

# **THE ISRAELO-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT: FROM THE BALFOUR DECLARATION TO THE CREATION OF THE STATES OF ISREAL (1917-1948)**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This article sets out to analyze the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the socio-political changes experienced by the Jewish people and the Palestinian people from the creation of the State of Israel to the Balfour Declaration. From May 14, 1948, especially at the end of the 19th century, the Jewish people were scattered around the world, but mainly resided in Russia. Heads with the increase in violence, they will be forced into exodus to protect themselves. They decide to migrate to Palestine, a highly symbolic place. According to the religious texts, especially the Old Testament, Palestine is considered the cradle of the Jewish people. It is also sometimes called "Promised Land". The Torah (Hebrew religious book), was written between 640 and 609 BC. In Genesis 17: 8, God promises descendants to Abraham. The land of Canaan is none other than the present territory of Palestine and Israel. This promise is reiterated to Jacob, Abraham's grandson. The latter will also be renamed by God "Israel": Jacob will no longer be your name, but Israel; for you have competed against heavenly and human powers and you have remained strong. Jacob (Israel) will have 12 sons who will found the 12 tribes of Israel. He will also have a daughter named Dinah. It is Moses who will lead the 12 tribes out of Egypt, an episode recorded in the Book of Exodus. Moses will receive the tables of the law on Mount Sinai and thus, he will accompany, in accordance with the prophecies, a return to the Land promised by God to Abraham. This is how the Hebrews settled in the land of Israel. In 1947, the British let go of the tutelage and returned to the United Nations. And on November 29, 1947, after months of discussions, the Unites Nations passed resolution 181 with 33 votes in favor, 13 against, and 10 abstentions. According to resolution 181 adopted by the United Nations on (November

1947). The Resolution 181 is the promise of the creation of an independent Jewish state and an independent Palestinian state. All with Jerusalem (landlocked in the two territories) under international control. So it was that a few months later, on May 14, 1948 (at the official end of the British Mandate), David Ben-Gurion proclaimed the birth of the State of Israel, and immediately became its First... Prime Minister. March 29, 1948: A few weeks before Israel's declaration of independence, i.e. on May 15, 1948, an open conflict broke out between Jews and Arabs in the region. Armies from neighboring countries enter Palestine. It is the beginning of what is now commonly called the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (1948-1949), involving Egyptian soldiers, Trans-Jordanian legionaries, Syrians, Iraqis, Lebanese, Palestinian Arabs, and 5 to 6,000 men from the Arab Liberation Army, an army of volunteers from Arab countries. Since then, despite numerous ceasefires, agreements, and symbolic signs to bring people together, the region has never found peace.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict refers to the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis in the Middle East. It opposed two nationalisms (Jewish nationalism and Palestinian Arab nationalism) and included an important religious dimension, since Israel is a state, predominantly Jewish and the Palestinians are predominantly Muslims. Arab opposition to Zionism was marked from the start of the British mandate over Palestine, with numerous conflict and massacres, associated with Arab revolt between 1936 and 1939 after World War II, it was the Jews who revolted. It's unable to manage it any longer, the British transmitted the file to the United Nations, which at the end of 1947 voted for the partition of Palestine. The next day the civil war breaks out and is followed six months later by the first Arab-Israeli war. The region sees the exodus of Palestinian Arabs during this war, the arrival in Israel of Jewish refugees from Arab countries between 1948 and 1952, then a new exodus from the West Bank to Jordan, during the Six Day War as well, just with the arrival in Israel of nearly 600,000 Jews from Arab countries, driven from their homes, and the population movements have led to the problem of Palestinian refugees, who number nearly 5 million today. Israel also has a minority of around 2 million Israeli Arabs. Before 1917, the region was under the authority of the Ottoman Empire. The Christian and Muslim populations who live there define themselves in terms of religious communities and hardly show any feeling of a national type. The Jewish

population is divided into two communities: The old Yishuv, that is to say the community established for a long time in this territory, and the new Yishuv composed of Jews established since the 1880s, motivated mainly by Zionism. As early in 1891, a delegation of Arab notables from Palestine protested to the Ottoman authorities against the arrivals of Jews making up the new Yishuv. In 1917, the British conquered Palestine, which they officially administered from 1920 as part of a League of Nations mandate. The conflict between the Yishuv and the Arabs of Palestine began mainly since the Balfour Declaration of 1917.

In 1920 to 1948, many Jews settled in Palestine while the United Kingdom exercised its mandate over Mandatory Palestine: The Jewish population, which was estimated in 1917 at around 70,000 people, rose to over 650,000 at the start of 1948. Conflicts broke out between Arabs and Jews in 1920, but also between these populations and the British authorities. In 1921, the Jews began to create an armed military to protect Jewish settlements and the Jews established. The war between Israel and Palestine continues to plague the Middle East. It even takes a different turn to the point where each party is forced to use great means to defend its cause. Since the beginning of the crisis, a weapon that has become very famous has generated a lot of time. "The Iron Dome". A formidable weapon. A powerful and technologically advanced arsenal of war. Better still, it is a "system" of defense that is talked about.

By this Questions, where does it originate from? Why is Israel considering the "Iron Dome" as a solution? How does it work? What are its characteristics? What is the view of society on this conflict? We will make an analysis grid in historical fact in order to present the causes related to the conflict.

## **THE CAUSES OF THE ISRAELO-PALESTIN CONFLICT**

Before we get to May 14, 1948, we have to go back in time. At the end of the 19th century, the Jewish people were scattered all over the world, but mainly resided in Russia. Heads with the increase in violence against them, the Jews are forced into exodus to protect themselves and naturally, they decide to migrate to Palestine, a highly symbolic place for them. According to religious texts, especially the Old Testament, Palestine is considered the cradle of the Jewish people. It is also sometimes called "Promised Land". The Torah (Hebrew religious book), was

written between 640 and 609 BC. In Genesis 17: 8, God promises descendants to Abraham: And he will give to him and for his seed the land of his wanderings, by this one, all the land of Canaan, for an undefined possession has been cleared by (The Torah - Genesis 17: 8) the land of Canaan is none other than the present territory of Palestine and Israel. This promise is reiterated to Jacob, Abraham's grandson. The latter will also be renamed by God "Israel": Jacob will no longer be your name, but Israel, for you have competed against heavenly and human powers and you have remained strong. Jacob (Israel) will have 12 sons who will go found the 12 tribes of Israel. He will also have a daughter called Dinah. It is Moses who will lead the 12 tribes out of Egypt, an episode recorded in the Book of Exodus. Moses will receive the Tablets of the Law on the Mount Sinai and thus, he will accompany, in accordance with the prophecies, a return to the Land promised by God to Abraham. This is how the Hebrews settled in the land of Israel.

## **THE CREATION OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL IN 1948**

In 1947, the British let go of the tutelage and returned to the United Nations. And on November 29, 1947, after months of discussions, the UN passed resolution 181 with 33 votes in favor, 13 against, and 10 abstentions the map of the partition of Palestine. According to UN Resolution 181 adopted in November 1947, is the promise of the creation of an independent Jewish state and an independent Palestinian state. All with Jerusalem (landlocked in the two territories) under international control. So it was that a few months later, on May 14, 1948 (at the official end of the British Mandate), David Ben-Gurion proclaimed the birth of the State of Israel, and immediately became its First Prime Minister on March 29, 1948.

## **THE BEGINNING OF THE ISRAELO-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT**

The next day, May 15, 1948, an open conflict broke out between Jews and Arabs in the region. Armies from neighboring countries enter Palestine. It is the beginning of what is now commonly called the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (1948-1949), involving Egyptian soldiers, Trans-Jordanian legionaries, Syrians, Iraqis, Lebanese, Palestinian Arabs, and 5 to 6,000 men

from the Arab Liberation Army, an army of volunteers from Arab countries. Since then, despite numerous ceasefires, agreements, and symbolic signs to bring people together, the region has never found peace. But the two parties agreed, the two countries could finally co-exist”. Except that this UN plan had never been accepted by the local Arab populations. Ben-Gurion, understood it well, and had said on the day of Israel’s birth, this prophetic phrase “you see, today they dance, but tomorrow they will shed their blood, there will be a war”. For the Arab populations, this May 14, 1948 is called “nabka” or catastrophe in Arabic.

## **BIRTH OF ZIONISM**

A man gives birth to a political and religious movement: Zionism. Zionism is the desire to create a Jewish state in Palestine. It was Theodor Herzl, a Hungarian journalist, writer and politician, who laid the foundations of Zionism at the Bale Congress in 1897. Theodor Herzl (1860-1904), Hungarian journalist, writer and politician, father of the Zionist political movement.

## **THE BALFOUR DECLARATION**

On November 2, 1917, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Arthur Balfour, promised in a letter “the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people. This famous Balfour declaration, the cornerstone of the construction of Israel by the international community. Historians have several versions, but they all agree on one point: it is a key geographic area for geopolitics and commerce. In 1922, the British were granted a mandate (is the administration of the region) over Palestine by the League of Nations (the ancestor of the UN). In the process, we validate the idea of the Balfour declaration. A Jewish state can be created. Only problem. The British also promised an independent state to the Arabs in the region. For nearly a quarter of a century, the situation escalated and conflicts increased. The British can no longer manage, let alone honor their promises of two independent states.

## THE CONTEXT OF CLIMBING

The escalation of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is already causing a stir in the United States, a traditional ally of the Hebrew state. On Wednesday, more than 40 GOP senators signed a letter urging President Joe Biden to end negotiations with Iran, whose support for Hamas is no longer to be demonstrated. Hamas “targets Israeli civilians and cities, including Israel’s capital, Jerusalem. This is troubling because members of your administration are currently in Vienna negotiating with Iran, the main global sponsor state of terrorism,” the letter read. “In light of these recent Hamas attacks on Israel, the United States should take whatever steps are necessary to hold Tehran to account and in no way grant sanctions relief to Iran. ”” The United States, which engages in active negotiations with Iran and potentially provides billions of dollars in sanctions relief, will undoubtedly contribute to Iran's support for Hamas and the other terrorist organizations that attack the United States. Americans and our allies,” added the senators. “We call on you to immediately end negotiations with Iran.

The incidents are increasing in the holy city between Palestinians and the Israeli policy. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict tends to come off the radar but the fire is smoldering under ashes. Two concomitant events explain the extreme tension currently reigning in Jerusalem. First, the proximity at the beginning of May of a possible expulsion of several Palestinian families living in the Arab neighborhood of Sheikh Jarrah led to demonstrations of solidarity which were harshly repressed, while at about the same time incidents broke out between young people and the Israeli police against a background of prayer involving thousands of Palestinians on the Mosque Esplanade, the Mecca of Islam - which is also the Temple Mount, the main holy place for Jews. Palestinian-born Emirati preacher Wassem Yousef sparked indignation among internet users on arable social media, yesterday accusing Palestinian resistance of turning the Gaza Strip into a cemetery for children. The preacher wrote that "Hamas launches rockets from houses which then become targets of bombardment." The Sheikh went on to write “you have turned Gaza into a cemetery for innocents and children. You have damaged Egypt and Sinai. You burned the majority of the flags of the Arab countries and you insulted all the countries”. The preacher did not even allude, in his tweet, to the Israeli military attacks, which have, however, been denounced by several countries around the world. His attitude was denounced on Arab social networks. The one who is identified as the sheikh of normalization is the target

of criticism for having bowed to the Israelis begging their forgiveness, in the wake of the agreements to normalize diplomatic relations between the United Arab Emirates and Israel.

In recent days, violent clashes between the Israeli security forces and the Palestinian population have been noted. Many Palestinians were killed and injured. The reasons why the Palestinian Ambassador in Dakar, Safwat Ibraghith, is asking the Senegalese government to state its position. Indeed, Safwat Ibraghith, urged the Senegalese diplomacy to reveal its position on these events which made more than 200 Palestinian victims. "He started to seize the authorities. He asked for an audience with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he wanted to talk about the situation in Palestine. But, so far, he hasn't been given an appointment. He contacted the Middle East official in the ministry, he told him about his request for an audience. According to Ibraghith, since Senegal chairs the most important committee of the United Nations, it is important that it clearly states its position against these events. "Several countries have started to speak out, to speak out. We know that Senegalese diplomacy likes to keep a low profile, but we are hoping for a statement on the matter. On the morning of Wednesday, May 12, the Israeli government was under intense pressure to bid in its most serious confrontation with Hamas since the last conflict in the summer of 2014. A deluge of fire fell on the night of Tuesday 11 to Wednesday. On May 12, over the Gaza Strip and southern Israel, killing at least 48 dead in Gaza, including 14 children and three women, two Palestinians from the occupied West Bank and five Israelis, in the worst escalation in recent years between Hamas and Hebrew State, triggered following violence in East Jerusalem.

After claiming on Tuesday that it had launched 130 rockets in the direction of Tel Aviv, Hamas said overnight that it was "firing 110 rockets towards the metropolis of Tel Aviv" and "100 rockets" towards the city of Beersheva, " in retaliation for the resumption of strikes against buildings inhabited by civilians ". On Wednesday morning, Islamic Jihad said it had fired 100 rockets at Israel from Gaza that, Israeli Defense Minister Benny Gantz warned that the Israeli strikes on Gaza were "just the beginning", while Hamas, in power in the Palestinian enclave, said it was "ready". Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu on Wednesday declared a state of emergency in the city of Lod (center).

According to the police "riots" of the Arab minority, Israeli authorities have suspended flights to Ben Gurion International Airport in Tel Aviv. The Israel and Hamas are heading for "full-scale war," UN Middle East envoy Tor Wennesland warned on Tuesday. Several analysts have

warned of escalating tensions across Palestinian territory, the Palestinians having nothing more to lose. These events come as the Palestinian authority postponed the legislative elections just to ensure its survival, as all the prognoses were of Fath losing to Hamas or the electoral list led by Mustapha Bargouti. One of the great problems of the exacerbation of the Palestinian cause is the proven complicity of the Palestinian authority, led by Mahmoud Abbas, with the zionist state, in particular after the main financiers of the Palestinian state, have taken them to normalized with Israel.

## **THE MANIFESTATION OF THE ISRAELO-PALESTIN CONFLICT**

The attacks set off sirens in the southern town of Ashkelon and the surrounding area of the Gaza Strip. The rockets were fired shortly after Israel announced the complete closure of the fishing zone off Gaza, saying it was a response to incendiary balloons recently launched from the enclave. The Israel has imposed a draconian blockade on the Gaza Strip since 2007, when Hamas took control of the Palestinian enclave. Tensions have risen in recent days in the Gaza Strip, West Bank and East Jerusalem after hundreds of Palestinians were injured and at least one was killed in clashes with Israeli security forces. These clashes were sparked by Israeli restrictions on Palestinian Muslims during the holy fasting month of Ramadan, as well as the planned eviction of several Palestinians from their homes in East Jerusalem. Finally, several incidents were recorded on the border with Lebanon, including an attempt to infiltrate Lebanese militants into Israel, according to the army, as well as the firing of three rockets on Friday evening from Syria into Israel.

## **THE ISRAEL'S POSITION ABOUT THE CONFLICT**

The Israeli leaders thought they had won: a military balance of power totally in their favor, a fragmented Palestine, an accomplice international community, the Arab leaders asking that, the Palestinians give up their rights. The occupier has accentuated what it has been practicing for decades: colonization, occupation, ethnic cleansing, humiliations, and destruction of houses, confiscations of land, adding to it what supremacism has produced: an explosion of racism that takes forms of collective hysteria in ruthless manhunts. The resisting oppression is



not just a right; it is a duty. In this war there are no "extremists" on both sides as some media claim, and there is an occupier who practices apartheid and an occupied who resists. The East Jerusalem was annexed over 50 years ago. The "Judaization" of the city and the attempt to expel Palestinians from their city is ongoing. The neighborhoods of Silwan and Sheikh Jarrah are struggling against settlers who are evicting them from their own homes with the support of the army and "the judiciary." The last Israeli elections showed the strength of the ultra-racist parties in Israel. Demonstrations and marches shouting "Death to the Arabs" have spread, reminding us Jews of the pogroms that have marked our history. In a statement released on Wednesday, some 40 GOP senators called on US President Joe Biden to suspend negotiations with Iran, in a context where Hamas, an ally of the Iranians, is engaged in an open war against Israel.

The Israeli authorities also remain on alert Saturday; as further protests are expected across the occupied West Bank. The Palestinians commemorate every May 15 the Nakba, the "catastrophe" represented in their eyes by the creation of Israel in 1948, and "synonymous with an exodus for hundreds of thousands of them" and which each year gives rise to violent clashes with the Israeli army or settlers. And on its territory, Israel is also confronted with an unprecedented escalation of inter-community violence in its "mixed" towns, where Jews and Arabs usually live and mix, especially in Lod (center), Jaffa near Tel. -Aviv or Acre, in the north of the country. The day of Saturday marked by the weekly rest of Shabbat, was announced as one of the calmest, on this front, since the beginning of the week. The activists from the Gaza Strip fired two rockets at southern Israel on Sunday evening, amid escalating violence between Israel and Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank, an IDF spokesperson said in a statement that one of the rockets was intercepted by Israel's Iron Dome air defense system, but gave no details about the other rocket. Israel's refusal to bring peacekeepers into the territory of the Jewish state and the Gaza Strip is mainly due to the fact that it will immediately mean the loss of control over the previously occupied Golan Heights. It is for this reason that Israel continues its aggressive actions against the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip, refusing to obey the legitimate decisions of the United Nations.

After the decision of the United Nations, Turkey has declared that the need to introduce peacekeepers to the region, stressing that with Russia it will finally be possible to achieve stability in the region and, moreover, apparently, the Russian army is not at all against such a

decision, however, it will ultimately only be taken by the United Nations. “If the UN sends peacekeepers, then Israel can still say goodbye to the occupied Golan, let alone the fact that Russia will clearly contribute to the return of the Golan Heights under Syrian army control. It is obvious that it is for this objective reason that Israel does not even want to hear about stabilizing the situation in the region by introducing peacekeeping forces, the analyst emphasizes.

## **THE PALESTINIAN POSITION WITH REGARD TO THE CONFLICT**

Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei recently declared that the state of "Israel is not a country, but a terrorist base" to be fought, predicting the inevitable "downfall" of the enemy Zionist regime. “Israel is not a country, but a terrorist base against the Palestinian nation and other Muslim nations, fight against this despotic regime is to fight against oppression of terrorism and it is everyone's duty”, declared Ayatollah Khamenei on the occasion of “El-Quds Day” celebrated by the Republic Islamic every fourth Friday of the month of Ramadan. In his speech, Mr. Khamenei attacked the deal of the century”, as was presented the “peace plan” for the Middle East of the former American president, embraced by the Prime Minister Israeli Benjamin Netanyahu, but rejected outright by the Palestinians, recalling that, the Israeli occupation forces invaded the Al-Aqsa Mosque yesterday at dawn, using rubber bullets, stun grenades and tear gas, leaving dozens of Palestinians injured. Since the beginning of the month of Ramadan, the city of El-Quds has been the scene of attacks by Zionist police and Israeli settlers, particularly in the Bab al-Amoud and Sheikh Jarrah neighborhoods, point out that since the 1948 war, the Israelis have carried out ethnic cleansing, the extent of which is now better understood. And in 1967, they occupied and colonized the remaining 22% of historic Palestine, creating an increasingly irreversible against international law.

## **THE POSITION OF THE ARAB GULF ABOUT THE ISRAELO-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT**

The Arab foreign ministers held an emergency virtual meeting on Tuesday to discuss Israeli violations in Jerusalem, according to an Arab League statement, the Arab League Secretary

General Ahmed Aboul-Gheit said the meeting was aimed at condemning the violations being perpetrated in Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian territories in general. He said that the pan-Arab organization was also sending a clear message to the whole world on this occasion, namely that the escalation of tensions in Palestine cannot "continue like this". "We found that the Israeli escalation on Monday resulted in random attacks, signaling Israel's desire to expand its influence by force," Aboul-Gheit said. Israeli policies have violated international law, which enshrines the right to perform religious rites at sacred sites, he added. In recent days, at least 26 Palestinians have been killed, including nine children, and hundreds more have been injured in clashes with Israeli security forces in East Jerusalem and other Palestinian territories. The Al-Aqsa Mosque is for all Palestinians a symbol of their existence, of their rights, of their dignity. The extremely violent intrusion of the Israeli army inside the mosque and amplified the Palestinian revolt. They renewed what they practiced during the Intifadas: fighting with stones against guns, hoping that the emotion of public opinion against the ferocity of the repression, will weaken the occupier. It's up to prove them by developing solidarity and the question was, what is happening in Gaza, a prison cordoned off by land, sea and air, recalls the previous massacres of 2008, 2012, 2014 or 2019. In this small overcrowded territory lacking drinking water and electricity, the occupier destroyed buildings and demolishes neighborhoods. His propaganda claims that he is fighting terrorists, it is once again the civilian population that suffers the destruction, families decimated and the violence of the bombardments. This time around, there was a retaliation, proving to the occupier that he will have to pay the price for what he inflicts on the Palestinians.

## **THE SAUDI ARABIA POSITION AGAINST THE ISRAEL-PALESTIN CONFLICT**

Despite the fact that last year Israel and Saudi Arabia made significant progress in improving relations, Saudi Arabian King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud said the kingdom fully condemns the actions of the Israeli side and is ready to provide the Palestinians with all the necessary support, we are probably talking about military support. "The King of Saudi Arabia, Salman bin Abdel Aziz, on Wednesday strongly condemned Israel's violent actions at the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the measures taken in Jerusalem. Saudi Arabia's official news agency SPA

reported that King Salman and Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan discussed Israel's terror in Jerusalem by telephone. King Salman stressed that the kingdom is ready to support the Palestinian people until they restore their legal rights, reports the Turkish news agency Anadolu. So far, countries in the Middle East have avoided direct intervention in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, but if the situation is not resolved in the coming days, countries in the Middle East will be ready to provide support to the Palestinians.

## **THE TURKISH POSITION ABOUT THE ISRAELO-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT**

Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan has reacted to the violence that has been witnessing in Jerusalem in recent days. Known for his radicalism towards the Hebrew state, he did not hesitate to call Israel a “cruel terrorist” state. This Saturday, May 8, 2021, in Ankara, capital of Turkey, the President Recep Tayyip Erdogan gave a speech and referred to the violence on the Mosque esplanade in Jerusalem which left more than 200 injured. "Israel, a cruel terrorist state, is brutally and unethically attacking Muslims in Jerusalem who are concerned only with protecting their homes and their millennial country and their sacred values," said the Turkish president. He also strongly condemned the violence, calling on "all countries, first and foremost Muslim countries," to act against Israel's attacks on Palestinians. He also called on the UN Security Council to "stop this persecution." For weeks, Lorientlejour underlines, tensions have been high in Jerusalem but also in the West Bank, Palestinian territory occupied by Israel, where Palestinians have demonstrated against the access restrictions imposed by Israel in certain areas during Ramadan and the possible eviction of Palestinians by Cheikh Jarrah. Yesterday, during the prayer after breaking the fast, Israeli soldiers threw grenades at the Palestinians to disperse them. Benjamin Netanyahu said on Sunday that he would not bow to pressure from countries calling on the Israeli government to suspend plans to build new homes in East Jerusalem, which have sparked heavy clashes with Palestinians in recent days. Israel does not intend to bow to international pressure, said Benjamin Netanyahu. "We strongly reject the pressures not to build in Jerusalem which, to my dismay, have recently increased," the prime minister said during a televised address before. The commemorations of the conquest of East Jerusalem by the Israeli army during the 1967 war. "He say it to our friends: Jerusalem is

the capital of Israel and in the same way as any country built in its capital and develops its capital, we have the right to build in Jerusalem and develop Jerusalem, added Netanyahu.

## **THE IRAN'S POSITION ABOUT THE CONFLICT**

Iran makes no secret of its support for Palestinian Islamic groups. Iranian officials are multiplying messages to support Hamas and Islamic Jihad and highlight the weakness of Israel's anti-missile system. On Tuesday, Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khamenei lent his support to the Palestinians. "Zionists only understand the language of force. The Palestinians must strengthen their power to stop these criminals," the Iranian number one said that, the main enemy of Israel, Iran is the main supporter of Palestinian Islamist groups in the region. After several years of cold with Hamas due to the situation in Syria, the Palestinian group has once again drawn closer to Tehran. In the midst of an escalation between Israel and Palestinian Islamist groups, Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif visited Syria on Tuesday to discuss the regional situation with representatives of Palestinian Islamic groups. Several Iranian military officials have in recent months emphasized Iran's role in providing Palestinian groups with the technology needed to manufacture missiles that are used against Israel. Missiles with increasingly long range, but also high precision that allow Palestinians to strike targets in Tel Aviv or Haifa. Even more developed technology has been supplied to Lebanese Hezbollah which has even more powerful missiles, according to the same officials, Iran and Israel are at open war with targeted actions against ships in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, but also against military installations.

## **THE POSITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ABOUT THE ISRAELO-PALESTIN CONFLICT**

The international community has called for calm and Muslim countries have expressed outrage at the worst outbreak of violence in years between the ruling Islamist movement in the Gaza Strip and the Jewish state, sparked by clashes in Jerusalem -East. On the Palestinian side, Israeli attacks carried out with fighter jets and helicopter gunships have left at least 28 dead, including

ten children, and some 125 injured, according to the Ministry of Health in Gaza, the Islamic Jihad and the second armed group in the Gaza Strip, said two of its commanders were among the dead. On the Israeli side, rockets fired by Hamas at the towns of Ashdod and Ashkelon, located in the northern Gaza Strip, claimed the lives of two Israeli women, Netanyahu said. "Since yesterday (Monday), the military has carried out hundreds of attacks against Hamas and Islamic Jihad in Gaza, and he will further intensify the power of his attacks," Netanyahu said in a statement that, the recent video released by his services adding that Hamas "was going to take a beating that it does not expect." For his part, Defense Minister Benny Gantz approved a request from the army to mobilize 5,000 reservists, but it was not immediately clear when this decision would be implemented. The sirens continued to sound Tuesday afternoon in Israeli communities. The armed wing of Hamas has vowed to make Ashkelon "hell" if Israeli strikes result in civilian casualties in Gaza. In Israel itself, extreme right-wing militias lashed out against Palestinians in '48. The television recorded live the lynching of a man considered "Arab" in Bat Yam. These Ku Klux Klan imitators have always enjoyed complete impunity. The "clashes", as the media say, which has spread to all the so-called "mixed" cities, are in fact the beginning of ethnic cleansing wanted without concealment by many Israeli political parties. Palestinians in Israel, vowed to be second-class citizens since the passage of the "Israel Nation State of the Jewish People" law, showed their solidarity with those in Jerusalem and Gaza by protesting. What is going on in Palestine concerns us all. To support the Palestinian people is to refuse a world of racism, apartheid, confinement. We denounce the complicity of the United States which has just prevented the Security Council from adopting a motion compelling Israel to stop its aggression.

We denounce the complicity of France and Europe in helping to criminalize the Palestinian resistance and oppose any sanction against the occupier. The president of the Association France Palestine Solidarité (AFPS) has been taken into custody and future demonstrations of support for Palestine are threatened with ban. Without sanctions, the current massacres will happen again. In a statement made public yesterday, May 13, following a telephone conversation with the President of the Palestinian Authority, President Macron said he was "concerned about the escalation of violence in the Middle East" and "determined to work with all parties to put an end to it as quickly as possible. After offering his condolences to Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas "for the many losses of Palestinian civilians resulting from military operations and ongoing clashes with Israel," Macron "strongly condemned the shooting

claimed by Hamas and other terrorist groups aimed at the Israeli territory, endangering the population of Tel Aviv and other Israeli cities and harming the security of the State of Israel "Finally, Macron ordered Abbas" to use all the means of his influence so that calm is restored as quickly as possible. " Egyptian Foreign Minister Sameh Choukri said on Tuesday that Cairo had unsuccessfully tried to discuss with Israel to ease tensions between Palestinians and Israelis, especially in East Jerusalem, where they have reached a level unheard of for several years. "In recent days, Egypt has tried extensively to engage with Israel and other countries to call on them to make every effort to prevent the deterioration of the situation in Jerusalem, but we have not received a positive response. Mr. Choukri said during an emergency Arab League meeting by videoconference. Without specifying which other country Egypt had contacted, Mr. Choukri condemned "the Israeli violations on the Al-Aqsa mosque", on the Mosque esplanade, where violent clashes between Palestinians and Israeli police hundreds of injured.

The third holiest site in Islam and the holiest site for Jews, the plaza is located in East Jerusalem, a Palestinian part of the Holy City annexed by Israel. Israel will step up its attacks on Hamas, the prime minister warned on Tuesday. Benjamin Netanyahu after a rain of rockets hit the south of the country that killed two Israeli women, while an IDF fire in the Gaza Strip claimed the lives of at least 28 Palestinians.

## **THE FRENCH POSITION ABOUT THE ISRAELO-PALESTIN CONFLICT**

The French president condemns "firmly" the firing of Palestinian missiles but does not breathe word on the hundreds of raids carried out for several days by the Israeli air force within the framework of an air offensive which saw the participation of not less than, but which has democratically won elections in Gaza on several occasions suddenly becomes a "terrorist" group in a shocking phrase imported directly from the lexicon of the Israeli army. If Hamas and the other Palestinian resistance groups are all "terrorist" groups with whom we must discuss in order to achieve a "return to calm" and to peace as Emmanuel wishes. The systematic colonial violence that the Palestinian people have suffered for decades, and of which the attempt to Judaize East Jerusalem is only the latest development, is downright obscured in a shortcut that denotes an all the more regrettable bias. That it risks harming French diplomacy

as much as it does attempts to consolidate coexistence within the country. Hamas threatened the Jewish state on Monday afternoon with a further military escalation if its forces did not withdraw from the Mosque Esplanade in East Jerusalem - Islam's third holiest site - where clashes dailies pitting Palestinians against the Israeli police have left hundreds injured since Friday.

The Israeli strikes on Gaza are the largest since November 2019. At the time, the Jewish state carried out the targeted assassination of a top Islamic Jihad commander, Baha Abu al-Ata, responsible for numerous attacks in Israel. After the death of its commander, the Islamic Jihad launched around 500 rockets towards Israel, which had shelled the positions of this movement while trying, however, to spare those of Hamas, so as not to compromise a truce with this movement. But a source within Hamas announced Monday evening that Muhammad Fayyad, a commander of his armed wing, was killed in Beit Hanoun, in northern Gaza, shortly after the start of the Israeli strikes.

The international community has expressed growing concern, as the United Nations Security Council has failed to agree on a joint declaration, with the United States - Israel's historic allies - deeming that a "public message was not timely at this point". US Secretary of State Antony Blinken said "all sides must reduce tensions and take practical steps to calm the situation." was killed in Beit Hanoun, northern Gaza, shortly after the start of the Israeli strikes." For its part, France called on the Israeli authorities on Tuesday for a "proportionate use of force" and the UN said it was "deeply concerned" by the escalation. The diplomatic sources told AFP on Monday that the UN, with the help of Qatar and Egypt, had initiated mediation with the parties "concerned" in order to obtain a de-escalation. On Tuesday, after the clashes that left more than 500 injured at the esplanade of the Mosque, a precarious calm seemed to have returned in the Old City of Jerusalem and its surroundings. The Palestinian nation struggling for survival has been betrayed and many Arab countries have compromised with Israel, thus betraying the holy Palestinian land and its people, who have resumed the intifada against the way to complied and to once again make their cause heard and denounce the Arab silence in the side of the Israeli aggressions perpetrated against them.



## **THE AMERICAN POSITION ABOUT THE ISRAELO-PALESTIN CONFLICT**

According to the Joe Biden administration, the position is clear: The Israeli-Palestinian conflict, with no hope of a quick resolution, is not one of his priorities. But like many of his predecessors, a crisis is already forcing the President of the United States to get involved, at a minimum, to avoid the explosion. Escalating violence poses a complex equation for the Democrat, but the administration can just hope to calm the violence” in the current crisis. However, the position is the same with the French Secretary of State for European Affairs Clément Beaune on Wednesday called on the United States to get involved in front of the current escalation and he said “We need the American commitment. It is clear that they are the ones who still have the main diplomatic levers today, even if Europe must be more present.

## **THE UNITED NATIONS POSITION ABOUT THE CONFLICT**

The Security Council met yesterday at the initiative of Tunisia have Beijing presented a draft declaration calling for de-escalation, calling both on Israel to stop the activities of colonization, the demolitions and expulsions of Palestinians, including in East Jerusalem, and expressing concern the tensions and violence in the occupied West Bank. The diplomats urged all parties to refrain from taking unilateral measures that exacerbate tensions, and undermine the viability of the two-state solution. Avoid provocation and continue to respect the status in holy places. But, during that closed-door meeting that targeted their historically, the United States told the other fourteen members that it was working behind the scenes to appease the situation, and that they feared a statement would be counterproductive to this stage. This position of facto prevented the Council from agreeing on a common position. The Hamas claims responsibility for a rocket attack on Jerusalem, claiming it is a response to "Israeli crimes and aggressions." The escalation between Israelis and Palestinians "must end immediately," UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said in a statement Tuesday, saying he was "gravely concerned" by the development of the situation. "The Israeli security forces must exercise the utmost restraint and calibrate their use of force," said the UN chief. "The indiscriminate launching of rockets and mortar fire at Israeli population centers is unacceptable," he added.

The UN Security Council is holding another urgent meeting on Wednesday on the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians, the second in three days, according to diplomatic sources. To this day, the clashes between Palestinians and Israel continue, as the situation has worsened very seriously since the Lebanese organization Hezbollah joined the conflict, which, according to various sources, has as many as 50,000 short missiles. And medium range in its weaponry. Heads with the escalation, a UN Security Council meeting is scheduled for later today, at the request of Tunisia, on the situation in East El-Quds, a Palestinian area occupied by Israel for more than 50 years. As far as concern the international calls for calm multiply, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu praised the "firmness" of law enforcement agencies to ensure "stability" in El-Quds. For his part, the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN), Antonio Guterres, yesterday called on Israel to end operations to demolish and evict Palestinians from their homes in occupied El-Quds. The Guterres spokesman Stéphane Dujarric said in a statement that "Israel must stop the demolitions and evictions in El Quds, in accordance with its commitments under international humanitarian law." Antonio Guterres expressed deep concern over the continuing wave of violence in occupied East El-Quds, as well as the possibility of Palestinian families being evicted from their homes in Sheikh Jarrah and Silwan neighborhoods. The Israeli occupation plans to evict Palestinian families from their houses built in 1956 in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood (central El-Quds). Guterres called on the Israeli authorities to "exercise the utmost restraint and respect the right to peaceful assembly". The Secretary General of the United Nations underlined the need "to respect the status in the holy places of the city of El-Quds".

At Tunisia's initiative, United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Antonio Guterres on Sunday called for an immediate end to the fighting between Palestinians and Israelis. "The fighting must stop. They must stop immediately. The rockets and mortar shells on one side, the aerial and artillery bombardments on the other, they must stop. He urges all parties to heed this call. "Mr. Guterres said at a meeting of the Security Council." He was called by the growing number of Palestinian civilian victims, including many women and children, as a result of the Israeli strikes in Gaza. He also deplores the Israeli victims of rockets fired from Gaza," he continued by declared that, the clashes risk dragging Palestinians and Israelis into a spiral of violence with devastating consequences for both communities and the region as a whole, he said. Mr. Guterres also warned that the fighting could engender an unmanageable security and humanitarian crisis and reinforce extremism, creating a potential new hotbed of dangerous

instability. The UN remains committed to working with Palestinians, Israelis and international and regional partners, including the Middle East Quartet, to achieve a lasting and just peace, he said, calling on them. Different parties to enable the intensification and success of mediation efforts. "The only way forward is to return to negotiations with the objective of a two-state solution, the two states living side by side in peace, security and mutual recognition, with Jerusalem as the capital of the two states, on the basis of UN resolutions, international law and previous agreements on the matter," concluded Mr Antonio.

## **THE WEAKNESSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ABOUT THE ISRAELO-PALESTINE CONFLICT**

From the League of Nations (LN) to the United Nations Organization (UNO), England and the United States have always supported the establishment of the Zionist State and its hegemony. To list Israel's attacks on the brave Palestinian people with the complicity of much of the international community would be a tiring exercise. So allow me to list below the United Nations resolutions against Israel never implemented that Ignacio Ramonet, former boss of the word diplomatic, denounced years ago. Yes, you can say with calm assurance that the United Nations is indeed complicit in the terrorist state of Israel, but the resolution mentioned can inform us about the respect of all the question inside the conflict.

Resolution 181 (November 29, 1947), Adopted of the partition plan: Palestine is divided into two independent states, one Arab, the other Jewish, and Jerusalem is placed under United Nations administration.

Resolution 194 (December 11, 1948). Refugees who wish to do so must be able to "return to their homes as soon as possible and live in peace with their neighbors"; others must be compensated for their property "as compensation". Creation of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine.

Resolution 302 (December 8, 1949). Creation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

Resolution 236 (June 11, 1967). In the aftermath of the June 1967 war, the Security Council asking a ceasefire and an immediate end to all military activities in the conflict between Egypt, Jordanian, Syrian and Israel.

Resolution 237 (June 14, 1967). The Security Council calls on Israel to ensure "the safety, well-being and security of the inhabitants of areas where military operations have taken place" and to facilitate the return of refugees.

Resolution 242 (November 22, 1967). The Security Council condemns the "acquisition of territory by war" and calls for the "withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces from the occupied territories". It affirms the "territorial inviolability and political independence" of every state in the region.

Resolution 250 (April 27, 1968). Israel is asked not to organize the military parade planned in Jerusalem on May 2, 1968 considering that this would aggravate "tensions in the region".

Resolution 251 (May 2, 1968). The Security Council deplores the holding of the military parade in Jerusalem "in defiance" of resolution 250.

Resolution 252 (May 21, 1968). The Security Council declares "invalid" measures taken by Israel, including "expropriation of land and real estate", aimed at "modifying the status of Jerusalem", and calls on it to refrain to take such action.

Resolution 267 (July 3, 1969). The Security Council censures "all measures taken [by Israel] to change the status of Jerusalem.

Resolution 340 (October 25, 1973). Following the war of Ramadan or Yom Kippur, creation of the second United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF-II) which aims to "supervise the ceasefire between the Egyptian and Israeli forces" and to ensure the "Redeployment" of these same forces.

Resolution 446 (March 22, 1979). The Security Council asked an end to "Israeli practices aimed at establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967", declares that these practices "have no legal validity" and calls on Israel to respect the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

Resolution 468 (May 8, 1980). The Security Council declares "illegal" the expulsions abroad of Palestinian notables from Hebron and Halhoul by the Israeli military authorities and calls on Israel to reverse them.

Resolution 592 (December 8, 1986). The Security Council recalls that the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilians in time of war "is applicable to the Palestinian territories and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967". He condemns "the Israeli army which, having opened fire, killed or injured students" at Bir Zeit University.

Resolution 605 (December 22, 1987). After the outbreak of the first intifada, the Security Council condemns Israel's practices "which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, in particular the fact that the Israeli army opened fire, killing or injuring Palestinian civilians".

Resolution 607 (January 5, 1988). Israel must "refrain from expelling Palestinian civilians from the occupied territories" and respect its obligations under the Geneva Convention.

Resolution 608 (January 14, 1988). The Security Council calls on Israel "to reverse the order for the expulsion of Palestinian civilians and to ensure the immediate and safe return" of all those already expelled.

Resolution 636 (July 6, 1989). The Security Council calls on Israel, in accordance with its previous resolutions and with the Geneva Convention, to "immediately cease the expulsion of other Palestinian civilians" and to ensure the safe return of those already expelled.

Resolution 641 (August 30, 1989). The Security Council "deplores the fact that Israel, the occupying power, continues to expel Palestinian civilians" and calls on it to ensure the return of all those expelled.

Resolution 672 (October 12, 1990). After the violence in the Mosques esplanade - the Temple Mount, the Security Council condemns "the acts of violence committed by the Israeli security forces" in Al-Haram Al-Sharif and other holy places in Jerusalem and calls on Israel to "scrupulously fulfill the legal obligations and responsibilities incumbent upon it" vis-à-vis civilians in the occupied territories.

Resolution 673 (October 24, 1990). The Security Council condemns Israel's refusal to implement resolution 672.

Resolution 681 (December 20, 1990). Israel is called upon to apply the Geneva Convention.

Resolution 694 (May 24, 1991). The Security Council declares that the expulsion of four new Palestinian civilians in May 1991 by Israeli forces constitutes a violation of the Geneva Convention.

Resolution 799 (December 18, 1992). The Security Council condemns the four hundred expulsions of December 1992, stressing that it is contrary to the international obligations imposed on Israel by the Geneva Convention. The Council reaffirms the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Resolution 904 (March 18, 1994). Following the Hebron Mosque massacre, the Security Council calls on Israel to take the necessary measures "to prevent unlawful acts of violence by Israeli settlers" against Palestinian civilians.

Resolution 1322 (October 7, 2000). Following the start of the second Intifada, the Security Council deplores the violence and condemns the "excessive use of force against the Palestinians". He calls on Israel to respect its obligations under the Geneva Convention.

Resolution 1397 (March 12, 2002). The Security Council calls for the "immediate cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror and all provocations, incitement and destruction", and calls for the cooperation of the Israelis and the Palestinians aimed at the resumption of negotiations.

Resolution 1402 (March 30, 2002). After the total reoccupation of the West Bank, the Security Council calls for an immediate ceasefire and the "withdrawal of Israeli troops from Palestinian towns".

Resolution 1405 (April 19, 2002). The Security Council declares that "there is an urgent need for medical and humanitarian agencies to have access to the Palestinian civilian population."

Resolution 1435 (September 24, 2002). The Security Council demands "the rapid withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from Palestinian towns". He calls on the Palestinian Authority to "bring to justice those responsible for terrorist acts".

Resolution 1515 (November 19, 2003). The Security Council declares itself "attached to the vision of a region in which two States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side, within secure and recognized borders", and therefore calls on the parties to the conflict to fulfill the obligations relating to the Quartet's "road map".

Resolution 1544 (May 19, 2004). The Security Council calls on Israel to respect "its obligations under international humanitarian law" and "its obligation not to destroy homes".

Resolution 1850 (December 16, 2008). The Security Council supports the Annapolis process, and calls on the parties to "refrain from any measure likely to undermine confidence" and not "to question the outcome of the negotiations".

Resolution 1860 (January 8, 2009). After the incursion of the Israeli army into the Gaza Strip, the Security Council demands "the immediate establishment of a lasting and fully respected ceasefire leading to the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Gaza Strip». He calls for not obstructing the entry of medical organizations into Gaza and preventing illegal arms trafficking.

## **THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ISRAELO-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT**

According to a latest report, the violent clashes between Israel and Hamas left 80 dead on the Palestinian side and seven on the Israeli side. Israel has struck hundreds of targets in the Gaza Strip, while Hamas has fired more than 1,600 rockets at Israeli towns and villages since Monday. The United States is currently negotiating with Iran to reinstate the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) or "nuclear deal," which the United States initially concluded under President Obama, then withdrew under Donald Trump. The Iranian negotiator Abbas Araqchi said on state television that the United States has declared itself ready to lift certain economic sanctions against Iran in return for a return to the terms of the agreement. While the spike in violence between Israel and Hamas militants in Gaza shows no sign of abating after five days, the Palestinian authorities' latest death toll leaves 139 dead, including 39 children and 1,000 injured in Israeli shelling on the island. The Palestinian enclave from the start. This Israeli military operation is largest since the 2014 war with the Islamist movement in Gaza, began on Monday, in response to a barrage of Hamas rockets on Israel, fired in

"solidarity" with the Palestinian uprising on the Mosques plaza in East Jerusalem. Since then, more than 2,300 rockets have been launched into Israeli territory killing 10 people, including a child and a soldier, and injuring more than 560. According to the military, the "Iron Dome" missile shield intercepted more than half of these missiles. The Israeli air force had already destroyed on Thursday a tower of more than ten floors housing the offices of the Palestinian channel Al-Aqsa, created a few years ago by Hamas. "It is a terrible thing, very sad, to target the office of Al-Jazeera and the press offices," Wael Aldahdouh, head of the office of the Qatari channel there, told AFP. The Israeli army pulverizes a building used by international media in Gaza. The Israeli army pulverizes a building used by international media in Gaza. The US news agency AP said it was "shocked and horrified" on Saturday. "We are shocked and horrified that the Israeli army is targeting and destroying the building housing the PA and other media offices in Gaza," agency boss Gary Pruitt said in a statement. "They have known the location of our office for a long time and knew that journalists were there. We were warned that the building would be struck," he added. "This is an incredibly worrying development. We narrowly avoided terrible loss of life. About ten journalists and AP freelancers were in the building and luckily we were able to evacuate them in time," he said. -He specifies. AFP journalists saw the 13-story tower sprayed with several missiles. "We have requested information from the Israeli government and are in contact with the US State Department to try to find out more," Gary Pruitt said. "The world will be less informed about what is happening in Gaza because of what happened today," he concluded. In a statement, the Israeli forces confirmed the strike on this building which it said housed "entities belonging to the military intelligence of the terrorist organization Hamas" and accused the Islamist organization of "deliberately installing military targets in densely populated areas. ", using civilians as" human shields ". Despite intensified diplomatic efforts to end five days of fighting between Israel and Palestinian militants in Gaza, nearly 300 rockets were again launched overnight from Friday to Saturday from Gaza into Israel, according to the Israeli army, which continued its raids, some murderers, on several sites in the coastal enclave under blockade for fifteen years.

Ten Palestinians, including two women and eight children, members of two cousin families, were killed at dawn in one of these strikes in the Al Shati refugee camp, located in the capital of the enclave, where two million Palestinians live under Israeli blockades. Hamas, which had already fired around 300 rockets overnight according to the army, responded to the raid in the morning by firing a salvo of rockets at central Israel, in avenge for the strike "against women



and children. ". A 50-year-old Israeli man driving his car was killed by the gunfire on the outskirts of Tel Aviv, Israeli police and aid said. What may seem on the surface like a gratuitous and useless provocation, insofar as the Of course, even in the depth of the night, it is advisable to spot the small lights of the day to come. The infamous positions taken by most of the representatives of the French political and media class should not make us forget the rare wills that swim against the tide. Today, we should salute these voices which ask to be supported as they constitute in the long term the only glimmer of hope allowing the various components of French society to calmly consider the collective reconstruction of a new social contract based on justice and law, far from the harmful influence games of financial and other lobbies which unfortunately rule the law today at the risk of sowing the seeds of the civil war that their official and unofficial spokespersons pretend to avoid with statements as hawkish as each other when they are so cowardly hitting the suburbs here and there. Contents of this edition of Express Orient: tensions in East Jerusalem, where the situation is on fire. At issue: Palestinian families threatened with expulsion by settlers. Gwendoline Debono, France 24 correspondent in Jerusalem, takes stock. We will also go to Iraq, where political assassinations are increasing. Journalist Ahmed Hassan, shot and wounded on Monday, May 10, escaped death but is in intensive care. The day before, in Karbala, activist Ehab al-Ouazni, one of the most respected opposition voices in the country, was shot dead by armed men. Angry, his supporters took to the streets to demonstrate. An Arab-Israeli rioter was shot dead and two other people were injured during a protest in downtown Lod on Tuesday morning in solidarity with Palestinian rioters who clashed with Israeli forces in Jerusalem and turned into a riot.

This violent demonstration was one of the many large demonstrations organized in Arab communities. According to media reports, a crowd threw stones and Molotov cocktails at Jewish homes in the mixed Arab-Jewish city of central Israel, which were apparently later attacked by Jewish residents. Rioters also started fires and demolished road signs. Finally, we will go to Lebanon, to meet the street artists who seized the walls of Beirut to express their discomfort. Report by Zeina Antonios.

## CONCLUSION

At the end of this article, it appears that the conflict between Tel Aviv and the Arabs of Palestine begins mainly since the Balfour Declaration of 1917. This conflict opposed two nationalisms in this case the Palestinian Jewish and Arab nationalism, including a religious dimension important, because Israel is a predominantly Jewish state and Palestinians are predominantly Muslim. The Arab opposition to Zionism was marked from the start of the British mandate over Palestine, with numerous massacres and an Arab revolt between 1936 and 1939. After the Second World War, it was the Jews who revolted. Unable to manage it any longer, the British sent the file to the UN in 1947 for the partition of Palestine. The next day, civil war broke out and was followed six months later by the first Israeli-Arab war. The region sees the exodus of Palestinian Arabs during this war, the arrival in Israel of Jewish refugees from Arab countries between 1948 and 1952, then a new exodus from the West Bank to Jordan, during the Six Day War as well, that the arrival in Israel of nearly 600,000 Jews from Arab countries, driven from their homes. The Jewish population will be divided into two communities: the old Yishuv, that is to say the community established for a long time in this territory, and the new Yishuv composed of Jews established since the 1880s, motivated mainly by Zionism. As early as 1891, a delegation of Arab notables from Palestine protested to the Ottoman authorities against the arrivals of Jews making up the new Yishuv. In 1917, the British conquered Palestine, which they officially administered from 1920 as part of a League of Nations mandate.

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