming Israel's independence, 14 May 1948

Oiryat Arab Liberatio ISRAEL & **PALESTINE** 1st June 1948 SYRIA Haifa Mediterranean Sea Caesarea Iraqi Forces Netanya TEL-AVIV Transjordanian Forces AMMAN Isdūd (Ashdod TRANSJORDAN Egyptian Forces NEGEV DESERT 1947 UN Partition Boundary International Zone Zone controlled by Israel on June 1st 1948 rdanian conquests 1948-4 EGYPT Israel after 1948-9 conquest Gaza Strip under Egyptian 0 10 20 30 40 50 km

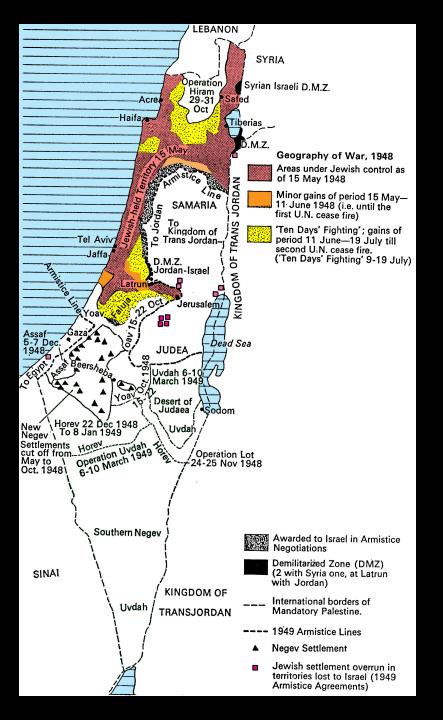
INVASION 1948



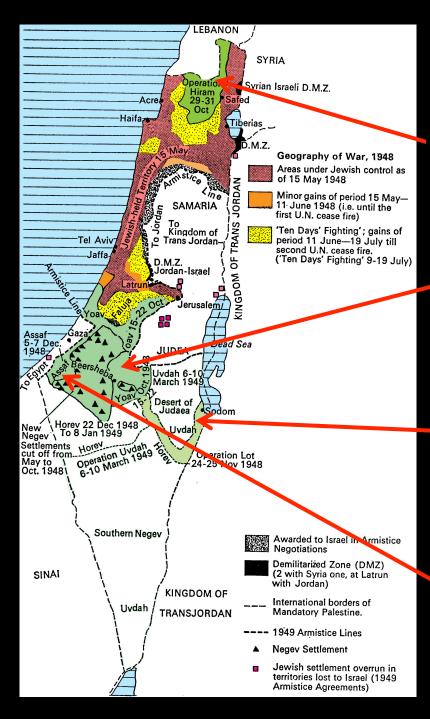
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OPERATIONS May - June 1948



OPERATIONS JULY 1948 ("TEN DAYS")



OPERATIONS OCT 1948 – DEC 1949

HIRAM 29-31 Oct. Galilee cleared of Arab Liberation Army and Lebanese

YOAV 15-22 Oct. Relief of Negev settlements and conquest of Beersheba

LOT 24- 25 Nov. Route opened to the Dead Sea at Sodom

ASSAF 5-7 Dec. Extension toward the sea

SYRIA Syrian Israeli D.M.Z. -Acre Geography of War, 1948 Areas under Jewish control as of 15 May 1948 Minor gains of period 15 May— 11 June 1948 (i.e. until the first U.N. cease fire) 'Ten Days' Fighting'; gains of Kingdom of Tel Aviv period 11 June-19 July till second U.N. cease fire. ('Ten Days' Fighting' 9-19 July) Operation Lot 24-25 Nov 1948 Southern Negev Awarded to Israel in Armistice Negotiations Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) SINA (2 with Syria one, at Latrun with Jordan) KINGDOM OF International borders of **TRANSJORDAN** Mandatory Palestine. ---- 1949 Armistice Lines Negev Settlement Jewish settlement overrun in territories lost to Israel (1949 Armistice Agreements)

CEASE FIRE MARCH 1949

Arab states (except Jordan) are overconfident of success, make no serious preparations, have no coherent plan, nor any common goal

Arab demographic and weapons superiority does not translate into military effectiveness

Arab states (except Jordan) must leave large military contingents at home to preserve order

Israelis have more/better military training and experience, and better field-grade/tactical leadership

International intervention (arms embargo, cease fires) hurts the Arabs worse than the Israelis (until the very end ...)

THE UN PARTITION PROPOSAL OF 1947 AND THE ISRAELI CONQUESTS OF 1948 Nahariya Sea of Galilee . MEDITERRANEAN SEA Netanya JORDAN Tel Aviv Amman **EGYPT** Sinai Desert Negev Desert Boundary of the British Palestine Mandate, 1922-1948 The territory of the State of Israel as proposed by the United ations in November 1947 rusalem and its suburbs erritory beyond the United Nations line onquered by Israel, 1948-1949 The frontier of the State of Israel according to the Armistice agreements of 1949

RECKONING

1949 Armistice agreements (Jan-July)

Military coup in Syria (Mar) [1st of 4 by 1951]

West Bank incorporated into Jordan, over objections from Arab League (Apr)

1951 King Abdullah of Jordan assassinated in Jerusalem by Palestinian Arab (July)

Lebanese Prime Minister murdered (July)

Revolutionary Command Council deposes King Farouk in Egypt (July)

Military coup in Iraq (Nov)

Why should the Arabs make peace? If I was an Arab leader I would never make terms with Israel. That is natural: We have taken their country. Sure, God promised it to us, but what does that matter to them? Our God is not theirs. We come from here, it's true, but two thousand years ago, and what is that to them? There has been anti-Semitism, the Nazis, Hitler, Auschwitz, but was that their fault? They see only one thing: We have come here and stolen their country. Why should they accept that?



David Ben-Gurion to Nahum Goldmann (1954)