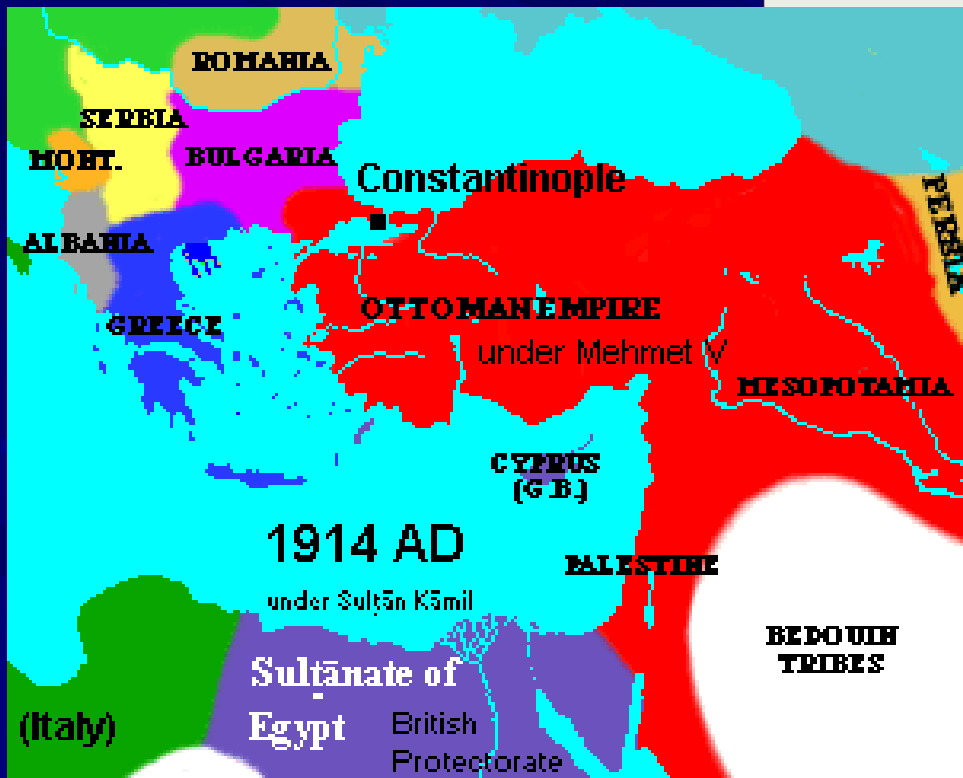


Soc188I/Poli124: The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

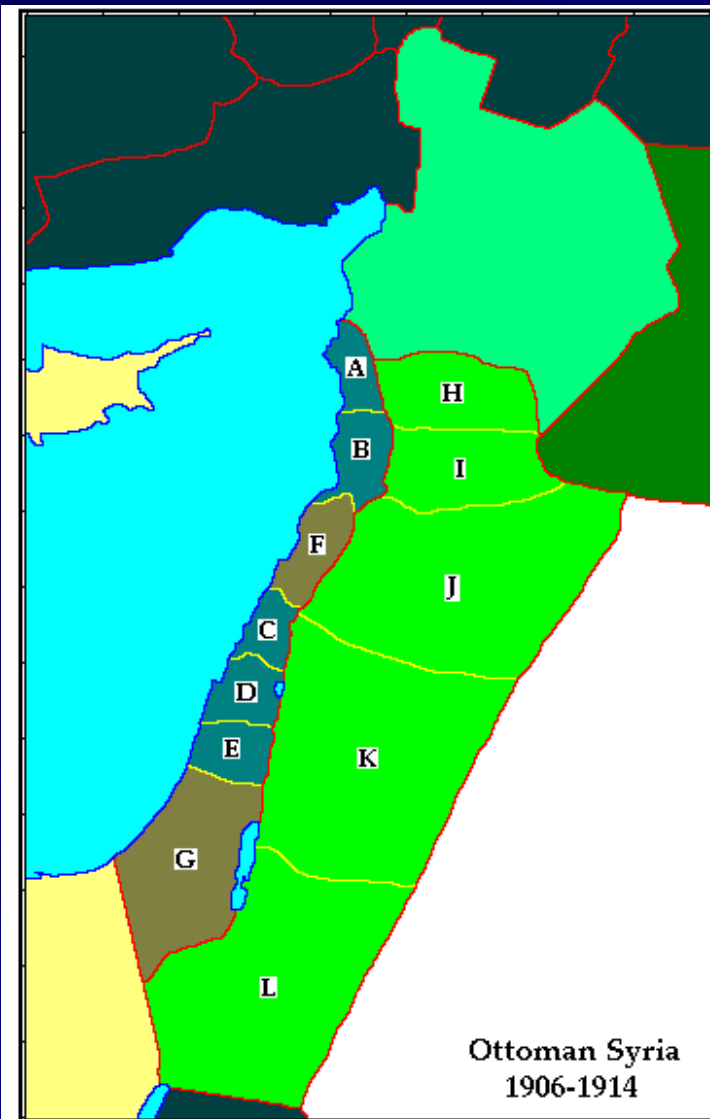
Yiftachel

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)



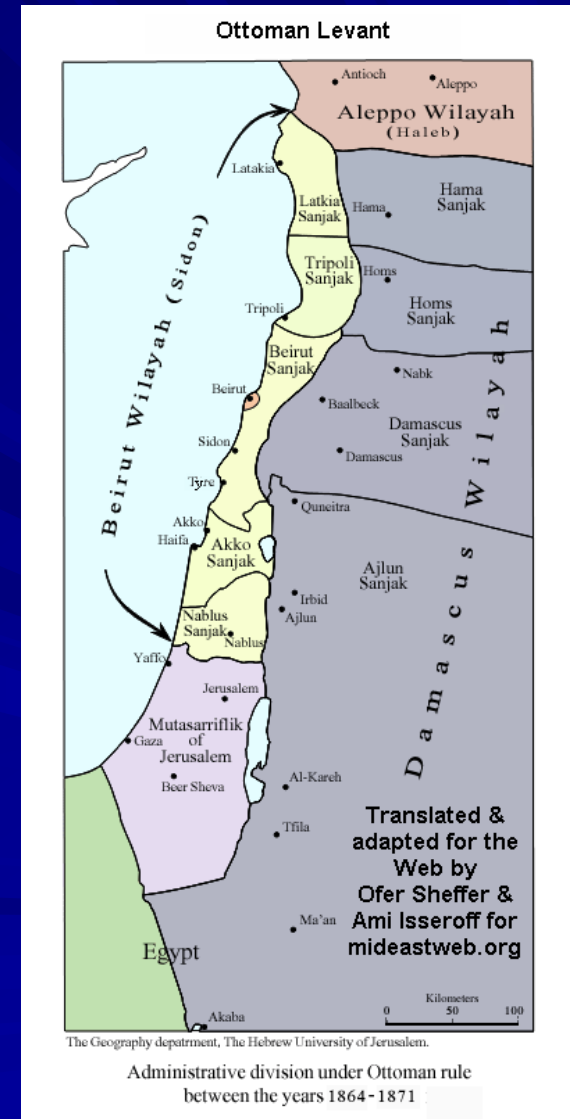
Ottoman Syria



Ottoman Syria 1906-1914

- Ottoman Vilayets outside Syria
- Areas nominally part of the Ottoman Empire
- Vilayet of Aleppo
- Vilayet of Deir ez Zor
- Vilayet of Beirut
- A Sanjak of Latakia
- B Sanjak of Tripoli
- C Sanjak of Beirut
- D Sanjak of Acre
- E Sanjak of Nablus
- F Mutasarrifiat of Mt. Lebanon
- G Mutasarrifiat of Jerusalem
- Vilayet of Syria
- H Sanjak of Hama
- I Sanjak of Homs
- J Sanjak of Damascus
- K Sanjak of Hawran
- L Sanjak of Ma'an

Ottoman Syria
1906-1914



Ottoman Levant

Translated &
adapted for the
Web by
Offer Sheffer &
Ami Isseroff for
mideastweb.org

The Geography department, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Administrative division under Ottoman rule
between the years 1864 - 1871

The Middle East in WWI I

- 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