

Israel-Palestine Conflict Timeline

<p><u>Sykes-Picot Agreement- 1916.</u> What was it?</p> <p>Who is in control?</p> <p>Who lives there?</p>	<p><u>Balfour Declaration 1917</u> (British troops are everywhere) Who wrote the document? Of what nationality was he?</p> <p>What was its purpose?</p>	<p><u>British Mandate Palestine- 1920.</u> (British troops are everywhere) Where was it?</p> <p>Who 'owned it'?</p> <p>Who lives there?</p> <p>When did it end?</p>	<p><u>Israel founded: UN partition plan of 1947.</u> (British troops are still present) After what MAJOR WORLD event did this agreement take place?</p> <p>Who initiated the agreement?</p> <p>What did it do?</p> <p>Do you think the native Arabs agreed to this decision?</p>
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<p><u>1948 Arab-Israeli War & the 1949 Armistice Line:</u> British troops pull out What happened to the British troops?</p> <p>Why did war break out?</p> <p>What 2 pieces of land were established as Israeli territory as result of this war?</p>	<p>From 1948 to 1967, the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, was ruled by Jordan (Arab). During this period, the Gaza Strip was under Egyptian military administration. Israeli troops captured Egypt's Sinai Peninsula during the 1956 British, French and Israeli military campaign in response to the nationalization of the Suez Canal. The Israelis subsequently withdrew and were replaced with a UN force. In 1967, Egypt ordered the UN troops out and blocked Israeli shipping routes - adding to already high levels of tension between Israel and its neighbors.</p>	<p><u>1967 Six Day War</u> Who was involved?</p> <p>Did either side gain land during this war? Which side & what places?</p>
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Post 6-Day War:

The U.N. Security Council called for a withdrawal from all the occupied regions, but Israel declined, permanently annexing East Jerusalem and setting up military administrations in the occupied territories. Israel let it be known that Gaza, the West Bank, the Golan Heights, and the Sinai would be returned in exchange for Arab recognition of the right of Israel to exist and guarantees against future attack. Arab leaders, stinging from their defeat, met in August to discuss the future of the Middle East. They decided upon a policy of no peace, no negotiations, and no recognition of Israel, and made plans to zealously defend the rights of Palestinian Arabs in the occupied territories.

Egypt, however, would eventually negotiate and make peace with Israel, and in 1982 the Sinai Peninsula was returned to Egypt in exchange for full diplomatic recognition of Israel. Egypt and Jordan later gave up their respective claims to the Gaza Strip and the West Bank to the Palestinians, who beginning in the 1990s opened “land for peace” talks with Israel. The East Bank territory has since been returned to Jordan. In 2005, Israel left the Gaza Strip. Still, a permanent Israeli-Palestinian peace agreement remains elusive, as does an agreement with Syria to return the Golan Heights.