

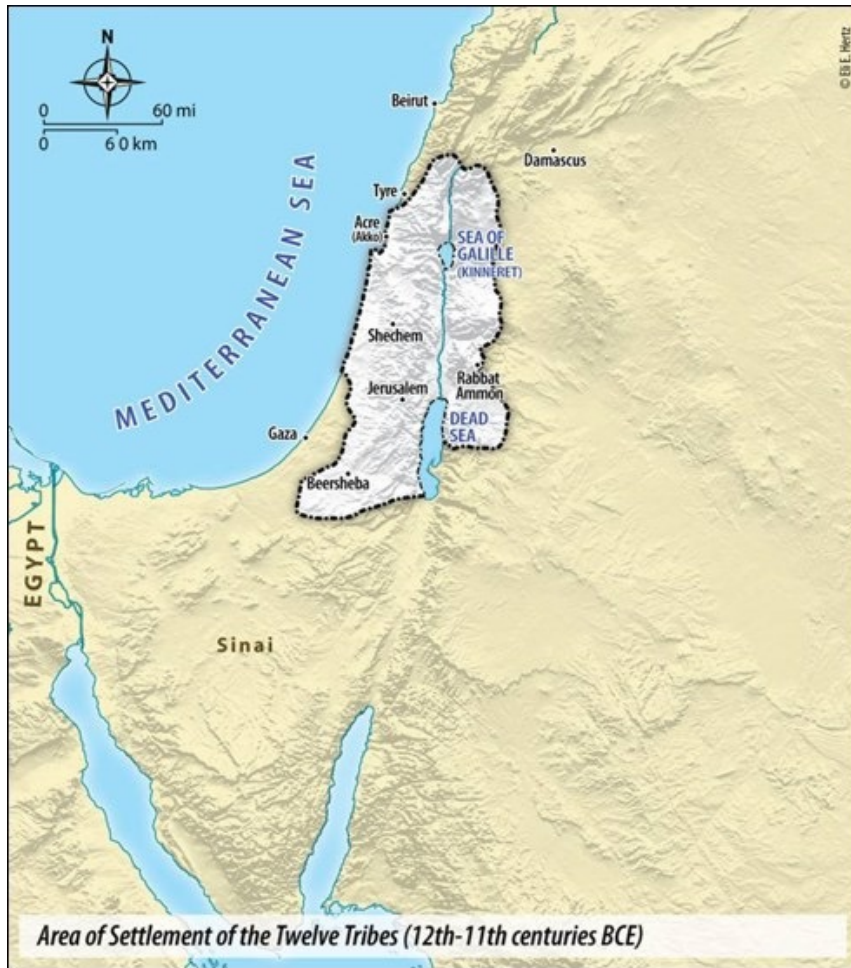
# The Establishment Of The State Of Israel

## Grade 7

### **SS7H2 Analyze continuity and change in Southwest Asia (Middle East).**

b. Explain the historical factors contributing to the establishment of the modern State of Israel in 1948; include the Jewish religious connection to the land, antisemitism, the development of Zionism in Europe, and the aftermath of the Holocaust.

# Changing Boundaries: An Ancient Presence



Jewish people have had a continuous presence in the land of Israel, from ancient times to the present. This presence and long history in the land helps us understand why Jewish people worked to reestablish a Jewish nation in Palestine. This effort began in the late 1800s.

# Jewish Religious Connection to the Land of Israel

Genesis 12:1-3

The Lord said to Abram, "Go forth from your native land and from your father's house to the land that I will show you. I will make of you a great nation, And I will bless you..."

Genesis 12:7

The Lord appeared to Abram and said, "I will assign this land to your offspring." And he built an altar there to the Lord who had appeared to him.

Biblical Covenants

Jewish Publication Society. JPS Hebrew-English Tanakh: the traditional Hebrew text and the new JPS translation. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society, 2003.



Genesis 13:14-17

And the Lord said to Abram, after Lot had parted from him, "Raise your eyes and look out from where you are, to the north and south, to the east and west, for I give all the land that you see to you and your offspring forever... Up, walk about the land, through its length and its breadth, for I give it to you."

Genesis 28:13-15

And the Lord was standing beside him [Jacob] and He said, "I am the Lord, the God of your father Abraham and the God of Isaac: the ground on which you are lying I will assign to you and to your offspring. Your descendants shall be as the dust of the earth; you shall spread out to the west and to the east, to the north and to the south... Remember, I am with you: I will protect you wherever you go and will bring you back to this land."

Deuteronomy 30:1-5

...He will bring you together again from all the peoples where the Lord your God has scattered you. Even if your outcasts are at the ends of the world, from there the Lord your God will gather you, from there He will fetch you. And the Lord your God will bring you to the land that your fathers possessed, and you shall possess it; ...



# Changing Boundaries: The 1800s

This map shows the area of what the area of Modern Israel today looked like in the late 1800s. It was part of the Ottoman Empire.

Is there an area called Israel on this map?

Is there an area called Palestine on this map?

Does the area shown on the map look like one country or many countries?



## The 1800s

**1880** World Jewish population estimate is 7.8 million: 90% in Europe, mostly Eastern Europe, around 3.5 million in the former Polish provinces.

**1881** Pogroms in the Russian Empire; Jews leave Russia for the US and Palestine

**1882** The First Aliya

**1894-95** Herzl reports on the Dreyfus trial; believes that Jews will never have equality

**1896** Theodor Herzl publishes "The Jewish State," calling for a Jewish national territory.

**1897** First Zionist Congress is held in Basle, Switzerland, and convened by Theodor Herzl. It discusses Zionism and lays out ideas for creating a homeland for the Jewish People in Palestine.

**1898** Second Zionist Congress

**1899** Third Zionist Congress

# The 1800s

Why did Theodor Herzl believe that Jews needed a home in the Land of Israel?

Why did Jewish people from Eastern Europe make Aliyah to the Land of Israel in the late 1800s?

### New Terms

Nationalism – belief that people who have a common culture, history and language should have their own country

Pogrom – organized looting and massacre of Jews

Aliyah- waves of Jewish immigration to the land of Israel

Zionism – Jewish nationalism; the belief that the Jewish people have a right to a home in the land of Israel

Eretz Israel - The land of Israel

### Important Personalities

Theodor Herzl - Herzl was the father of modern Zionism and modern Israel. He spent his adult life working to create a future Jewish state in the Land of Israel.

Alfred Dreyfus - French Jewish army captain is falsely accused of giving military secrets to the Germans. He is found guilty, not because of evidence, but because he is Jewish.



# Pogroms



What were the causes of pogroms?

How can pogroms be prevented, especially if they are state-sponsored and encouraged?

Published in "The Penny Illustrated Paper", Feb. 4 1882, No. 1074 - Vol. 42.

Pogrom in Kiev, Russian Empire. Jews being molested while police look on. Illustration.



# The First Aliyah

What do you notice about how some of the settlers in these photos are dressed?



Bat Shlomo, 1887: From the album of Raphael Cohen, courtesy of the First Aliyah Museum

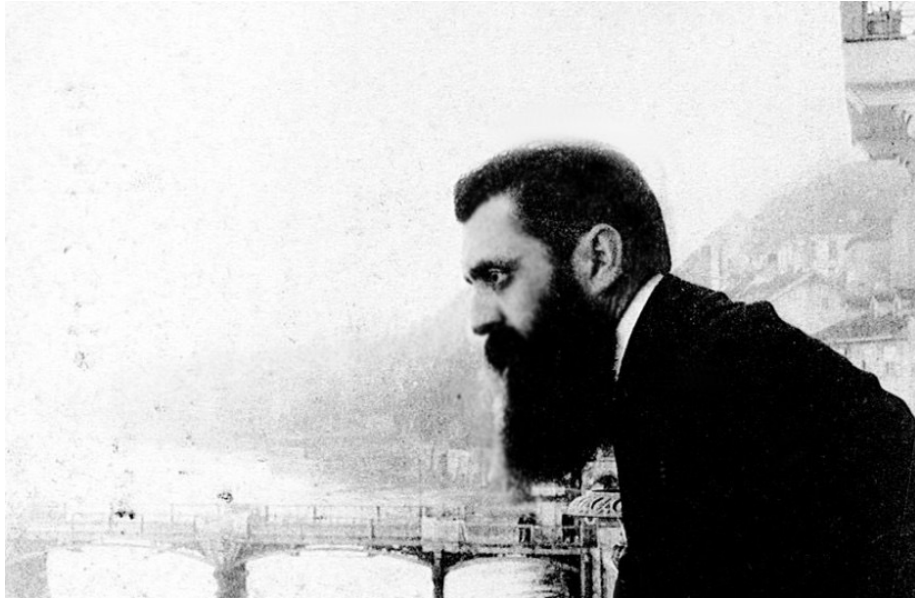


Kindergarten in Rishon Lezion, c.1898 --Museum of Rishon Le-Zion

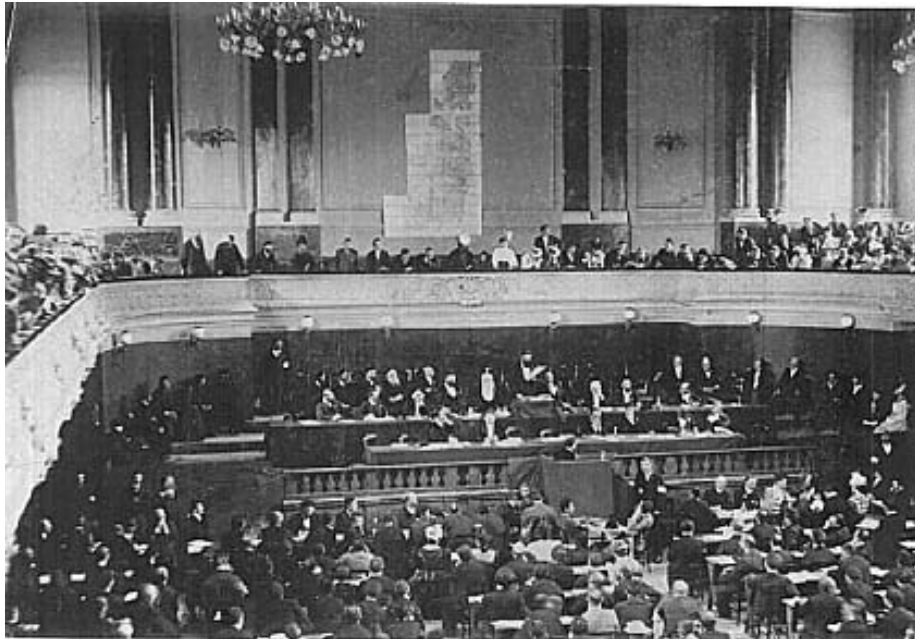


A budding agricultural community in pre-state Israel. --Israel Alliance International





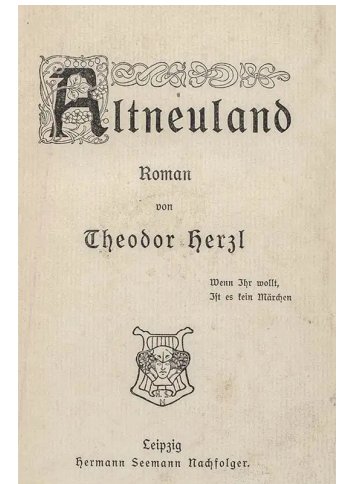
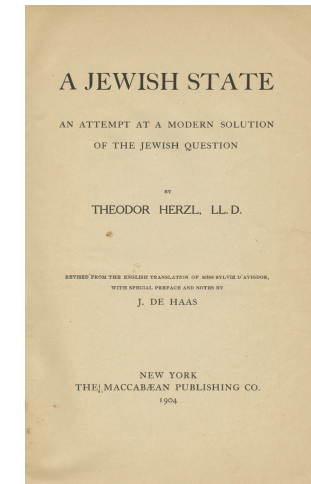
Theodor Herzl on the balcony of his hotel during the Fifth Zionist Congress in 1901 in Basel.  
--National Photo Collection of Israel



Theodor Herzl at the Second Zionist Congress in 1898  
--National Photo Collection of Israel

# Theodor Herzl

*"If you will it, it is no dream."*



Theodor Herzl (1860–1904) wrote *Der Judenstaat* (The Jewish State) in 1895 as a "proposal for a modern solution to the Jewish question."

Herzl's 1902 novel, "Old New Land" in which he envisioned a new Jewish nation in the Land of Israel.

It called for the founding of an independent Jewish state. It was originally published February 14, 1896 in German, and later translated into English and French.



# Changing Boundaries: The 1900s

How does this map compare with the map from the 1800s?

Where are the new Jewish settlements located?

Why do you think the new settlements are located close to each other, in clusters?

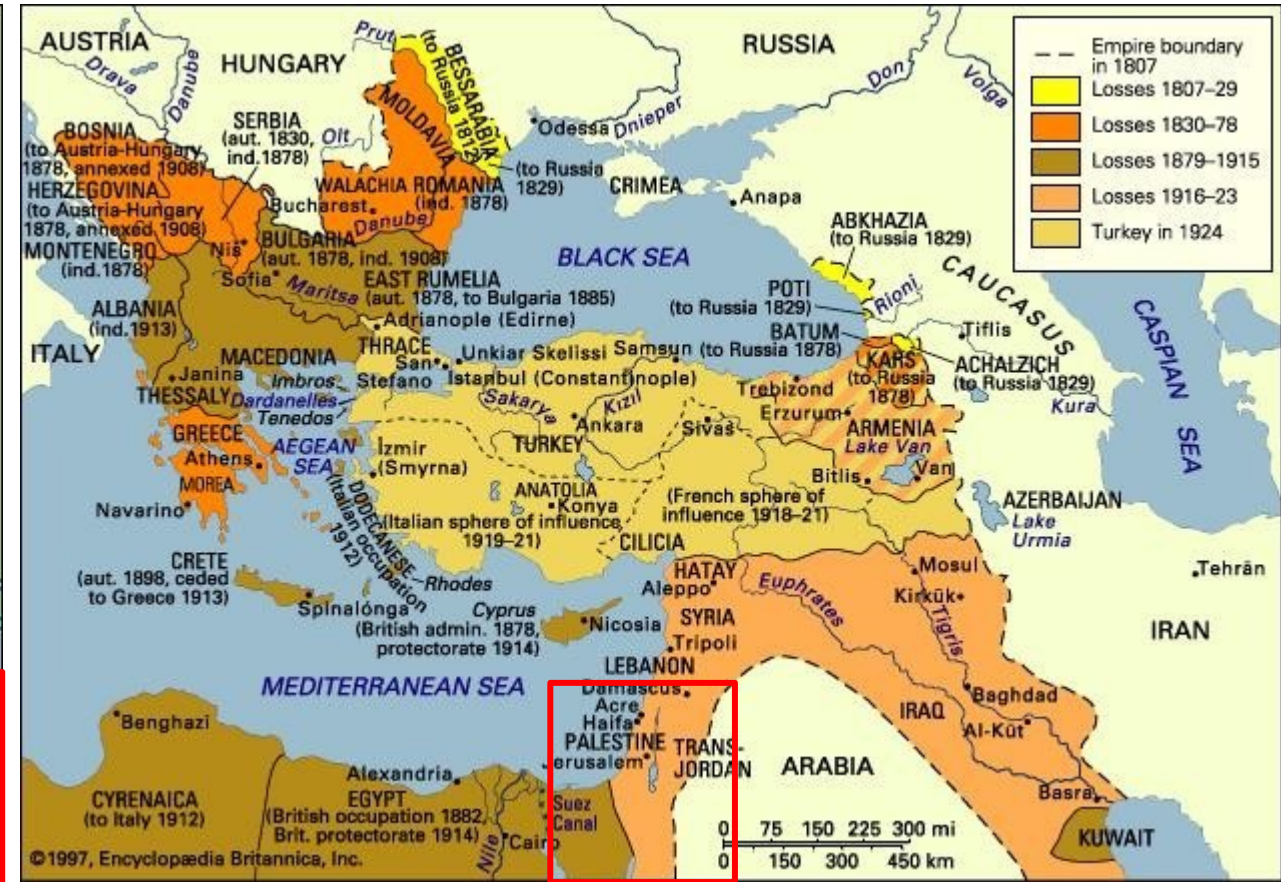




# Europe on the Eve of World War I 1914



# The Collapse of the Ottoman Empire 1807-1924



At the height of its power the Ottoman Empire included southeastern Europe, North and East Africa, Western Asia, and the Caucasus. Over time, the Empire lost much of its territory in southeastern Europe and the Balkans. After World War I, the Ottoman Empire collapsed, leading to the establishment of the Republic of Turkey in 1923 and to the creation of other new states in the Middle East.

---Maps courtesy of W.W. Norton Publishing and the USHMM Holocaust Encyclopedia



# The 1900s

## New Terms

Contiguous - being in actual contact; touching along a boundary or at a point.

Jewish National Fund - JNF began in 1901 to raise funds to reestablish a Jewish homeland in the Land of Israel.

Tel Aviv – City built in the Land of Israel near the city of Jaffa.



Early JNF inscription book

--Photo courtesy of Jewish National Fund

How did the Jewish National Fund assist the settlers in purchasing land?

What events in Russia and Poland set off the movement of the Second Aliyah?

Why did the settlers develop their own self defense organizations?

What made it a challenge to build Tel Aviv?

In 1909, what made the city of Tel Aviv unique?

## 1900s

**1900** Fourth Zionist Congress

**1901** Jewish National Fund established; Its purpose is to assist Jews in purchasing land and settling in the Land of Israel

Fifth Zionist Congress

**1903 – 06** Continued violent pogroms against Jews in the Russian Empire

**1903** Sixth Zionist Congress

**1904** Beginning of the Second Aliyah; Russian Jews escape pogroms, they establish communal, agricultural settlements.

**1905** Theodor Herzl dies; Zionism continues

Seventh Zionist Congress

**1907** Eight Zionist Congress

**1909** City of Tel Aviv established

Ninth Zionist Congress

# Changing Boundaries: The 1910s

World War I begins. Germany, Austria and The Ottoman Empire wage war against Britain, France, Russia and eventually the United States.

The British promise Sherif Hussein, ruler of Mecca, an Arab state in return for leading an Arab uprising against the Ottomans. The British do not tell Hussein what the borders of this new state will be.

Arabs claim Palestine was included but Sir Henry McMahon, the British high commissioner in Egypt who dealt with Hussein, said it did not.

Britain's Lord Balfour promises British support for a "Jewish national home in Palestine."





# The 1910s



General Sir Edmund Allenby enters Jerusalem on foot to show respect for the holy place. December 11, 1917.

--Photograph courtesy of Library of Congress

## 1910s

**1911** Tenth Zionist Congress

**1913** Eleventh Zionist Congress

**1915 – 16** Hussein McMahon correspondence; If the Arabs help the British defeat the Ottomans, the British promise Hussein control over an Arab state after the war ends.

**1917** Civil war breaks out in Russia

Balfour Declaration

Jerusalem is conquered by the British

**1918** US approves the Balfour Declaration

**1919** The Third Aliyah

Who was Sherif Hussein and what promise did the British make to him?

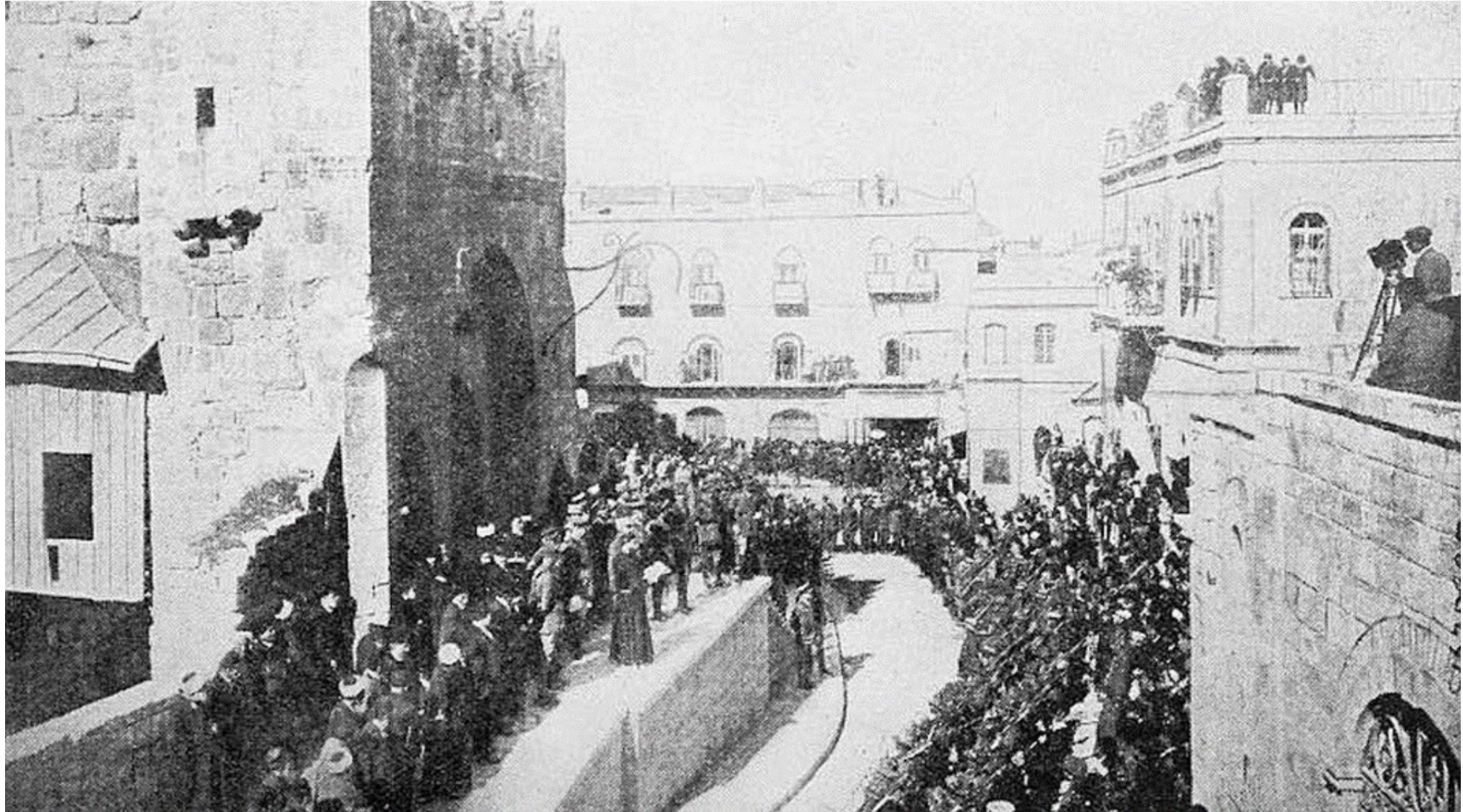
What promise did Lord Balfour and the British government make to the Jewish people?



Sharif Hussein Bin Ali in Amman, Transjordan, 1921. The Hussein family continues to rule Jordan until this day.

--Library of Congress

# Jerusalem Comes Under British Control 1917



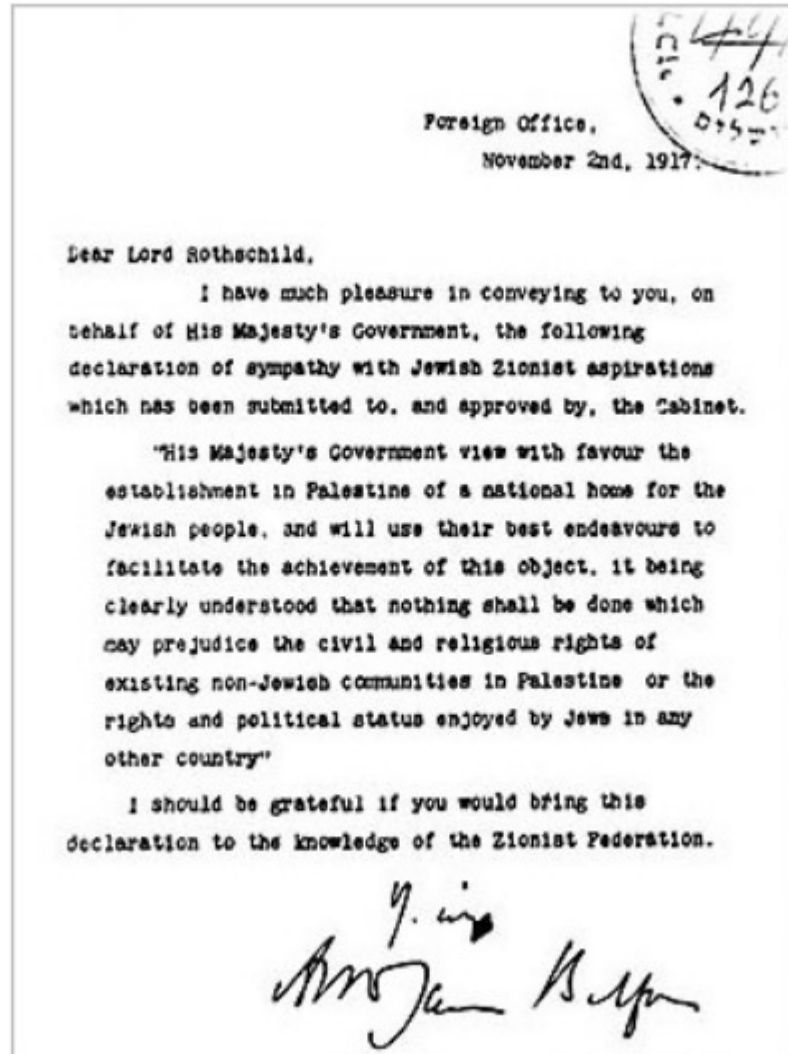
Rare photograph of the formal transfer of Jerusalem to British rule, 1917.

--Photograph Collection of the CZA.

[www.holocaust.georgia.gov](http://www.holocaust.georgia.gov)



# The Balfour Declaration 1917



--Image courtesy of Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.

"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 existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Yours Sincerely,

Arthur James Balfour

# Changing Boundaries: The 1920s



Maps from Eyes  
on Israel  
Curriculum



# Changing Boundaries: The 1920s

DO YOU REMEMBER? 1915 - 1916

The British promise Sherif Hussein, ruler of Mecca, an Arab state in return for leading an Arab uprising against the Ottomans. The British do not tell Hussein what the borders of this new state will be. Arabs claim Palestine was included but Sir Henry McMahon, the British High Commissioner in Egypt who dealt with Hussein, said it did not.

Does the creation of Transjordan provide the Arab state promised back in 1915-16?

What are the most significant changes you see from the pre-WWI to the 1922 maps?

Why do you think this new area is called Transjordan?

## New Term

Autonomy - self-government, or the right of self-government; independence

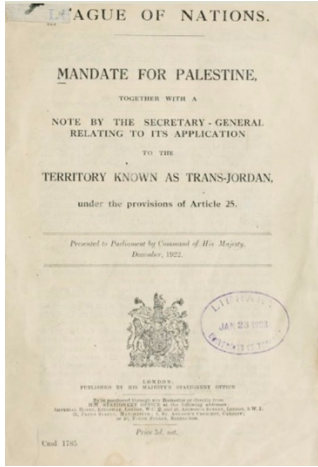
Autonomy is given to Transjordan under Crown Prince Abdullah I bin Al-Hussein. Jewish settlement is outlawed there. After creation of Transjordan, Palestine is only 20% of its original size. The new area is governed by the British High Commissioner in Palestine.



*March 12, 1921 Winston Churchill on Creation of Transjordan:*

*"I created Transjordan with the stroke of a pen on a Sunday afternoon in Cairo"*

--Source: O Jerusalem!, Lapierre Collins, Simon & Schuster (1972) ; Gelvin, James L. The Israel-Palestine Conflict; One Hundred Years of War. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005.



# The British Mandate

## New Terms

**Mandate** -an order granted by the League of Nations to a member nation for the establishment of a responsible government over a conquered territory

**Allied Powers** - The Allies were a military coalition of countries led by France, the United Kingdom, Russia, the United States, Italy, and Japan against the Central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria in World War I (1914–1918).

**League of Nations** - an organization for international cooperation and peace, established by the Allies after World War I.

## The Palestine Mandate

The Council of the League of Nations:

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have agreed, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, to entrust to a Mandatory selected by the said Powers the administration of the territory of Palestine, which formerly belonged to the Turkish Empire, within such boundaries as may be fixed by them; and

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have also agreed that the Mandatory should be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on November 2nd, 1917, by the Government of His Britannic Majesty, and adopted by the said Powers, in favor of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country; and

Whereas recognition has thereby been given to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home in that country; and

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have selected His Britannic Majesty as the Mandatory for Palestine; and

Whereas the mandate in respect of Palestine has been formulated in the following terms and submitted to the Council of the League for approval; and

Whereas His Britannic Majesty has accepted the mandate in respect of Palestine and undertaken to exercise it on behalf of the League of Nations in conformity with the following provisions; ...



# The 1920s



Anti-Zionist demonstration at Damascus Gate, Jerusalem, March 8th, 1920.  
--Library of Congress



The 1929 riots, August 23 to 31. Jewish families fleeing from the Old City at Jaffa Gate, Jerusalem  
--Library of Congress

## 1920s

**1920** Haganah is founded; Jewish leadership in Palestine decides to establish a self-defense force

German Nazi Party is formed

Nebi Musa Riots; violence breaks out between Arabs and Jews in the old city of Jerusalem surrounding the annual Nebi Musa festival. The British withdraw police and soldiers from the old city, allowing violence to continue

**1921** Transjordan is Created out of the Palestine Mandate; Autonomy is given to Transjordan under Crown Prince Abdullah. Jewish settlement is outlawed there.

Riots in Jaffa and Jewish colonies; Jewish immigration to Palestine is the cause of the violence

Twelfth Zionist Congress

**1922** Churchill White Paper confirms the Balfour Declaration

Mandate for Palestine, issued by the League of Nations, confirms the Balfour Declaration

**1923** Fourth Aliyah

Thirteenth Zionist Congress

**1924** US National Origins Act is aimed at limiting admission of immigrants from Asia, south and eastern Europe. Jews are particularly affected by the new restrictions, causing many to go seek refuge elsewhere including, Palestine.

**1925** Fourteenth Zionist Congress

**1927** Fifteenth Zionist Congress

**1929** Sixteenth Zionist Congress

Hebron Massacre; The Hebron massacre is part of a wave of violence between Arabs and Jews.

US stock market crash; the Great Depression begins

# Changing Boundaries: The 1930s

On July 7, 1937, the British Peel Commission submitted a plan to Parliament. The plan was created in response to violent clashes between Palestinian Jews and Arabs. Arab leadership wanted to force the British government to stop Jewish immigration to Palestine.

The commission recommended that Palestine be partitioned into a Jewish State and an Arab State. The Jewish State would include only 17% of the land of the Mandate, while the Arab state would make up 75% of the total. The remaining 8% would be governed by Britain.

The Arabs rejected the proposed partition plan.

Jewish leadership was disappointed by the small size and location of the proposed Jewish state. The dangers at the time, for Jews in Europe, however, drove them to approve the plan.

In the end, the plan fell apart. To quiet the Arab protests and violence, Britain imposed a severe limit on Jewish immigration at a time of great peril to European Jews.





## New Terms

Partition - divide into two or more territories, having separate political status

Immigration – travel to a new country to settle there

Kristallnacht -On November 9–10, 1938, Nazi leaders set in motion riots against the Jewish population in Germany and its territories. Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues were destroyed. 30,000 Jewish men were sent to concentration camps.



The Boerneplatz synagogue in flames on Kristallnacht. November 10, 1938.

--Bildarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz

# The 1930s

What effect did the Nazi rise to power have on the Jewish people of Europe?

Why did the British decide to limit Jewish immigration to Palestine?

What were the Jewish and Arab responses to the 1937 Partition Plan? What happened to the plan?

What was the position of the 1939 White Paper?

What are 2 reasons for immigration restrictions in the 1930s? What impact will this have on the Jews of Europe?

## 1930s

**1931** President Hoover increases restrictions on immigration to the US; this prompts greater Jewish immigration to Palestine  
Seventeenth Zionist Congress

**1932** Canada restricts immigration

**1933** Latin American nations restrict immigration of Jewish refugees

**1933** "Aliyah Bet" – Illegal immigration to Palestine begins  
**Hitler takes power; is appointed Chancellor of Germany**  
Eighteenth Zionist Congress

**1935** Nineteenth Zionist Congress  
**Nuremberg Race Laws introduced in Germany, removing rights and citizenship of Jewish Germans.**

**1936 – 39** Arab violence continues in protest of Jewish immigration

**1937** Peel Commission recommends partitioning Palestine into Jewish and Arab territories. The Jews accept the plan; the Arabs reject it. The plan is withdrawn.  
Twentieth Zionist Congress

**1938** **The Nazis annex Austria**  
**Kristallnacht**

**1939** **Nazi Germany seizes Czechoslovakia**  
British White Paper restricts Jewish immigration and land purchase; plans a combined Jewish and Arab state in Palestine in ten years.  
Twenty First Zionist Congress  
**Nazi Germany attacks Poland. World War II begins. Jews in Nazi conquered Europe are in danger.**



# Changing Boundaries: The 1940s

The map on the left shows the plan the United Nations created to divide Palestine between the Jews and the Arabs. The Jews accepted the plan. The Arabs rejected it and attacked the newly declared State of Israel.

The map on the right shows the new boundaries of Israel after the fighting ended and the two sides entered into an armistice agreement.





# The 1940s

## New Terms

**Ghetto** - During World War II, the SS and other German occupation authorities concentrated Jewish populations in ghettos. Living conditions were miserable. Ghettos were often enclosed districts that isolated Jews by separating them from the communities on the outside.

**United Nations** - The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. Its mission is to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, and promote international cooperation.

**Armistice** - temporary stopping of warfare by agreement between the opponent, truce

What was the response of the Jews to the UN Partition Plan?

What was the response of the Arabs to the UN Partition Plan?

Based on the maps on the previous slide, what was the outcome of the Israel War of Independence?

What areas do Egypt and Jordan get to occupy after the war?

Whose photo is hanging on the wall behind David Ben-Gurion in the photo below? Why?



David Ben-Gurion reads the Israeli Declaration of Independence at the Tel Aviv Museum. May 14, 1948.

-Government Press Office, Israel

## 1940s

**1940** Nazis invade Denmark, Norway, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Romania.

Nazis seal off Polish Jewish Ghettos in Krakow, Lodz and Warsaw.

**1941** Japanese attack Pearl Harbor; US enters World War II

**1942** Nazis invade Tunisia

**1943** Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

**1945** Arab League is formed to prevent Jewish statehood in Palestine  
World War II ends

Nuremberg Trials -Military tribunals held by the Allied forces to prosecute Nazi leaders who participated in The Holocaust and other war crimes.

**1946** Twenty second Zionist Congress

**1947** Jewish immigration ship "Exodus" turned away from Palestine by the British; it is carrying over 4400 Jewish immigrants, most Holocaust Survivors. The U.N. General Assembly passes Resolution 181, partitioning Palestine into Arab and Jewish states with international control of Jerusalem. Arab states oppose partition because it creates a Jewish state. Britain declares the end of the Palestine Mandate for May 14, 1948.

**1948** David Ben-Gurion Presents Israel's Declaration of Independence. On May 14, 1948, the State of Israel is established. Many Arabs living in Israel flee. Many Jews living in Arab lands flee to Israel.

**1947 – 49**

War of Independence - First Arab-Israeli War: As soon as the 1947 UN Partition resolution is passed war begins.

By the time an armistice is reached in 1949, the boundaries of the new State of Israel have changed.

Arab states still deny Israel's right to exist.  
Israel is accepted into the UN

# Drawing Conclusions

## **SS7H2 Analyze continuity and change in Southwest Asia (Middle East).**

Explain the historical factors contributing to the establishment of the modern State of Israel in 1948; include the Jewish religious connection to the land, antisemitism, the development of Zionism in Europe, and the aftermath of the Holocaust.

Looking at the maps, when do you first see Jewish religious and historic connection to the Land of Israel? Where do you see this connection stated in two historic documents?

What is antisemitism? What historic examples of antisemitism led to the movement for Zionism, the desire to establish a Jewish homeland in the Land of Israel?

Looking at the timelines, over what timeframe did Zionism develop?

How do you think the Holocaust contributed to the establishment of the State of Israel? Do you think the State of Israel would have been established if the Holocaust had not happened? Explain.