Soc188I/Poli124:
The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict
1. A second “bird’s eye perspective.”
2. Different & opposing moral claims: survival-revival vs. unbroken residence
3. “The Zionist-Palestinian struggle became an all-consuming race for territorial control.” (57)
4. When does the relevant era for the conflict begin? (Jewish immigration in 1882 v. British Mandate in 1917)
Ottoman Empire in maps (1555 & 1914)
The Middle East in WWI

In the **McMahon–Hussein Correspondence** of 14 July 1915 to 30 January 1916, between the Sharif of Mecca, Hussein bin Ali, and Sir Henry McMahon, British High Commissioner in Egypt.

In exchange for Arab help in fighting the Ottomans, Britain agreed to recognize Arab independence after WWI "in the limits and boundaries proposed by the Sharif of Mecca", not including areas in which France had interests.
The Middle East in WWI II

- The **Sykes–Picot Agreement** - a secret agreement negotiated by the French diplomat François Georges-Picot and the British diplomat Sir Mark Sykes and concluded on May 16, 1916.

- It divided the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire outside the Arabian Peninsula into areas of future British and French control or influence. An "international administration" was proposed for Palestine, should the Triple Entente succeed in defeating the Ottoman Empire during World War I.
The Middle East in WWI III

- Balfour Declaration, November 2nd 1917

- "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."

  Yours sincerely,

  Arthur James Balfour